

Research Article

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijamr.2020.07.11.003>

Scenario of Privatization of Education in India

Anjushri Ghorai* & Suman Jana**

*Assistant Professor (full time contractual) of Seveyatan Sikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jhargram, India.

E-mail: ghorai.anjushri@gmail.com

**M. Phil. Research Scholar of Ramakrishna Mission Sikshanamandira, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal, India. E-mail: jana.suman23@gmail.com

Keywords

Privatization,
Education.

Abstract

From the history of development of India education, it is seen that private organizations took an important part to establish educational institutions like school, collage. But in modern India private organizations give higher dimension at the growth of education. India is developing country with vast shape and huge population. If we only depend on govt. initiative, the growth of education in India can be limited. So the aim of present study is to clarify that private initiative in the growth of education is in which stage.

Introduction

In the general sense 'privatization' refers to the handling over of the operations of a government organization to a private company. It is a process of ownership.

In the current of 'free economy' and 'globalization' 'privatization' is playing an important role in all spheres of social life. Education can be no exception of it. The impact of privatization in the fields of education is growing now. Privatization in education is the creation of a government education system as well as a privately owned alternative education system. However, privatization is not only to relieve the financial burden but also to make the education system more competitive.

Privatization has a positive impact on education. Some of the important aspects are as follows: (1) Privatization of education provides employment opportunity. It provides job opportunity as well as hundred percent job guarantees to the students. Many

private institutions offer various job oriented courses, various degrees, diplomas, certificate course etc. (2) Privatization of education helps in the process of economic development. Privatization in education helps in increasing the rate of literacy, Gross Domestic Product, Gross national Income, per capital income, provide the job opportunity etc. (3) Privatization of education helps to face the global challenges of the world. The global challenges are as modernization, industrialization, globalization, information and communication Technology, Emergence of International knowledge Network, Role of English language etc. Privatization of education helps the students in acquiring appropriate knowledge about the advantages in technology. (4) Privatization of education helps in the personality development of the students. The Privatization of education provides formal education to students. For the personality development of the students they provide moral education which included the development commercialization skill, soft skill, how to maintain their physical health, to how face interview, how to with entrance examination how to adjust with the

society etc. (5) Privatization of education give emphasis on quality education. The concept of quality education is broader term which indicates the quality of the learner, quality of the learning environment, quality content, quality process and quality outcomes. The Privatization of education makes effort to provide quality education to the students and also offer more demanding courses in the modern society. Generally every parents wants that their children take the quality education which help them in their future life as well in the development of society. (6) The various private institutions provide technical, medical, professional courses for the benefit of the students, along with the institution also provide proper infrastructure facility. So it helps the student in facing an international plate from. Incensement of private institutions increased the job opportunity and both the qualitative and quantitative development of education. (7) Privatization of education gives emphasis on the social development. For the development of the nation, social development is very necessary. In the private institution the students were provide the social education how to adjust with the society, knowledge of the various culture, knowledge about social interaction, provide knowledge to the students to preserve their culture, knowledge of the norms, social customs etc. (8) Privatization of education helps in fulfilment of expectation of parents by providing education in the private institutions. Every parents tries their level best to provide quality education to his ward and to fulfil their dreams, they spend a lump sum amount of money so that their ward is able to study in the best educational institution. This institution makes efforts to fulfil the dreams of the student. The education institutions, coaching centers etc. (9) Privatization of education helps give attention on the development of professional efficiency of teachers. In the private institutions they appointed highly qualified teachers, smart teachers, and also provide proper training to the teachers for their professional development. So that the students of different parts came to the institution to education. The institution provide opportunity to develop to their professional efficiency through seminars, workshop, study circle, conference etc. (10) Privatization of education gives very much emphasis on professional as well as vocational development of the students. The advertisement made by the school and colleges such as coaching, diploma degree, vocational training, various professional and skill development courses etc. which help the student to get a background about these courses, and provide opportunity to develop their academic career.

Non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in expanding education in a large and populous country like India. Before independence, many schools colleges were established in our country by the private/non-governmental efforts. After independence for conducting education the responsibility of the state was recognized. Infact, in a developing country like India, the government does not have the capacity to run the overall education system alone. Because to allocate government funds in all areas of public health, food, industry, science and technology research etc.

Moreover, as a result of the mass explosion in India, the number of students has been increasing tremendously. The state cannot able to meet the educational needs of this large number of students. So, the money in education is much less than needed. Moreover, as the number of students are increasing, the demand of educational institutions too increasing. To meet this demand, privately owned education system is now developing rapidly.

