

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

The modern higher education system is in the process of constant transformation. This comes down to the impact which ongoing globalization processes have on all areas of life also extending to the educational environment. These find manifestation in the trend of growing internationalization and informatization of education. The globalization process serves to play a part in the education system going entrepreneurial with increasing academic capitalism coming into play and the national model of education diminishing in prestige. Against this backdrop, an own higher education system model must be designed and upgraded in the context of globalization.

Keywords: globalization, integration, internationalization, information technology, educational system, culture.

INTRODUCTION

The most important change taking place in in the modern world is the process of globalization. Globalization is an objective process, a qualitatively new stage of integration of various areas of human life. It is characterized by the interconnection and interdependence of countries and peoples, the establishment of a global financial and economic space, the information revolution, the transformation of knowledge into a basic element of social wealth. The main development vector of globalization is an integrated world being formed along with a global community, a human civilization of a new quality [1].

Globalization extends to almost all areas of life: social matters, institutions and relations. One of the primary indicators of globalization is the internationalization and intensification of international exchanges and the gradual shaping of a single international space taking into account economic, political and cultural integration and unification. This serves to highlight the direct impact which this process has on higher education as it is more integrated into the system of world economic, political and cultural relations than other types of education. Besides, higher education is the underlying basis of society, one which determines the level of its activity and competitiveness. Nowadays, the openness of educational systems leaves room for them to influence each other, to converge with each other, and the changes occurring within them at the local (regional and national) level may very well affect the global level.

CAUSES AND TRENDS OF GLOBALIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The following can be attributed to the leading causes behind globalization in higher education [2]:

- A forming international labor market, rapidly growing information technologies, the developing knowledge economy;

- Climbing financial revenues gained through drawing foreign students to tuition-based education;
- Expanded curricula and students studying at foreign universities;
- Expanding regional network of the university which helps achieve effective use of its resources;
- Enhanced quality of education and research thanks to students and teachers participating in the international process of knowledge exchange.

Globalization trends in education find manifestation in the following aspects:

1. Global internationalization and openness of education. The internationalization of higher education can be seen, first and foremost, in the growing flow of students to foreign universities, and secondly, in the mutual exchange between teachers and researchers, thirdly, in the use of foreign programs, textbooks, literature and telecommunication sources of information; fourthly, in the application of international accreditation procedures, international types of inter-university cooperation.

One example is the Summer Work and Travel – SWT program which gives students a chance to spend their summer in the United States working and traveling across the country. This program helps students advance their grasp of English as well as getting to know the country and its people.

International interuniversity cooperation also merits mention. It makes it possible to launch joint research projects, exchange programs for students and teachers and special programs for foreign students. Programs and projects (USAID, IREX, BritishmCouncil, DAAD, CIDA, EduFrance, etc.) aimed at mobility development all contribute to the facilitation of the internalization process. Among the leading countries which provide this type of educational services are: Australia, Germany, USA, France, Great Britain.

2. Computerization of education. These days, information technologies are a prerequisite for quality training. This helps to achieve a significant boost in the efficiency of how educational programs are presented as well as to organize the exchange of educational resources which in general is in line with the evolving concept of mobile people, knowledge and learning.

3. Distance learning. This kind of learning is one of the new ones which is rapidly spreading around the world. This one builds on the use of personal computers, electronic textbooks, functional software and communication tools. Most of the operations related to educational process management are performed in an automated mode based on modern means of telecommunications.

4. The Bologna Process. The Bologna process is seen as part of a general scenario in which people, ideas and information move freely across the borders of states [3]. The hallmark of the system of modern education and science is academic and scientific mobility. Every year, several million people travel to various countries around the world for scientific and industrial internships, conferences, seminars, studies and the like. This, in turn, helps enhance cultural and economic relations between states while also contributing to general scientific and technological progress. Such internships are seen as a useful exchange of scientific ideas, research and technological experience. Student mobility is stimulated by various state and regional programs. Traditionally, the international mobility of the teaching staff can be attributed to research and scientific activities.

Graduate school is faced with the task of not only accepting the phenomenon of globalization as a given, but also with that of restructuring the system of teaching and education across universities so that students and graduates view themselves as men of the world and not just visitors.

PROSPECTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The global situation with higher education depends on different world regions which are at different stages of socio-economic development. A number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America will see mass literacy of the population, reduced demographic and ethnic tensions, strengthened national economies and increased employment levels as significant achievements.

Education systems associated with the growth of welfare of the population and formation of domestic consumption markets are intensively taking shape across new industrial production centers (China, India, Brazil, South Africa, countries of Southeast Asia). Policymakers in these countries are oriented at achieving regional leadership in higher education and export of vocational education.

In developed countries, education focuses on managerial and technological activities, the creation of an “intellectual pump” which provides an influx of talented, educated migrants as well as allowing for intellectual capital of the highest quality to be concentrated in those countries. Thus, these countries will see different

scenarios of development of higher education systems unfolding in the coming decades [4].

In the context of growing global competition, there is room for designing educational areas which will be based on the kinship of languages and cultures. Each educational area will feature a leading country or group exporting higher education. Processes of globalization of knowledge and dissemination of educational technologies of the new generation will be superimposed on the formation processes of educational areas.

With the growing number of migrants in developed countries, a need has emerged for a simplified program of higher education which would result in a decreased proportion of students seeking universal and excessive knowledge. Few highly motivated students or graduate students who are migrants or their children to whom a master's degree or PhD together with a really acquired high level of competence is the key to success in life in a new socio-cultural environment.

Education motivations associated with the spread of creative and design types of professional activity can be implemented outside the system of higher education institutions. Creativity is reproduced within professional communities and project teams without involving educational institutions.

These phenomena do not in any way bring along a stagnation in the field of higher education as a sector of economy with the number of students and budgets of large universities continuing to climb. However, external prosperity is accompanied by deteriorating quality. The motivation crisis is partially masked by the internationalization of education and the influx of highly motivated students from countries with lower living standards to developed countries. As developed countries have been shaping new socio - economic patterns in recent decades, their societies have generated new demands towards institutions responsible for research, technology and human development. This gives graduate school a chance to again become a highly significant institution of society by rejuvenating the goals and objectives of its activities, technologies and organizational formats [5].

CONCLUSION

The competitiveness of any country depends on its natural and human potential with many states proving that with the former being scanty, a state can still be among the leaders. In consequence, human potential, and above all, education, competence and creative abilities of people in the process of realizing their potential are of crucial significance. It is obvious that intellectual educational capital will define the direction and dynamics of development of countries and their competitiveness on the international arena. The reality is that global competition between states spills over into the fields of education and science, which are becoming of key importance for strategic economic growth and human development.

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