

A Study To Analyse The Implications Of Privatisation Of School And Its Impact On Different Class Of The Society

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ABSTRACT:

The education industry has been increasingly privatised to accommodate the nation's ever-increasing demand for education. To better achieve the policy objectives of increasing participation in and access to basic education, improving learning outcomes and overall efficiency, and creating more equitable educational opportunities, the state is contracting out the provision of education to private providers. Many factors, including a country's future course, could be affected by its approach to youth education. Despite private education's positive effects on society at large, several new worries have emerged due to the sector's meteoric ascent to prominence and quick expansion. It is critically important to study the issues that develop as a result of privatisation for merely pragmatic reasons.

KEYWORDS: Privatization, School education, Class of the society, Implications,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Privatisation of the education sector was prompted by the growing demand for education nationwide. This opened the door for non-governmental groups, religious institutions, and private companies to join the education business. The current fast transformation in India's educational system is directly attributable to privatisation. Private groups are so universally recognised for their importance. Because state and municipal governments are struggling to meet the growing demand for educated citizens, more and more people are seeking out high-quality educational opportunities. Because of this, more and more people and groups are getting behind the idea of private school charters. Schools are increasingly more competitive due to the introduction of commercial pressures into educational institutions, even though this has extended access to education. The survival of many private schools depends on their ability to attract new students while simultaneously keeping the ones they currently have. Private schools in the state are clearly superior to the publicly funded ones, as an increasing number of parents are opting to send their children to these institutions instead. This is due to the fact that the level of education provided by public schools is subpar. Manipur is no exception to the national trend of public schools in India lagging behind their private sector counterparts. From 2006 to 2014, the percentage of rural students enrolled in private schools increased from 18.7% to 30.8%. This number includes students aged 6 to 14. As a result of private schools, the educational standards in the area have greatly increased (Abrol, 2018). The rising demand for education throughout the country is what encouraged the privatisation of the education sector, which in turn made it possible for private parties, such as individual organisations, religious institutions, and other non government entities, to enter into the education industry. As a direct consequence of privatisation, the educational system in India is undergoing a rapid shift at the present time. Hence, everyone acknowledges the significance of private organisations. There has been an increase in the number of persons looking for a high-quality education as a result of the inability of local and state governments to keep up with the expanding demand for educated residents. As a consequence of this, it encourages individuals and organisations to start their own private schools. Even while this has increased access to education, schools are now more competitive as a result of commercial forces being introduced into educational institutions. If they are unable to both bring in new students and retain the ones they already have, many private schools will go out of business. The fact that more and more parents are sending their children to private schools rather than the state-run public schools is evidence that private schools in the state are of a higher standard than the public schools. This is because public schools offer an education that is of a lower quality. Public schools all around India, including those in the state of Manipur, are falling behind their private-sector competitors. The percentage of pupils attending private schools in rural areas climbed from

18.7% in 2006 to 30.8% in 2014, spanning the ages of 6 to 14. The educational levels area have been significantly improved thanks to the private schools (Abrol, 2018).

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

This adjustment will level the playing field so that people with lesser earnings may participate in the economy. Quotas are one kind of affirmative action that colleges may use to help underrepresented groups. People from lower-income families can go there to acquire the kind of education that middle-class families take for granted. A research by LiveMint looking at data from 2001 to 2020 predicts that the percentage of private, non-profit schools relative to the overall number of schools would rise from 42.6% to 78.6% throughout that time. More than half of India's schools are reportedly run or financed by wealthy individuals. Education is becoming more accessible, even in the most inconvenient of places. Spending decreases at the federal and state levels. Foreign direct investment (FDI) rises, business operations improve, and product expansion rates rise as a result of more youth employment prospects and more college student financial aid. One unforeseen effect of liberalisation and privatisation is the increased socioeconomic stratification of the region and its inhabitants. By allowing private entities, including as for-profit companies, religious groups, and non-governmental organisations, to purchase educational institutions, privatisation of the education system has enabled the country to meet the ever-increasing demand for education. All throughout the globe, privatisation has brought forth several beneficial developments. The first thing it has done is to bring down the national debt. Additionally, the government's workload has been reduced. These services have also shown a marked improvement in quality over the past several years (Ravi, 2020).

