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BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF PRIVATE SECTOR EDUCATION IN INDIA

Ashok Arora¹

Lecturer (Economics), RPVV Sector 10 Dwarka, New Delhi¹

Abstract: The need to make a country established, stable and democratic is fantastic, especially higher education. Education. Training is widely accepted as a significant expenditure in intellectual capital construction. It is a gateway to advancement in technology and economic development. Government not only needs to provide connectivity but also to increase the standard of education for all its residents. In order to satisfy these needs, a big investment is needed. But the lack of appropriate funding remains an important obstacle in India. So in explaining the availability and utilization of capital for expanding education, the government of India embraced privatization.

Keywords: Education, Privatization, India, Organization, Government.

INTRODUCTION

India is among the most populous countries in the world, with a substantial number of extremely impoverished communities. One of the government's essential tasks is to educate everyone and increase the country's literacy levels so that it can lead the country's growth. Until now, our school sector has concentrated primarily on a public system dependent on democracy. The primary goal of the public education system is to train vast numbers, not to assign priority to quality learning. This meant that the performance of our primary, secondary and college's education fell below the standards that currently allow private organizations. The scenario has reached the stage where governments also believe it is good for the government to privatize education in order to reduce the burden on government education institutions across the country. public education institutions. Since many decades, however the Indian economy has experienced a major change in policy and implements a new economic reform paradigm, usually referred to as LPG. Liberalizing, privatizing and globalizing. This series of changes has allowed India to develop and connect better with the world's other major economies. In addition, privatization triggered fleeting shifts in the training market, which had a positive and negative effect on our culture. The private sector, such as private organizations, religious organizations and other non-governmental bodies, has been privatized to

acquire the education sector and enable it to respond the increasing demand for education in the world. The reality that privatization has brought the education system an entirely new level, and has increased the literacy rate from 48.2% in 1991 to 71.96% in 2015, is also undeniable.

Objective: To find out the need of privatization of education in India, The Concept of Higher Education and Privatization, The concept of Privatization, Necessity of Privatization of Higher Education, Advantages and disadvantages of privatization of education.

What is the need of privatization of education in India?

In the past, the pillar for education in India was our government institutions. In the past these organizations performed very well and very sincere people worked with tremendous determination in those days. However, over the course of time, government education institutions have been lethargic due to the inability of our governments to operate properly. In comparison, teachers in these establishments are not really concerned about their jobs, since they have protection at work. These causes rendered standards worse in these bodies and made it possible for private institutions to originate. The management of private institutions relies largely on the standard of their instruction and the outcomes they obtain. The administration of these educational institutions must position their minds and hearts to achieve

these goals. In contrast with their government institutions, private institutions have to stick to their roles and work hard. Thus they drew the public through their orderly and effective way of operating. Initially wealthy people were drawn by these institutions and, thanks to the high-quality education they are offering, both the Middle class and common people have made the strongest attempts to enter their cities. Government invests a great deal on roads, infrastructure and services in its educational institutions and on wages of workers who work in these institutions without any positive stimulus making them talk of privatizing schools that save money on their annual budgets.

Higher Education and Privatization:

The fields of transition in the education industry primarily include decision-making and the accountability of resources, management and an elevated program. Privatization means private sector control, with little government involvement at all. private industry management These organizations raise their own funds by increasing fines, usage costs and leveraging capital to their full capacity.

In India in the last decade, the privatization of higher education in different ways and styles has arisen.

A. This may be named a commercial private higher education institution by making expanding self-financing private institutions with recognition and without recognition.

B. Turning government assistance as a private personality organization.

C. In the context of self-funding classes, privatization within government higher education systems takes place.

Concept of Privatization:

Privatization includes causing, handling and controlling private ownership of organizations. Privatization will require redistribution, which means less government power. It applies to growth of private industry and decline of public sector. That also ensures the public sector reserved areas are open to the private industry. The transition towards privatization decreases the government's position and expands the role of the corporate, cooperative and local authorities. The change areas are primarily decision-making and management and resources.

Necessity of Privatization of Higher Education:

Because of the following reasons, privatization of higher education in India is needed:

A. Motivation for more control: higher education privatization would provide universities with autonomy, and there will be less government dependence. This would eradicate political impairment in administrative, administrative and financial fields.

B. Rapid increase in the number of higher education institutions: The increasing number of schools has inevitably promoted the need for higher education that the government is unable to supply.

C. Greater accountability for educational recipients: schooling has been used over the years as a free public good and hence devalues education. Increased responsibility for tuition, where the beneficiary pays all the bills, will be added to. As a result students would possibly need to be more successful and better at teaching.

D. Population growth: privatization of higher education is required to satisfy the demand for higher education from rising numbers in the world.

