

## **Emerging Trends of Privatization of Education in India**

**Monika Abrol**

*Assistant Professor, Bawa Nihal Singh B. Ed College, Sri Mutksar Sahib  
kaps. rajeev@gmail. com*

### **Abstract:**

Privatization of education in India introduced new policies and programs to increase employment, outcome and income opportunities and achieve economic development at National and International level. It has brought about a rapid change in the educational scenario of India. Privatization encourages the individual and society to establish school, colleges and private universities to meet the growing demand for education. As a result, private educational institutions are growing day by day throughout the country. The present paper reveals an attempt to analyze the tendencies of privatization in education sector and also proposes to monitor and govern these institutions for quality education at different levels.

**Keywords:** AICTE-All India Council for Technical Education, B. Ed-Bachelor of Education, M. Ed Master of Education.

### **Introduction**

The term privatization of Education refers to many different educational programs and policies. It is a process which can be defined as the transfer of activities, assets and responsibility from Government, Public Institutions and organizations to private individual and agencies. Education is the most important and powerful tool invented by mankind to mould himself for his life. It is the important source of employment, income and standard of living. So everyone gives importance to higher education. Consequently demand for higher education has been increased. To meet the demand for higher education in India, there is establishment of private colleges, autonomous colleges, deemed universities and private Universities. Even the number of self financed colleges of engineering and medical stream have been increased. It also increased the gap between demand and supply of Higher Education. As a result of this, privatization of education has been growing day by day.

### **Objective of Privatization of Education in India.**

- Providing Quality Education
- Promotion of technological advancement
- Reducing gap between Industry and Education
- Achieving widespread private ownerships in the society and reduce the burden of Government.
- Providing education in remote area and small urban area.
- Generating highly skill personnel for development in India.
- Meet the education for International Standards.

### **Emergence of the Private Sector in India.**

The private sector has emerged in India due to following reasons:

#### **Shift in policy:**

According to Article 45 of the constitution of India, there should be free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6-14 years. So focus has shifted to elementary education. As a result, the involvement of the state in higher education has been reduced.

#### **Mass approach to Higher Education:**

This type of approach to higher education has resulted in phenomenal growth of number of institutions of higher learning. The table 1 shows the growth of private universities in India.

**Table I [3]**

S. No	Name of State	No of Universities	Private	S. No	Name of State	No of Universities	Private
1	Assam	4		13	Mizoram	1	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7		14	Nagaland	2	
3	Chhattisgarh	8		15	Odisha	3	
4	Gujarat	23		16	Punjab	12	
5	Haryana	18		17	Rajasthan	41	
6	Himachal Pradesh	17		18	Sikkim	5	
7	Jharkhand	3		19	Tripura	1	
8	Karnataka	12		20	Uttar Pradesh	24	
9	Madhya Pradesh	15		21	Uttarakhand	11	
10	Maharashtra	4		22	West Bengal	7	
11	Manipur	1					
12	Meghalaya	8					
	Total	227					

**Increased demand for enlightened work force:**

In the recent years, there is a revolution in the area of technology. It has resulted in boosting market economy.

**Growth of Private Institution****Table II [2]**

S. No	Year	Share of Self Finance institutions of Total institutions	Share of Students enrolment to total enrolment
1	2001	42. 6	32. 9
2	2007	61. 8	58. 9
3	2012	63. 9	67. 1
4	2015	65. 2	68. 3

**Economic compulsion:**

Education is also relevant to globalization through Cultural integration. In the wake of competitive market scenario, the countries are left with no choice other than to depend on education and training to manage economies.

**Charting the pressure of Privatization :**

Demand for education is high. If government cannot afford to provide and fund all the education that parents expect for their children then those parents will seek private suppliers.

**Demand side pressure:**

Government System is unable to cope with increase in enrolment because they must raise money from the tax payers. In this condition, private provision is the only way in which education system can grow in response to increase demand.

**Push and Pull Factors:**

There are general pressure to privatize education system. One of factor is global economic and social change. Whenever globalization is linked with market liberalization, it will result in encouraging government to seek more efficient, more flexible and more expensive systems.

**Privatization policy and programs in education.****Public School Choice :**

To maintain control over the provision and funding of education, Government agencies may allow parents to make choices between public schools. There are adequate facilities for students in these schools. It is feasible to allow enrolment of students to any public school. These policies are named as 'Open enrolment' or 'School choice programmers'.

