



# Privatization of Education: Advantages and Disadvantages

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## Abstract:

*The term privatization of education refers to many different education programs and policies. It is a process which can be defined as the transfer of activities, and responsibility from government, public institutions and organizations to private individual agencies. Education is the most important and powerful tool invented by mankind to mould himself for his life. It is 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 college, deemed universities and private universities. Even the numbers of self financed college of engineering and medical stream have been increased. It also increased the gap between demand and supply of higher education. As a result of privatization of education has been growing day by day.*

## 1. Introduction

The term privatization of education refers to many different education programs and policies. It is a process which can be defined as the transfer of activities, and responsibility from government, public institutions and organizations to private individual agencies. Education is the most important and powerful tool invented by mankind to mould himself for his life. It is 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 college, deemed universities and private universities. Even the numbers of self financed college of engineering and medical stream have been increased. It also increased the gap between demand and supply of higher education. As a result of privatization of education has been growing day by day.

## 2. Objectives of Privatization of Education of India

The objectives of privatization of education in India are below:

- 1 Providing quality education.
- 2 Promotion of technological advancement.
- 3 Achieving widespread private ownership in the society and reduce the burden of government.
- 4 Providing education in remote area and small urban area.
- 5 Generating highly skill personnel for development in India.
- 6 Meet the education for international standards.

## 3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Privatization in Education

The most important task in present scenario is to impart better and quality education. Children are the nation builder of future and to carve them as good citizen we need to provide them with proper education so that they can become pillar of the nation's growth. In this aspect, we had wonderful discussion on the above my seminar topic. Here are some important points, which should be taken in to consideration while framing the policy.

Privatization in education has increased the opportunities by increasing the scope of admissions in all levels of education. Due to ownership, level of quality increased in few set-ups to great extent however,

this is not true with all private organizations. Most private institutions are meant for financially strata of the society and the poor children are bound to go to government schools. This has widened the gap between the poor and rich. Due to policies of various states such as, Shiksan sahayak, Vidhya sahayak, Adyapak sahayak etc, young talent is not at all interested in government system except excellence school. Most of the parents of children enrolled in government school are poor and illiterate. Therefore, there is no one to assist the mat home. Government mechanism is utterly failing in this aspect. Lot of facilities has been provided nowadays to public system but no proper strategies to utilize and maintain it. Due to this, it is turning to be great failure. Privatization has no doubt increased the quantity of school but quality is yet to be enhanced. Though the job opportunities have increased but salary has decreased. Job security and satisfaction have lost. There seems no freedom for innovation in teaching as the private schools have their own set rules, methods, which teachers have to follow. Very less chances of upward mobility. Many time, one has to obey the management where most of the members who are not qualified in to the position. In this system, buttering has become important.

In recent ten years the quality of education in government school has degraded drastically as a result people are optioning for private schools. These schools are making education their business which people generally call commercialization of education. Howere, in field of higher education situation has not become so worse. Still various government colleges and institutions are first choice for students.

On the other hand, due to government's policy of preferring over quality, private school colleges and growing daily. Getting registration for is too easy. Influential people own of such institutions where goal is to extort money in the name of fees for various purposes. Even these institutions have become source of converting black money in to white.

Education is subject of both state and central government but more population is covered by state government agencies where lies our main problem. State government has to improve education system in primary and middle school level. Elementary level of schooling is base, which is most important. It is where student develops interest in studies and any specific subject. However, government is ignorant on this part.

Another most crucial part is scarcity of trained teachers. As they do not attend regular classes and no training is given to them whereas government teachers are employed in various non educational works e.g. election, census etc. Sometime due low remuneration of contract teachers, they are disinterested in teaching. Because though they are recruited thought VYPAM (Samvida Shikshak Pariksha) on temporary basis they are given low salary and expected to work more than the permanent employee who get more than double of their salary.

Stress and expenditure of government is more on public. Alluring schemes such as MDM, uniform/ bicycle distribution, scholarship, haath dhulaai, yoga etc and less on education. Passing students till class 8 with no detention policy results in poor performance, as result private schools are more popular especially, lower and middle schools. At higher education level, 'Mushroom College' have growth rapidly, such college are even running in a 2 -3 story houses and have become centre for selling degrees. After paying money, you are not required to attend classes. Such institutions are more in professional courses such as Engineering, MBA, Pharmacy and B. Ed. Due to these graduates/ post graduates are not employable and hence are working on low wages. Except very few private higher educational institutions, we cannot compare with government owned institutions like IITs/ IIMs/ IISERs/ AIMS/ NITs and so on.

At the school level, private schools have edge over government schools only in cash of state owened schools but KVs/ NVs/ Excellence schools are on par with them. Children admitted in private schools are studying at three place, School, home and coaching classes. In private schools, children inducted are from good family background they get good support of parents and hence perform better.

However, the teachers and children both have much mental pressure to achieve high score in these schools. On the other hand, teachers are underpaid but are expected to give their best by hook or crook, children do not have time for themselves to spend on outdoor games and hence confined to gadgets.

There are fed concepts and much emphasis is not given on evolving the innovative ideas. Teachers have tremendous work pressure and job insecurity so they have to work hard. So ultimately seems private schools are better than public schools and no doubt, some of them are. In state owned schools, it's just reverse they do not have proper in infrastructure and basic amenities to provide learning environment. Poor management, scarce resources lack of will power of teachers deteriorating the quality.

So end of the story we have to make our foundation very strong that is from elementary school system to higher learning institutions. For can adopt certain measures like

- To pay proper wages to the teachers.
- There should be no Guruji/ Samvida/ Shiksan Sahayak/ Adhyapak Sahayak and many more such post, which are not permanent and low, paid.
- Proper monitoring over the teaching learning practices in schools to ensure the quality of education.
- There in government schools should really toil to bring the name up so that people will get encouraged to send their ward in government schools.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The role of privatization is important to expand education qualitative 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 massed. In fact, privatization increases of number of degree holder on one hand and unemployment on 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 though privatization and remove its negative impact on education and society.

#### **References**

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