

## The Importance of Privatization in Higher Education

Subhash Chandra Rathore

Research Scholars, Department of Education, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author: [subhashchandra22@gmail.com](mailto:subhashchandra22@gmail.com)

Received: 22-08-2023

Revised: 09-09-2023

Accepted: 25-09-2023

### ABSTRACT

In India, the privatization of higher education has resulted in the creation of new educational policies and programs that will enhance opportunities for employment, income, and economic growth on a national and worldwide scale. The trajectory of Indian education has quickly changed. To address the rising need for education, this privatization has motivated both individuals and society to form private schools, colleges, and universities. As a result, private educational institutions are expanding nationwide on a daily basis. In light of this, the current study aims to analyze the function of higher education, with a focus on India's privatization of higher education. It draws attention to the fact that many private institutions operate opaquely and infrequently offer high-quality education. India has the third-largest higher education system in the world. India's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for the academic year 2017–18 was about 25.8%. This essay makes an effort to examine the function of privatization in higher education and how it successfully upholds educational standards at various levels.

**Keywords:** universities, higher education, economic growth, employment, privatization

### I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important tool for all to succeed in life and to get something different. It makes them enable to have confidence about their life and if opens various door to the opportunities. India is the second largest populated country in the world and has third largest higher education system in the world. There has been an upsurge in the demand for higher education after independence. There has been substantial expansion in the higher education institutions in the country. There felt the need of privatization of higher education in India. There were not much education institutions universities and college's runs by the centre and state government of India to full fill the demand of higher education.



Source: <https://estudentbook.com/estudenttimes/traditional-structure-of-education-in-india>

The higher education is the inputs to the growth and development of industries in India. Traditionally the higher education was viewed as an instrument for personal development of individual quality of life and instrument of production and economic growth. (Schultz 1963, Becker 1964). The complete change in higher education from service to business is mushrooming concern today. It has created a serious debate between the fruit bearing quality of education as opposed to its light bearing quality. (Joseph.2004) Commercialization of education defined as process of private ownership and management of education institutions whereby investment is made with the motive of earning profit (NIEPA Report. 2006) P10. The pace of privatization in higher education accelerated after the adoption of L.P.G. in 1991. The term of privatization of education refers to many education programs and policies. Privatization can be defined as a process of the transferring of activities and responsibilities from Government to public institution, private organisation and individual agencies. Education is an effective and powerful gadget contrived by mankind to mould himself for his life. Privatization of education is the most important tool to provide employment opportunities and develop the skills in students. To meet the demand of higher education in India there has been established a system of private colleges (engineer and medical colleges), deemed universities, private universities and technical universities. It has increased the gap between demand and supply of higher education. As a result of this, privatization in higher education has mushroomed day to day in India.

### **Objective of Privatization of Higher Education in India**

- To provide quality education.
- Reducing the gap between industries and education.
- To analyses the emergence of higher education.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

The main objective of this paper is to study the role of privatization in higher education. The methodology of this paper is analytical description. The source of data in this paper is secondary data. All secondary data are collected from the relevant sources journals, newspaper and access from internet website.

### **2.1 Current Scenario of Higher Education in India**

The University Grant Commission (UGC) was set up as a statutory body by the Indian Union government with the accordance of UGC Act 1956 under Minister of Human Resource Development (MHRD). A huge investment is required to cater the higher education to individual in the country. Due to paucity of funds, the private investors were accorded to provide the services of higher education in India. The higher education system in India includes both private and public universities. The public universities are supported by government and private universities are mostly run by the societies. As on 31-03-2018 the annual report of University Grant Commission (UGC) the numbers of universities had gone up to 851 universities listed by UGC where 47 central,383 state public,295 state private,123deemed to be universities, 3 institutions established under state legislation. The eleventh five year plan has envisaged to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 15 percent in the age cohort group 18-24 years by 2011-12 target to raise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 30 percent by the year 2020. Despite the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India. It has registered an increase from 24.5 percent in 2015-16 to 25.8 percent in 2017-18. According to 31-03-2018 annual report of University Grant Commission (UGC) which is calculated in the age cohort group 18-24 years. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for male population is 26.3 percent and for female it is 25.4 percent in India.

