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The Business of Education

The privatization of education movement is ravaging public schools. Critical resources have been diverted from already-strapped government schools and redistributed to charter and private institutions. According to Ndimande and Lubienski (2017), privatizing public school systems pertains to policymakers' attempts to divert public education money and pupils to the private sector. It is an effort to negotiate with private, for-profit organizations for different functions that have long been the responsibility of the state sector, such as education. Many people refer to privatization as a "corporatization" of our school systems because well-funded conglomerates are pushing this campaign that is changing education. Taxpayer money that would otherwise go to the public education system will go to private schools.

As a result, public schools are underfunded, and the framework undermines good teachers while endorsing the belief that families require "school options" rather than a solitary structure accessible to everyone. According to Strauss (2016), learners in private institutions perform no better than their peers in public institutions. Private schools do not serve the same populations as public schools, are not obligated to admit all pupils, and are not compelled to offer the same offerings. Despite the negatives in the private for-profit model, people are still moving towards private schools. There are various explanations for this phenomenon. First, it can be argued that many parents have been radicalized into believing that their children can only get the best education in private institutions. Public institutions are underfunded and are unable to offer some of the best solutions offered by private institutions. Another reason touches on policy issues. Policymakers have failed to ensure that the public learning institutions are properly funded to empower them to offer the best education services to learners (Ndimande & Lubienski, 2017). They lack adequate resources, and the student populations are growing, causing strain on

the existing facilities and teaching staff. At the same time, some powerful individuals have realized that owning a private school is a profitable venture. Instead of focusing on the fundamentals of education, they will champion the advancement of private learning institutions to make money instead of focusing on the goals of learning. As per Rizvi (2016), the current trend is exacerbating inequality in the country. Private schools are increasingly being opened and isolated as schools for certain races with resources (Rizvi, 2016). That is the case with elite white families moving their children to white schools, Muslims having their schools, and Hindus having their learning centers. School segregation is linked to the growing racial attainment gap and lower academic achievement.

Learners who are more difficult to serve, whose households cannot advocate for them, and the most costly to enlighten may be the only pupils remaining in public schools if prevailing privatization rates continue. The privatization campaign's natural result is to empower private interests to the detriment of our most vulnerable children, subverting our democratic values and children's rights and liberties to a sound education. The solution entails investing the requisite money to support public schools with well-paid instructors, decent working conditions, and smaller class sizes. In addition, we must invest in better preschool with trained teachers so that children arrive at school prepared to learn. We must also engage in school-related healthcare, dental, and free psychotherapy, which are beneficial long-term.

References

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4
