

Privatization of education: achieving efficiency or shedding responsibilities

This essay would score around 30

Outline

Choice of jargons should be more mature

Clearly demonstrate thesis and anti-thesis in your outline

Rest is fine

1. Introduction

Thesis statement:

Privatization of education is perceived as relinquishing responsibility. However, it has borne fruits by uplifting the morals of educational framework. In essence, a balance must be struck to ensure a sustainable growth.

standard

2. Privatization of education: an overview

3. How privatization of education is achieving responsible results?

a. Enhanced quality through competition
case in point: World Bank study, 2021 - that public schools outperform

b. Access to specialized education

- Through foreign qualification
- IFC report
- c. Encouraging accountability of educational institutes
- d. Increased foreign direct investment in educational institutions
- SECP report 2024
- e. Competitive standard of teachers in private institutions
- UNESCO report 2023
- f. Higher pays to teachers fosters credibility
- PBS survey 2023
- g. Handsome budget allocation for education
- h. Privatisation fosters educational entrepreneurship
- Noon Academy
- i. Ample of intellectuals graduate of private institutions
- Use proper jargons
- j. Amicable public - private relationship
- Punjab education foundation

4. How privatisation of education is akin to shedding responsibilities?

- a. Deepening educational inequality
 - Pakistan education statistics report 2023
- b. Erosion of state responsibility
 - Article 25-A of constitution
- c. Commercialization of education lacks productivity
 - untrained teachers
- d. Stagnation of educational standard
 - 2.2% educational budget for years.

5. What are pathways to strike a subtle balance?

- a. Increase investment in public education
- b. Enact regulations and oversight over private institutes

6. Conclusion

This is argumentative topic, so follow proper pattern of it's outline

Education should be for the people, by the people, and serve the people. It must be treated as a human right. What if state fails to ensure due to inevitable reasons, There comes the collaboration of the masses in ensuring their fundamental rights. The privatisation of education is widely encouraged as it ensures quality, provides specialised qualifications and strict accountability is made incumbent. With that it is argued that private institutes provide ~~teachers~~ incentives higher pays ~~and~~ ^{to the teachers and} ~~fostering~~ ^{the} standards ^{of education}. Furthermore, it attracts Foreign direct investment thus increasing budget allocation for education. Besides, the intellectuals like Barack Obama and Bill Gates are testament to how privatisation

yields fruits. However, on the contrary, privatisation invokes socio-economic inequalities further increasing the divide. In addition to it, making education a commodity rather than treating it as human right makes matters worse. As constitutional rights become undermined and educational standard becomes dormant.

To strike a balance, will regulations and scrutiny of private institutes suffice? In short, privatisation of education is perceived as relinquishing responsibility. However, it has borne fruits by uplotting the morale of educational framework. In essence, a balance must be struck to ensure a sustainable growth.

Privatisation of education is dividing the responsibility of educational rights of the populace between state and private investors. It is the action to enable private capitalist to take the responsibility of education. In the same manner, when states lack the resources, the common man backs the state endeavours. Thus, this action is argued to be a boon for national growth. However, critiques argue that privatisation of education means treating the human right of education as a commodity. In reality, it is widely accepted behaviour all over the globe.

First and the foremost way in which education has flourished due to privatisation is enhanced quality of the education through competition.

The quality of education is the crucial aspect from the very, the educational standard is gauged. According to the World Bank study in 2021, it suggests that private institutes have outperformed the public institutions in the south-Asia. In the same manner, the quality assurance remains very near to the private owners. In a nutshell, it can be contended that privatisation has fostered the quality of education.

Secondly, privatisation of education has enabled the provision of specialised education

through foreign qualification.
The foreign qualification of
the esteemed institutions
remain the priority of
various nations. For example
in Pakistan, the institutes
like Lycium, TMUC and
beacon house has provided
foreign qualification to students.
Such institutes are found
to offer Cambridge systems
which public school lack.
Furthermore, colleges have
foreign affiliation are solely
owned by private persons.
Thus, it reflects that
privatisation has enable
youth to procure foreign
qualifications.

Thirdly, privatisation of
education has encouraged accou-
ntability of educational
institutes. The accountability

and regular audit of educational institutions is very important.

As it ensures innovation, competition and quality in whole. As per International Finance Corporation, private schools globally are 25% per-cent more likely to adapt quickly to educational reforms and technology. Identically, the regular scrutiny of private institutions is ensured as personal investment is one stake. In short, privatisation of education ensures accountability and cost efficiency.

Fourthly, privatisation of education attracts foreign direct investment in the education sector. Foreign direct investment is a tool that helps country's economy thrive. In particular, foreign investment

in foreign funds invested
in country to get profits
and make country flourish
to. In April 2024, the
inflow of FDI in Pakistan
has increased by 172%.

(SECP) In the meantime,
the proliferation of private
educational institutes has
taken its toll. Thus, it
can be argued that
privatisation makes foreign
investments a reality for
Pakistan.

In addition to it,
the standard of teachers
remains competitive to public
teachers. It is argued
that teacher is the
torchbearer for the educational
framework of the nation.
Thus, it must be up to
the mark. A UNESCO
report of 2023 noted

that teachers of private institutions are 30% more likely to participate in teachers training programs compared to public school teachers. Thus, the training remains the crucial aspect and it must be assured. In short, it can be believed that standard of teachers of private schools is up to the mark.

