

Expanding Business: Review of Higher Education Contribution

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Abstract :

University as an educational academic section has a comprehensive role in educating and training of professionals and it has an important role in expanding business. In this paper we studied the higher education and expanding of Indian and Iranian business and also the role of Iranian Islamic Azad University (IAU) in expanding business and science development. The universe sampling has been selected in IAU by Cochran's (test) statistics and stratified random method. Finally we used the Mini-tab 15 software and the result indicates that IAU has been very effective in progress of experts' knowledge and expanding of business.

Keywords: Higher Education, Expanding Business, IslamicAzad University

Introduction:

University as an educational academic section has a comprehensive role in educating and training of professionals and it has an important role in expanding business and cultural growth of the countries.

Higher education has historically included expanding business as part of its core mission. The colleges and universities serving the region have allocated fiscal, physical and human resources and created entrepreneurship systems within the institution to advance business development. Higher education has an important role to:

- Disseminate research and promote technology transfer
- Employ a diverse workforce
- Enhance the technology infrastructure
- Promote livable communities
- Take strong and visible roles in regional initiatives
- Improve learning and teaching from preschool through graduate school
- Create current business and industry
- Spread knowledge and researchers beyond geographical and borders through globalization

The term of "Globalization" represents the international system that is shaping most today's societies. It is a process that is "super charging" the interaction and integration of cultures, politics, business and intellectual elements around the world.

Today, possessing knowledge and having the ability to use knowledge in a world-wide arena is critical to personal and social advancement, likewise, having a skilled and globally focused workforce is the most important ingredient to any organization's competitiveness in a world where competitors can come from next door or the world.

Globalization and Higher Education-India:

Globalization is no more a recent phenomenon in the world's business system. The impact of globalization has been uneven and responses to it are varied in terms of its positive and negative dimensions the world over. Initial enthusiasm for globalization as a beneficial set of processes has yielded to an understanding that the phenomenon is largely associated with increasing social inequality within and between countries as well as instability and conflict. Thus, it is time to assess the impact of globalization on Indian business as it has not yielded any spectacular outcomes. While it has expedited the pace of development in some areas, it has led to certain absurdities in other. Therefore, it is necessary that steps should be taken to reduce, if not remove, its baneful fallout. Globalization has a multi-dimensional impact on the system of education. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on the research and development activities. Education is an important investment in building human capital that is a driver for technological innovation and economic growth. It is only through improving the educational status of a society that multi-faceted development of its people can be ensured. In the post-industrialized world, the advanced countries used to derive the major proportion of their national income not from agriculture and industry but from the service sector. Since the service sector is based on imparting skills or training to the student and youth the education sector is the most sought after. It must provide gainful employment so that the sector is developed in a big way. It has also given rise to controversies relating to introducing change in the inter-sectoral priorities on the allocation of resources leading to the misconceived policy of higher education. It has also advocated privatization of higher education without realizing the danger of making the system a commercial enterprise.

The phenomenon of globalization, which transformed world trade, communication and economic relations in the latter part of the 20th century, is having a similarly profound effect on education at the start of the 21st. Students' options for higher education, in particular, are no longer constrained by national boundaries. Innovative forms of transnational education- internet-based distance learning, branch campuses, educational franchising- have greatly expanded opportunities for students to study and learn outside their country of origin. In addition, there is now increasing global competition for the best and brightest student, as more and more countries recognize the business potential of higher education as a service export sector. For the first time in history, large segments of the world's student population truly have access to a global marketplace of higher education. For higher education leaders in India this new environment holds both threats and opportunities. The threats are obvious: as more and more Indian students look to Australia, Britain and the U.S. for both undergraduate and post graduate studies, the quality of Indian universities will continue to suffer. Lacking computer facilities and internet access, many of India's resource-starved institutions- such as Mofusil colleges in remote rural districts- will be on the wrong side of the "digital divide". Even India's elite institutions will find it difficult to attract and retain world class faculty members in the face of attractive offers from foreign universities, research institutes and multi-national corporations. So there is a substantial risk that Indian universities and the students could end up as serious losers in the global higher education game.

