

RESTRUCTURING POLITICAL SCIENCE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the potential effects of restructuring on labor and employment in Sub-Saharan African nations within the framework of globalization. It analyzes the phenomena of globalization and the potential impact of current economic restructuring projects in various African nations on employment and labor. The findings of the investigation suggest that for Sub-Saharan nations to attain enhanced labor market advantages from restructuring during globalization, they must engage in more profound economic reform. A global elite, including financiers, bureaucrats, and corporate executives, manages developing governments and their economies through globalization in the context of international political economy, according to this thesis. It claims that and that it has tended to work, like colonialism, against emerging nations and their economies. This essay highlights the impact of transnational corporations and corporatism on the economy in this environment. Globalization is the driving force behind the powerful Neoliberal dogma in the US since the 1980s. The landscape has witnessed a remarkable increase in the number of actors, with China's growing influence at the forefront, alongside a myriad of alliances and convergences among nation-states. This complexity further complicates the dynamics and implications of globalization as we move into the future.

INTRODUCTION

The year 1991 will be remembered as a milestone in the History of India. Because, after 1999; the government of India has accepted the policies of liberalization, privatization and globalization. The policy of L.P.G gave a new dimension to Indian political, social, economic, cultural and educational system. The establishment of W.T.O. and G.A. T.T. now commits practically all the countries to liberalization through structural adjustment. After 1990, there is paradigm shift in education from service to business, has been the result of a growing concern with the fruit-bearing qualities of education as opposed to its light-bearing qualities. The World Bank in its report Higher Education: lesson of experience (World Bank, 1994) projected higher education as "non-merit good" as against primary and secondary education which were classified as "merit good". On the basis of externalities or social return, it was argued that higher education brings in greater personal benefits to the individual concerned than to society as whole and the government of developing countries would not be justified in spending their sources on higher education. The document advocated a programmed reduction of public expenditure in higher education. Impact of Globalization on Over-all Education System in India: If we observe the last twenty years policy documents and committee reports of Indian government on higher education, than we can reach on the following results. The post-independence period from 1947 to 1990, state promoted education as an instrumental social development. So, the higher education was state funding After 1990, the commercialization and modification of higher education has been started. The technical and professional courses became the center stage for the development of or country.

While the humanities and social sciences are losing their ground continuously. Government funding for higher education is decreasing regularly since 1990 and self-finance private institution or universities has been promoted. All private and public sector banks float student funding and education loan schemes. These loan schemes are operated on commercial lines like car loan and housing loan. Basically, the education schemes shift the responsibility of higher education from state or society to parents or individual household. The philosophy of loan treats higher education as a highly individualized commodity. The education is linked with industry, many Indian university also set-up university- industry cells to promote close link between university and industry. So, the public private partnership has started in higher education. Birla - Ambani report in 2000, also strongly recommended the government of India should leave higher education altogether to the private sector and the government should confine to school education. These findings are true as far as Indian education scenario is concerned. Almost every committee on higher education raised the issue of quality in higher education system. A large number of Indian graduates are unemployable is a significant pointer towards quality and relevance of higher education

Most of the scholars of social sciences in general and political science in particular are frightened by the process of globalization. They are feeling alienated, because the government is not giving much attention towards social sciences. By the microscopic evaluation of political science curriculum, teaching-learning process, instruction material, evaluation and examination, I reach on this conclusion that we should search the defects in curriculum, teaching-learning processes, and examinations evaluations system. We should try to restructure the teaching learning process as well as curriculum of political science to make political science best fitted in the era of globalization in all aspect.

DEFECTS IN THE CURRICULUM AND TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Out- dated teaching method- in the era of information and communication technology, we are teaching with traditional lecture method. In our classrooms, we are not utilizing computer, Internet, e-conference, e-class-room and digital projectors etc. Out-dated curriculum and study material-the curriculum which we are teaching in U.G level and P.G level lacks work practice, skilled knowledge and general intelligence. Today, a new concept has been developed in the mind of our students that degree in political science is not a guaranty for job. Therefore, most of the students are not attending the classes regularly and are not interested in learning anything new. Training and Course of teachers should be de-linked from promotion:

Training for teachers (refreshers and orientations) is mostly related with promotion like senior scale and selection grade. So, these courses are not helpful in updating the knowledge of teachers.