**Table 1:** No. of Public and Private Universities in India on 12/11/2018

Sr. No	Name of States	No of public University	No of private University
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	7
3	Assam	12	6
4	Bihar	19	6
5	Chhattisgarh	14	11
6	Gujarat	30	34
7	Haryana	18	22
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	17
9	Jharkhand	10	13
10	Karnataka	29	17
11	Madhya Pradesh	18	33
12	Mizoram	-	1
13	Meghalaya	-	8
14	Manipur	4	1
15	Nagaland	-	3
16	Odessa	18	4
17	Punjab	9	15
18	Rajasthan	21	50
19	Sikkim	-	4
20	Tripura	1	1
21	Uttar Pradesh	29	21
22	Uttarakhand	11	16
23	West Bengal	25	10
24	Delhi	7	-
25	Chandigarh	1	-
26	Jammu and Kashmir	9	-
27	Maharashtra	23	12
28	Telangana	23	-
29	Tripura	1	-
30	Goa	1	-

**Sources:** State-wise list of Govt. and private universities 2018

Reflects the state wise number of government and private universities in India. It is clear from the table that there were 998 total numbers of government and private universities in India except deemed and centre universities. Out of which the 341 were government universities and 657 were private universities. The table reveals that highest numbers of government universities are in the Gujarat state and Rajasthan state has highest number of private universities.

### 2.2 Emergence of the private sector in higher education in India

Change in the Education Policy in Indian constitution, Article 45 is directive principle of state policy and Article 21A is the fundamental right (part iii). Both are inserted in the constitution by 86th amendment, 2002 to endeavour to state should be free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6-14 years. So focus was shifted to elementary education. As a result, the involvement of the state government in higher education becomes less.

### 2.3 Aggregate Approach to Higher Education

The mass approach to the higher education has resulted in economic growth and industrial development particularly after 1991 liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG) in the economy of country.

**2.4 Derived Factor** There is a general pressure to privatization of higher education system. One factor is globally economic and social change. Whenever the globalization is linked with liberalization, as a result of it the demand of higher education has increase in India

### **2.5 Increasing Population**

India has a population is one hundred and thirty five crore. In order to provide the higher education to the young population in the country, privatization of higher education is needed.

### **Suggestion**

1. There is a need to implement innovative and transformative approach from primary to higher education system.
2. The higher educational institution must be co-operation for development of curriculum, internship, career counselling and placement.
3. High employability and industry academia linkage.
4. The syllabus should be current to keep pace with fast economic and social changing.
5. Transparency of all receipt and accountability of all expenditure should be ensured on all private sector institutions
6. Mandatory accreditations should be all private colleges and universities by the NAAC for improving quality of their educational services.

## **III. CONCLUSION**

Over the past ten years, the private sector's influence in Indian higher education has grown dramatically. India's higher education system has grown significantly over the past 20 years to rank third in the world for higher education. Higher education has seen private sector involvement in extremely specialized fields, including engineering, management, and medicine. Due to the government's failure to make significant investments in higher education to meet the expanding demand, there is now ample room for private investors to enter this market. The Indian educational system needs to adopt an innovative and transformative strategy from the primary to higher education levels in order to be more relevant and competitive on the global stage. To make higher education accessible, equitable, and of high quality, there is a need for rigorous planning, improving finances, and building a policy framework. More emphasis should be placed on skill-based, quality education rather than sheer volume. To ensure that curriculum and skills are in accordance with requirements, industries and academia should be integrated.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Agarwal, P. (2009). *Indian higher education: Envisioning the future*. Sage Publications India.
2. <https://estudentbook.com/estudenttimes/traditional-structure-of-education-in-india>
3. Schultz, T. W. (1963). *The economic value of education*. Columbia University Press.
4. Privatization of education global trends of Human rights in impacts from [www.right-to-education.org](http://www.right-to-education.org).
5. Becker, G. S. (1964). *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's Academy for Entrepreneurial Leadership Historical Research Reference in Entrepreneurship.
6. <https://innovate.mygov.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/mygov15596510111.pd>.
7. Puri .k. Chandra S.S. (2005). *Health and Physical Education*. New Delhi: Surjeet Publication
8. Dr. Anil Kumar, & Vanaik. (2017). *Officiating and Coaching*. Friends Publications (India), Ist Edition, Daryaganj, New Delhi.
9. Robinson LE. (2011). Effect of a mastery climate motor program on object control skills and perceived physical competence in preschoolers. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 82(2), 355–359.