

Impact of Privatization on Higher Education with Special Reference to the Kamrup Rural District- A Study

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Abstract:- Privatization is one of the main global trends in higher education. It is generally understood as the intensive development and expansion of private institutions, increased reliance of public institutions on private funding and operation of the institutions in a businesslike manner. Privatization implies allying market principles to the functioning of public institutions of higher education. The private sector implies the non-state section in higher education. These institutions are owned and operated by private individuals or agencies. There is growing demand for better quality higher education. In order to meet the growing needs of the students for higher education it is crucial that private sector plays a major role. The rapid growth of private sector has no doubt led to a quantitative increase in the number of colleges providing higher education but affected the quality of education on one side and government may not keep sufficient control over the unaided colleges on the other side. Due to privatization, there is the high risk of commercialization of education.

An attempt has been made in this paper to show the impact of privatization on higher education with special reference to the Kamrup(R) District. For present study the investigator has selected both descriptive survey method and observation. Here the investigator has selected four B.Ed colleges of Kamrup (Rural) District of Assam. The collected data are based on both primary and secondary data. In this study an attempt has been made to find out the impact of privatization on higher education.

Keywords:- Privatization, Reliance, Businesslike, Growing needs, commercialization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is always one of the most important needs of human beings. It is the process of introduction which is aimed at the all round development of children. Human development is the real indicator of the advancement and promotion of a society. The main function of higher education is to add the real value to human resources and produce wealth creators and leaders in all fields like business, professions, politics, administration etc.

Privatization is one of the main global trends in higher education. It is generally understood as the intensive development and expansion of private institutions, increased reliance of public institution on private funding and operation of institutions in a businesslike manner. Privatization implies applying market principles to the functioning of public institutions of higher education. There are number of positive aspects of privatization of higher education. There is growing demand for better quality higher education. Privatization at present appears to be the only way to absorb the increasing number of students into higher education. There is constitutional obligation to provide free and compulsory primary education. In order to meet the growing needs of the students for higher education, it is crucial that private sector plays a major role. There are some drawbacks of privatization of higher education. With the initiating role of private sector in higher education, there has been huge growth in the number of private professional colleges. This rapid growth no doubt led to a quantitative increase in the number of colleges providing higher education but affected the quality of education on one side and government may not keep sufficient control over these unaided colleges on other side.

So this study investigates about the impact of privatization on higher education with special reference to the Kamrup Rural district of Assam. In this study an attempt has been made to find out the both positive and negative impact of privatization on higher education.

II. AREAS OF THE STUDY

We have selected only four B.Ed Colleges. These are the following:-

1. Pragjyotish B.Ed College Pacharia, Pacharia
2. Rangia Teacher Training College, Rangia
3. Baihata Chariali B.Ed College, Baihata Chariali
4. KRD College of Education, Chaygaon

III. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Education universally is recognized as an important investment for development of human resources. It is a key for technical innovation and economic development.

Providing education to all human beings is one of the primary objectives of the government. But the government cannot take up the responsibility to provide higher education for rapidly expanding higher education. The private sector has to be roped in. However it is also the responsibility of the government to control the commercialization of higher education once private sector is allowed to play the major role. So it is very important to study about both the positive and negative impact of privatization on higher education.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study has been entitled as “Impact of Privatization on Higher Education with special reference to the Kamrup Rural district –A Study”

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the positive impact of privatization on higher education.
- To find out the negative impact of privatization on higher education.

VI. DILIMITATION

The study is limited to the followings:

- The study is only limited to Kamrup Rural District of Assam only.
- The study is only limited to four private B.Ed Colleges of Kamrup Rural District of Assam only.
- The study is only limited to among those trainee teachers who have admitted in the session of 2017-18 only.

VII. METHOD USED IN THE STUDY

In this study descriptive survey method and observation is used. The descriptive method is most popular and most widely used research method in education. The aim of this method is to provide the description of some phenomenon set of factor. It is couriered highly important because first hand data are gathered through it in a well organized manner on a particular subject. Such studies are conducted to collect detailed description of existing phenomenon that justification can be made on correct condition. This type of research is useful in the development of data gathering instruments and tools like questionnaires, interview, schedules, checklists etc. In the present study the investigator has selected four private B.Ed Colleges of Kamrup (R) District of Assam.

