

KNOWLEDGE COOPERATION BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND LOCALIZATION; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AND COMMUNITY

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Abstract:

Education Evaluation in Thailand makes young citizens in remote areas getting knowledge as people in big provinces. Because spreading education to every part of country so educational institutes are settled in many local communities. Nowadays education is concerned to give students knowledge of advance technology to be globalization but local knowledge or local wisdom is ignored. This research was taken place at Rajamangala university of Technology Isan, Sakhon Nakhon Campus, Phangkhon district, Sakhon Nakhon province. The higher educational Institute for vocational subjects. Institute of globalization and community of localization, both were living in different ways. But they can go hand in hand by sharing its own knowledge to each other. Most of students belong to local area. Students learnt from classroom and can take that knowledge to participate for benefit of their own communities, also got knowledge of local wisdom from local communities.

This Educational institute provided global knowledge to local people by training about electrical, small machine for agriculture, building and painting houses, computer training etc. These activities participated by campus's students or together with teachers. Local concerned to give their local knowledge for example typical music, factory of auto tri-cycle welcomes students to study etc. Institute and communities had done some activities together; cleaning temple, religion days, building library etc.

Educational institute and local community can share their own knowledge to each other, become the feeling of belongingness. Eventhough students learn modern knowledge but they can bring knowledge to help and participate in their communities, learning to share global and local together.

Keywords: Localization, Globalization, Local Wisdom, Global knowledge, knowledge cooperation

Understanding learning and assessment in cooperative education

Introduction

After the educational decentralization in Thailand there was no longer distance geographically for getting knowledge from the educational institutes. The institutes are in every part of country from the provinces to sub-districts. Communities children have chance to get equal education as students who learn in big universities. Generating equity and increasing access to basic education services by means of rendering assurance of opportunities and generating equal access to education as well as encouraging and supporting all social segment to participate in educational provision (Office of the Education Council,2004). In this education of globalization era, educators concern to give knowledge of worldwide to their students. Global educationinct construct from globalization, does what higher education has traditionally aimed to do: extend students' awareness of world in which they live by opening them to the diverse heritage of human thought, action, and creativity.(Sperling,2001) The pressures of globalization make it urgent that we devote substantially more resources to tertiary education sector (Bloom,2002). It denotes that anywhere education goes through the global knowledge is there.

Strengthening higher education by means of providing opportunities at higher education level, establishing and expanding university campuses in the regions, producing manpower in line with national development, providing health care services for research purposes, and assuring and motivating the private sector to invest in higher education (Office of the education Council,2004). The past 10 years of educational framework in Thailand we found that local students learnt from the educational institutes where placed at their communities after getting degree they leave away their hometown. It is the most important point to think that educational reform gives the benefit to youngsters who are in remote areas to get better chance in education but how these people will deserve the modern knowledge as well as local knowledge. The students are from the local area, they have to know their own root, local wisdom. If the learners know it and accept it then they can grow up stronger, but it seems like when the education institutes which the main purpose is always taking the global knowledge to students and become more globalization the distance of knowledge is more far away from local knowledge eventhough the educational institutes are settled inside the local communities. Most frustrating has been the lack of real interaction between schools and their communities. And it will be better if these locality students can adapt global knowledge with local wisdom. Those schools that achievement succeeds all have a common thread: community involvement. Connecting all schools to their local communities in a viable way has been physically impossible (Nellen,2003).

The Rajamangala Institute of Technology Sakhon Nakhon Campus was the same education agenda where interesting to provide knowledge of new technology for advantage of students to live and work in this advance world. The higher educational institute has been settled down since 6 years at Phangkhon sub-district, Phangkhon district Sakhon Nakhon province northeastern Thailand. The vocational institute includes Civil Faculty, Electrical Faculty, Mechanical Faculty and Faculty of Business Administration. The institute of vocational subjects and the students have to learn to be professional in their learning branches that is the reasons for teachers to instruct students more and more to the high and modern knowledge. That is the main purpose of education in the present days. The today world lack of the coordination and corporation with the remote local communities particularly in the sense of learning local wisdom from these communities. Actually the communities have the very interesting and valuable of their own knowledge which to be handed down from castors. Most of the students are from local areas where locate around the campus. From the past experience we more concerned of taking our students to the globalization then either teachers or students forgot the local.

