



Opportunities in Privatization of Higher Educational Institutions: Analysis of the Parents Views

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to study the views of the parents towards privatization of higher education. Descriptive survey method has been undertaken to find out the views of the parents through gender variables. A sample of 500 parents comprising of 300 males and 200 females has been taken through random sampling method from Odisha. Statistical techniques like mean and percentage have been used to analyze data from the questionnaire developed by the investigator for the present study. The findings of the study reveal that the opportunities like classroom, library, and admission, curriculum, teaching learning procedure, educational facilities, and employment opportunity are available in the private higher educational institutions to promote higher education.

Keywords-- Opportunities, Privatization, Higher Educational Institution, Views, Parents

1. Introduction

Higher education paves the way in rearing the development of a nation in the field of socio-economic and cultural aspects. Higher education prepares the learners in building the future careers in which the parents play the greater roles. In order to enhance the standard of life of the parents the children are being guided by their parents who select the educational institution for their learning. The enabled parents take decision to send their children to Private higher educational institutions for several reasons. The private higher educational institutions possess all the essential and affordable sources and resources than the government institutions which cannot afford such both academic and non-academic requirements. In this context the students need learning from the best educational institutions which provide better and attractive teaching facilities and privatization of higher educational institutions fulfill the needs of the students. It produces skilled persons, innovative aptitude, technical skill as well as the supervisory talents. Here the present study makes an attempt to study the views of the parents on their preference in admitting their wards in Private higher educational institutions, curriculum, teaching learning procedure, educational facilities, employment opportunity etc. The evidence from the views of the parents has been collected, analyzed and interpreted through statistical techniques and tables.

2. Review of Literature

Adelzadeh (2007) analyzed the skewed development of privatization of higher education taking place in South Africa. He found that the system of privatization of higher education needed to be changed for an accelerated poverty reduction path through adopting more professional courses in terms of employment allocation, income and the social security system for the development of the nation.

Ambani (2020) justified in his study that Government was not in a position to afford professional education and private parties, having money, could do privatization of higher education better than the Government. As a result the parents will be able to afford proper education to their children for enabling their families for real social stability.

Brokeman (2022) highlighted in his study that privatization of higher education was the main instrument for development and change in the society. In addition to it he found that modern job oriented courses offered by the privatization of higher education removed the search for employment from the minds of the people and brought changes in their socio-economic life.

Ghoroneh (2021) reflected the relationship between the quality of life and privatization of higher education in Uganda. According to this study, privatization of higher education was directly related to safe and healthy family environment, development of human capacities, growth and security, social integration and social relevance of life.

Jandhyal (2005) reflected that privatization of higher education should not provide higher education rather it should promote socio-economic peace and harmony among the people of a nation.

Mahlubi (2008) highlighted the fact that private higher education and technical training institutions have become a chief source of skilled and semi-skilled human resource worldwide. They were more popular with affluent middle classes as being job-oriented. He pointed out that privatization of higher education would not only produce academic skills but also provide advance knowledge in driving socio-economic growth of a nation.

Piters (2016) observed in the study the profound economic and social impact of privatization of higher education in South Africa. He outlined poverty reduction through implementation of self-employment generated courses in rural areas. The opportunities for employment generated projects and stimulation of the economy by these projects provide the means of better living environment.

Sarmah (2013) conducted the study to assess the attitude of university students towards privatization of higher education. This study gave recommendation for the public higher education institutions that need to be critically investigated on the aspects of quality education, infrastructure, curriculum development, curriculum transaction, evaluation, campus environment, campus recruitments and above all students' satisfaction.

Singh (2007) stressed the need for globalization in privatization of higher education a technical education whose benefit was tasted by the Indian people. The people are testing the benefit of the privatization for having a stable and independent society. He stressed the need for globalization in privatization of higher education a technical education whose benefit would be tasted by Indian people.

Stromquist (2000) showed that undue stress on self-financing courses might lead to the possible neglect of courses like social science, humanities, languages particularly classical languages, fine arts, creative and performing art, history, philosophy, anthropology, archeology where pedagogy skill had less linked to market that created a great loss in elaborate discussion based on critically theory as opposed to probe solving tasks.

Washington (2006) in his study pointed out that privatization of higher education would not only produce academic skills but also provide advance knowledge in driving socio-economic growth of a nation.

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows.

1. To study the responses of the parents about privatization of higher education.
2. To study the opportunities available in privatization of higher educational institutions.

4. Methodology of the Study

The methodology used for the study is stated below.

Research Method: Descriptive survey method is undertaken to find out the views of the parents towards privatization of higher education.

Sample: A sample of 500 parents consisting of 300 males and 200 females from the State of Odisha has been taken using random sampling method.

Tools used for the study: The investigator has developed a questionnaire with multiple choice items for the parents to collect data on the objectives of the study.

Analysis and Interpretation: Statistical techniques like mean and percentage have been utilized in the study. The questionnaire was subjected to test validity and reliability and found to be 0.59 and 0.70 have been used for analysis and interpretation of data. Here attempt has been made to collect the responses of male and female parents on preference in admitting their children in private higher educational institutions are given in the table.

