



# **ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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# INTRODUCTION

When we talk about 'private sector' we intend to say that any enterprise , group or organization which is not a government agency.

In economic sector, the private sector is the part of the economy that is run by individuals and companies for profit and is not state controlled. Therefore, it encompasses all for-profit businesses that are not owned or operated by the government. Companies and corporations that are government run are part of what is known as the public sector, while charities and other nonprofit organizations are part of the voluntary sector.

# PRIVATE SECTOR IN EDUCATION

The current K-12 (kindergarten to 12<sup>th</sup>) school system in India is one of the largest in the world with more than 1.4 million schools with 250+ million students enrolled. Schools have grown at a CAGR of 2.5% from 1.2 million in 2005 to 1.4 million in 2011 and enrolment has grown at a CAGR of 2.2% to reach 253 million students in 2011. The Indian K-12 system is facing two major challenges- access and quality. While the GER at primary grades has peaked, the dropout ratios in senior classes is still fairly high. There are issues due to lack of proper infrastructure facilities, high pupil-teacher ratio and lack of trained teachers which are impacting the quality of education imparted to students. Low learning level across elementary and secondary has seen an increase in the need for paid supplemental help by students.

# CONTD.-

The contribution of the private sector to increase the standards 25% of all schools in India are private schools accounting for 40% share in enrolment. The number of private schools has grown at of public schools. Contribution to access and quality has resulted in enrolment shift from public to private schools in the recent years. K-12 private schools today operate across a vast range of curriculums and boards. Key indicators that make them preferential today are the process of ongoing and continuous evaluation, comprehensive curriculum and syllabi based on practical applications, assessments based on interactive, skills and fun based learning which has led to better learning levels and quality of school education. Based on current trends, it appears that the private sector may account for a 55-60% share in overall enrolment in K-12 schools by 2022. Our government and regulators need to recognize this reality.

# CONTD.-

Private players are facing challenges in setting up and operating schools. From a regulatory perspective in particular, schools are allowed to be set up either by the central/ state/ local government or the private sector by establishing a trust/ society. There are strict norms around infrastructure and other facilities, process of application, registration as a society/ trust to obtain the land, establish a school. To be a recognized school today, it has to be regulate and recognize schools with inconsistency in norms across the government, inadequate and delayed compensation from the government for the 25% EWS under RTE are forcing existing and performing private schools to close down. This complex regulatory operational challenges to the private sector, which is detrimental to their existence and contribution to the growing quality. High land costs, unavailability of land, high teacher salaries and 25% reservation for EWS impact the viability of schools.

Source-[www. ficciarise.org](http://www.ficciarise.org)

# ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Education is very important as it makes an individual empowering. Self-help is easier for an educated person than one who is not educated. Most of our premier institutions of education have been funded by the government (State or Central) and they are all run as not-for-profit enterprises. Entry of private sector in the field of education began with professional courses such as engineering, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, etc. The avenues for the private sector increased overtime as it was realised by the private sector that there was reasonable supply of interested students who could afford the cost of education.

# HOW CAN PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION BE INCREASED IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

In order to encourage private players entry into the field of education, following measures could be undertaken by the government-

Simplifying regulations by reducing input-based constraints that stifle operational autonomy.

Introducing student-side financing to ensure a level-playing field between high quality public and private institutions.

Creating enabling legislations at the state level to encourage private players to set up universities in those states.

Expediting passage of the Innovation Universities Bill to encourage private players to invest significant amounts in setting up innovation universities which are independent of geographical constraints.

Allowing players to set up of for-profit institutions, while putting in place a regulatory framework to ensure quality and transparency.

# MERITS OF PRIVATE PLAYERS ROLE

Qualitative education is provided to the children as there is disciplined and efficient functioning of the institutes.

The private institutes are always involved and up to date for the upgradation of the technologies in their institutes.

Public has a mental satisfaction that they are having value for the money they are spending.

# DEMERITS OF PRIVATE PLAYERS ROLE

The main disadvantage of private institutions is that education provided by the private institutes is very costly. It is not feasible for the poor or even for ordinary people.

Private institutions turn education institutions into private business firms and this makes the value of education go down.

There is a concern over huge capitation fees demanded by the private institutes.

The gap between poor and rich widened due to privatization. This brings about disparity.

# CONCLUSION

It must be borne in mind that what is most important is imparting education, be it through private sector or public sector. It has been alleged that public institutes are not in good condition therefore, efforts must be made to make public schools as good as private ones. Private schools are important keeping in mind the urgent need of good schools in accordance with rising expectations and population.

▪ Source- [www.gktoday.in](http://www.gktoday.in)