Samuel (2001) gives definition of globalization as the intensification of worldwide social relationships which link distant localities. The campus is situated inside rural communities where it has its own knowledge that is local wisdom, the heritage knowledge known since the days gone by. The campus has global knowledge. It can be envisaged that to think 'campus and local communities can cooperate knowledge between global and local to each other.' The teachers and students take advanced technology to the community and the local people take local wisdom to the campus.

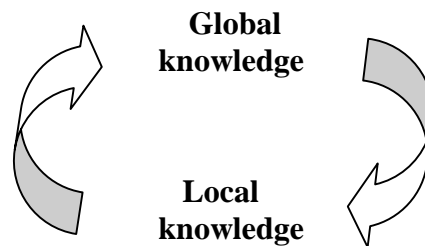


Fig. 1 The collaboration and cooperation of the global knowledge represented the educational institute and local knowledge of local community.

Methodology

Campus Process

Inside the classroom where students learn knowledge according to providing curriculums. They get the advanced knowledge, the teachers support them to take learnt information either practical or theory serving rural communities. Teachers let students free their potentials of the skills about machinery, electrical, constructing building, computer training, language training etc. Every subject branches which teaching in the campus can be forwarded the advantage to communities. Some of activities the teachers and students had to go inside community to train modern subjects for people. And some practices community members came to join inside the campus.

Community Perspective

The campus is in the sub-district, it exists among villages where around the campus. In these small villages, communities have the most valuable treasure of local wisdom. Local wisdom is the word which has similar meaning to the local knowledge. But the difference is that the local wisdom can be classified as the knowledge of local people that they keep on doing since their fore-grandfathers or the history of that community. And these knowledge were born by local people themselves. Each community has its own local wisdom which may be different from another communities. These two words are used interchangeably in this work. The campus had seen its importance and asking the experts from local areas to teach their children in the institute. There are many varieties of local wisdom for example music, handicraft, folk arts, agricultural instruments etc. Local music, dancing, singing, playing music instruments were more concerned as they are the area of typical musical style, which are dissimilar from other areas.

Practical Performing

Both globalization and localization, campus and community, can collaborate their knowledge by leaving away the academic system. The cooperation between two aspects had been continued for 6 years, this interaction makes the community and campus become members of each other. The feeling of separation was disappeared but it means both have to continue the relation particularly by sharing the knowledge. Local community should not feel that the knowledge from their grandfather is the old wisdom and unuseful for these present days. The reality is that local wisdom is never useless in any of times and people can adapt their local knowledge to live in the present world too. The students learn local wisdom and proud of their grandfathers knowledge. The works which the students and teachers provided to community people who they are from the same area of students themselves. Students studied in the classes to get globalization knowledge which classes learning about learning about local wisdom. This interaction between them and community set the feeling of belongingness to them. The campus as educational institute leads the global knowledge to local community. It can be mentioned into 3 ways:

At the community

The cooperation of knowledge at community; teachers and students from Mechanical Faculty taught local people about small engine for agriculture machine and the way to repair the machinery. Teaching people about electricity connection and repairing it, offering the service of fixing motorcycle in some occasions, giving the instructions about building and painting modern house style from the teachers and students of Civil Faculty.

At the local primary schools

The activities mainly performed by students and the teachers were just the guidance. Building the library and painting school from students of Civil Faculty. Teaching English, Science and others subjects to primary school students. Students from Electrical Faculty taught younger students about electricity.

At the campus

Sometimes local people came to share information at the campus. The students of Business administration Faculty, Computer Business Department informed the primary school students to computer training. The sub-district administration workers asked to train computer from teachers.