Objective

To find out the scenario of privatization of education in India.

Method

The methodology of the paper was based on documentary analysis. The source of data in this paper is secondary data. All secondary data are collated from various books, journal, magazines and internet sites etc.

Results and Discussion

In 1991, policies on liberal economics and now policies on industrialization have been taken, by Govt. The key feature of liberalization is that the first world countries can invest their money in India. So the new policies of economics makes great impact at the field of health and education just like other fields. Naturally both government and private organization have invested at the field of education. To make a country developed it is highly necessary that its education system must be developed first. But it is fact that their financial limitation is the main hindrance. They developing country are in cable of giving better education because of their social and personal difference. To make the education system better it is

necessary that private organization must partake and give financial support (Halder, K. & Nath, I. 2014).

At the 86th amendment of constitution in 2002, 21A provision has been added. In this provision right to education has been upgraded as fundamental right of every citizen in India. According to this provision nation must ensure free and compulsory education to every student between 6-14 years of age (Mellalli, P. 2019). But in India which is economically poor and burdened/overloaded with huge population, only Govt. attempts could not fulfil its aim. So, privatization is very necessary to achieve its goal. With very low budget for education system, it is difficult to better and proper elementary education to the students of class-

VIII. So there is no other way except to welcome privatization in education. Many states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have enhanced their education with privatization. Some big private organizations have implemented their money to enhance education. As an example, the owner of WIPRO, Mr. Azim Premji foundation has made its mark at the educational field. It is also seen that at present day many NGO and private organization are taking many steps to enhance education at village area and interior region of India they are not only helping the conventional way of knowledge acquisition but they are also conducting vocational education on the basis of social needs(Chattopadhyay, M. & Chakraborty, K. 2014).

Structure of the Indian education system (CARE Ratings 2018)

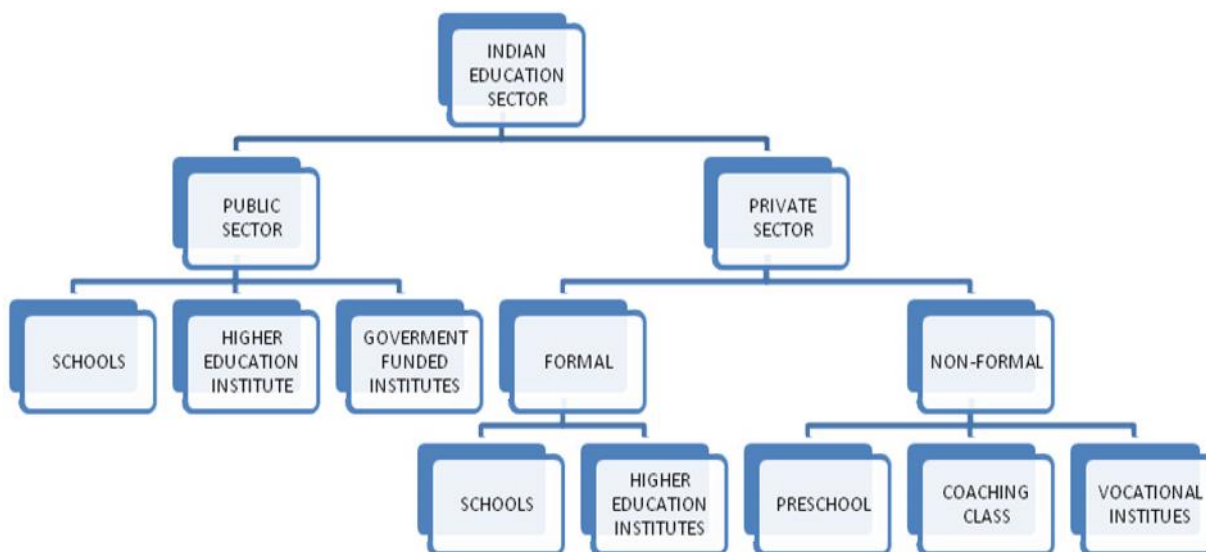
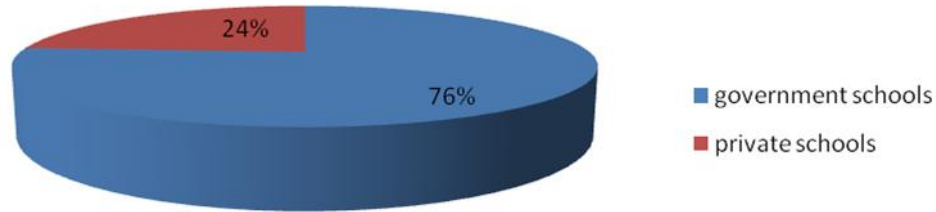


Fig 1: Indian Education Sector

Status of kindergarten to 12th grade schools in India

The total number of government schools in India from kindergarten to 12th grade is 1118268 and the total number of private schools in India from kindergarten to 12th grade is 349412.

