

## **ROLE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA**

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### **Abstract**

In India's growth story, higher education has always been identified as a critical component. The Indian Higher Education system continues to be bogged down by the challenges of inadequate, poor quality and inequity. The Gross Enrollment Ratio has grown slowly and is estimated to be at 20%, with wide disparity across regions of the country, leaving a lot of ground to be covered to achieve the dream of universal higher education. Hence, the public-private partnership is the best way to boost the higher education system in India. Public-Private-Partnership is a contract between a government entity and a private entity. It provides an opportunity for private sector participation in financing, designing, construction & maintenance of public sector programs and projects. In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the significance of public-private partnership in higher education, its needs, current status and drawbacks. The paper focus on two hypotheses i.e. first, Public-private partnership in higher education not only make the better use of assets but also reduce the time and cost. Second, Public-private partnership does not help to improve the infrastructure and financial capacity of the organization. The results of the study indicate that the public-private partnership improve the infrastructural facilities & quality of service delivery.

**Key Words:** Growth, component, education, PPP, HE, facilitate, quality, service

### **Introduction**

The development is not just confined to one area all the time, sometimes it switches over from one subject other subject, and even from one sector to the other sectors of the society, but there was a fashionable slogan in the strategies of the development during a couple decades almost in all the countries of the world that is Public Private Partnership (PPP) is becoming a buzzword. Even some of the countries which banned the private sector, significantly the recent trend is encouraging the private sector in almost all the areas of the country.

We can define Public Private Partnership or 3P or P3 is a cooperative agreement between two or more public, and private sectors on a long term basis. We can see such an agreement in airports, railways, roads, shipping, and so on. We can consider it as poverty reduction alienation, and for the betterment and quick development of the society.

### **Objectives**

The main objectives of this research paper as following. They are

- To quick strengthen of Indian Education Sector
- To see the better gross enrolment ratio
- To implement the better outcomes in education sector
- To reduce the gap between the private and Government for better results in education

### **Research Methodology**

A qualitative method of research is used to study about this research work. The researcher has visited several places where the Public and Private Partnership works are going on to collect the data which is required to analyze. The data will be collected based on both the primary and secondary sources. The qualitative research methods like ethnography, narrative, phenomenology, ground theory, and case study will be used for the research work.

### **Discussion**

PPP is not confined to airports, railways, roads, shipping, and so on. It has opened a new horizon in private sector for expansion. It is becoming a fashionable mantra in the strategies of development. It is clearly visible in the developed countries. The expansion of PPP has stooped into education sector

also for the last thirty years. It has involved in education in several ways like funding the public schools, it has been giving good results in airports, railways, and roads, so the Governments are inclining to establish PPP in education sector also. It entered into education including the primary education.

In Bresil's PPP law defines in its article 2, the Public Private Partnership contracts are the agreement entered into Government or Private entities establish a large binding obligation to manage, serve, undertakes activities in the public interest, where a private sector is responsible for financing, investment and management [1].

Ireland defines PPPs as any arrangement made between a state authority and a private partner to perform functions within the mandate of the state authority, and involving different combinations of design, construction, operations, and finance [2].

In South Africa, a PPP is defined in law as a contract between a government institution and a private party where the latter performs an institutional function and/or uses state property, and where substantial project risks are passed to the third party [3].

The UK's Private Finance Initiative (PFI), where the public sector purchases services from the private sector under long-term contracts are the best-known component of that country's PPP program[4]

According to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 2007, PPP is defined as, "A partnership between a public sector entity (sponsoring authority) and a private sector entity (a legal entity in which 51% or more of equity is with the private partner/s) for the creation and/or management of infrastructure for public purpose for a specified period of time (concession period) on commercial terms and in which the private partner has been procured through a transparent and openprocurement system"[5].

Education is a social duty and the responsibility of the civil society [6].

The PPP will provide a good infra which is fully Pvt. Or public. It ensures adequate investment into the public sector and provide effective public resources management. One of the important benefits of it is Return of the Investment' is greater than government system. In it the project risks allocation enables to reduce the risk management. It will ensure higher quality and timely provision of public services.

### **Challenges of PPP in Our Country**

There are several different challenges to the PPP model in our country. They are like Financing risk, Construction risk, Marketing risk, demand risk, etc. these will hamper the advancement of PPP. The profit will depends on many things like assumed risk competition, and the complexity of the project. We in our country land pooling is the biggest problem, it may turn as the biggest hurdle to PPP. Sometimes the project may futile because of the improper supervision due to lack of coordination between the Public and the Pvt.

Mr. P. Chidambaram (Finance Minister in 2006), [7] in a major PPP Conference listed four major weaknesses in PPP development in India as: · Weakness in enabling policy and regulatory framework.

### **Role of PPP in Education Sector**

In some of the countries PPP is playing a remarkable role in education system. Various Eastern and Western country such as Pakistan, US, England etc. have already used the PPP model in education to increases the accessibility, improve the quality of education and provide choice in underserved communities. India is not lagging behind from them, so our country also try to implement PPP model in our education sector too. the Indian education system is now moving towards quality

All over India, we can see that major metropolitan areas such as- Mumbai, Chennai, Pune, and Ahmadabad have experienced almost quarter decline in enrolment in government schools last one decades.

We know that India is a rural-based country, and here some metropolitans, cities are highly decorated in school infrastructure, where as in the other hand, in rural areas, India still has lagging behind in good school infrastructure particularly in the secondary space. So the accessibility of the

education did not reach the certain levels. By giving the chance, PPPs can help increase access to schools.

### **Lift the Quality of Education**

In across India privatization of education system is still not fulfilled. In existing schools, PPPs can introduce skills and innovations within the government system. PPP providers are scientifically sound, flexible, innovate, and introduce better management and pedagogical techniques etc. For instance, they can use technology in teaching-learning, administration, evaluation system, or teachers can use various innovative techniques etc. All of this uplifts the quality of Indian education system.

### **Risk Sharing**

A fundamental principle in a partnership is that any risk should be allocated to the particular partner who can properly manage the same. The various risks of PPP project may be allocated between the public and private sector optimally so that the overall risk gets reduced significantly.

### **Reduction of Costs**

Because of greater efficiency and competition among private partners, the cost of operation is expected to be much lower than in government set up. This is due to the greater managerial efficiency in the private sector.

### **Accountability for Performance**

In the public sector, accountability for performance in schools is diffused. Therefore, there are many instances of failed schools, particularly in urban areas.

### **Quality Monitoring**

In the case of PPP, the government will monitor the quality in the school as payment is related to quality. The private partner would have an incentive to raise the quality of education in the school to be eligible for payment

### **Greater Flexibility**

In PPP there is a greater flexibility, and a place for autonomy, and there is no scope for rigidity unlike Government schools.

### **Concluding**

It is clear that public- private partnership will be playing a vital role in all sectors. Nowadays PPP is also disseminating in the field of education. We cannot deny the core needs of privatization. All sectors like airways, roadways, electricity, everywhere we can see the significant role of PPP. Educational sectors are also not an exception. PPP enhancing access to school, Using underutilized school infrastructure, the quality of education Strengthen accountability in the government system.

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