

Globalization  
suggested the need  
to recognize that

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Globalization has elevated the standard of education in such a way that individuals in now globalized world are lavish with information by the growing number of both private as well as public higher learning institutions. Shirley (2015) talk about and name these five imperatives, remember these are the five old imperatives: (1.) An ideological imperative that emphasized market competition, testing, and standardization as levers to improve schools, despite the absence of evidence to support these directions; (2.) An imperial imperative that projected this ideology onto other schools and systems as the best way to move forward, even when those other systems were already succeeding by employing different ways to organize their work; (3.) A prescriptive imperative that mandated the daily work of educators from higher levels of school bureaucracies; (4.

) An insular imperative that overloaded educators with so many policy demands that their ability to learn from other schools and systems has been seriously impeded; and (5.) An instrumental imperative that defined students and teachers in relation to their economic contributions, with a concomitant disregard for values of compassion, solidarity, or service. I must agree with Shirley on these imperatives, because Stewart (2012) suggested the need to recognize that even though as educators we plan for a global context, acknowledging that everyday life within communities locally necessitate interactions with individuals or groups from different areas of the world. Hargreaves and Shirley (2012) submit the participating in the interconnected global world of education is one way to improve the future of public education, internationally. Nations can share educational data and

learn from educational systems around the world from educational benchmarking (Hargreaves & Shirley, 2012).

The outcome of the collision between technology and education within the global realm are better relations and more equal educational opportunities. Shirley (2012) also talked about how the problems of substance abuse in our societies, they've alerted us to the need to preserve and uphold artisan cultures, very important if we're going to have a diverse future instead of a standardized one, and they've alerted us to all the possibilities that lie before us for creative uses of technology. Globalization is the process by which different societies, cultures, and regional economies integrate through a worldwide network of political ideas through transportation, communication, and trade. The great educational transformations taking place around the world that struck a chord with me was, some of the barriers me and my colleagues wrote.

We wrote about how education initiatives might confront poverty of students, educational practices not taught to every student equally, and how we as educators must start to cultivate a learning environment that places emphasis on ethics, knowledge and global literacy. These capabilities" is not limited to a particular discipline but, can be integrated throughout a school's curriculum" (Stewart, 2012, p 138). In this modern era, the term globalization is used, accepted, and treated widely in most parts of the world. It is a worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration. There are massive numbers of debates happening around the world relating to the globalization issue. One of the aspects that have 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 is delivered not only for developed countries but also for developing countries. As a future educator, I'm thoroughly interested in where the future of education will take us.

It is frustrating how inefficient our current system is. Every generation's future is developed in their students and education should therefore be top priority for everyone. We know, that schools are not in need of reform today, but rather need transformation. While education transforms, however, we must not ignore the incredible infrastructure already in place in American Education. Technology travels at the speed of sound, then the impact of technology can be said to travel at the speed of light. In the first twenty years of man and machine collaboration, technology isolated people to a certain degree, leading to an inward search of meaning between the two. In effect, there was less, not more, collaboration.

This population, students and educators envision the collaborative power and seek facilitation "through increased efficiency and effectiveness" (Courville, 2011, p. 3). The role of technology, in a traditional school setting, is to facilitate, through increased efficiency and effectiveness, the education of knowledge and skills. When technology is directly applied to an educational setting, such as a school, both the students and teachers can be viewed as learners. Ultimately, technology should serve to increase student achievement in schools. In addition, internet based technology allows for teachers to form their own learning communities that are not confined to the

local school site. Even more exciting, is the premise that teachers can not only receive information and training from a central authority, such as district or state personnel, but that teachers may develop content and share their information amongst their peers.

The political changes are the ongoing battle over education reform and emerging demographic trends do not fit well for the success of reform efforts in this country and probably mean tougher, or more interesting, days at the bargaining table. Both liberal and conservative politicians have been supporters of the school reform movement, but politicians are a fickle group of people. To improve the quality of education, we need a sustained over an indefinite period. We need patience and resolve. As the task of improving education gets tougher and tougher, many politicians are likely to turn their attention to other targets of opportunity. I believe all of us interested in improving the quality of education must be equally willing to rise above the political fray in the search for truly constructive solutions for our nation's educational skills. In conclusion, educators are standing on the brink of an enormous precipice today.

The profession has higher academic content standards and more assessment data than ever. While inequities persist, the speed of globalization is providing us with opportunities to overcome the barriers to greater cooperation and towards greater social harmony and freedom. We are inheritors of noble intellectual traditions and an international canon of philosophies and religions that we can draw on as we lead our profession

in the years ahead. Educators now are being given new opportunities to shape the future of our profession.

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