**Public School Liberalization:**

Private schools are managed through laws and Government schools. To make the schools overly bounded by rules and regulations, liberalization would involve reducing the bureaucracy that public school face and make them more efficient and flexible.

**Private Contracting specific services:**

It may be the most common approach to privatization and the least, when reduced to specific services. There are a large number of services that school provide but are not directly educational. A number of companies are emerged as contractors to the school for the supply of text books, food, transport and cleaning services.

**Tuition Tax Credits and deductions for Parents:**

One way to encourage private expenditure on education is to make those expenditures exempt from taxes. If families of students get advantage from these tuition tax credit, it will result in encouraging privatization.

**Subsides and assistance grant to private school:**

One way to foster competition between public and private school is to give subsides or assistance grants directly to private schools. It will result in reducing financial burden on the public sector.

**Home Schooling and private payment for schooling:**

Some families may opt out of the education system and school their children at home. It is the ultimate form of education privatization, privately funded, privately provided and monitored very highly through Government agencies.

**Competition between school and education agencies:**

One way of creating an educational market is to encourage schools or agencies at different levels. In contrast, where families have a choice of school, they will select the one that best meet their needs. So privatization reforms would involve creating system where school compete with each other to offer the highest quality education.

**Giving employment to number of trainees:**

There are a number of private training institutions in our country and also each year gets enrolment of the students after graduation or post graduation. After passing out B. Ed / M. Ed, they are eligible for getting jobs. In this way, these private training colleges give them a way to go ahead in their lives and get better life.

**Providing Technical and Engineering education:**

To the number of students in the private technical colleges, a number of students gets the diploma or degrees in their respective stream like Diploma Electrical/ Mechanical/ Computer Science and Engineering. It is regulated by AICTE. India with 1200 approximate engineering Institution, 2 Lac teachers has a tremendous potential to

become global distinction for technical education particularly for students from developing nation.

**Suggestions:**

1. To maintain quality and standards of education, regulatory bodies should be established in the state because education is the responsibility of State Government as per constitution of India. It should decide the fee structure as per Government norms. It should check the salaries and status to the teachers for minimizing their exploitation. Only then our education system gets reformed in the private sector.
2. At higher education level, Mushroom Colleges have grown rapidly. Such colleges are becoming the center for selling degrees. After paying money, you need not attend the classes. Such institutions are more in professional courses like Engineering, Pharmacy, Education and Management courses. Due to this, employers get low wages. So government should check these kind of colleges in control.
3. Teacher in Government school should really toil to bring the name up so that people will get encourage send their ward in Government Schools.
4. Education focus organizations which are largely cut off from the talent, innovation and eldership qualities should get characterization though for-profit companies in India. In this way, talented and skillful persons will also gets welcomed.
5. The sort of educational management, if promises to fulfill by private entrepreneur can also utilize their business training for educational reforms.
6. Power, infrastructure or telecommunication and financial support, if provided from private sector will able to lead the growth and progress of educational organization in the country.
7. In most of the institutions, there is no freedom for innovation in teaching as the private school have their own set rules, methods which teachers have followed. Many a time one has to obey the management where most of the members are not qualified. In these kind of situations, privatization has provided them job opportunities but not job satisfaction. It can be achieved only if the management takes them into account.
8. Due to Government's policy of preferring quantity over quality, private and colleges are growing daily. We can see one school in one street. To minimize the wastage and stagnation, Government should check private bodies seriously. Otherwise future of our children will dark.
9. Over commercialization of education is ignore to quality improvement. Overall it should be regulated to keep private institutions in checked and ensure quality control.
10. Health care and education are the two sectors where India can become a world destination. By providing high quality health care and highly professional education, India can become a world leader in these sectors.

**Conclusion:**

The role of privatization is important to expand education qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Here state and central government encourage the privatization of education to achieve economic development. But the lack of quality education affects the educated masses. In fact, privatization increases of number of degrees holders on one hand and unemployment on the other hand. For this more and more opportunities should be provided to them which can prepare them for employment in organizations or engage in self employment. Therefore the suggestions given in the study may be implemented to improve the quality of education provided through privatization and remove its negative impact on education and society.

**References**

1. Hidden privatization in public education by Institute of education, University of London.
2. Impact of Privatization of Education in Indian Society.
3. Wikipedia sources.
4. Education Privatization: Causes, Consequences and planning implications by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization ISBN:92:803:1239-1
5. Privatization of education Global Trends of Human rights in impacts from [www.right-to-education.org](http://www.right-to-education.org)
6. Contemporary India and Education by K. K Bhatia.