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT :

"In recent years there has been a growing recognition of the implications of privatisation of school and its impact on different class of the society and little is known about the knowledge regarding the frequency of implications of privatisation of school and its impact on different class of the society".

The privatisation of the education sector, which has been acquired by private entities including individual groups, religious institutions, and other non-governmental agencies, has helped to partially meet the rising demand for education nationwide. Because of this, the country can now fulfil the rising demand for education. Governments worldwide have embraced the idea of privatising education, with the support of certain international institutions whose mission is so intrinsically linked to market ideology and economic concerns that they are ideologically devoted to privatisation. The worldwide community supports these groups. Consequently, despite the fact that influential multinational corporations have an interest in advocating for education privatisation, numerous nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) dedicated to social justice and communist regimes, like those in Vietnam and China, have spoken out against the practise. Although privatising education is a concept that has gained traction across the world, there are many distinct implementations of the notion. At different stages of the learning process, different educational systems use different kinds of privatisation, and each has its own reasons for doing so. How much public funding should supplement private investment is currently a hotly debated topic. Because of this, there have been heated discussions over the merits of privatising schools (Abrol, 2016).

4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

- I. To analyse the impact of privatisation of school and its impact on different class of the society.
- II. To analyse the implications of privatisation of school and its impact on different class of the society.
- III. To examine the purpose of privatisation of school and different class of the society.
- IV. To determine the effects of privatisation of school and different class of the society.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW:

A literature review served as the foundation for the study's examination of the pros and cons of school privatisation. These days, it seems like every study is comparing and contrasting some angle on the issue. Beavis (2004) investigated and reported on the factors related to parents' origins that were associated with their choices to send their children to private schools. Many families choose to send their children to private schools because they were dissatisfied with the choices available to them in the public sector. Parents' decisions to enrol their children in private schools in Selangor, Malaysia are now influenced by the schools' performance. Their choice to register their children there was heavily influenced by the school's reputation, which in turn was shaped by the school's academic successes, as they all agreed. In order to provide their children with the best possible start in life, the parents were concerned about the school's academic performance. A parent survey found that 61.7% of respondents believed that their child will receive

a better education in a private school, which is the primary reason why their child attends a private school. The benefits of having private firms oversee public school administration (Sharma, 2019).

In a similar line, there have been a great many positive contributions made to our society as a result of privatisation, some of which include the following:

- Increasing the convenience with which educational opportunities can be accessed There has been a significant rise in the number of educational institutions in the United States, including universities, colleges, and other sorts of educational institutions. Educational opportunities are now readily available to everyone who possesses the financial means to cover the costs that are connected with attending school.
- Improvements made to the infrastructure that lies under the surface It is without reasonable question that the private sector has achieved significant advancements in the infrastructure and has provided a framework that is at the cutting edge of technology. Such achievements are indisputable and cannot be contested.
- Students receiving an education at the highest feasible level: They utilised contemporary instructional methods, which not only assist children in attaining greater levels of learning but also help to the improvement of the children's overall performance. Examples of contemporary instructional technology include tablets and other electronic devices, classflow and other applications with features that are comparable to those of classflow, and so on. Because of the increase in the number of schools and colleges, parents now have a higher number of alternatives to select from when it comes to the educational facilities to which they may send their children. This is because there are now more schools and colleges than ever before. Because of this, they have a greater degree of control over the educational experiences of their children.
- Activities outside of the classroom: In today's world, every single private school comes up with unique and thought-provoking ideas for extracurricular activities. These ideas help a kid acquire new information and develop an interest in all parts of life. In order to assist a child in becoming more interested in all elements of life, several activity concepts have been devised.

