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Bridging the Gap: The Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Advancing Rural Education

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Abstract

Over the few decades it has seen that there is increasing demand for the standard education in the weaker society. Education is a necessity that needs to be provided for every individual in the society for which continuously the government attempting to come up with various programs or schemes to standardized the level of learning in a sustainable manner in the peasant providence. The collaborative amongst the ministry and private sector is formed duly to ensure the excellence of facility reached to the infants of undermined society. This review will help the educational field to understand the needs and requirement of the people living in backward areas and also it is aimed to highlight the consequence of the P3 partnership, also to evaluate the drawbacks that associated by the concept in the enhancement process in India. The paper adopted Primary source of data collection where The sample size is taken as 350 by the specialist and Simple percentage analysis, Chi-Square test technique is been utilized. In view of the analysis and interpretation specify that there is no association between the gender and the benefits received from PPP and suggesting few solutions for making the corporate partnership model more efficient and effective. The P3 strategy implementation in the educational sector can be beneficial for the below income category community if it is properly executed and drastic transformation could be seen in the future in the field of education and preference of the community.

Keywords: Public Private Partnership, Undermined Area, Transformation, Sustainable Development, Beneficial

Introduction

The Indian economy has diversified itself in two sectors that are urban sector and rural sector. Rural sector consists of 65% of total population of India which also resembles the backbone of India and 20% to 30% rural areas contributes to the country's Gross domestic product. And it is mandatory to provide education to the backbone of the country. There are varied initiatives implemented by the government towards improving the conveniently and ensure excellence of basic education to the weaker section of the society still there are existing obstacles which turn to be a red flag to the underprivileged children to get the education which also hampers the growth of the economy. As every individual is aware about the Right to Education which indicates that each and every individual has to right to get basic education, Also every individual should be aware about the importance of education which act as a tool that contributes for the sustainable growth of the of the economy. Perhaps, seeking quality education is still a dream for the weaker zone population where in urban sectors there is increasing the quantity of private schools. These private educations are providing with excellent facilities to the students in terms of hygiene sanitation facility, best infrastructure facility, expertise teachers, and also various development programs and also to make sure to uplift the potentiality of the pupils headed to

the education zone. But the rural sectors are deprived of such facilities and also there are less schools and colleges in the area which constitute a biggest hurdle for children in getting the basic education. Especially for the girls child who has to travel lots of kilometer in seeking the education and this should be brought in attention that these weaker section is unable to afford for the education in the private schools due to lack of financial facility. Despite the continuous efforts made by the government still the government is facing the challenge like there is shortage of teachers, efforts also made in constructing better infrastructure but the challenges existed in arrears to the limited resources in the sector.

The P3 is a partnership amongst the area for a long term in the area of learning sector. This Strategy aimed with equitable qualitative educational facility in the weaker zone which also turns to be a source of help for the needy section of the population in acquiring the basic education.

Research Questions

- What is the association between the respondents and benefits received from PPP
- What are the challenges faced by PPP model in Rural education

Government Initiatives in Education in Rural Sector

Samagra Shiksha

This program was initiative to provide integrated education from preschool to class XII. The main purpose of launching the program is to bring forth equitable education to all the individual throughout the country irrespective of the background they belongs. This scheme was works for better infrastructure facility, improving the excellence of education, gender fairness among the individuals by upgrading digital initiatives access to all the infants in the country.

Shiksha Karmi Project

This program was started in the year 1987 in Rajasthan state with a main concern towards equitable learning to all the mass residents of the state especially where education is undermined. It focused on the kind of education for the low and middle class portion of the society.

Lok Jambish Pariyojana

This initiative launched in Rajasthan state in the year 1992, which it primarily focused on the children to connect the institutions in regular basis and also to keep the track on the children's regularity towards their classes. This scheme has more emphasized on active participation and learning process of the children and encourage women empowerment among the children's equally by way of education.

Digital Technology

It is a recent launched in Indian learning system. Where the issues that are rising resulting to lack of students attendance, teachers commitment, good infrastructure, quality education, and accessibility issue can be solved. The launch of digital platforms such as SWAYAM PRABHA, MOOC, e-PATHSHALA, Diksha and other platforms. These initiatives can resolve student's problem to a certain extent in terms getting the recap of classes, access to various books from any fragment of the country.

