

# EUPHRASIA TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN KATTOOR

(Affiliated to the University of Calicut)



## COLLEGE BASED PRACTICUM AND TESTS

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Optional Subject..... SOCIAL SCIENCE .....

CERTIFIED BONAFIDE RECORD

  
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SEMESTER-1

# SEMINAR

TOPIC : ADVANTAGES AND  
DISADVANTAGES OF  
GLOBALIZATION

Submitted To,  
Miss Hittha  
Faculty of Philosophy

Submitted by,  
Anila k G  
Social Science optio  
Roll No: 44



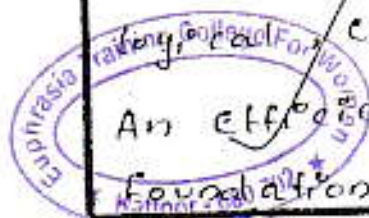
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## INTRODUCTION

Globalization of education is the integration and application of similar education systems and knowledge throughout the world across the borders, improving the quality and deployment of education world wide. Globalization is a complex event that has had long-reaching effects.

Globalization and education are inter-related from a historical view. Historical processes that may identify as crucial precursors to political-economic globalization during the late modern colonial and imperialist eras influenced the development and rise of mass education.

It includes the growth of global networking, for instance, the internet, world wide e-communication, and transpotation. It is the increasing interdependence of the world's inhabitants on an economic, technological, cultural, as well as political level. An effective education era-system is the foundation of opportunities to lead a good life.



## ADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION IN EDUCATION

- Globalization in education made the world economy increasingly competitive and more knowledge based, especially in the developed western countries
- Teaching methods are more interconnected and wide spread. These encourage the international development of environmental sustainability, as well as contribution toward fortifying global industries
- Global access to school from the primary to the university levels, instigating learning experiences that prepare students for multinational leadership roles
- It enhances the student's ability to manipulate symbols
- Produces an increased quantity of scientifically and technically trained persons
- It encourages students to work in teams
- To be able to work closely in teams is the need for employees
- Student exchanges are of great value for both of developed and developing

countries to enable students to learn about other cultures and environment

## DISADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION IN EDUCATION

- Increased technological gaps and digital divides between advanced countries and less developed countries
- Education commercialization - is the practice of altering or disrupting the teaching and learning process in schools from kindergarten through college by introducing advertising and other commercial activities in order to increase profit
- Cultural Pollution among students - students assimilate western culture and it affects their own culture.
- Brain drain constituting a major change in the global academic and business scene. More youth leave their home countries in search of more lucrative prospects when it comes to their studies and careers, thus depriving their native countries of productive mind.



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- Increase of cyber crime among students such as cyber bullying, cyber harassment, hacking, email spamming and many more
- uncontrolled use of technology among students that causes deterioration in their academic performance

## CONCLUSION

Globalization has helped many countries in improving their education systems and literacy rates. However, not every one could benefit from the impact of globalization on education. Education inequalities must be bridged between rich-poor and urban-rural areas, so that every one can utilize the opportunities created by globalization.

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# ASSIGNMENT

## PROBLEMS FACED BY INDIAN SOCIETY

Submitted To,  
Miss Hiltha

Submitted By,  
Anila k G  
Social Science option




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# INTRODUCTION

Almost after a struggle of 200 years, India got its independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August- 1947 from British rule. Though we are independent of foreign rule still, some major social issues continued their pace in India.

A social issue generally refers to the issues of a country that basically harms its social and cultural aspects. Some of the vital social issues are poverty, child labour, corruption, unemployment, drug addiction, over population, pollution, offences against the women such as rape, acid attack, Juvenile delinquency, caste based discrimination, crimes and many more.

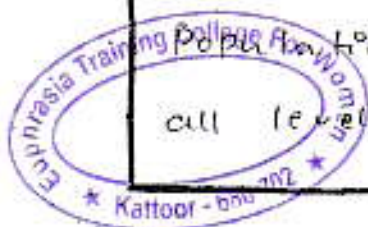
Contemporary Indian society is filled with numerous issues that are labelled as social problems. Some of them are age old, and some are of recent origin that have erupted owing to the change in global social order.