VIII. TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Each tool is appropriate for certain source of data, tools merely identify the presence or absence of certain aspects of a situation. Some tools are useful for collecting qualitative data. In this study questionnaire tool is used as tool for collecting data.

Questionnaire: Questionnaire is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by the Government. It is a form prepared and distributed to source responses to certain questions. It is device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondents fill by him. It is a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to sampling of population from which information is desired. It is that form of inquiry which contains a systematically compiled and organized series of questions that are to be sent to the population samples. Questionnaire is of two types- Closed type open ended. In closed type, the respondent needs to answer in ‘yes’ or ‘no’ type or a limited number of given choices. In the open type the respondent needs to think and write. It consists of open questions that require free responses on the part of the respondent. Questionnaire must be prepared very carefully so that it may prove to be effective in selecting the relevant information.

In this study, closed type of questions is included in the questionnaire for collecting data. A self structured questionnaire was applied for collection of data from the trainee teachers.

IX. POPULATION OF THE STUDY

All the items in any field of inquiry constitute a ‘Population’. By population we mean the aggregate or totality of subjects or individuals regarding which references are to be made in a sampling study. It means all those people or documents etc which are proposed to be covered under the scheme of study .A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest of the investigator. The population of the study covers all those trainee teachers who have admitted to the above mentioned four private B.Ed colleges of Kamrup (R) of Assam in the session of 2017-18.

SAMPLE USED: The representative proportion of population is called a sample. In this study the total 40 samples are selected from those students who have admitted to the above mentioned Private B.Ed colleges of Kamrup (R) in the session of 2017-18.

S. No	Name of the colleges	Sample
1.	Pragjyotish B.Ed college Pacharia	10
2.	Rangia T.T College	10
3.	Baihata B.Ed College	10
4.	KRD College of Education	10

Table 1. list of sample used

X. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The investigators used sample percentage and graphical representation for the analysis of collected data.

used Column diagram and bar diagram for graphical representation of following data.

The collected data are analyzed with the help of following tables:

XI. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis of data means studying the organized materials in order to discover Inherent fact. Here the investigators have

Sl. No.	Items	Response options	Number of students response	Percentage of Responses (%)
1	What are the factors that influenced for taking admission in private college?	Quality Education	25	62.5
		Facilities	30	75
		Shortages of government B.Ed Colleges	35	87.5
2	In which category of institution do you have admitted before selecting B.Ed course?	Government	30	75
		Private	10	25
3	What are the following problems do you have in private institutions?	High rate of admission fee	40	100
		Overloaded class pressure	30	75
		Strict rules and regulations	35	87.5

