



# Impact of Imported Foreign Universities on Indian Traditional Education System

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## ABSTRACT

Education is one of India's most rapidly-growing segment, which is anticipated to be worth roughly USD 225 billion by 2025. Enrolment in higher education teach that stands at roughly 37.4 million. Nowadays, is evaluated to develop by about 38% by the year 2030, with India possibly rising as the single-largest supplier of worldwide ability where one in four graduates within the world can be an item of the Indian higher education system. The Covid-19 widespread has given assist impulse to this segment by expanding the acknowledgment of online education and opening new e-learning openings for national and worldwide instructive educate. The Government of India ("GOI") has too brought reestablished center on the education segment with the roll-out of the National Education Approach, 2020 ("NEP"), which lays down end of the guide of education in India.

**Keywords:** Government of India, Foreign University, Education Policy, Campus,.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The recent BJP government has permitted outsider foreign universities to set up campuses at GIFT City Intl Financial Administrations/Services Centers. This research paper will to discover out how it may alter higher education in India. As per India's advancement for the liberalization, the prior government had in 1995 drafted the Foreign Education Bill which had to be retired. Another endeavor was made in 2006, but the draft law could not get proper support in the cabinet meeting. After it, in 2010 the UPA-2 government brought the Foreign Educational Institutions Bill, which fizzled to urge sufficient support within the Parliament. The charge slipped by in 2014 as UPA was unable to find its control in the government. Presently, the Central Higher Education Ministry in its Union Budget prior this month declared that world-class foreign universities will be permitted to offer courses in finance related administration, fintech, science, innovation, designing and science or GIFT, free from household directions/regulations.

This would accompaniment endeavors to supply high quality human capital to India's financial administrations/services industry. This declaration is made on the basis of the National Education Policy of 2020, which said that select foreign universities will be permitted to function or channelize their campus in India.

### **Indian Government's Approach for Foreign Universities:**

The government move appears to be yielding comes about. Trade/Commerce Standard as of recently came ahead that London Business School, King's College in London, the University of Cambridge, and New York University have already begun their preparatory talk with the GIFT City specialists in authorities and the controller to set up offices at the International Financial Services Centre. A latest report by counseling firm Redseer evaluated that Indian students' abroad investing is getting more from current yearly \$28 billion to \$80 billion by 2024. The number of Indian students selecting foreign universities for their higher education increased from 440,000 in 2016 to 770,000 in 201. It is assumed to be increased by 1.8 million up to 2024. Therefore, in future the flow of spending on higher education in overseas will definitely grow faster than ever.

The noteworthy increment in outflow of Indian students is driven by variables like way better educational atmosphere and quality results overseas' courses along with higher guidelines of living, clefts within the Indian education framework driving to supply-demand awkwardness, and upward salary portability of Indian families, among others. There are more than thousand universities and about to 45 thousand private and government colleges. In spite of being the largest pedagogical system in the world, India's gross enrollment ratio i.e. GER in higher education is just 27.1% which lowest as compared to other foreign universities in the world. The noteworthy increment in outpouring of students is driven by variables like superior instructive quality and results overseas, higher benchmarks of living, crevices within the Indian education framework driving to supply-demand lopsidedness, and upward wage versatility of Indian families, among others.

### **Expert's Critical Comments:**

Ashoka University's Anirban Chakraborty speaks about the FEP challenges and influence that entry of private and foreign universities will have on the competitiveness among our Indian corresponding universities. The need of quality in Indian education is mirrored within the QS World University Rankings 2022. IIT Bombay was the top-ranking Indian founded within the list with a positioning of 177. As it were eight Indian universities made their stand among the top first 400.

Separated from cultivating a competition in quality, Universal department campuses can too offer an assistance in lessening the foreign trade surge. Hence, it'll help retain the most excellent of Indian ability by controlling the issue of brain drain. More than eight lakh Indians gave up their citizenship within the final seven years. At long last, opening the entryway for foreign universities can progress India's delicate control because it will encourage driving force to the government's ponder in India program that looks for to draw in foreign students. On January 5<sup>th</sup> 2023, the University Grants Commission (UGC) transferred an important draft direction on the 'Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutes (FHEIs) in India'. Up to the end of this month, it has been welcomed some time recently the gazette notification is issued after joining helpful recommendations and improvements. Briefing the press, UGC Chairman M Jagadesh Kumar reported that in keeping with the National Educational Policy 2020, another step within the internationalization of Indian Higher Education would be allowing consent to Foreign University to set up campuses in India. As said in NEP 2020, "A legislative framework facilitating such entry will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India" (12.8).

