

PRIVATIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Since time immemorial, education is a ubiquitous-marvel; the process empowers an individual imparting knowledge and skills which transfers a person a mind to think in all dimensions of life. Education conditions over all the country's advancement comprising industrial, social, economical and political factors. Indian government initiated new economic policies in 1991 namely liberalization, privatization and globalization. Privatization is disinvestment through increased completion, along with the growing demand with better quality and upgrading technology removing political interferences.

With the advent of privatization in educational sector it bought forth new amendments and programs to increase employment, skill training and income opportunities focusing graduates, postgraduates, middleclass and poverty ridden groups. The embracing transformation is seen in rural areas by establishing new educational intuitions and is enlarged to greater extent by expanding its roots in the development of regions on meeting the need and demand for education. Education intuitions began to expand its horizons emphasizing quantitative education rather than focussing on the quality. The privatization crippled the education system as the institutions are mushrooming their growth along with prejudices. Hence, the key motive of this paper is to present the bare system of privatization and also analyze its impact in educational sector.

Keywords:- Liberalization, New Education policies, Privatization

Introduction:-

After independence, the need and demand for the education was compelling in the country. Several leads were taken up by the Indian ministry with a hope to provide education for all. The primary and higher education were still over the affairs of political governance. There was an over growing demand for higher and professional education and it became a burden for the government due to various constraints to provide quality education, which in turn

urged the government on its own to make amendments for handling the higher and professional education. Being unable to offer standard education, with dynamic curriculum, providing better infrastructure, research facilities and basic amenities, lead the government, to empower the private sector. As it operates as a hub of excellence for yielding standardized education.

Denationalisation of Education in India:-

Privatization involves selling state owned assets to the private sectors. And it is believed that private sector manages more efficiently because of the profit motive. Further motives include:

- . Facilitating standard education.
- . Advocating primary, higher, professional and self finance courses.
- . Advances in technology break through.
- . Bridging a gap between academics and industry.
- . Enhancing skilled learning and training and development.
- . Development of education in rural areas and remote areas.
- . Highlighting healthy competition.

Rewards of Denationalisation:-

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

- Nelson Mandela

The importance of public education in India is given great honour. It came with the policy, 'Education for all' as it contributes towards advancement in life by achieving knowledge, skills, moral and ethical values.

The government keeping in view the primary concern of public education, it only concentrated on the quantity but missed the mark of qualitative education. Due to this, the primary, secondary and higher education has fallen prey.

Facilitating standard education:-

The tertiary level of education in India resulted in phenomenal growth in number of institutions. This brought a huge transition in many aspects in our country and people's lifestyle. One of the major contributions is standard education. Private institutions totally focused on results, if the results were good automatically the name, status and strength of the

intuitions rise in higher levels and they can demand higher cost for each course. Secondly, the rising levels of efficiency is seen in adapting advanced technology by means of providing more than needed infrastructure, well sophisticated labs, resource materials, theatres and tabs for each student.

Most of the high-end colleges and universities today are giving priority to latest researches, for instance, robotics is being taught from schooling.

Thirdly, the vision and mission from primary- tertiary levels of education brought drastic change altogether in transmitting knowledge, further focussing on culture, social and gender equality. Bringing light on all these, the attitudes of students are being transformed. Altogether the teaching methods were changed with the help of their own curriculum. Activity based learning and experimental methods were practised which resulted in the better performance of the students.

Fourthly, with the establishment of schools, colleges and universities in rural and remote areas, the demand for employment increased. Recruitment was done on the basis of skill and expertise. This kind of justice is only possible with the private institutions. In fact the privatization is a shining light in rural hearts. The private institutions began to focus not only in providing education but focused on providing jobs for the students by facilitating campus drives. The skills which are required to work at MNCs are mainly focused. The institutions planned their own curriculum and the learning was totally activity based, for the students to become challenging globally. Thus, Privatization remained a huge success to some extent.

The Dark side of privatization:-

There is also a negative side that has a greater impact on students. The intuitions main motive is to earn profits. So, they adopted easy method of rote learning with this, standards of education touched the rock bottom. The quality of teaching is very poor due to hiring of under qualified teachers. They failed to ensure in bringing up the competitive spirit among the students which is out of question these days. The teachers were also exploited with the meagre salaries and are burdened with remedial classes, extra tutorials, and extra copies of exams. In the name of self finance courses, skill training and specific subjects are demanding huge sum of money. Education is made a mere object of business. According to the global study UNESCO-India rates highest of teacher absenteeism in the world. This affects the quality of education not of the funds in any way.

The education is highly commercialized. The allotment of seats demand huge sum as bribe. In every way parents are exploited. The education became the right of elite classes. The government policy education for all lost its purpose totally.

When we talk about internal-assessment, the marks are given even for the ineligible, even in the examination centres malpractices are encouraged.

The teachers as well as the students are facing discrimination in the matter of language and race, colour, gender, religion, political, social and economical status.

These factors are prohibited in the international human rights concerns. Teachers are biased towards elites in the schools and it has gone to huge extent. The same kind of treatment practiced in the educational institutions also reflect in the work place and in the society. The rich are educated more and are dominating the society.

Conclusion:-

In one way privatization is a guide in changing the quality of education. On the other hand it remained as a bane where it totally disabled the policy education for all. The better option remains in the hands of government to take further action in policies of private institutions. The stringent action has to be taken to guarantee an improvement in the classroom experience. If required, classes to maintain accountability in standard tutoring have to be taken. Public sector should take initiative and bring regulations of fee structures, to prove education is not a business but education is for everyone.

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