## POVERTY

The population of India living below the poverty line declined from 37% in 2004-2005 to 22% in 2011-2012 (Planning Commission data). In 2011-12 22% of the population (one in five Indians) lived in extreme poverty. This figure is expected to decline to 5% by 2022, as per world poverty clock estimate. However, 50% of the poor in India live in villages. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and Chattisgarh, have the poorest areas. 43% of the poor belong to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe categories, as per world Bank statistics (2016). This disparity needs immediate attention of the government.

New policies are the need of the hour, not only for employment creation but also to create a young educated population. Education must be promoted at all levels of society to create awareness.



# CORRUPTION

Corruption is running the spine of the nation, and has adversely affected the economy of India. India has been marred by a list of scams and scandals, which have crippled the nation from inside out. From the coalgate scam, to the 2G scam, to the CWG scandal and the Bofors scam, all brought forward the weaknesses of a government and a nation as a whole. As the government at the centre changes every time, the blame game changes and political parties start blaming the other, but corruption is not really being fought at the ground level. From babus to ministers at the top, all have been found involved in some of the world's biggest scandals.

What has created a hole in the pockets of the Indian economy, it has become essential for the government to tackle it at different levels. From strict rules at all levels of government undertakings, to

an awareness among the people against the spread of corruption, needs to be maintained by the government. Anna Hazare's fight against corruption should actually be taken up by the leaders of nation and must imply the anti-corruption bill in the government completely.

While pointing a finger on others is the easiest way out, people need to realise the need to get rid of the 'under the table' bribing habit and strengthen our system by neither giving bribe, nor taking bribe. The government needs to take strong action against a bribe-giver and a bribe-taker equally.

## TERRORISM

According to the Home ministry of India, poses a significant threat to the people of India. Compared to other countries, India faces a wide range of terror groups. Terrorism found in India includes

# COMMUNALISM

Being a mix of various cultures and religions, India has ever since its formation suffered due to communal differences. Communal clashes have led to a lot of violence in various incidents across the country. The Hindu-Muslim clash during the partition of India, and the Operation Blue Star which led to the assassination of the then P.M. Indira Gandhi are the worst example of communalism in India. Not to forget the blood-bath that took place during the Babri-Masjid demolition case. India has been affected both economically and politically, after such incidents took place.

The government needs to handle such issues with extreme sensitivity, along with making sure that communalism is not used for political gains by its ministers. Besides political understanding, change need to be brought from the grass root level

itself. The caste divide must be decreased by educating the younger generation and sensitizing them about such issues.

## ILLITERACY

On one hand, India has a state like Kerala that boasts of 93.91% literacy in its state alone, while on the other hand there is a backward state like Bihar with 68.8% literacy rate. Education is not necessary for employment and learning, it is required to create a sensitive and growth-seeking younger generation. A youth needs to be empowered with education, to further know their rights as the citizens of the country. Illiteracy needs to be tackled as one of the biggest social evils of the nation, as this is the biggest reasons why the youth is misguided and involved in criminal as well as terror activities.

The government needs to enforce free



education and strict rules to follow it in every family in India, poor or not poor. An educated population will eventually lead to the country having a stronger workforce as against the world. Education is sure to change the poverty and unemployment scenario in the country. At the core level, the people need to be made aware of the need of education to have enriched lives.

## INFLATION

The past years have seen inflation as one of the major issues faced by the common man. The rising prices of basic amenities have created furor among the people. Rising rates of food items and fuel have affected the pockets of the middle class so much, bringing them out on the roads in protest. The government has not been able to fulfill any of the promises made before coming to power, which were all forgotten later, leaving the

people to suffer the brunt of inflation.