### **Foreign Exchange Management Act:**

Initially, authorization would be allowed for ten years, with recharging being subject to the satisfaction of essential conditions. The foreign universities would have the opportunity to plan their educational module and admission strategy. Full-time classes in physical mode would be allowed, hence administering out online or

foreign/distance education method. Cross-border development of funds would be in as per the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). According to the draft, expenses on fees are to be “reasonable and transparent”, the assumption being that education could be a not-for-profit movement. As in case to alleviate fears of those suspicious of foreign intercession, in case not impact, Kumar clarified that no foreign university would be permitted to set up an Indian substance or expansion without consent from the University Grant Commission. Besides, the allowed foreign university would “not offer any program which imperils the national intrigued or the benchmarks of higher education” in India. The draft includes: “The operation of FHEIs might not be opposite to the sway and astuteness of India, the security of the State, inviting relations with foreign States, open arrange, tolerability, or morality.”

Two sorts of foreign universities would be permitted to set up their campuses in India. Top 500 university come into the primary category. But those who have a tall positioning in specific subjects or specializations or are profoundly respected in their individual areas in their “home jurisdiction” would moreover be qualified. On the premise of the endorsement of a “Letter of Intent”, the foreign institution would be anticipated to begin setting up their Indian campus and building infrastructure inside a period of two a long time.

Besides, foreign staff designated to instruct within the Indian campus would be anticipated to live in India, not fair come in from time to time from overseas. Kumar included that foreign universities will moreover need to guarantee the quality of education conferred at their Indian campuses is on standard with their main campus. There would too be shields input to ensure enlisted students in case of unexpected disturbance, suspension, or closure of the Indian campus. The draft directions, which incorporate the necessity of the accommodation of a yearly report and maintenance of yearly accounts, moreover enable UGC not as it were to allow, but too to examine, direct, translate, and culminate FHEIs.

#### **University Grant Commission’s Expectation from New Education Policy:**

The UGC’s most recent move takes after its notice of May 2, 2022 on scholastic collaboration between Indian and Foreign Higher Educational Institutions. As per the notice, three conceivable outcomes are advertised for collaboration between Indian and foreign universities. To begin with, the “Twinning Program”, which empowers an Indian institution to accomplice with colleges overseas. The moment plausibility is the “Joint Degree Program”. Here, both the Indian and the foreign university will together create educational module, but grant one degree upon the completion of the course. The third plausibility, the “Dual Degree Program”, is to be mutually outlined and offered by both educational institutes, with two partitioned degrees being offered on the completion of the prerequisites of both programs. In a later advancement, our world-recognized Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), will moreover be beginning operations abroad beneath the modern brand title “India International Institute of Technology”.

All these improvements will alter and internationalize Indian higher education like never before. They must in this manner be invited. When it comes to foreign universities setting up Indian campuses, which is likely the foremost game-changing of these moves, UGC will ought to overhaul its administrative device impressively. A few driving foreign universities as of now have India workplaces. For fast and faithful clearance of “Letters of Intent”, in any case, the display drowsy and quasi-governmental bureaucratic set up of UGC may not demonstrate break even with to the assignment. A comparable trouble may show itself when it comes to the annually survey, campus visits, and other types of observing and negotiation. Political obstructions within the title of ideological similarity to administering party tenets or, conflictingly, the genuine threats of impedances and impact from overseas cannot be thought little of either.

### **Challenges to Indian Traditional Universities:**

Foreign universities in India, additionally, will posture a tremendous challenge to Indian public and private universities. The previous, particularly in humanities and social studies, it may proceed to draw attention of great students, particularly from impeded areas. Foreign universities will probably not have reservations. Those looking for standard benefits, in this manner, will be kept to state-funded universities. But this too implies that those who can manage it'll clearly incline toward foreign universities over their Indian partners, indeed the private ones as of now set up in India whose fees are exceptionally high already.