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6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Study Design

Scientists conducted a thorough cross-sectional study. The cross-sectional design required collecting data at a single moment in time, which was efficient and inexpensive. The researcher used a quantitative technique due to the restricted time and resources available. The 600-item sample size was estimated using Rao-soft software; 775 surveys were sent out; 662 were returned; and finally, 13 surveys were removed because they were incomplete. Six hundred forty-nine Chinese citizens participated in the survey. The survey was administered to all participants using a random selection

method. While participants waited to complete their shopping, the researcher informed them about the study and was available to answer any questions they might have. The researcher would read the survey questions and response categories aloud to respondents who were unable to read or write, or who were confined to a wheelchair, and then enter their replies on the survey form according to what was told. People were asked to fill out and return surveys all at once in certain locations.

Study Area:

The survey was conducted in many locations across China, including fashion clothes markets, clothing manufacturers, retail clothing markets, and shopping malls. A big component in their choice was the ease of being able to purchase many brands at the research locations. .

Data collection

The study's mixed-method research was carried out by means of a survey. What follows is a description of the survey's methodology in detail.

Before predicting their organization's size and brand equity, respondents were asked control questions about the Chinese garment market. The result was a 600-person sample size determined by Rao Soft.

One way to gauge people's thoughts, feelings, and perspectives is via a Likert scale, a rating system often used in surveys. When asked a question or given a statement, subjects can select from a list of predetermined options; these can include "strongly agree," "agree," "did not answer," "disagree," and "strongly disagree." It is common practise to use numerical codes to denote answer categories; however, these codes must be defined for each individual research; for example, 5 = highly agree, 4 = agree, etc.

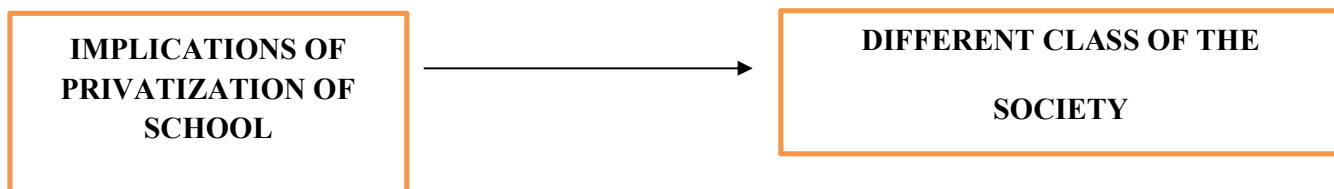
Researchers took into account respondents' gender, age range, occupation, length of service, technical knowledge, surveillance skill, income, and duration of employment in their demographic analysis. All of that is contained in the demographic information.

In order to forecast the launch of brand equity in the Chinese apparel market, we use the questions ranging from 1 to 20 that adhere to the Likert scale shown above.

Sample

The study's data was gathered using a specific technique. Using the Rao-soft programme, we determined a sample size of 600. We sent out 775 questionnaires, received 662 back, and discarded 13 due to incompleteness. With 297 girls and 392 males participating, a total of 649 questionnaires were utilised for the study. The individuals that participated in the survey for the study were: Among the responders, 137 were teachers (21.0%), 123 were designers (19.0%), 96 were engineers (15.0%), 89 were doctors (14.0%), 107 were business analysts (16.0%), and 97 were private sector employees (14.0%).

7. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:



8. RESULTS:

The steps for conducting mixed methods research:

The process of conducting a study employing a combination of approaches is not well defined. However, if you follow these procedures, you will be able to do mixed methods research:

(i)Determine whether mixed methods research is appropriate

Determine if mixed methods research is suitable for addressing your questions and providing the best sort of evidence you want for your research study. This is the first stage in gathering information for your research project.

(ii) Determine your purpose

Choose your goals for the mixed-methods study carefully. Is it to verify, enrich, advance, or supplement another data type with the findings from the first?

(iii) Select the most appropriate design

From the three different types of study designs for quantitative research methodologies, choose the one that is the most suitable for your investigations.

In situations when you need quantitative data, have a limited amount of time to collect the data, and need to gather all of the essential data in a single visit, convergent design is an option that you should take into consideration.

