

# Privatization of Schooling in Nepal: A Quality Management Practice from the Perspective of Political Change

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## Abstract

*Privatization of education has been a key component for the development of the country. It is believed to be the appropriate way of increasing social welfare, generate employment opportunities and building model of quality education. The main purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of private sector in running schools in education sector, quality management, and analyze the effect of intervention factor of institutionalization. In this study private schools were selected by using simple random sampling methods. A semi structure questionnaire was used to collect data from respondents. Data was analyzed using simple statistical tools and assessed impact of the independent variables on private schools' responsibilities. Correlation coefficient revealed that private contribution had an average positive influence on quality management, while education sector investment opportunities and intervening variables had a strong positive influence on ensuring quality.*

## Key Words

Total Quality Management, six sigma, Management by Objective, Management by Walking Around, Kaizan, Principalship

## Introduction

Private school founders and promoters are running their schools institutionally with the aspiration of enhancing quality education for students or not. If yes why are stakeholders found dissatisfied with private schools time and again? According to the recent database, 15% children are going to private schools in Nepal where as only 10% children are going to private schools in USA. Private schools seem to be essential but promoters and founders seem to be more business oriented than service. In such they have used money for the interest of them not for the students' learning activities and teachers' development with physical facilities and other benefits. Private schools are categorized in two types like trust and company model. Trust model schools also have been classified into two such as private trust and public trust. Public Trust schools can charge fees on students but they are not profit oriented as the property is owned by the government. Private trust schools can transfer their successors.

Government schools are established and financed by the government. There is a cross competition between government schools and private schools but private schools have been able to hold the attentions of stakeholders. Mathema(2014) mentioned that students in private schools are admitted by the entrance exam system so that selected students would definitely be sharp. At the same time he opines that teachers are not teaching in government schools. It is proven by the SLC result. If it is looked at the student's learning in the classroom, it is proved.

There are several boarding schools established and run which have been categorized in low fee paying to high fee-paying private schools. In this, parents have many choices of private schools.

KC(2014) says that 2% to 5% schools were found to be succeeded to get operated smoothly but 75% to 95% schools were at verge of extinction. He further explained that boarding schools had accommodated all types of children from poor to rich background.

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