The last mentioned are frequently possessed by effective businessmen or politicians. It'll not be shocking on the off chance that they attempt to control or contain the foreign educational institutions fostered in Indian territory. Protectionism of domestic industry may be effective factor to fight with for any organization, whether in commerce and industry or within the right now changing private segment in higher education. Those who are campaigning against English are, once more, approximately to be upstaged. Foreign universities, just like the best of private colleges, will pick not as it were for English as their medium of education but too worldwide measures of educational module, instruction method, and research. Powers restricting them, be the brokers of backwardness or identity mongers, are likely to undertake to force their agenda or plans, whether driven by devout, phonetic, caste, or territorial considerations. In the event that the Indian higher education division genuinely opens up, it'll be one step forward in India's yearning to become knowledge-based society once more. Not protectionism and covering our mental borders, but competition and collaboration with the finest will help in a genuine Indian renaissance.

### **New Education Policy (2020):**

The Indian higher education division is swirling after the Union Cabinet endorsed the New Education Policy (NEP), 2020. Clearing the way for foreign universities to set up campuses within the nation is one of the most important declarations made within the policy. In later times, transnational, cross-border, seaward, and borderless higher education have gotten to be in vogue terms—particularly from the year 2000 onwards when the marvel of portability in higher education took shape and moved from individuals (students, staff, researchers) to program (twinning, establishment, virtual) to supplier (department campus) portability, and most recently, to the concerted improvement of education hubs. Alteration within the global showcase economy has constrained numerous countries to permit foreign suppliers in numerous ways.

India leftovers a classic case of disarray and intricacy for Transnational Education (TNE), and an appropriate foreign approach for higher education proceeds to be the Achilles' heel for Indian policymakers. Nearly up to the '90s, India worked essentially as a closed economy and naturally has been hesitant approximately the section of universal suppliers within the education segment. Need of administrative systems, complex FDI approach, failure to grant their degree, burdensome assessment process has demotivated the foreign suppliers within the controlled higher education segment and they are constrained generally to the unregulated segment like professional and remote learning education.

The unused NEP says, "A legislative framework facilitating such entry (of foreign universities) will be put in place, and such universities will be given special dispensation regarding regulatory, governance, and content norms on par with other autonomous institutions of India." With this modern policy, numerous are riding on a wave of positive thinking that presently it would be conceivable to induce quality education as worldwide colleges will set up their department campuses in India. On the other hand, a few accept that this will increment imbalance by expanding the fetched of education and will make challenges for nearby organizing as foreign suppliers will take unjustifiable advantage of the available resources. The approach

proposition has its reasonable share of advantages and impediments. This can be an impact of globalization which comprises complex forms with different national and worldwide inclinations. A few of them are to a few degrees blended and synergetic, whereas others are in part adversarial, conflicting, or oppositional and hence, cannot be examined in outright terms.

India has one of the biggest systems of higher education frameworks within the world, with nearly 990 colleges and 40,000 colleges. But India's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is 26.3%, which is essentially low compared to other BRICS nations like China (51%) or Brazil (50%), and much lower when compared with European and North American countries (80% or more). India must accomplish pre-distinction within the field of worldwide higher education for maintainable financial development, which ought to not be driven by common assets, but by information assets. Agreeing to reports, to oblige enormous influx of students, India will require another 1,500 modern higher education teach by 2030. The government needs to advance foreign coordinate speculations (FDI) and open up the Foreign Commercial Borrowing (ECB) course to fortify the capital pool for the education division. In her budget discourse for 2021-22, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman underscored on the require for more prominent influx of back to draw in skilled instructors, improve and construct way better frameworks, and steps be taken to empower sourcing ECBs and FDI.

#### **QS World University Rankings:**

Another calculate among solid drivers for opening foreign universities in India is the need of quality education available within the nation. India's higher education sector has given a few of the world's best outputs, and over a long time IITs, IISc, IIMs have gotten to be a brand title. However, the by and large second-rate discernment of Indian higher education, counting the poor quality of foundation, may be a critical issue. The neglected needs for world-quality education are reflected by the most recent discharge of the QS World University Rankings, in which the number of Indian establishing within the best 1,000 dropped from 25 in 2019 to 21 this year. As it were three Indian institutes made it to be in 200. High cut-offs and competitive entrance tests for affirmation, deficiency of inventive courses, destitute foundation are a few of the reasons indeed the brightest Indian students donate up on their trusts of securing confirmation in rumored Indian establishing. This migration of quality students overseas could be a genuine concern as sending our students abroad implies that we are bringing in the benefit of education.

