

The Effects Of School Privatisation On Various Socioeconomic Groups: A Research Study

Zhu Yulan^{1*}, Khatipah binti Abdul Ghani², Rozaini Binti Rosli³

ABSTRACT:

To meet the ever-increasing demand for education throughout the nation, the education sector has become more privatised. The provision of education is being transferred from the state to private providers in order to better achieve the policy objectives of expanding access to and participation in basic education, (ii) enhancing learning results and overall efficiency, and (iii) cultivating more fairness in educational opportunities. The manner in which a nation chooses to educate its young people may have a significant impact on the country's trajectory into the future. In spite of the beneficial benefits that private education has had on the larger community, the sector's surging popularity and rapid development have given rise to a number of new concerns. For purely pragmatic reasons, it is of the utmost importance to investigate the problems that arise from the move towards privatisation.

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

1. INTRODUCTION:

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 change will allow those with lower incomes to take part in the economy on an equal basis with those with higher incomes. Affirmative action may take the form of quotas in schools for groups who are underrepresented. It is a location where people from less fortunate backgrounds may go to get an education that brings them up to par with those from more wealthy backgrounds. According to LiveMint's analysis of data spanning the years 2001 through 2020, the ratio of private, non-profit educational institutions as a fraction of the total number of educational institutions is expected to increase from 42.6% to 78.6% during the course of the study period. In India, it is believed that more than half of the educational establishments are privately owned and sponsored. Even in the most inconvenient of locations, access to educational opportunities is expanding. The federal government and state governments both see cost reductions. Increasing work opportunities for young people and providing financial assistance to college students the end result is a rise in the amount of money invested from other countries, as well as improved business operations and higher rates of product expansion. The area and its people have become more socially stratified as a direct result of liberalisation and privatisation, which is one of the unintended consequences of these policies. In order to fulfil the ever-increasing demand for education throughout the country, privatisation of the education system has made it possible for private parties, including for-profit businesses, religious organisations, and non-governmental organisations, to acquire educational institutions. The process of privatisation has resulted in many positive changes all around the world. To begin, it has assisted in the reduction of the nation's overall debt. Also, the burden of the government has been decreased. The quality of these types of services has also significantly improved in recent years (Ravi, 2020).

3. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The research on the challenges and opportunities of school privatisation is based on a survey of the relevant literature. Many studies now compare and contrast various points of view on the subject. Beavis (2004) conducted research and reported on the elements in parental backgrounds that were linked to their private schooling decisions. When parents were unhappy with their children's public school options, they often opted to enrol them in private institutions. According to school performance in Selangor, Malaysia has become a factor in parents' decisions to enrol their children in private schools. They all agreed that the school's academic accomplishments were a major factor in the school's reputation, which

was a major factor in their decision to enrol their children there. The parents cared about the school's academic achievement because they wanted to know that their children would have a good foundation for their future. When asked why they choose a private school, respondents (parents) overwhelmingly agreed (61.7% agreed) that private schools provided a higher quality education.

The advantages of entrusting the management of public schools to private organisations (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:

- **Making Educational Opportunities More Readily Accessible** There has been a considerable increase in the number of universities, colleges, and other types of educational establishments throughout the United States. Education is now easily accessible to everyone who has the resources necessary to bear the fees associated with attending school.
- **Advancements made to the underlying infrastructure** There is no doubt that the private sector has made major advances in the infrastructure and has offered state-of-the-art framework. These accomplishments cannot be disputed.
- **Educating students at the best possible level:** They used current teaching strategies, which support children in achieving higher levels of learning and contribute to the enhancement of the children's overall performance. Examples of modern educational technology include tablets and other electronic devices, classflow and other software with similar functions, and so on.
- **As a result of the growth in the number of schools and colleges,** parents now have a greater number of options to choose from when it comes to the educational establishments to which they may send their children. This gives them more control over their children's educational experiences.
- **Extracurricular activities:** In today's world, each and every private school devises original and thought-provoking activity ideas, which aid a child in obtaining new information and being interested in all aspects of life. These activity concepts are designed to help a youngster become more involved in all aspects of life.

Some of the disadvantages of privatisation include the following: Considered to be one of the most significant drawbacks of privatisation, the possibility of bribery and corruption must always be kept in mind. Increasing the number of bridges between prosperous and underprivileged neighbourhoods. The business models used by private organisations are strictly adhered to (Avhad, 2018).