Objectives

- To apprehend the present scenario of Education sector
- To assess the association between Gender of the respondent and Benefits of PPP in Rural Education
- To analyze the prospects and drawbacks associated by PPPs in educational field

Role of Public Private Partnership in Rural Sector

The corporative approach plays a pivot involvement in the educational sector for the poor community of India. This community approach signifies by pairing the Traits education from both the sector and providing to the rural community. It tries to close the infrastructural gap that existed. Metropolitan cities and others are implementing this concept and priorities the underprivileged school infrastructure and assures that government resources are utilized maximum so that it will improve in the access of virtue education to the society. P3 approach targets the under privileged children to acquire basic education by providing scholarship facility and other educational initiatives to all the people of the country irrespective the geographical location they belong which enhances the socio economic graph

of the sector. Private sector hesitates to get into the partnership due to lack of proper distribution of risk. But in the matter of Public private partnership contract the risk born by the contract will be equally divided and shared by the public sector and private sector and consequently, the reward is born by both of the party equally. Hence, the participation of P3 partnership with several benefits to the poor community if properly implemented and utilized in the Indian economy.

Benefits of PPP in Education Sector

Better Infrastructure

As it is major issue considered in the unrecognized areas. The collaborative parties can contribute in improved infrastructural facility which enhance making schools and colleges more accessible which has an impact of better experience in the learning process by the children which also has an good impact on the academic performance of the children's in schools and colleges.

Support Services

With the commence of collaboration, where the corporate parties are helping the unrecognized zone in providing few facilities like school meals to the childrens, laboratory live experience to the children to enhance their potential in scientific field apart from this facility even library facility, gym, and transport facility is provided where the payment is done by the government department to the private partners.

Education Services

As it can see that the enrollment ratio of the children's in schools is very low due to financial affordability of the parents. So with the help of the model, a long term contract amongst the parties is to deliver qualitative educational facility by uplifting the ratio of enrollment among the children in schools. This collaboration can also reduce the workload of the government department by getting good educational plans with better outcomes.

Teacher's Training

The collaborative strategy is working on the mentors and preparing them so that they can deal and manage the class in an efficient and effective manner.

Managing the Schools

Public private partnership is not only responsible for building, designing and financing but also

managing their contract with the government in maintain the teacher's association, hiring well qualified teaching and non-teaching staff, students learning outcomes and examination criteria to meet the required performance standard.

Challenges of PPP in India

Apart from the benefits that India is acquiring from the enactment of the model in rural sector. There are the few issues that PPP model is facing which is also hampering the efficiency of the project that is undertaken by this partnership. One of the constraints is the government is lacking behind in proper commencement of the partnership legislation and proper utilization of the models in the sector. It is also seen that there is lot of mistrust associated amongst the Public sector and private partners concerning towards finance, risk allocation, equitable contracts, and regulation by the management, proper cooperation and coordination which led to cancelling of the projects undertaken under this collaboration in the middle itself.

Government if they bother for the societal development then the above mentioned issues will be eradicate and better education facility with the corporation can be reached to the unrecognized society of the Indian economy.

Research Methodology

This study is based on Descriptive Research and the data is collected from 350 sample respondents and furthermore secondary data is collected through various journals and websites.

Analysis & Interpretation

Table 1 Demographic Variables

Variables	Factors	Frequency	(%)
Age	15-25 Years	40	11.42
	26-35 Years	100	28.57
	36-45 Years	110	31.43
	Above 46 Years	100	28.6
Gender	Male	180	51.43
	Female	170	48.6
Marital Status	Married	110	31.43
	Unmarried	240	68.9

Qualification	Upto SSLC Level	60	17.14
	PUC Level	110	31.43
	Diploma Level	70	20
	Degree Level	70	20
	PG Level	40	11.42
Employment	Government Employee	30	8.6
	Private Employee	70	20
	Self Employed	100	28.6
	Others	150	42.85