There is an essential need to bring inflation under control, and bring basic amenities at affordable prices for all. When will this economic divide be erased, is a question no government has been able to answer as yet.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Women in India live under a constant fear all the time. A fear of going out alone, disturbs every female mind living in India. The rising cases of sexual abuse and rape across the country, have left a black mark on the reputation of India. Foreign tourists have been known to have been given special warnings while travelling to India, in fact some countries even labelled our nation as an unsafe country for women, after the deadly Delhi Rape case. ~~Is~~ this the reputation we wish to maintain across the world. The recent rape cases in



Badaun. It moved the entire nation, though no concrete action was taken for a long time. Rapes continue to take place, and no action is taken against the culprits. In most cases, victims die, and if they survive they live a worse life than even.

Before the government does anything about the security, the people themselves need to take a stand against crime against women. We as a society need to fight this social evil from within. The youth needs to be sensitized about the safety of women, and the respect to be given to women.

Strong police action needs to be taken against the culprits, and cases need to be handled with more sensitivity and through a quick process. We need to see justice happen, and now. The country as a whole need to be ready to tackle such social evils, along with the government.

## CONCLUSION

Society can solve social issues themselves. These issues make up a barrier to the progress of society which is why we should work together to end them. If we do not unite against them, social issues will continue to grow. It can be solved only through mass consciousness, education, humanity, and positive attitude.

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16/11/23

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EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA.

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PART C

23. Education is the process of development of personality as well as knowledge. Education is considered as the edges of the diamond with all which contains different aspects of education.

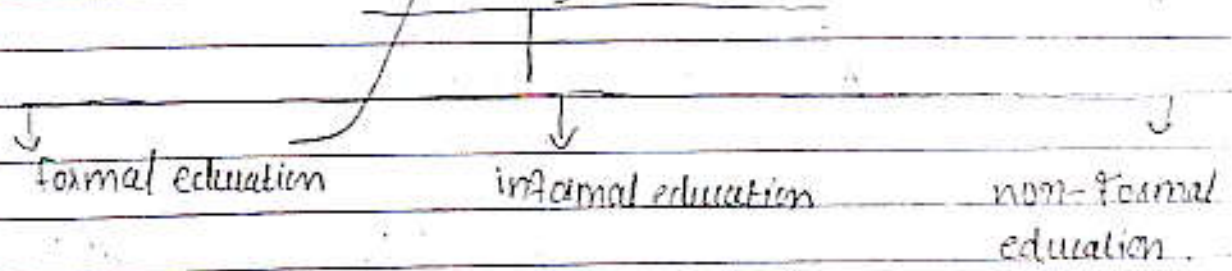
According to Nelson Mandela

"Education is the powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world."

According to John Dewey

"Education is the process of develop<sup>ment</sup> of life, & education is the life itself"

different types of education



# Formal education

- Formal education contains schools, institutions of universities.
- Formal education is hierarchical structure.
- Formal education is based on subject matter.
- After successful completion of formal education provide a verified certificate.



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(courses) education such as SSLC, higher secondary education  
certificate & higher study certificate.

- Formal education is vocationalized education.
- syllabus oriented education.
- In formal education student & teacher are under class room atmosphere.
- There is a good/proper interaction between pupil & teacher.
- bounded time interval.
- formal education provide the facilities like library, laboratory & other educational & learning related materials.
- institutionalized education.
- merit of formal education
  - provide quality education
  - qualified teachers
  - good env atmosphere provided for learning
  - active participation of the people
  - vocalization of education provided.
- eg: schools, universities & institutions etc.
- Demerit -

### # Informal education

• Informal education is the education acquired from the environment like peer group, family, community to provide unstructured & unplanned education which will help to acquire moral, spiritual, economical values.

• Informal education is unstructured & unplanned education acquired from peer group, family, community of society.

• Immediate, not well planned.

- It is not vocationalized, It provide moral, spiritual & economical, values, ethics, & values.
- There is no specified teacher, knowledge from any one
- It is not an syllabus oriented & it is not well structured
- Informal education is acquired from <sup>the age of</sup> birth to death
- There is no certification for formal education
- eg: Riding bicycle, knowledge of preparing meal, knowledge of making craft items, knowledge of making different kind of thoughts, spiritual skills, ethics...
- merit:
  - Informal education provide knowledge from anyone
  - There is no age limit, "age of birth-to death"
  - self confidence, self-courage increases
  - leadership quality increases

### • Demerit

- It is not an vocationalized education,
- It doesn't provide certification
- It is unstructured & unplanned.