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

quantitative research is a kind of study that takes numerical readings of variables, runs those readings through one or more statistical models, and then reports on the correlations and correlation coefficients found. A deeper grasp of the social world is what quantitative research is all about. In order to study phenomena that have an impact on individuals, researchers often resort to quantitative techniques. Objective facts expressed plainly in figures and charts are the product of quantitative research. Numbers are the lifeblood of quantitative research, which entails a systematic approach to gathering and interpreting them. It may be used to average things out, generate predictions, investigate correlations, and extrapolate findings to larger groups. The collection and analysis of numerical data is the antithesis of qualitative research (e.g., text, video, or audio). The fields of biology, chemistry, psychology, economics, sociology, marketing, and many more all make extensive use of quantitative research methods.

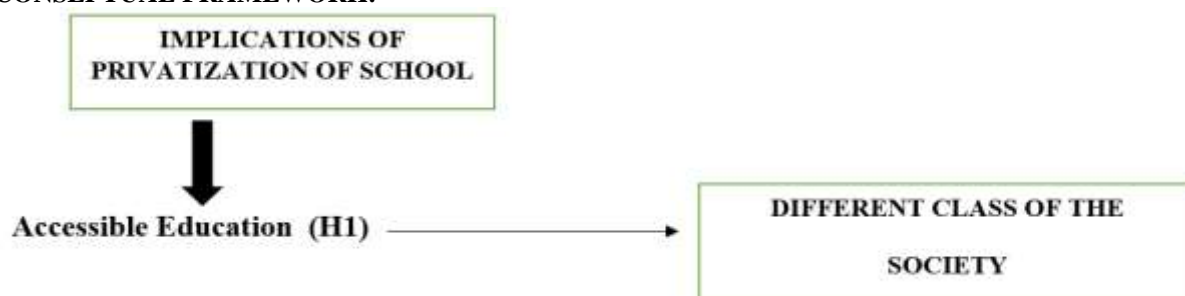
Sampling: A pilot study was conducted with the questionnaire using a group of 20 customers from China and final study was conducted with the questionnaire on sample of 750 people. A total of questionnaires was distributed among people. Selected in a systematic random sampling. All the completed questionnaires was considered for the study and any incomplete questionnaire was rejected by the researcher.

Data and Measurement: Primary data for the research study was collected through questionnaire survey (one-to-correspondence or google-form survey). The questionnaire was divided into two parts – (A) Demographic information (B) Factor responses in 5-point Likert Scale for both the online and non-online channels. Secondary data was collected from multiple sources, primarily internet resources.

Statistical Software: MS-Excel and SPSS 24 was used for Statistical analysis.

Statistical tools: Descriptive analysis was applied to understand the basic nature of the data. Validity was tested through factor analysis.

5. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:



A total of 1000 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Out of this number 853 sets of the questionnaire were returned and 793 questionnaires were analysed using the Statistical Package for social science (SPSS version 25.0) software.

6.1 Factor Analysis:

Confirming the latent component structure of a collection of measurement items is a common utilisation Factor Analysis (FA). The scores on the observable (or measured) variables are thought to be caused by latent (or unobserved) factors. Accuracy analysis (FA) is a model-based method. Its focus is on the modelling of causal pathways between observed phenomena, unobserved causes, and measurement error.

The data's suitability for factor analysis may be tested using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Method. Each model variable and the whole model are evaluated to see whether they were adequately sampled. The statistics measure the potential shared variation among many variables. In general, the smaller the percentage, the better the data was suitable for factor analysis.

KMO gives back numbers between 0 & 1. If the KMO value is between 0.8 and 1, then the sampling is considered to be sufficient.

If the KMO is less than 0.6, then the sampling is insufficient and corrective action is required. Some writers use a number of 0.5 for this, thus between 0.5 and 0.6, you'll have to apply their best judgement.

KMO Near 0 indicates that the total of correlations is small relative to the size of the partial correlations. To rephrase, extensive correlations pose a serious challenge to component analysis.

Kaiser's cutoffs for acceptability are as follows:

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A dismal 0.050 to 0.059.

0.60 - 0.69 below-average

Typical range for a middle grade: 0.70–0.79.

Having a quality point value between 0.80 and 0.89.

