

“Impact of Privatization in the Field of Inclusive Education in India”

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Abstract

Education is the base of development of life. Education starts from home. There are two basic types of education i.e. formal and informal. Informal education starts from home which develops the character of human being while formal education helps to receive good career and knowledge of literacy. Since ancient era, to till date, Indian education system has seen many drastic changes. Now-a-day parents are giving more focus on the private education than the education given in the Government school. Further, now government is focusing on privatization of all sectors including education sector. Indian Education system is formed with the defined terms of National Education policies. In past two decades, there is more percentage of private schools and colleges in India. Now-a-days, due to globalization, privatization of maximum sector is the part of India including education system.

Key Words: Education, formal, informal education, privatization, globalization etc.

Introduction: Indian Education system in ancient era was called as ‘Gurukul’ in which system, students had to go to the home of Guru (the teacher) with learning they had to earn for self and Guru’s family. That was formal plus informal education was the pattern of education system. In the traditional Indian education system, the elements were based on religions, Indian mathematics and logic. Formal education based on Hinduism and Buddhism, Indian logical based education started, such as ancient Takshashila (in modern-day Pakistan) and Nalanda (in India) Before Christ.

Education in British Period: British ruled more than 150 years on India. Numerous Christian missionaries arrived in India. They established education system and institution in India but, it was special based on Christian religions. The media of instruction was English. Indian population was dissatisfied due to this religious education pattern. So to find out the reason behind it was discussed in the parliament of British. Hence, in India, the enactment of the Charter of 1813 threw the light on the policy of education. After this parliament result, the responsibility of spreading education in India was taken by the British Government. The Charter of 1813 supported to the ancient education system of India. On the contrary, Occidental was laughing to the system of ancient Indian Education. Through, modern education, they attempted to introduce English literature, western culture and science. The major change in education system of India was found after the Macaulay’s minutes 1834. These minutes played an important role to solve the problem of above said controversy about the views in the parliaments. It has paved a way of education in India, to the British Government. Singh (2007, p. 61) has stated his views on Macaulay’s minutes as, “A single shelf of good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia¹” Further, the aim of Macaulay’s minute was to create such a group of Indian who were

Indians in blood and colour but they would be English in opinion, taste, in moral and intellect. His aim to apply the education policy was to create such a group of Indian people who would work as the link between Indian and British as bilingual group of people.

Education after Independence of India: Soon after gaining independence in 1947, making education available to all had become a priority for the government. The present education system in India mainly comprises of primary education, secondary education, senior secondary education and higher education.

Primary Education System in India: primary Education system in India after independence has following important features:

1. It was free and compulsory to everyone.
2. Midday meal has been started in schools since 1995 to check drop-out rate.
3. The number of primary schools has risen by three times from 2.10 lakh (1950-51) to 6.40 lakhs (2001-02).
4. In the primary education attainment rate has increasing.
5. The progress in India, approximately 75% of the population in 2011, aged between 7 and 10 years, was learned.
6. The main contributors to its economic development have frequently cited in the India's enhanced education system.
7. There were only 27 universities in 1950-51 which increased to 254 in 2000-01. In the primary education attainment rate has increasing the progress in India. Approximately 75% of the population in 2011, aged between 7 and 10 years, was learned. The main contributors to its economic development have frequently cited in the India's enhanced education system. A lot of the growth, especially in scientific research and higher education, in the various public institutions has been recognized. While enrolment over the past decade in higher education has improved gradually, in 2013 reaching a gross enrolment ratio of 24%, there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrolment levels of developed nations, from India's comparatively young population has been Challenge that will be needed to overcome in order to continue to collect a demographic dividend. A lot of the growth, especially in scientific research and higher education, In the various public institution has been recognized. While enrolment over the past decade in higher education has improved gradually, in 2013 reaching a gross enrolment ratio of 24%, there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrolment levels of developed nations, from India's comparatively young population has been Challenge that will be needed to overcome in order to continue to collect a demographic dividend.

Current Education System in India: Current Education system in India at initial level is divided into three levels i.e. central, state and local. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children aged 6 to 14. 7:5 is the approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India.

Current Education System in India in Primary and Secondary Level: India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools, with 29% of students receiving private education in the 6 to 14 age group. Certain post-secondary technical schools are

also private. The private education market in India had revenue of US\$450 million in 2008, but is projected to be a US\$40 billion market.

Ratio of Indian Education System: According to Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, in the school 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled. To report enrolment above 96% is the fourth annual survey.

We found around 95% average ratio of students' enrolment of primary age group from 2007 to 2014. As per the report of ASER (2018), in the year academic year 2018, the number of students in the age group 6-14 who are not enrolled in school and it has come down to 2.8%. There is another report published in 2013 which shows that in different accredited urban and rural schools of India, there were 229 million students enrolled, from Class I to XII.