### # Non - formal Education

Non - formal Education is the education which is neither rigid as formal education nor un-planned & un-structured as informal

- Non-formal education contains open universities, open schools & other institution.

Non-formal education provide education for housewife, working people ~~for~~ drop-out

Students of retired peoples.

- There is no -age limit.
- Non- formal education is not under well-structured infrastructure or institution. It is the education under online media, or online environment.
- There is no qualified teacher.
- It doesn't provides direct interaction between pupil of teacher.
- Any one can learn from these source.
- There is no proper time limit for the completion of the course.
- It may be vocationalized or unvocationalized course.
- Less stress, Student Friendly education.

Merit

- It is not rigid as formal education.
- Less stress
- And there is no proper time limits for the completion of the course.

Demerit

- It is not well planned & structured like formal education.
- It doesn't have proper curriculum & syllabus taught by non-qualified teachers.





### Agencies involved in education

There are agencies educational agencies related to education which provide formal & informal education.

Educational agencies are the agencies of education which are provide direct or indirect influence to the pupil in formal & informal teaching methods.

Educational Agencies are divided according to their features.

1) Type of agencies according to the type of education provided.

2) Educational agencies according to their role in education.

3) Educational agencies according to their intentions in educational purposes.

1) Type of agencies according to their type of education provided



• They provide formal education  
 • eg. School, institution, colleges

• They provide non-formal edu  
 eg. Family, Peer group



② Educational agencies according to the role of education

Active agencies

- They provide active participation among pupil.

eg: school, institution, family, peer group

passive agencies

- They provide passive participations of the pupil.

eg: Radio, Television, etc

③ Educational agencies according to the intention

Commercial agencies

- Television, Radio.

Non-commercial agencies

- eg: book, article, newspaper, magazine, museum



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## 25. Kothari Commission (1964-1966)

Kothari Commission is also known as Indian Educational Commission. Education Commission of the year 1964 - 1966 is known as Kothari Commission. Kothari Commission is the Indian Education Commission of Govt. Under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari. Dr. D.S. Kothari is also the Chairman of U.G.C., i.e., University Grant Commission.

### Recommendations of Kothari Commission

- provide elementary education for the pupil at the age 6-14 age group.
- 1. It emphasizes science education.
- 2. National objectives on Education
- 3. Work experiences
- 4. Vocationalization.
- 5. National service.
- 6. Common education system.
- 7. Adult Education.
- 8. Education of disable child.
- 9. Expansion of education.



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10. Role of teacher.

11. evaluation of the pupil.

12. curriculum oriented subject.

13. Services of teacher.

These are the recommendations of Kothari Commission.

It is submitted in 1966 approved by 1966.

- Kothari Commission submitted report which is entitled "Education and National Development".

- It contains 287 pages.

- The report contains 4 subsections.

- Reports & programs

- Additional paper

- General issues

- Subject (Steps of education)

1) National objective of Education

→ Increase production,

→ develop the skills, knowledge,

→ Study based on secularism, socialism etc.

2) Emphasize Science education

It is recommended that Science education is an integral part of primary education as well as university education.

3) Work-experience

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Commission Recommended that education



imparted in most experience such as activities & participation of the pupil.

### (A) vocationalization of education,

Kothari commission recommended that education must be vocationalized.

### (B) National service

Kothari commission recommended that the education imparted on vocationalization which leads to the socialism, secularism & national services.

### (C) Common education system

- 10+2+3 pattern
- The elementary education includes
  - 5 year <sup>lower</sup> primary level
  - 3 year upper primary level
  - 2 year higher secondary education
  - 3 year university education

### (D) Adult education

Adult education leads to the liquidate of illiteracy.



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⑧ Education of Disabled child

Kothari commission provide Special of better education for Disabled students.

⑨ Expansion of education

Expansion of education leads to the valuable & quality education.

⑩ Role of teacher

Kothari commission recommended that role of teacher is the major part of education. The proper interaction btw. teacher - student leads to the quality education.