The desire is that permitting foreign universities will empower world-class education accessible locally at altogether lower fees without voyaging and will significantly decrease the probability of human capital relocating to other nations for work prospects. Concurring to different worldwide overviews, cross-border education is advantageous for the economy and brings more extensive level of worldwide mindfulness, social sense, and competitiveness. Foreign collaborations empower nearby establishing to plan their educational modules in arrangement with universal educational method and offer a different portfolio of subjects and specialization to students. There are contentions that working of foreign universities too makes a difference fortify existing education framework to examine its way of working and present the leading hones taking an indication from the worldwide players.

Rather than the request and reasonability, entry of foreign ventures within the Indian education area or system has a few genuine concerns and dangers. A segment of instructive practitioners has communicated reservations around permitting international colleges/universities to function in India; they think it would raise fees of education and would be out of reach for a large section of the populace. There's too the fear of poaching the most excellent scholars from the nearby colleges or universities. In the interim, there are moreover contentions that in-house breeding of international universities prepared with research facilities and

laboratories of universal benchmarks are the require of the hour and ought to not be compromised with unregulated foreign section.

**A noteworthy challenge of a multi-campus:**

Another solid perspective from numerous analysts is that creating nations are utilizing instructive administrations as the basic source of wage, and organization exchange is presently a multi-billion-dollar trade. Numerous foreign universities are setting up International Branch (IB) campuses over distinctive worldwide goals with a self-evident rationale for expanding income by centering on commercialization and commoditization of information generation. Overseeing IBs could be a complex and challenging errand. It isn't comparable to taking care of MNCs that set up workplaces around the world in look of simple benefits. Setting up higher education organizing could be a slow-moving handle. Reports propose that numerous Asian and African countries need the capacity to execute the quality evaluation method with respect to instructive program conveyed by the foreign supplier. A noteworthy challenge of a multi-campus worldwide college demonstrate is the trouble in conveying on the brand guarantee of a reliably high-quality education and understudy involvement driven by the domestic campus. The potential benefits of cross-border education programs must be weighed against the dangers of instructive colonialism.

India is presently opening its entryways for worldwide organizations trusting that they will set up their IB campuses within the nation. But a few professionals think that given the deficiency of monetary support and consecrations due to the COVID emergency, exceptionally few famous foreign universities would be willing or able to set up campuses in India. Few nations such as Dubai, Singapore, and Qatar have effectively advanced themselves as worldwide education center and are giving considerable budgetary motivations for seaward worldwide campuses as have nation, but due to its socio-political environment, it would be challenging and questionable to guarantee total independence or budgetary motivating forces for foreign universities. Indeed, a worldwide brand title isn't sufficient to set up world-class seaward or international campuses at other goals. In addition, centering as it were on the top-ranked establishing around the world too ignores the full range of quality and differing qualities accessible within the worldwide higher education framework.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, for a nation like India, where the budget assignment per capita in higher education has been reducing due to the growing population within the tertiary age stage, foreign universities may be allowed to contribute within the showcase to guarantee capacity building and infrastructural improvement. The possibility can be justified, but an appropriate administrative system is fundamental. Too, it is pivotal to figure it out that foreign venture is one of the conceivable cures, but not a nostrum for the current challenges that country's higher education segment is experiencing. Beside fast development, different countries are encountering a move in import-export flow in higher education, and they are doing it in a way that suits their needs. There are a few models, systems, reports, and case studies about survey, and advance investigate scope exists in how to utilize foreign venture in distant better way. Since of its expansive estimate, numerous societies, long history, and diverse nature of nation and arrangement prepare, higher education could be an exceptionally complex segment in India. The real test for the Indian policymakers is presently to define valuable administrative rules for foreign universities to function in India. The controls ought to center on the require of the nation with quality affirmation and accreditation, but on the other hand, it ought to not be burdensome for the foreign supplier.

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