Table 2 Statements towards Public Private Partnership in Rural Education

Variables	Factors	N	%
Need for Public private partnership in Rural Education	Very High	100	28.6
	High	110	31.41
	Moderate	50	14.28
	Low	90	25.71
	Very Low	0	0
	Total	350	100
Benefits from Public private partnership	Yes	319	91
	No	31	9
	Total	350	100
Level of Risks in PPP	Low	200	57.14
	Moderate	100	28.57
	High	50	14.28
	Total	350	100
Merits of PPP in Education	Increase in efficiency	170	48.57
	Good Infrastructure	180	51.43
	Total	350	100
Challenges in Rural Education	High	200	57.14
	Low	50	14.28
	Medium	100	28.6
	Total	350	100
Satisfaction Towards PPP Project in Rural education	Very good	190	54.28
	Good	100	28.6
	Neutral	60	17.12
	Poor	0	0
	Very Poor	0	0
	Total	350	100

Chi-Square Test For Gender Vs. Benefits of Public Private Partnership

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no association between gender of the respondents and Benefits of Public Private Partnership.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is no association between gender of the respondents and Benefits of Public Private Partnership

Chi-Square Test

Count of Gender Row Labels	Column Labels		Grand Total
	No	Yes	
Female	16	154	170
Male	15	165	180
Grand Total	31	319	350

The following is the statistics Component Formula as Follows:

Observed Value - Expected Value² / Expected Value

Row Labels	No	Yes
Female	0.05904039	0.00573747
Male	0.055760369	0.00541872

Sum Value	0.125956946
Df	1
P value	2.341639258

From the above Table 1 signifies Demographic variables which are represented under simple percentage analysis format like the age factor, where 11.42% of the respondents belong to 15-25 years of age, 28.57% of the respondents comes under the bracket of 26-35 years and 36-45 years age factor denotes to 31.43% and rest of the respondents that is 28.6% comes under above 46 years. Followed by the other demographic variables like Gender consists of Male (51.43%) and Female (48.6%), Marital Status consists Married (31.43%), Unmarried (68.9%), Additionally, Qualification include SSLC (17.14%), PUC (31.43%), Diploma (20%), Degree (20%) and PG (11.42%) are the respondents of the study.

In Table 2, Need for PPP in Rural education, for which the respondents has opted 31.41% high requirement to 25.71% respondents low requirement of Public private partnership in the Rural Education. 91% of the respondents has agreed towards the benefits received with the collaboration of public private partnership in the field of education

compared to the 9% of the respondents who has disagree with the beneficial part of PPP. Whereas, 57.14% of the respondents predicted the risk of level is low when we incorporate PPP strategy. 51.43% of the respondents requires the partnership for good infrastructural facility and the rest 48.57% of the participants requires PPP for increase in the efficiency of the project. 57.14% of the participants agrees for the high level of challenges that exist in Rural Education. About 54.28% of the respondents are satisfy with the collaboration with PPP in Rural education.

Interpretation

Since the significance (p) value being 2.3416 is more than the 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and alternative hypothesis is rejected. Hence there is no association between Gender of the respondents and Benefits of PPP.

Suggestion

- The government need to center on the school infrastructure while coming up with beneficial schemes which is the need of an hour for the children to get better experience in the educational field.
- The Public private partnership model can be beneficial if the government properly collaborate with the private parties and also encouraging these private parties with additional benefit policies.
- Government has to be committed towards the partnership of business sector in paying the return on Investment which leads to multiple the engagement of private sectors more in such collaboration
- PPP has look towards the fees payment for the weaker section The P3 approach need to provide facility of paying the fees in weekly rather than monthly.
- The Government needs to expand the model of Public private partnership in all over the education sector irrespective to urban or rural economy to enhance more productivity in the field of education.

Conclusion

Education is the basic right of every individual irrespective of the location their belong to. Rural people are still deprived of accessing the facility due to lack in expertise and infrastructural facility in government schools and private education is not pocket friendly for all the backward society. Public private partnership is growing rapidly in Indian education eco system by playing the pivotal role in fulfilling the condition of the agreement. P3 collaboration is providing good opportunities for the rural economy and various benefits associated. PPP is increasing its accessibility, affordability level of the people, providing better learning environment by improving the infrastructure of schools and colleges fostering innovation and education the children in the best manner to face the obstacles of the future. Thus, Public private partnership will expand in very soon up coming years and many projects are already carried out by the Concept in improving and building lasting development and even more projects are in the pipeline. The future study can be conducted on various successful projects of PPP in the field of Education. The rustic learning sector in India will face drastic transform in the field if proper commencement of the concept is initiated by following all the norms and conditions of the project.

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