⑪ Evaluation of the people

It recommended that evaluation procedure through assessment of learning of examinations.

⑫ Curriculum oriented:

Subject may studied as curriculum oriented syllabus. It <sup>propositional to</sup> provide the man-power with the syllabus.

⑬ Service for teacher

Provide proper training for teachers as well as provide essentialities like economical, social etc. . . . .



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### Merits of Kothari Commission

- It is a comprehensive study of the contents like Social, Education & Economical.
- It correlate the subjects like social; edu & economical.
- Kothari Commission is the best commission in India because it cover almost all areas of educational related problems.

### Demerits of Kothari Commission

Q12 It doesn't provide importance in the area of Sanskrit,

- Kothari Commission might like many ideas & developmental ideas like other commission & policy, but all of them are still not practical.
- All education-related problems are still unsolvable.

## PART B

11.

### Basic Education

- Basic education also known as launched at 1937.
- Nai Talim was at the <sup>period</sup> of Gandhian era.
- For the article Maunjan in 1936 influence the Basic education.



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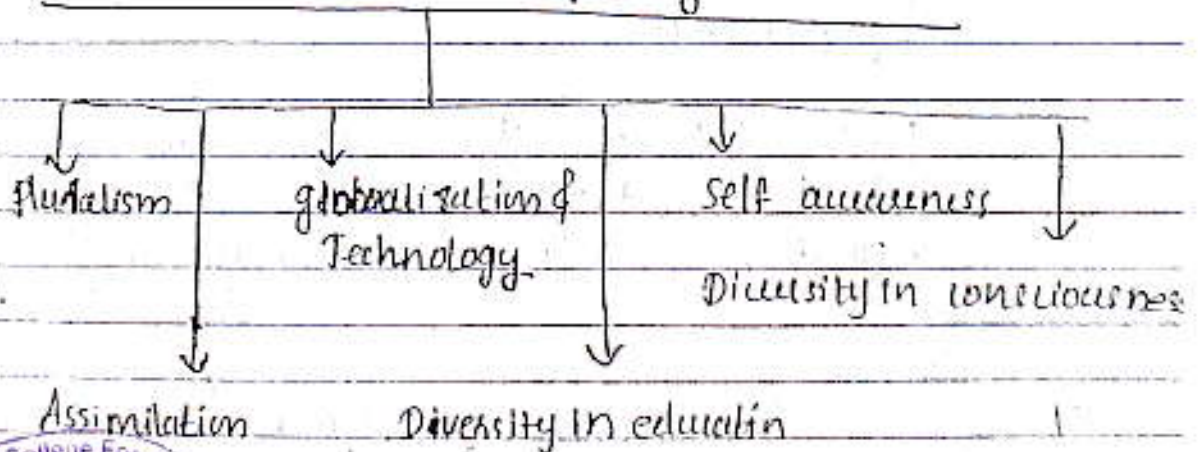
Viharas are related to monastery concept. Shelters are made provided by rich people to the monks (especially for laymen, laywomen).

• infrastructure.

- mainly bamboos are used here.
- The out-stides monks are ~~in~~ own free to
- Some of the viharas are become most famous universities.
- eg: Nalanda, Tamila, Vikramashila
- Aims of universities. ~ top

- Development of the human personality
- Development of reasoning abilities.
- character building
- pursuit of knowledge
- obedience of religion.
- All round development.

15. role of education in respecting diversities

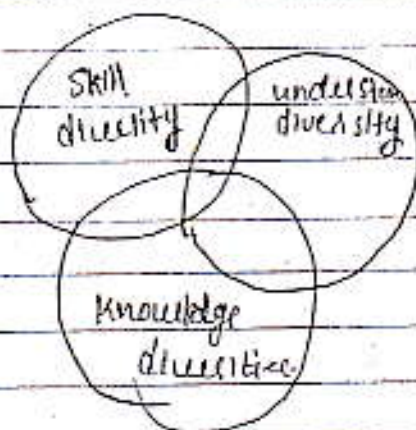


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① Assimilation

- formation of mixed new culture
- It is mixed ~~some~~ cultures & blend it to form new culture
- loss of our culture & acquire a new culture.