The local wisdom is provided to students and teachers can be classified into 3 ways.

To campus

Local wisdom teaching at campus, local people came to teach typical style of dancing, singing, playing musical instruments. There are many students interested to practice after their classes, at the campus's Cultural Center. They practiced about the particular style of the music, which is called Phuthi Style. The Phuthi is the Dai ethnic the tribe who lives around the campus area and most of campus's students belong to this ethnic. The students have their own band which playing only classical music and used this knowledge to perform for the important functions around country.

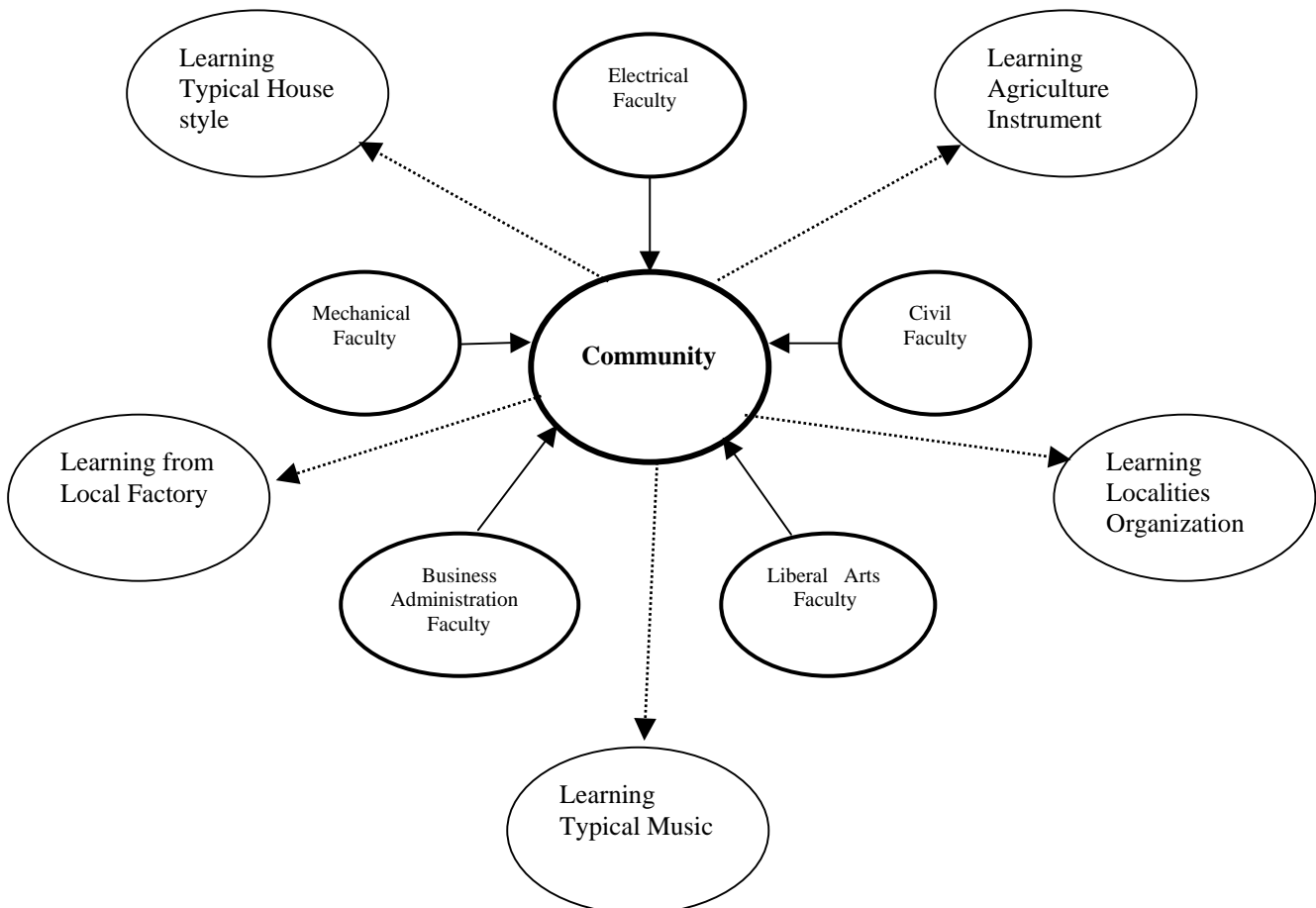
To community

Learning at community; some subjects took students of campus to study about Time and Motion topic from local community at classical house style, learning Ergonomics of agriculture instruments; spade, sickle, hoe etc. Peasants trained students to plant rice trees. Students appreciated to listen from auto-tricycles local factory.

Hand in hand

Learning together between local and global was taken place for some occasions for example at the important days. On religious days, the Buddhist lent, community and campus would offer the giant candles for the local temples. The campus's students and local members did help each other to clean the temples at sometimes. On Children day, children in community would come to the campus for getting special classes and playing games which brought to them by campus's students. Some festivals, people asked students to play local music. The problems were discussed together when the questions raised about the campus and community association. In the present periods globalization and localization, the campus and community, can not separate from each other. Civilisation means both individual's aspiration to self-improvement and the community's intellectual capital. A person is civilised when he or she has assimilated a reasonable part of the cultural heritage of their community and is able to manage their own life (Ministry of Education Development Plan-Finland,2004).

Fig. 2 The interchange of knowledge; each faculty provide their specialist to community in the other way community provides its knowledge or local wisdom to the institute. Becoming the benefit of two sides people particularly students and locality people.



Discussion

The consolidation of globalization knowledge which represented by educational institute and local wisdom; the local community is praxis. Practical is not only in the laboratories but in the local communities too. Most important, that learning is most effective when there is visible and supporting community.