Table 2

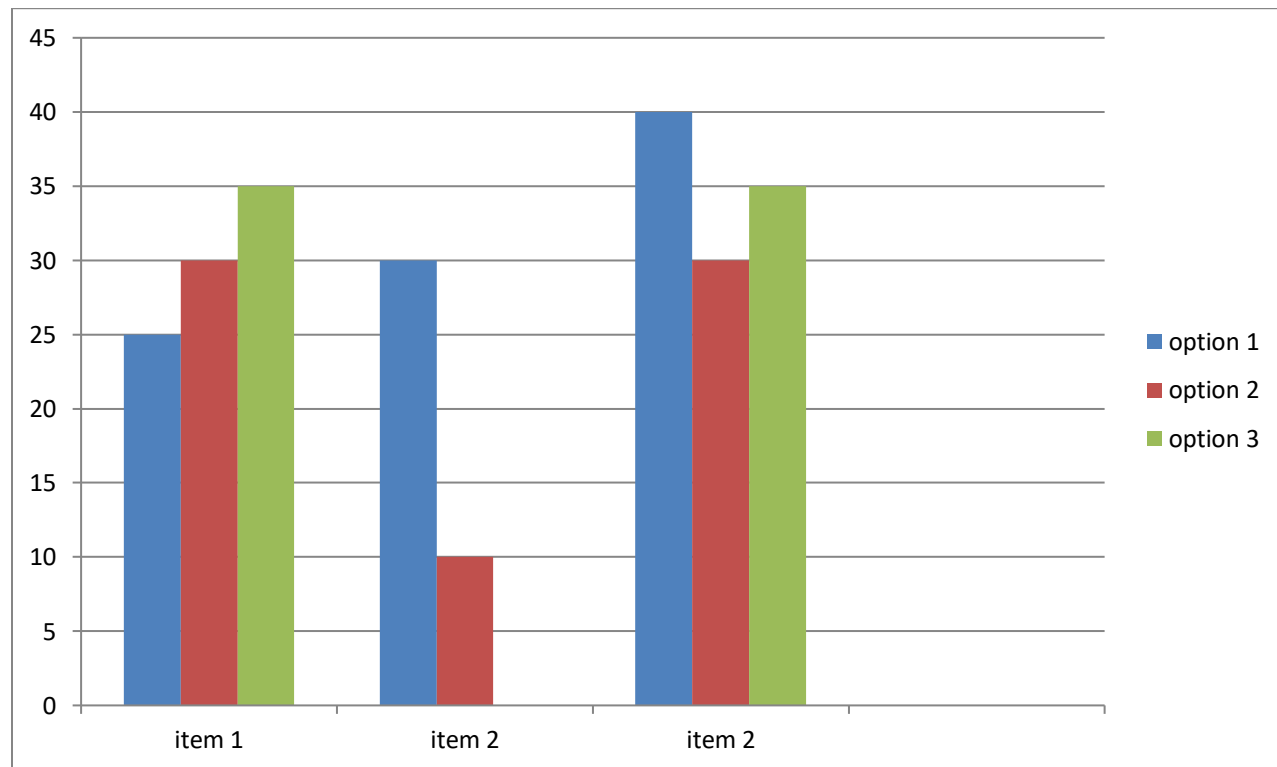


Fig 1:- (From Table.1)

1	Do you think the private colleges are business centric?	Yes	35	87.5
		No	05	12.5
2	Does your college give importance to quality education?	Yes	25	62.5
		No	15	37.5
3	Do you think the infrastructure facilities are satisfactory in your college?	Yes	30	75
		No	10	25
4	Do you think the co-curricular activities for the students are helpful?	Yes	18	45
		No	22	55
5	Are the teachers competent enough in the field of ICT?	Yes	12	30
		No	28	70
6	Do you think your college has arranged a number of quality workshops and seminars?	Yes	15	37.5
		No	25	62.5
7	Are the library facilities are digitalized in your institution?	Yes	00	00
		No	40	100