- If the research topic is quantitatively oriented and the variables and instruments that are essential for the study are accessible, then an explanatory design is a solid choice for the research. Because the purpose of an explanatory design is to explain something, this is the results.
- The exploratory design technique is the most effective method to use in situations when the variables are not known and the instruments that are required are not easily accessible. This particular mixed methods research technique is the one that should be utilised in the event that there is no overarching hypothesis that will serve as the guiding principle from which the inquiry will be directed.

Choice of Research Methodology:

This research was based on descriptive research. According to Shields, Patricia and Rangarjan (2013) stated that the descriptive research design was used to describe the characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied. Likewise, in this descriptive research, cross-sectional study was used to compare the demographic variables and brand equity of the respondent. The demographic variables included and analyzed were age, gender, occupation, tenure of work, technical knowledge, surveillance skill and income. Basically, this research described the public's survey and its characteristics, so it was descriptive.

The common two broad and distinct approaches to descriptive research were the Quantitative and Quantitative methods of enquiry.

Quantitative research, according to Naoom (2007), was judged to be of a 'objective' character. Numerical or statistically meaningful data was generated and findings from a wider sample group were generalised to quantify the issue.

For the purpose of this study, the researchers sought to integrate the chinese clothing market, to predict the establishment of brand equity . A paper survey and an internet survey were used to disseminate the closed-ended survey questionnaire to the chosen respondents (Google Form). A significant number of people from a population were randomly chosen to fill out a standardised questionnaire. In order to produce a valid result, a survey technique was used to gather the enormous amounts of data provided by the respondents.

Method of analysis:

It is possible to examine data using a variety of statistical tests using SPSS software, version 25. As part of this study, SPSS will be used to analyse data from the survey questionnaire.

Descriptive Statistic Method – For scientific research, this is the most straightforward approach of analysing data and guaranteeing that all of the important data is accessible for comparison and analysis. They were the foundation for almost any quantitative study of data, along with basic pictorial analysis.

One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) – If two or more independent variables have statistical significance, one-way ANOVA is performed (unrelated group). One-way ANOVA was performed in this study to assess whether there was a significant connection between age, gender, and occupation level with various domains of surveillance and awareness of brand equity. At 5 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, the researcher will utilise the statistical significance threshold to estimate statistical significance. As long as the p-value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. Although one-way ANOVA is an omnibus test statistic, it does not tell the researcher which individual groups were statistically significantly different from one other; it just informs researcher that at least two groups were different. As a result, if the significance threshold is less than 0.05, and an alternative hypothesis is accepted showing that the data is abnormally distributed, then a post-hoc test is necessary. It was discovered via the use of a post-hoc test which groups were statistically distinct from one another.

Data analysis Software – Data may be analysed with the help of SPSS version 25.

Likert scale:

An often-used psychometric scale, the Likert scale, represents people's attitudes and beliefs about a topic or subject matter by measuring how strongly they feel about it. There are many different types of rating scales that can be used to gauge people's opinions on a variety of topics, but questionnaires are the most common.

Definition:

As the name suggests, a Likert Scale allows respondents to select the degree of agreement or disagreement with a statement. It can be used to determine whether or not the students are satisfied with a given managements.

7. CONCLUSION:

China's education system has undergone significant transformations since the late 1970s, when the country initiated its process of opening up to the global community. These changes can be attributed to the influence of market-oriented economic reforms and various other developments. The process of integrating with the global economy has resulted in an increased emphasis on the significance of education in the domestic economy. Additionally, this integration has also sparked a rise in the educational needs and requirements of the populace. The Chinese government opted to decentralise its educational policy and introduce marketization of educational services due to pragmatic considerations related to financial stringency and the pursuit of economic advancement. Consequently, the state has ceded its monopolistic position in the realm of education, thereby creating space for non-state social entities to participate.

8. LIMITATION:

Every study has limitations. The study will include only 793 participants which is a small sample size. Again, the study was people who have been exposed for a period longer or less than three years depending on their living society . This survey will be conducted by a questionnaire method, hence if a survey participant is contacted by phone rather than online, their answers may change.

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