② Diversity consciousness



• Diversity consciousness contains Skill diversity, understand diversities, knowledge <sup>skills</sup> divers.

③ Diversity of education

Education is the tool for respecting diversities

④ <sup>Globalization</sup> globalisation of technology

The term globalisation of technologies are dual <sup>and</sup> without technologies globalisation is not occur.

⑤ pluralisation

- pluralisation is the mixed or diverse culture, creed, & ritual.
- That is it is unity in diversities.

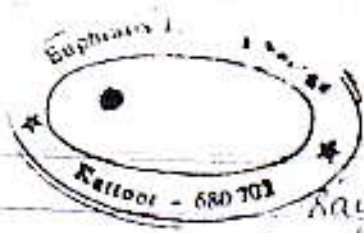
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Sree-Narayana guru



*Principle* Sree narayana - guru was a social & educational reformer in Kerala. As Chattambiswamikal sarna

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Nayana guru revolted against caste system & other social discriminations. He worked against superiority of Brahmin communities, he build a temple for ezhavas, At that age ezhavar and other socially backward people are not allowed to enter the temple. Since Nayana guru revolted against such situations & build a Shiva temple. The people who questioned against guru, he give a challenging answer like.

"It is not of Brahmin Shiva, it is ezhava Shiva"

He worked against some inappropriate systems like thinandukuli & thalikettu kalyanam.

According to Greenaway and

"one caste, one religion, one god for men"

He worked against the educational system in that period, because at that time education is not provided for ezhavas, and other socially backward castes.

Dr. Palpu & Kumaranassan are the other reformers during that period, they revolted against the social & educational system in Kerala.

22. Role of christian - missionaries

role of christian missionaries in the educational development in Kerala.

- London missionary society (LMS).
- Church missionary society (CMS).
- CMS are worked for Kottayam, Mattan.



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cheer, kochi,

- System catholic provide college education at Kottayam South Travancore.
- CMS provide 6 schools.
  - 4 for girls
  - 2 for boys.
- They provide English medium schools at Mattancherry
- CMS provide English medium schools at Trissur they become high schools.
- LMC & CMS provide English medium schools, colleges and special consideration for women education because they provide women schools as well as women's college at that time.
- They focused on women education.
- They provide English medium schools.
- They provide education for all communities with out caste & creed system.
- They focuses on religious education also because Sunday class at church.

14.

### Multilingual education

Multilingual education is the education through two or more languages. That is the medium of instruction is more than one language.

The policy of government which implies the right for child to select their mother

9.



language as the medium of instruction

- All students are having the right to choose medium of instruction in their own mother-tongue.
- Most of the institutions provide one as medium of instruction.
- Some of the institutions now provide multi-lingual medium of instruction.
- There is a criteria for multilingualism.
  - The institutions contain more than 10 pupil from different mother-tongue.
  - They provide facilities for choosing their own mother-tongue as medium of instruction.

### Advantages

- It provides self-confidence among child.
- It reduces fear & anxiety.
- easy way of study provided.
- Proper instruction help the children to study their own language.
- It helps the students grasp easily.
- Reduces difficulty.
- Proper understanding provided.

### Child-Centered Education

In 18th century education is only for subject-oriented and dominant of teacher-dominated education system. There are lots of problems are raised due to the severe



punishment & brutality. Education is based on teacher centered & dominant to teachers. There is no role for students. & severe punishments are there.

In 19th century Education is based of child centered because when the John Learning procedure of Adam johny is not the best only the influence of johny & teacher but also Adam. which implies education will becom student centered. Constructivism agreed here. ~~to~~ proper guidance is the only duty for teach & education is almost child centered & it help student to acquire knowledge from their own efforts. punishment & demorage are not promo ted.

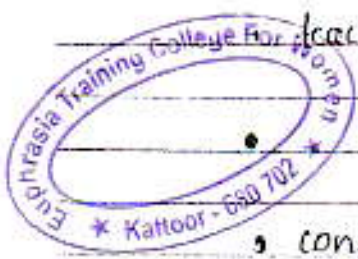
Education which is mainly focus on child to develop their skills, abilities to ~~improve~~ ~~can~~ without punishment & acquire self courage among child. Such type of education is known as child centered education.