Table 3

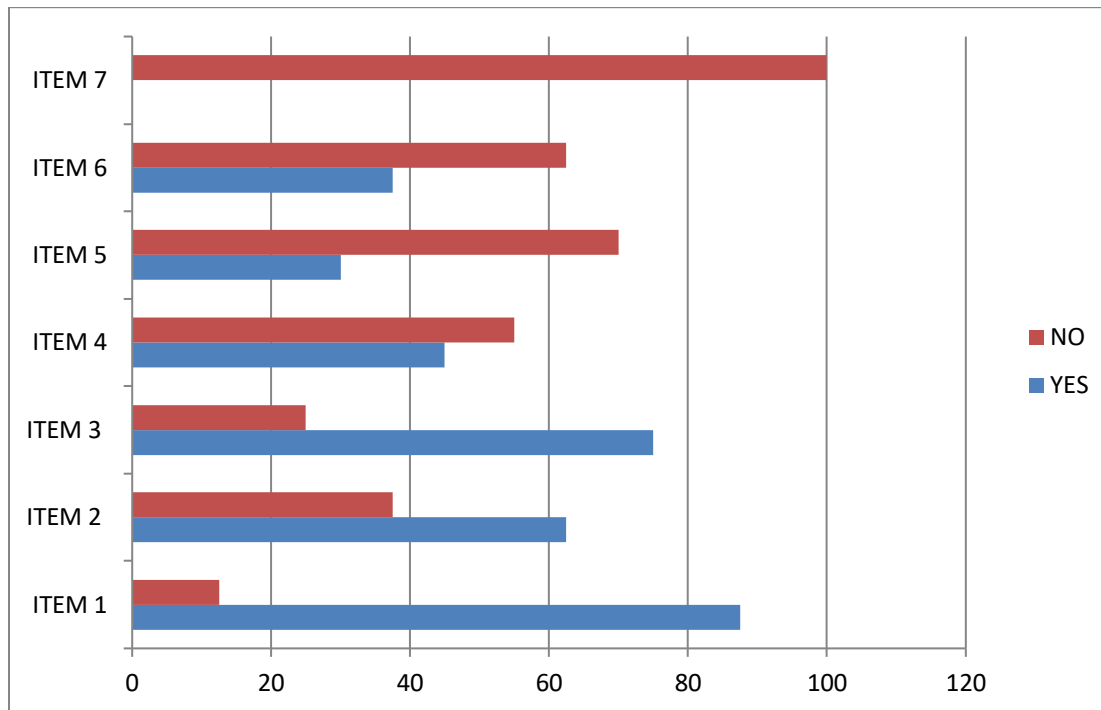


Fig 2:- (From Table.2)

XII. INTERPRETATION OF DATA

From the table number 1:

- From the item number 1 it can be interpreted that 62.5% of students have mentioned quality education as a factor that influenced for taking admission in private colleges and another 75% and 87.5% students have mentioned facilities and shortage of government B.Ed colleges respectively as factors for taking admission in private college.
- Item number 2 shows that 75% of students had admitted in Government colleges before selecting B.Ed course and another 25% students had admitted in private colleges.
- It is found from item number 3 that cent percent of the students have mentioned high rate of admission fees as problems of private institutions and another 75% and 87.5% of students have mentioned overloaded class pressure and strict rules and regulations respectively as problems of higher education as problems of higher education.

From the table number 2:

- It is observed from the item number 1 that private colleges are business centric according to 87.5% of students and according to 62.5% of students private colleges are not business centric.
- It is found from the item number 2 that private colleges have given importance to quality education according to 62.5% of students and according to another 37.5% of students, private colleges have not given importance to quality education.

- Item number 3 shows that the infrastructure facilities are satisfactory according to 75% of students and infrastructure facilities are not satisfactory according to 25% of students.
- From the item number 4 it can be interpreted that the co-curricular activities for the students are helpful according to 45% of students and co-curricular activities are not helpful according to 55% of students.
- From the item number 5 it is found that according to 30% of students the teachers are competent enough in the field of ICT and according to 70% of students the teachers are not competent are not competent enough in the field of ICT.
- It is found from the item number 6 that 37.5% of students, their college has arranged a number quality workshops and seminars and according to 62.5% of students their college has not arranged any quality workshops and seminars.
- From the item number 7 it is found that according to cent percent of students there have not any digitalized library facilities in their teacher training institutions.

Findings:

- There have many factors that influenced for taking admission in private B.Ed colleges. These are quality education, facilities and shortage of private B.Ed colleges.
- Most of the students had admitted in governmental educational institutions before selecting B.Ed courses.
- There have some problems of private B.Ed colleges which have faced by students. These are high rates of admission fees, overloaded class pressure, strict rules and regulations.

- Most of students think that private B.Ed colleges are business centric.
- According to maximum number of students, their colleges have given importance to quality education.
- According to maximum of students the infrastructure facilities of their colleges are satisfactory.
- According to minimum number of students the co-curricular activities of their colleges are helpful.
- According to most of the students the teachers are not competent enough in the field of ICT.
- According to maximum number of students their colleges have arranged a number of quality workshops and seminars.
- There have not any facilities of digitalized library

XIII. SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

Since economic reforms the trend towards privatization has been on a large scale. The entry of private enterprise would reduce the burden of state in providing higher education to its aspiring youth entrants in to higher education. Regulatory management should be put in place by government to control the private sector in Education. To ensure access to higher education by weaker sections of society, government has to increase public expenditure on higher education. Although there are many drawbacks of privatization of higher education, it is necessary to expand the present educational system. On whole, an improvement in standards of education could be achieved through a balanced relationship between public and private sector.

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