(Narum,2004) Students of vocational subjects using their learnt information or knowledge to succor their own villages where they belong to and came from. The learners knew advance technology which they studied through curriculum by teachers, after the classes or in some classes they learnt the local wisdom, the knowledge of their local. This modern network communication which become the globalization world, making the youngster felling fly to interesting outside world and ignored the information which they have seen in their communities or villages deserve it. So it is important to concern this problem, students have feel proud of their own knowledge communities heritages; local wisdom. Because if these new comer turn their faces away from their own local community and beep to the big cities, unproud of their past. The educational institutes do not make the students concerned or understanding that the high technology knowledge which they study is the best way to sacrifice their lives. But felling of proudly, the conscious of their root, is make them survive. By the success of cooperation is not only the campus and community to be consolidating but the students can use the local wisdom and global knowledge together, or can adapt these two aspects became the benefit for themselves or social.

The Sakhon Nakhon Campus is continued practicing this coordination and cooperation since the last 6 years when the campus was borne. And we put this as the important agenda in the policy of campus. Now these rural villages became the fence of the campus.

Conclusion and implication

The local wisdom which is the heritage from our grandfathers also should not be ignored and let it goes by the time past. The students are the children of advance world but they should be proud of local wisdom from where they belong to. It is difficult for students who learn to globalization will be back to local so it is important to make the felling of great history of the localization to be inside their hearts.

From the practice of this study, every department in the campus had to take each other hands to introduce themselves to local community. The educational institutes whenever they were placed into the communities particularly in the remote areas, people of those areas will fell strength and sometimes it is difficult for them to accept the huge building and understand about the academic system. The community people do not have high education but they lived comfortable life because of fertileness. They thought they were leafed aside the building of high education of globalization which were happened in their hometown. So it was the duty of the campus to go inside the community and make the local people understand and deserved that we came to their place for the benefit of their children and for them too. We could shake our hands and sharing our knowledge together. By global and local could learn from each other.

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Fig.3 The result of learning typical music



Fig.4 Mechanical students learning from local factory



Fig.5 learning locality organization



Fig.6 Training community about repairing agriculture machine



Fig. 7 Participated in local festival



Fig. 8 Repairing the school building

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