The range from 0.90 to 1.00 is really stunning.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test^a

KMO and Bartlett's Test^a		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.958
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	4950.175
	df	190
	Sig.	.000
a. Based on correlations		

This demonstrates the validity of assertions for sampling purposes. To further verify the relevance of a correlation matrices as a whole, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was performed. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Sampling Adequacy Value is 0.958. The p-value for Bartlett's sphericity test was determined to be 0.00. Bartlett's test of sphericity showed that the correlation matrix isn't an identity matrix, with a significant test result.

6.2 Test for hypothesis:

A hypothesis is a conjecture or assumption that is put out for the purpose of debate and subsequent testing to determine the likelihood that it is correct. Aside from a general survey of relevant prior research, the scientific process begins with the formulation of a hypothesis. The results of investigation will be predicted in a hypothesis. An unproven hypothesis is a response to research question. Depending on the scope of study, may need to develop a series of hypotheses to investigate various facets of research issue.

Sociologists often divide society into three strata: the affluent, the working class, and the middle class. Wealth is commonly passed down from generation to generation among the top class in contemporary capitalist cultures. To paraphrase what she says about the origins of social class differences: "Social class differences are the result of the ideas and values you are exposed to, the kinds of social interactions you have at home, school, and work, and the kinds of institutional practises and policies that are common in your community." That's why you shouldn't think of these distinctions as permanent. Sociologists and anthropologists (experts in early and tribal cultures) often refer to six fundamental types of civilizations, each characterised by their degree of technology, despite the fact that people have formed many other kinds of communities throughout history. the make-up, structure, and dynamics of a society's many social strata. The word incorporates not just the demographics of different social strata, but also their relative economic and political power (Bhattacharya, 2016).

While the privatisation of education has brought about many positive changes and opened up new opportunities in the area of education, it does not ease the strain that is placed on public institutions, nor does it comply to the principles of human rights. It has been observed that the sector has been boosted as a result of the use of advanced infrastructure and practises that are at the leading edge of pedagogical innovation. It has been shown that privatisation on the local level

improves the economy by raising productivity, quality, diversity, and innovation while simultaneously cutting prices and improving firm profitability. Other downloads that come under this category are those with strong incentives, less government involvement, intense competition, and earnings that are returned back into the business. Because of the proliferation of teacher education institutions that are privately owned, the number of available seats at these schools significantly surpassed the number of competent individuals who applied for those seats. We might enumerate a few benefits, such as the following: increased access to high-quality educational options for kids located in even the most remote parts of the country. The federal government and state governments both see cost reductions. Increasing work opportunities for young people and providing financial assistance to college students (Gautam, 2017).

Education that is accessible to those with disabilities of all kinds permanent, temporary, and situational also benefits others who do not have any such impairments. Teachers may employ their tried and true techniques while incorporating digital forms into their lessons. Creating accessible systems requires a focus on user experience. To be truly inclusive, one must ensure that all people are afforded the same privileges and opportunities. This is accomplished by identifying potential roadblocks in a student's education and taking steps to eliminate or overcome them. Data stored digitally. Educational and instructive pursuits. McMaster's Academic Accommodation of Students with Disabilities Policy was updated in 2017, and most McMaster faculty and staff are familiar with it and the reactive individual modifications they are asked to implement to support the learning of students registered with McMaster's student accommodation office, Student Accessibility Services (Naik, 2019).

On basis of the above discussion, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis, which will analyze the relationship between accessible education and different class of the society.

H₀₁: "There is no significant relationship between accessible education and different class of the society."

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In our study (***H₀₁***) "***There is no significant relationship between accessible education and different class of the society."*** (***H₁***) "***There is a significant relationship between accessible education and different class of the society."*** was rejected as per the analysis.

Table.2 : ANOVA test (H₁)

ANOVA					
Sum					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	74506.320	227	4382.725	253.835	.000
Within Groups	1382.590	525	16.861		
Total	75888.910	752			

In this study, the result is significant. The value of F is 253.835, which reaches significance with a *p*-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the ***H₁*** "***There is no significant relationship between accessible education and different class of the society."*** is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

7. CONCLUSION:

Despite the fact that privatisation has brought about significant improvements and new opportunities in the realm of education, it has not been successful in relieving the strain that has been placed on publicly funded institutions, and it also violates laws that are designed to safeguard human rights. It has been observed that the business sector has been boosted as a result of the adoption of advanced infrastructure as well as educational practises that are on the leading edge. It has brought to light the need that schools need to be monitored to ensure that they are adhering to the standards regarding things like the equitable treatment of pupils, proper financing, and respect for human rights.

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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