But there are also real opportunities for India to benefit significantly from the global revolution in higher education to do so will require major policy reforms in the way Indian universities are structured, funded and regulated. It will also require closer links between Indian industries, especially the growing technology-based sector, and Indian universities. And, it will require a new, globally oriented, entrepreneurial style of leadership by Indian vice chancellors and other top-level administrators. With these ingredients, India has the potential to capture the upside benefits of globalization, emerging with

a stronger, better, more globally competitive higher education system, and greater opportunities for Indian student.

In the wake of globalization prices and to cope up with the changing priorities of the people the planners are bound revise their strategies in the education sector. The common educational reforms that were endorsed by some of the eminent industrialists and academic include.

Liberalize and deregulate the education system to encourage promotion to new school, colleges, vocational and other institutions, higher education. Delicence higher education confer institutional autonomy and decentralize syllabus design. Central and state governments should change their rules within the education system, re-inventing themselves as facilitating and supervisory organizations. Teacher trading, infrastructure and syllabuses need to be urgently up graded. The repeat growth of the software development and electronic communication industries is one of the few achievements of Indian industry in post- independence India. Future, because of strong hold of the English language in corporate circles they divide between rural and urban is almost complete in the field of education. In consequence, this great reservoir of skills and expertise offers the opportunity to utilize them for the spread of quality education through several technologies.

Globalization and Higher Education in Iran:

In Iran after Islamic revolution, governmental higher education centers were not able to response to many higher education applicants. Therefore, according to people's requests and requirements of the country to human resources, the Islamic Azad University has been established and commenced its activities. Though, initially it has been criticized because of lack of financial and human abilities, but today this university has half of the ability of higher education in the country. The majority part of privet requirements of the country concerning to development and economic expanding have been done by Islamic Azad University. The university in its management's diplomatic system has accepted the advanced science and technology center of university as a wise management. And also it has done many activities through investing in field of technology and expansion of research and debate in order to achieve suitable position in area of science and software movement.

Establishing research centers with some branches in abroad have increased qualitative indexes and become an element of promotion in national investment of the country. In order to improve and expanding of business and globalization, higher education center has to provide professionals for urgent requirements of society. And it should also determinate the essential experts knowledge in governmental and non-governmental section and research.

Research Methodology:

As the main question of this study is the higher education in business expanding, so research hypothesis would be as below:

Main Hypothesis:

- IAU has a comprehensive effect on business expanding,

Other Hypotheses:

- IAU is affective on knowledge growth.
- IAU is affective on special knowledge growth.
- IAU is affective on industry improvement.

- IAU is affective on science improvement.

In this paper, a comparative study of managers' opinion and administrant authorities regarding to IAU on quality of knowledge and proficiency of people and also improvement of industry and science has been accomplished.

Sampling size has been selected by administrant managers, students, ministry of education and companies and industries' managers and also Cochran (test) statistics to 292 numbers.

Sampling has been done in random method and questionnaire has been set and distributed according to Likert's scale and knowledge contexts improvement of industry and science and it is tested by statistical software.

Result and Discussion:

According to statistical result, IAU has been effective in development of knowledge, special knowledge, improving science and industry and also according to comparison between managers and administrant authorities' opinion. This study shows there is crucial difference between the opinions of two parties. Administrant authorities rather than managers believe that university had been affective on business expanding. But today the country almost following three aims in era of higher education in order to development of business and globalization:

1. Achieving widespread higher education because it is growing up in over world so fast.
2. Improving the quality of higher education during last decade which can help to quality of higher education. Today higher education with high quality needs electronic innovation in school, hostel, libraries, science labs and studying halls. Students' age is growing up and they usually live far from university. The element for getting high quality is not only books but it is up graded information which comes from electronic and printed source. Information is running for student and it would be accessible by internet. Students in any part of country should have access to educational programs.
3. Progressing of justice: granting scholarship to first class students who belong to poor families and area. Many of "A" grade universities are so wealthy which can give scholarship at least to one student out of three. It is possible for them rather than governmental source.

Briefly, the "pattern" of higher education is performing all over world and according to that; higher education institutes would able to solve the financial requirements in order to fulfill their aims. It is obvious that higher education has a unique role in social integration of society and this role can be negative in pattern of non professional or positive in achieving criterions of international conduct. And it is slowly helping to expand the world business.

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