Lack of Effective Supervision: There is lack of effective supervision by higher authorities like universities, ministries, U.GC. etc.

Lack of Co-ordination: There is a lack of co-ordination between teachers and students. Teachers

are not giving individual attention to the students. Teaching at undergraduate level take care of a certain minimum of knowledge required but hardly any attention is paid to another dimensions like personality development, communication skill, carrier counseling etc. In spite of above defects in Teaching learning process curriculums and evaluation, some suggestions can be put forward which can be helpful in bringing qualitative change in subject of Political Science.

SUGGESTION

The immediate need is to over hauling the curriculum and teaching learning process. We have to update and modernized curriculum with the choices made in favour of Professional courses and industrial need like Media, Environment, Human Right, Labour Management, and Trade & Business etc. Dual Degree courses can be provided to the students to make them fit in all respects in the era of globalization. The following courses can be suggested: -

- a. M.A. in Political Science and Human Rights.
- b. M.A. in Political science and Electoral Politics.
- c. M.A. in Political science and World Trade Politics.
- d. M.A. in Political science and Globalization.
- e. M.A. in Media, Journalism and Politics.
- f. M.A. in Political science and Corporate Management.
- g. M.A. in Political science and Labour Management.
- h. M.A. in Political science and Rural Development.

Politician Science can be made real science through providing M.Sc. Degree in Political Science, which will help our students to engage themselves in different field in the society. This will also make their future secure. Finally, the trend which has developed by our students/Society regarding Political Science will be withering away. The following subjects can be suggested for M.Sc. in Political Science.

- a. M.Sc. in International politics & Environment
- b. M.Sc. in Political science and Transfer of Technology.
- c. M. Sc. in Political System and Engineering and Technology.
- d. M.Sc. in Cyber-Democracy.
- e. M.Sc. in Web Technology and Democracy.
- f. M.Sc. in Counter- Terrorism and Cyber-Crime.
- g. M.Sc. in Conflict Management and International Diplomacy.

Specialization should be fixed from the very beginning i.e. B.A. Ist year. For Example- Students would takes Public Administration, International relations, Indian Political theory, media, journalism, environment etc. as their specialized paper in the BA course must take the same course in the M.A. Level. It is seen that some of our students who do not get good marks in their papers in BA Level takes other papers which had not taken in their BA Level for only getting their M.A, Degree. Such type of study should be prohibited.

Political Science should be taught as a compulsory subject in all Medical, Engineering and Management College to inbuilt the social knowledge and social responsibility in the students of professional courses. As we know lack of social knowledge and social responsibilities some doctor and engineer of our country are involved in kidney Scam and terrorist activities just to earn money.

The course of political science should be deigned that it involved the student throw ought year i.e. from July to March. There should be some mechanism such as theory, Practical, Group Discussion, Seminar Presentation, project report, Educational Tour to the Institution like Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha to gain practical knowledge which will involved the students in the subjects as well as create great interest in them.

New teaching methods and new tools or technique should be used during teaching- learning process. Teaching should be student-centered not faculty centered. All the seminar and conference which are organized by different colleges and universities in India seems to be fruitless exercise because it is seen that the aim and objective of the organizing committee or sponsoring authority is good, but the conclusion of conferences which have to be submitted to the Government for the implementation gets no importance. Therefore, the reports of these seminars remain in the file and never become the part of the Govt. Policy. Conclusion:

In the era of L.P.G Political science has also faced tremendous challenges like other discipline. Political science has great potentialities. So, through the implementation of the suggestion given in this paper, we hope that the classic subject Political science would be able to meet all the challenges through its restructuring in the era of globalization.

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