Fig 2 : Percentage of govt. and private schools



Judging (Fig: 2) by the percentage, we will see that there are 76% government schools and 24% private schools in India (CARE Ratings 2018).

Status of government and private colleges in India

There are about 38179 colleges in India. There are 8490 government colleges and 29689 private colleges (AISHE 2018-2019).

Fig 3: Percentage of govt. and private colleges

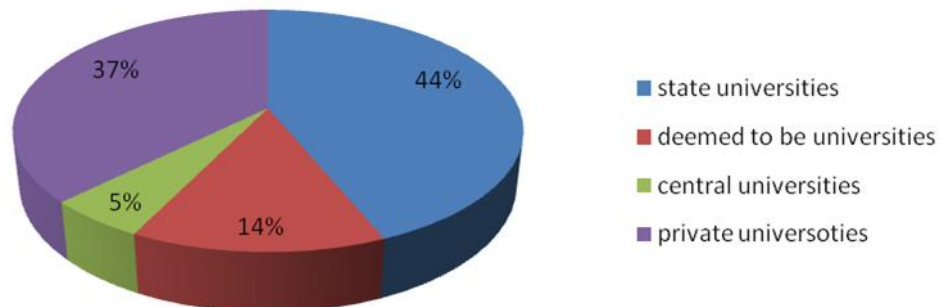


Judging (Fig: 3) by the percentage, we will see that there are 22% government colleges and 78% private schools in India.

Status of Universities in India

There are nine hundred thirty five universities in India. The universities are divided into four categories. They are State University 409, Deemed to be Universities 127, Central Universities 50 and Private Universities 344(UGC List 01.02.2020).

Fig 4: Percentage of state, deemed, central and private universities



If we divide into percentage it is seen that (fig: 4) State Universities are 44%, Deemed to be Universities 14%, Central Universities 5% and Private Universities 37%.

Conclusion

The impact free market of globalization has changed the economy and social outlook. Education is now recognised as a field of private investment instead of the responsibility of state or nation. The adoption of liberal policies in India has resulted in the commercialization of education. Many foreign educational institutions have been selling their services. Even also many non-governmental organization of our country are coming forward to invest in the field of education. In the third world country like India where illiteracy has not been eradicated possible, it is impossible for a single government to meet the huge demand for making/taking all the people of our country under the ambit of education. Naturally, the help of private initiative is absolutely desirable.

If we look at the data from the aforesaid analysis, we can see that the number of non-governmental organisation or institution in India is now increasing. However, care must be taken to ensure that the private educational institutional do not become a monopoly business under any circumstances. In need, some necessary control can be imposed. Under any circumstances should not the excellence and quality of private education service be compromised.

References

- All India Survey on Higher Education 2018-2019. Ministry of Human Recourse Development. <http://www.aishe.nic.in/AISHE%20Final%20Report%202018-19.pdf>
- CARE Ratings Ltd. (2018). Overview of the Indian Education Industry <http://www.careratings.com/upload/NewsFiles/Studies/Overview%20of%20the%20Indian%20Education%20Industry%20June%202018.pdf>
- Chattopadhyay, M. & Chakraborty, K. (2014). *Siksar Samajtattik Bhatti (Bengali Book)*. 43, Beniatola Ln, Kolkata: Rita Publication.
- Consolidated list of All Universities. <https://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/Consolidated%20list%20of%20All%20Universities.pdf>
- Halder, K. & Nath, I. (2014). *Bhartiya Shikhar Sampratik Bisay (Bengali Book)*. 30, Beniatola Ln, Kolkata: K. Chakraborty Publication.
- Mellalli, P. (2019). *Contitution of India, Professional Ethics and Humen Right*. Sage Publication.

Access this Article in Online	
	Website: www.ijarm.com
	Subject: Education
Quick Response Code	
DOI: 10.22192/ijamr.2020.07.11.003	

How to cite this article:

Anjushri Ghorai & Suman Jana. (2020). Scenario of Privatization of Education in India. Int. J. Adv. Multidiscip. Res. 7(11): 14-18.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijamr.2020.07.11.003>