Table 1- Parents' Preference in Private Higher Educational Institutions.

Sl. No.	Various preferences	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Not getting seat in Government institutions.	210	70.00	178	89.00	389	77.80
b.	Easy admission for rich students	271	90.33	168	84.00	439	87.80
c.	Payment seat avoids students' merit	278	92.66	174	87.00	452	90.40

Referring the table 90.40 per cent of parents are telling that unmeritorious students avail the opportunity of admission by paying heavy dues i.e. on payment seats. As much money as demanded by the private higher educational institutions the pupils of rich parents pay more donation without hesitation for their admission (87.80%). On the other hand the students have taken admission into private higher educational institutions for not getting seats in Government institutions (77.80%) because Government institutions have limited seats where higher achievers are admitted.

Table 2- Types of Courses Available in Private Higher Educational Institutions.

Sl. No.	Types of courses available	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Engineering and Technology	234	78.00	187	93.50	421	84.20
b.	Medical Science, Pharmacy, Polytechnic	271	90.33	168	84.00	439	87.80
c.	Management Administration	230	76.66	187	93.50	417	83.40
d.	Teacher education	211	70.33	179	89.50	390	78.00
f.	Company Secretariat	175	58.33	134	67.00	309	61.80
g.	Chartered Accountancy	183	61.00	146	73.00	329	65.80
h.	Cost Accountancy	174	58.00	133	66.50	307	61.40

It is concluded from the table that more than 61.00% of parents have responded about the introduction of various types of courses like engineering and technology, company secretariat, medical science, cost accountancy, Teacher education, pharmacy and polytechnic in the private higher educational institutions that attracting the admission of the students.

Table 3- Types of Works Undertaken to Improve Academic Achievement.

Sl. No.	Types of works undertaken	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Weekly assignment supervision.	211	70.33	179	89.50	390	78.00
b.	Introduction of internal assessment	201	67.00	167	83.50	368	73.60
c.	Extra coaching facility.	183	61.00	146	73.00	329	65.80
d.	Residential teaching facility.	179	59.66	138	69.00	317	63.40
e.	Library and reading room supervision	170	56.66	128	64.00	298	59.60
f.	Meeting parents for students' progress.	279	93.00	189	94.50	468	93.60
g.	Vocational counseling.	169	56.33	122	61.00	291	58.20

It is shown from the table that the authorities of private higher educational institutions are inviting the parents, students and teachers to the meeting in order to discuss the academic achievement as well as allied problems of the students to make their teaching learning process effective (93.60%). 78.00 per cent of parents are pointing that supervision of weekly assignment provides feedback to the students to improve their further studies and competitive spirit is encouraged. 73.60 per cent of parents are responding that internal assessment in private higher educational institutions compel the students to prepare the topics covered by the teachers and engage in their studies throughout year.

65.80 per cent of parents say that the students are getting extra coaching as a result of which their doubts are confidently clarified by their residential teachers. 63.40 per cent of parents are saying that the teachers, residing with the students, are clarifying the doubts of the students easily and control their indiscipline behavior. In addition to it 59.60 percent of parents respond that the students are spending their time in the library and reading room because course books and costly reference books are available in the library and reading room which make them attracted. 58.20 per cent of parents are in favor of vocational counseling that the students are able to know different types of employment in various places for which they create awareness and develop efficiency in skill before getting employment.

Table 4-Types of Infrastructural Facilities Available.

Sl. No.	Various facilities	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Well classroom, laboratory, library, playground, hostel	299	99.66	199	99.50	498	99.60
b.	Book bank and question bank facility	205	68.33	145	72.50	350	70.00
c.	Medical facility	299	99.66	198	99.00	497	99.40
d.	Vehicle facility for day scholars	271	90.33	168	84.00	439	87.80

It is revealed from 99.60 per cent of parents' responses that the institutions are providing well equipped classroom, laboratory, library, playground, and hostel etc. which are the essential requirements for the students to study. In addition to it 99.40 per cent of parents are in favor that the institutions are taking care of the health of the students. 87.80 per cent of parents are stating that the vehicle facility for the students is another aspect of the institutions as a result they attend the classes regularly without any difficulty. In addition to it the students are availing book bank and question bank facility from which they are able to know various types of questions set in the examination and accordingly they prepare for the examination (70.00%).

Table 5-Providing Library Facilities.

Sl. No.	Various facilities	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Computer	300	100	200	100	500	100
b.	Text books	300	100	200	100	500	100
c.	Magazine	283	94.33	176	88.00	459	91.80
d.	e-library	25	8.33	19	9.50	44	8.80
e.	Reference books	230	76.66	187	93.50	417	83.40
f.	Competitive books and journals	231	77.00	188	94.00	419	83.80
g.	Employment opportunity magazines	271	90.33	168	84.00	439	87.80
h.	Internet	300	100.00	200	100.00	500	100.00

In the table all the parents are of the view that cent per cent students are availing library facilities related to computer, text books, internet and magazine (91.80%), employment opportunity magazines (87.80%), competitive books and journals (83.80%), reference books (83.40%) strengthen the students' mental power in creative purposes whereas the institutions are not providing e-library facilities (8.80%) as it is a costly one.

