



Vidhyayana - ISSN 2454-8596

An International Multidisciplinary Peer-Reviewed E-Journal

www.vidhyayanaejournal.org

Indexed in: ROAD & Google Scholar

Public-Private Partnership Model in School Education

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Abstract

A public-private partnership (PPP, P3, or 3P) is a government service or private business initiative that is sponsored and run by a partnership between the government and one or more private sector enterprises. A public-private partnership (PPP) is an agreement wherein a private entity undertakes considerable financial, technical, and operational risk in exchange for providing a public service or project to a public sector body. The paper will explore the meaning, definitions, and characteristics of the P3 Model, the PPP model in school education, and the benefits of the P3 Model.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership Model

Introduction

India is a nation of education, and it is the most effective weapon for influencing producers' attitudes to a common goal. It has the potential to generate forces that will help change a traditional culture. It is crucial for a country's economic growth and development. Education is a human indicator of life that is required for nation-making and nation-building. Quality improvement is becoming increasingly crucial as new trends and technology emerge in education. The ingredients that make up education define its excellence. Privatisation became conceivable as the population grew. However, the issue of educational quality remains the same.

In 2011, the Indian government defined a Public Private Partnership (PPP or P3) as a contract between a government agency and a private sector company to supply public services or assets. The government also claimed that in a partnership between two organisations, the private sector entity makes investments or takes over administration for a specific period of time.

Definition of key words

Public-private partnership Model

According to Rouse (2009), "Public-Private partnership (PPP) is a funding model for a public infrastructure project such as a new telecommunications system, airport or power plant."



The public partner in the Public-Private Partnership Model is represented locally, state-wide, or nationally by the government. A privately held corporation, a public partnership, or a collection of companies specialising in a certain field can all function as the private partner.

What is PPP model?

A public-private partnership (PPP, P3, or 3P) is a government service or private business initiative sponsored and managed by the government in collaboration with one or more private sector firms. A public-private partnership (PPP) is a contract between a private party and a public sector organisation in which the private party provides a public service or project while accepting significant financial, technical, and operational risk.

It refers to a project that is based on a contract or concession agreement between a government or statutory entity and a private-sector enterprise. A public-private partnership is a broad term that can apply to anything from a simple, short-term management contract (with or without investment requirements) to a long-term agreement that includes design, finance, construction, operation, and maintenance.

Characteristics of PPP Model

1. A partnership between a government agency and a company can improve services.
2. A long-term contract exists between the public and private sectors. (The contract length might range from 3 to 25 years.)
3. A single private entity is in charge of carrying out complicated activities, rather than just one kind, as stipulated in the partnership contract (i.e., carrying out infrastructure, objects planning and construction, repair and maintenance of the asset and restoration).
4. The PPP strategy can improve public service delivery's value for money.
5. Partners share risks associated with the project.
6. The public sector continues to have ultimate regulatory duty and public service.



PPP Model in Education

In a public-private partnership, the private sector develops, finances, and maintains the school's physical assets over the duration of a long-term agreement. The major motivation for forming public-private partnerships in education is to maximise opportunities for expanding equal access to education and improving educational attainment, particularly among impoverished people.

Many PPP models are essential to the government's infrastructure projects, including the highway system. Education is a massive industry in India, comparable in size to the PPP model. The government should supply land, handle the related resettlement issues, give tax breaks and funding to the private partner to subsidise all students' tuition, establish the standards, policies, and curriculum, and enforce stringent oversight, disciplinary actions, and sanctions for the establishment and operation of schools and universities.

In this approach, a private, non-profit institution, such as a trust, voluntary organisation, or business entity, establishes a school using its own funds. The school is then run by the same entity for a set number of years before being eligible for government financing for ongoing expenses. The issue was mostly, but not only, staff compensation costs.

Government laws apply to these schools, and they must abide by the majority of them with regard to admissions, fees, scholarships, other incentives and subsidies, hiring practices, pay scales, and other matters, are essentially the same as public schools, with the exception of private sector management. The primary distinction between the proposed PPP model and the aided school system, which already makes up a sizable portion of India's secondary education system, is how the government controls and the role that the private sector plays in that control. The current PPP model, which was developed during the neo-liberal era, excludes social control and government intervention from the educational process. In actuality, it gives the private sector unrestricted control.

Second, despite the fact that certain schools have turned a profit by using unethical practices, the assisted school system has not really given room to generate profits. The PPP model, on the other hand, explicitly permits profit-making since it gives schools the freedom to set their own standards and the government has no say over the amount of money that schools can spend or charge.



There are two types of PPP model which we can implement in education.

1. School Management Model
2. School Adaptation Model

In the school management model, private operators administer the school and hire teachers. In contrast, in the school adaption model, private operators collaborate with current government teachers to improve the quality of education.

Opportunity for PPP in School Education

1. Increasing access to school

India has a high primary to secondary school dropout rate. Since elementary school access is now almost universal, the emphasis in the educational system is primarily on raising the calibre of results. PPPs have the potential to increase the government system's capacity to give kids access to education.

2. Using underutilized school infrastructure

Major cities in India, including Ahmadabad, Pune, and Mumbai, have seen a decrease in the number of students enrolled in government schools even while their educational expenditures have nearly doubled. Government schools have become increasingly empty as a result of these developments. Through the leasing of these vacant buildings to private operators, governments can make efficient use of pre-existing infrastructure.

3. Lift the quality of Education

Improvements to the government school system are desperately needed. Through PPPs, private operators can infuse the government system with models of excellence by introducing cutting-edge pedagogy and school management strategies. In other nations, raising the bar on excellence leads to more in-depth conversations on the quality of education.

4. Efficiency gains

Some claim that the private sector is more efficient due to specialisation in particular fields. Public-private partnerships, for instance, in the construction and road industries have demonstrated the private



sector's proficiency in infrastructure development. The private sector may potentially offer more practical and inventive construction designs for educational institutions. The financial sector's private partners can provide appropriate tools for school fund-raising. In a similar vein, the private sector is far more efficient than the government at providing operational and support services.

5. Appropriate risk sharing

A key idea of a partnership is that any risk should be assigned to the partner who can best manage it. The various risks of a PPP project can be properly distributed between the public and private sectors, resulting in a large overall risk reduction.

6. Reduction of costs

Because of increased efficiency and competition among private partners, the cost of operation is predicted to be significantly lower than in a government setting. This is attributed to increased managerial efficiency in the private sector.

7. Quality monitoring

In the case of PPP, the government would check the quality of the school because funding is linked to quality. The private partner would be incentivised to improve the school's educational quality in order to receive remuneration.

8. Greater flexibility

Under PPP, there will be more autonomy and flexibility at the school level, whereas government systems are inflexible. The private partner will have considerably more control over recruiting teachers and organising the school. Similarly, based on the requirement, the educational processes can be swiftly updated.

Conclusion

The PPP approach must fit within and be consistent with the overall school education plan and priorities. PPP is beneficial in the sense that it contributes to the achievement of broader aims. Furthermore, PPP should never hinder or restrict the government's ability to provide educational services or operate



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schools because it has a PPP partner in the area. Thus, it can be inferred that the usage of PPP structures in education projects in India is likely to continue and develop in the next years. There is a steady stream of projects in the works. The educational PPP industry is new in India and has not evolved as much as PPP in other sectors.



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