

# [Globalization suggested the need to recognize that](https://assignbuster.com/globalization-suggested-the-need-to-recognize-that/)

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Globalization has elevated thestandard of education in such a way that individuals in now globalized worldare lavish with information by the growing number of both private as well aspublic higher learning institutions. Shirley (2015) talk about and name thesefive imperatives, remember these are the five old imperatives: (1.) An ideological imperative that emphasizedmarket competition, testing, and standardization as levers to improve schools, despitethe absence of evidence to support these directions; (2.) An imperial imperative that projected thisideology onto other schools and systems as the best way to move forward, evenwhen those other systems were already succeeding by employing different ways toorganize their work; (3.) A prescriptiveimperative that mandated the daily work of educators from higher levels ofschool bureaucracies;( 4.

) An insularimperative that overloaded educators with so many policy demands that theirability to learn from other schools and systems has been seriously impeded; and(5.) An instrumental imperative thatdefined students and teachers in relation to their economic contributions, witha concomitant disregard for values of compassion, solidarity, or service.              I must agree with Shirley on theseimperatives, because Stewart (2012) suggested the need to recognize that eventhough as educators we plan for a global context, acknowledging that everydaylife within communities locally necessitate interactions with individuals orgroups from different areas of the world. Hargreaves and Shirley (2012) submitsthe participating in the interconnected global world of education is one way toimprove the future of public education, internationally. Nations can shareeducational data and learn from educational systems around the world from educationalbenchmarking (Hargreaves & Shirley, 2012).

The outcome of the collisionbetween technology and education within the global realm are better relationsand more equal educational opportunities. Shirley (2012) also talked about how theproblems of substance abuse in our societies, they’ve alerted us to the need topreserve and uphold artisan cultures, very important if we’re going to have adiverse future instead of a standardized one, and they’ve alerted us to all thepossibilities that lie before us for creative uses of technology. Globalizationis the process by which different societies, cultures, and regional economiesintegrate through a worldwide network of political ideas through transportation, communication, and trade.                 Thegreat educational transformations taking place around the world that struck achord with me was, some of the barriers me and my colleagues wrote.

We wrote  about how education initiatives might confrontpoverty of students, educational practices not taught to every student equally, and how we as educators must start to cultivate a learning environment thatplaces emphasis on ethics, knowledge and global literacy. These capabilities” is not limited to a particular discipline but, can be integrated throughout aschool’s curriculum” (Stewart, 2012, p 138). In this modern era, the termglobalization is used, accepted, and treated widely in most parts of the world. It is a worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, andcommunications integration. There are massive numbers of debates happeningaround the world relating to the globalization issue. One of the aspects thathave been affected by those changes is, without any doubt, education.             Apart from some drawbacks, globalization has many positive effects in education and the way it isdelivered not only for developed countries but also for developing countries.            As a future educator, I’m thoroughlyinterested in where the future of education will take us.

It is frustrating howinefficient our current system is. Every generations future is developed intheir students and education should therefore be top priority for everyone. Weknow, that schools are not in need of reform today, but rather needtransformation. While education transform, however, we must not ignore theincredible infrastructure already in place in American Education.               Technologytravels at the speed of sound, then the impact of technology can be said totravel at the speed of light. In the first twenty years of man and machinecollaboration, technology isolated people to a certain degree, leading to aninward search of meaning between the two. In effect, there was less, not more, collaboration.

This population, students and educators envision thecollaborative power and seek facilitation “ through increased efficiencyand effectiveness” (Courville, 2011, p. 3). The role of technology, in atraditional school setting, is to facilitate, through increased efficiency andeffectiveness, the education of knowledge and skills. When technology isdirectly applied to an educational setting, such as a school, both the studentsand teachers can be viewed as learners. Ultimately, technology should serve toincrease student achievement in schools. In addition, internet based technologyallows for teachers to form their own learning communities that are notconfined to the local school site. Even more exciting, is the premise thatteachers can not only receive information and training from a centralauthority, such as district or state personnel, but that teachers may developcontent and share their information amongst their peers.

Thepolitical changes are the ongoingbattle over education reform and emerging demographic trends do not fit wellfor the success of reform efforts in this country and probably mean tougher, ormore interesting, days at the bargaining table. Both liberal and conservativepoliticians have been supporters of the school reform movement, but politiciansare a fickle group of people. To improve the quality of education, we need asustained over an in definitive period. We need patience and resolve. As thetask of improving education gets tougher and tougher, many politicians arelikely to turn their attention to other targets of opportunity. I believe allof us interested in improving the quality of education must be equally willingto rise above the political fray in the search for truly constructive solutionsfor our nation’s educational skills.               In conclusion, educators are standing onthe brink of an enormous precipice today.

The profession has higher academiccontent standards and more assessment data than ever. While inequities persist, the speed of globalization is providing us with opportunities to overcome thebarriers to greater cooperation and towards greater social harmony and freedom. We are inheritors of noble intellectual traditions and an international canonof philosophies and religions that we can draw on as we lead our profession inthe years ahead. Educators now are being given new opportunities to shape thefuture of our profession.

Will we as educators have the courage to step up andto take charge? Will we develop collective professional integrity in whicheducators hold one another to the highest standards?