E. The desire for economic productivity is perceived to be inefficient in the activity of public sector firms. In terms of resource distribution and function, it is presumed that private ownership and management are more efficient.

F. Completing the need for trained workers: owing to restricted freedoms, there is very little effort from the public sector. Private institutions may run new, up-to-date courses to meet the demand for topics that allow the nation's economic growth. The business and times needs can be met. Privatization is important for this reason.

G. The government's financial burden: India is financially strained by higher education. The government will no longer sustain public corporations' financial pressures. Thus a strategy needs to be established that mobilizes private capital.

Advantages of Privatization of Education:

There are also many aspects that privatization has made a significant contribution to our culture, including:

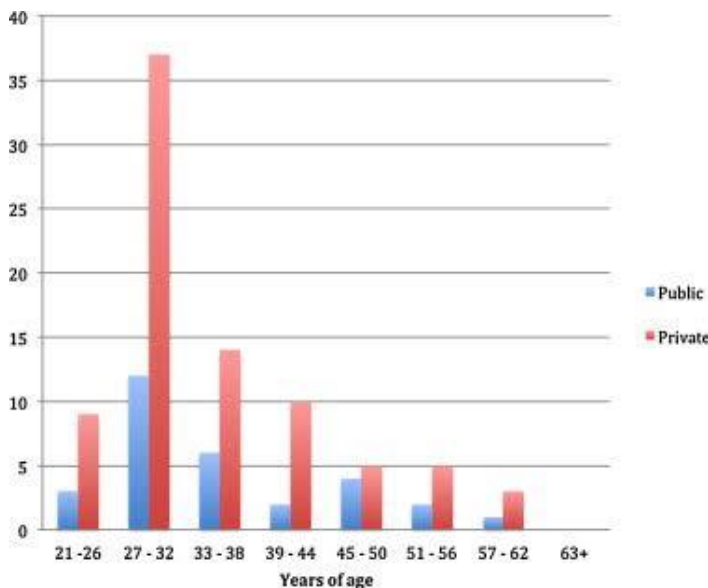
- **Enhanced Infrastructure:** the private sector has certainly made remarkable improvements in infrastructure.
- **Innovative education:** new teaching methods that help children learn further and improve their success have been adopted. Different new technology in education requires tabs and gadgets, class flow, etc.
- **Events outside the classroom:** Every private school today has fresh and exciting suggestions for activities to make a child think about new topics and get engaged.
- It brings the disciplined and effective running of these institutes quality education to our children.
- Popular opinion should be satisfied, and they cannot spend any amount of time and resources on their wards.
- Institutes are still searching for the advanced graduation of the technology they use in their institutes in order to still be up to date.

- **Open education:** The number of schools and educational facilities in the world is growing tremendously. Training for anyone who can afford to pay the school fees is also readily available.
- **Equality of choice:** a growth in the number of schools and colleges has offered the parents a range of choice choices.

Disadvantages of Privatization of Education:

While many important contributions have been made to our school system, many aspects have gone wrong.

- **Public and private education discrepancies:** The private sector has set the school bars so far that state schools cannot meet their requirements.



- **Price fee structures:** Modern schools have upgraded their school fees so that parents with low wages cannot afford these fees and therefore limit the entry of their child to those schools.



- **More business:** private colleges have switched from teaching to making income. This can be easily explained by higher contributions, aside from the expensive fee system, needed to admit even a brilliant child from such institutions.
- **Discrimination:** In order to remain standard, these institutions are strictly avoiding admission to private schools of the same standard by people who come from poor families (as can be seen from the high prices).
- **Shortage of qualified teachers:** School quality is a challenging and difficult to quantify problem and no special system of quality education has been determined. In certain schools standardized schooling is not necessary because of the shortage of qualified teachers. They are not in a position to have consistently quality education.
- In India, the literacy rate is now 70%, and if schooling is totally privatized it returns to the old condition that leads to the issue of illiteracy.

CONCLUSION:

One solution is to increase standard of education in our education system through privatization, while the other is to deprive all of free education, as provided for in our constitution. In the current situation, the improvement of government institutions seems terrible. The best approach seems to be to fund private organizations through the State, which helps our education system function effectively, by supplying facilities, basic services and so on. However if the poor are still to be taught in a good degree, the Government must follow an effective method of money transfer as the expense of studying private schools for the poor child. Although privatization in the education sector has made substantial contributions and innovative steps, the responsibility of public schools is elevated and human rights regulations are not being complied with. It is noted that it has improved the sector with the implementation of diverse facilities and modern teaching techniques. It called for schools to be regulated on the grounds of democracy, economic criteria and the maintenance of the civil rights system.

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