Besides that, it is contended that higher pays to teachers of private institutes foster credibility. It is the matter of fact that one performs better when rewarded better. Teachers of private institutions are paid 30-40% more than the public teachers. From such evidence, the gap becomes more

clear and worth considering. Thus, the difference of pays make private sector of education to supersede the public institutions. In the same way, it is beyond doubt that private institutions are more credible due to handsome pays.

Moreover, the privatisation of education helps the educational sector of country to make revenues. It is the matter of the fact that if state and the private persons starts investing together in a specific area, it becomes a boon for country. In the same manner, the augmenting privatisation of education will surely contribute to the budget.

allocation or revenue generation.
In short, more privatisation
will yield more educational
institutions thus more revenue
for the country.

In addition to it,
the privatisation of education
creates educational investment
and entrepreneurship forums
and chances. Entrepreneurship

is the business activity by
the young or startup minds.

It is considered a blessing
for the economy of the

nation. For example, the
academy like Noon academy
in Pakistan has made the
educational entrepreneurship

a reality. It can be
asserted that academies like
this makes youth to incline
towards teaching profession

thus making investment in
educational realm. In a

nutshell, privatisation fosters educational entrepreneurship.

Moreover, private institutes has yielded many intellectuals that becomes a testament to the

advantages of privatisation of education. It is the

matter of fact that the credibility of something can be gauged by its results. In the same

way, the ex-president of USA, Barack Obama

is the graduate of the Harvard law school. Moreover,

the renowned educationist Malala Yousaf Zai is the graduate of Oxford University.

Therefore, it can be contended that private institutes have forged more brilliant minds than public entities.

Furthermore, privatisation of education has created cordial relations between state - and private owners. The amicable relations becomes a cardinal aspect for the growth of nation as it ensure collective efforts for the goals. For example, the Punjab Education Foundation (PEF) in Pakistan provides government subsidies to private schools, enabling affordable education for over 3.5 million students annually. Such initiative are perceived to be cornerstone for the nation as it fosters private institutions of education. Thus, this collaboration reflects that privatisation can enhance public - private relationships. On the contrary, Having defined the prospects of privatisation, some

light will be shed on critiques. The first and foremost critique is that privatisation of education has deteriorated the socio-economic standards. It has deepened the existing inequalities in the social fabric of the nation.

According to the Pakistan Education statistics report of 2023, the average annual fee of private tuition institutes is 3 to 4 times higher than the public educational entities. Thus, it is evident that privatisation of education will enable only affordable ones to obtain education, leaving downtrodden to suffer.

In addition to it, privatisation is critiqued as to erosion of state

responsibility. As education is the fundamental human right not a matter to trade on, it must be handled solely by the state. As according to Article 25-A of the constitution of Pakistan, it ensures every person of age 5 to 16 to be entitled to compulsory education. It can be argued that once subject of education becomes private, the quality of provision of education may become a distant reality for many. Thus, it can be argued that privatisation of education can be akin to shedding responsibility by the state. Identically, it is argued that privatisation of education or commercial-

lization of education lacks productivity. As per some anecdotal evidence, it is asserted that private institution means trade of education - a fundamental right. Moreover, it is noted that private educational institutes lack productivity as their profits becomes the main point of focus. In the same manner, teaching quality, curriculum, and competition becomes also from private institutes. Thus, it is beyond reasonable doubt that commercialisation of education makes productivity a distant dream.

In the same way, due to privatisation, the educational standard of the nation remains

stagnant for a long time. Stagnation of educational standard means growth becomes dormant. According to Finance division of Pakistan, the education budget has been around 2.2 percent for many years. In the meantime, the privatisation of education has taken its toll. From the all, it can be believed that the hindered growth of educational budget ultimately affects education sector. Encapsulating the all, it can be asserted that privatisation halts educational growth of the nation.

To strike a balance between both public and private entities, increasing the educational budget

will surely make a difference. Lately, the educational budget of Pakistan remains around 1.98 percent (Pakistan Bureau of statistics). However, according to UNICEF, the international commitment remains to be 4 to 6 percent of GDP. The same is followed in Norway and it allocates 6.6 percent of the GDP for the education. In short, Pakistan must achieve global standards to ensure a sustainable growth.

Similarly, there must be certain regulation and strict accountability of the private entities of education. As policies like one national curriculum

creates difference. The enigma arises when public institutes offer rote-learning based curriculum and private institutes offer creative ways of education through foreign curriculum. This disparity has prevailed in Pakistan for many decades. It must be brought on same page through certain regulations. There must be same curriculum for public and private schools. It will dispate such inequalities and ensure equal educational opportunities for the masses.

To conclude, it becomes beyond reasonable doubt that privatisation has yielded ample benefits for the nation.

The quality assurance, ^{improved} accountability and increased teaching standards is the manifestation of privatisation of education. In addition to it, intellectual personalities are graduate of private institutions. The involvement of entrepreneurship has made privatisation a must adopted strategy. Besides, the cordial relationship between the state and private owner fosters credibility, ensures innovation and provision of education to masses. In the contrary, its string is attached to many drawbacks such as inequalities, undermining human rights and stagnation of educational

coll. ✓ In short, a strict
compliance adherence to regulations
for private institutions will
forge just, productive
and a sustainable growth. ✓