18. older concept of education.

Modern concept of education.

- Gurukul, edu: Islamic edu- cation, maceya, mugul teacher centered education.

- child centered eduati



- consider guru as god & parent.

- constructivism?

- teacher is considered as just mentor,

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- punishment against violence

- punishment is not allowed



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take an lot of documents &amp; files relating to education like upanayana ceremony</li> <li>• Oral method<br/>or lecture method</li> <li>• Gurukul, Islamic education.</li> <li>• Group discussion</li> <li>• Guru <sup>may be</sup> allowed to the <sup>excellent</sup> shishya to marry their daughter</li> <li>• Infrastructure           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- under the tree</li> <li>- shelter made upon bamboo.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Shishya has an responsibilities for feeding their guru, they worship the guru.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pre-school education provided.</li> <li>• Self-study, Analysis, Research method</li> <li>• pre-school, primary school, secondary school, higher-secondary school, higher education</li> <li>• Laboratories, libraries, online medias...</li> <li>• provide scholarship for the excellent students</li> <li>• Infrastructure           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>highly facilitated class room</li> <li>- smart class room</li> </ul> </li> <li>• pay salary to the teachers.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

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16.

## NPE 1986

- NPE is National policy on education.
- before NPE 1986, they have NPE 1968.
- each five year there is a structure plan
- Around the year 1965-1985 revision is not occur
- NPE is known as new policy of education

### Recommendations

- common structure of education
- ECCE  
early childhood care & education

Navodaya schools.

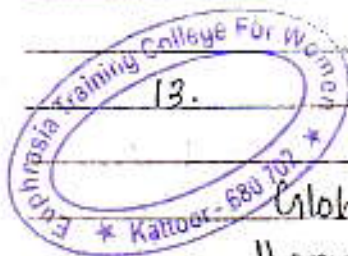
De-linking Degree with Vocationalization.

- MLL
- operation blackboard

### Globalization of education

Globalisation is the <sup>all round</sup> development of the education through technologies changes & implementation of new ideas & technol, ~~with out technology~~ are deal to each other.

Techniques of globalization are dual phenomenon with out Technicum Globalized can not



Article 51(A)(k): The parents are responsible for providing basic edu for their <sup>pr</sup> child.  
(primary) child.

- bill <sup>passed by</sup> accepted cabinet mission 2 July 2009
- bill <sup>passed by</sup> Rajyasabha passed 20 July 2009
- bill approved by Lok Sabha 4 Aug 11
- bill approved by president & it 28 Aug 11 become law

### 5. Operation Black board

G

- Basic facilities for the students
- Two large class room, which is helpful for any different weather conditions

✓ It contains study materials like maps, chart

✓ 'blackboard', 'chalks',

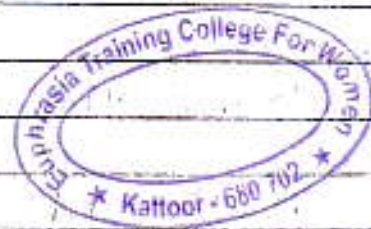
### 8. SSA

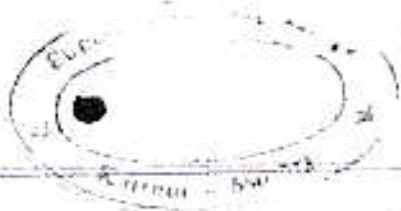
• SSA is known as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

• It launched 2001

- free text book
- compulsory education
- quality education

• Provide fund for educational equipments & Libraries, Lab  
• Provide fund for teaching learning material





9. LPO in education means

Liberalization  
Privatization  
Globalization.

Liberalization, avoidance of  
creases of quotas for reser-  
vations.

10.

Privatization is the transfer of  
organisation / institution etc  
to. in public sector to  
private sector

Globalization is the all round development  
of technologies which help to the total  
dem of education.

10. Article



Principal  
Euphrasia Training College For Women  
Kattoor