Table 6-Providing Types of Opportunities for Employment.

Sl. No.	Types of opportunities	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
a.	Self-Employment	293	97.66	186	93.00	479	95.80
b.	Government Employment	125	41.66	78	39.00	203	40.60
c.	Employment in industry	176	58.66	140	70.00	316	63.20
d.	Employment in foreign countries	131	43.66	120	60.00	251	50.20
e.	Employment in I.T. and business farms	179	59.66	138	69.00	317	63.40
f.	Employment in banking sector	185	61.66	153	76.50	338	67.60
g.	Employment in Business Management	199	66.33	158	79.00	357	71.40

It is depicted from the table that the students, after completing their education (95.80%), are desiring to establish factories which create the source of providing better art of living not for the self but for others also as well as solving unemployment problem of the nation. In addition to it as per the more than 63.00 per cent of parents are expressing their views that the students are getting opportunity of employment in various branches of industry, I.T. and business farms, banking sector and business management due to mat racing of information technology in the globe. 50.20 per cent of parents say that the students are getting jobs in foreign countries due to General Agreement on Trade in Services policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization.

5. Major Findings

- 90.40 per cent of parents are telling that unmeritorious students avail the opportunity of admission by paying heavy dues i.e. on payment seats. As much money as demanded by the private higher educational institutions the pupils of rich parents pay more donation without hesitation for their admission (87.80%). On the other hand the students have taken admission into private higher educational institutions for not getting seats in Government institutions (77.80%) because Government institutions have limited seats where higher achievers are admitted.
- More than 61.00% of parents have responded about the introduction of various types of courses like engineering and technology, company secretariat, medical science, cost accountancy, pharmacy and polytechnic in the private highereducational institutions that attracting the admission of the students. 78.00 per cent of parents are pointing that supervision of weekly assignment provides feedback to the students to improve their further studies and competitive spirit is encouraged.
- 65.80 per cent of parents say that the students are getting extra coaching as a result of which their doubts are confidently clarified by their residential teachers. 63.40 per cent of parents are saying that the teachers, residing with the students, are clarifying the doubts of the students easily and control their indiscipline behavior.
- 59.60 per cent of parents respond that the students are spending their time in the library and reading room because course books and costly reference books are available in the library and reading room which make them attracted.
- All the parents are of the view that cent per cent students are availing library facilities related to computer, text books, internet and magazine (91.80%), employment opportunity magazines (87.80%), competitive books and journals (83.80%), reference books (83.40%) strengthen the students' mental power in creative purposes whereas the institutions are not providing e-library facilities (8.80%) as it is a costly one.
- 99.60 per cent of parents' respond that the institutions are providing well equipped classroom, laboratory, library, playground, and hostel etc. which are the essential requirements for the students to study. In addition to it 99.40 per cent of parents are in favor that the institutions are taking care of the health of the students. 87.80 per cent of parents are stating that the vehicle facility for the students is another aspect of the institutions as a result they attend the classes regularly without any difficulty. In addition to it the students are availing book bank and question

bank facility from which they are able to know various types of questions set in the examination and accordingly they prepare for the examination (70.00%).

7. 85.20 per cent of parents are in view that the students are getting well-furnished study and bath rooms, latrine with 24- hr. light and water facility which create a conducive atmosphere for engaging the students for study. 71.40 per cent of parents say that the students are availing medical facility in the form of periodical check-up of the students' health by the institution doctor with free supply of medicine and they are transferred to the hospital in emergency.
8. 63.00 per cent of parents are expressing their views that the students are getting opportunity of employment in various branches of industry, I.T. and business farms, banking sector and business management due to mat racing of information technology in the globe.50.20 per cent of parents say that the students are getting jobs in foreign countries due to General Agreement on Trade in Services policy of liberalization, privatization and globalization.

6. Suggestions for Further Study

The investigator is inclined to suggest a few research studies considering its value in present research scenario noted below.

- a) A study can be taken up to analyze the social contribution of community members for privatization of higher education.
- b) An investigation is needed on economic problems of the people being influenced by the private higher education.
- c) A study on quality and equity of privatization of higher education should be analyzed.
- d) A study is to be taken up on the role of the people in managing privatization of higher education.

7. Educational Implication

Privatization of higher education provides all types of requirements for the teaching learning process through various opportunities like innovative teaching faculty, resources and material resources, creativity, national and international

importance, inviting community resources and educationists as a result of which the students build their future life a remarkable one. The privatization of higher education enables the students' innovative skill as per the need of the society to stand as capable persons in building the nation. It saves the society from the alleviation of poverty and hunger. The privatization of higher education brings sustainable development for future generation.

8. Conclusion

The investigator has taken care to study the views of the parents towards privatization of higher education. The findings of the study will help the learners, planners, policy makers, researchers, administrators to implement the results obtained from the problem for further researchers.

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