The education at primary level which was compulsory and free, now in the global era it is changing towards the paid education system due to parents' wish and prestige issue.

Although there are private schools in India, they are highly regulated in terms of what they can teach, in what way it can be operated and it must be a non-profit to run any accredited educational institution and all other aspects of operation. Hence, the differentiation of government schools and private schools can be misleading.

India had over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges as per the record of January 2019. There are, a significant number of seats are reserved in Indian higher education system and it is under affirmative action policies which are for the historically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. There are maximum 50% reservations which are applicable to these disadvantaged groups but it varies in state levels. Maharashtra had 73% reservation in 2014, in universities, colleges, and similar institutions affiliated to the federal government, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India.

Privatization in Education System in India:

Privatization is a process of which allows certain welfare services of the states with the aim to be run by non-state or private parties.

Privatization of Formal Education in India:

Privatization is not new concept to Indian Education system. It existed in India before independence. There were public schools such as Doon Schools, Mayo College, Christian missionary schools and colleges before independence of India. After Independence both central and State governments both took efforts to establish the state owned or government aided schools.

The term of Privatization education in India took a special path after 1990s with the interlinked processes of industrialization, globalisation and liberalization. In India, these three terms have affected extremely the education system. In India, these have encouraged several forms of privatization. They have increased aided schools through the processes like rise in private tuition, subcontracting the publication of textbooks to private agencies, selection and appointment of teachers by their own management boards in their own terms and conditions, professional course colleges etc.

Characteristics of Privatization Educational Institution:

- a. It is a policy through which governments abdicate their responsibility.
- b. It allows private individuals and institutions to execute things and do the job for money.
- c. The Fees of private schools and colleges is defined by the management of the colleges.
- d. There are no qualified and trained teachers in private schools.

- e. The salary to the private teacher is very less.
- f. High workload burden instead of lots of work load.
- g. The job security is not the matter of teachers and other staff in private school.

Impact of Private Education in India: Now-a-days, taking education in private educational institution with paying high fees is the craze of the India society. It becomes the matter of prestige issue. Parents feel proud when they take admissions of their children in private schools and colleges, especially English school. Even, they feel happy with when they pay high fees for private coaching classes to their children. Though, they know, Private institutions are opened profit motivated. Though, they know, Private institutions charges heavy fee, they take admission to private schools and education.

There are large numbers of educational institution, apart from the government-aided institutes in the Indian education system. The private education institutions have come into existence over a period of time. We found private educational institution in all forms from pre-primary to higher level including private and deemed universities. It starts with the levels as:

- a. Nursery School
- b. Pre-primary School
- c. Primary School
- d. Upper primary School
- e. High school
- f. Higher secondary School
- g. Undergraduate Professional courses and non-grant colleges
- h. Post graduate level is mostly private paid courses.
- i. Universities are also private with deemed university forms

Thus, Privatisation has been made changes in all levels of education. The concept of privatisation in educational institutions means running the institute without taking financial subsidy from the government. However, they are required to take recognition from the concerned authority of the government. There is numerous impact of privatization of education in India, few of them are as:

- a. The impact of private education has resulted in a steep decline in the quality of higher education.
- b. The private education led to competition among all other educational institution.
- c. The school management has resulted in the better management of private educational institution.
- d. The social structure is changed due to the privatization of education.
- e. The founder member of earning lots of money from private educational institution.
- f. In the social, economic and political philosophy, the present context has led to the demand to the privatization of education.
- g. The parents are facing financial crises due to the privatization of education.
- h. The government educational institutions are lacking the adequate admission due to privatization.
- i. The opportunities to get admission are increased due to privatization in all in all levels of education.

Conclusion: Thus, there are many positive and negative impact of privatization of education in India. A modern state is expected to provide the Education as one of the vital services that is to be provided to its people. The service which is expected through education system is for the welfare

democracy and it is obliged to give in the most accessible form. We can conclude that the privatization of education refers to the state policies which allow to the educational institutions at all above mentioned education levels. Private education institutions are only to be run monetary benefits in contemporary era. For the profit gaining motif, these educational institutions are run by private societies or trusts/individuals. Yet, apart from private coaching classes, education schools and colleges are affiliated to a board or university established by the government. Schools are either affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or to the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) or to the state boards. In the field of technical and professional education, in the past few years, there is the improvement which has reached to the significant level by the birth of several private institutes in the country. Even though, there are few negative impacts of private educational institution, they are giving benefits too as they are not only providing value based education to the students but also getting the status of deemed university or autonomous organization for their academic excellence.

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