STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

There is dialectical relationship between education and society. Education is sub-system of society and it necessarily reflects the main feature of that society. The development of a nation depends upon the literate society. Without education, social and economic development cannot be imagined. In ancient ages, higher education was a means of acquiring wisdom and satisfying curiosity.

It was not an instrument for achieving economic goals but the new demands of economic life are such that modern higher education has been inter-linked with specialization as well as employment.

According to North (1997), in modern times, higher education is considered as a means of human resource development in a society. In advanced countries, universities constitute the main-spring of knowledge, ideas and innovation. Today, the most successful discharge of the university's role as an agent of change is in the area of science and technology. The priming and grooming of high-level professional manpower is a matter of vital concern. As a pathway to socio-economic development in a country, higher education cannot be ignored or given low priority. Higher education is in state of rapid development everywhere in the world as its benefits to the social, economic and cultural life of different communities are realizable. This has led to the worldwide exponential expansion of universities and colleges, as many more people are encouraged to remain in education.

However, there are problems. First, higher education is expensive, and its expansion requires ample resources. Second, rapid expansion raises problems of quality assurance and control, as increased numbers could so easily lead to a decline in standards. Third, expansion in
the developing world often draws upon the resources, ideas and expertise to the developed world, even through these may not always be appropriate for every different economic and social system.

**THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To compare the views of administrators, teachers and students about the quality of various aspects of higher education.

2. To compare the views of administrators both male and female, permanent and contract based, about the quality of various aspects of higher education.

3. To compare the views of male teachers and female teachers, permanent, Contract based and visiting teaching faculty about the quality of various aspects of higher education.

4. To compare the views of male students and female students about the quality of various aspects of higher education.

**HYPOTHESIS**

In the light of above mention things the Hypothesis formulated for the study is to see the impact and outcome of privatization on the educational sector in India, on the following points:

1. What are the views of administrators, teachers and students about the quality of various aspects of higher education?
2. What are the views of administrators both male and female, permanent and contract based, about the quality of various aspects of higher education?

3. What are the views of male teachers and female teachers, permanent, Contract based and visiting teaching faculty about the quality of various aspects of higher education?

4. What are the views of male students and female students about the quality of various aspects of higher education?

LIMITATION OF STUDY:
This research will be restricted to the area of Gaziabad.

1. Method of cluster sampling will be use in order to select the study sample of 840 people which will carried out in two stages.

2. At the first stage, 12 clusters of universities will randomly chose out of the total population of the private universities.

3. At the second stage, 60 administrators, 180 teachers and 600 students will select through random sampling procedure with five administrators, 15 teachers and 50 students from each select cluster.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. The major aim of the study will to examine the role of private sector in higher education. The study will descriptive in nature.

2. For this purpose, two sources of data will use, namely, the primary sources and secondary sources.

3. The literature on private higher education will extensively review. The primary data will collect from the individuals directly engaged in the private universities.

Following tools and procedures will adopt for study:
**TOOLS OF THE STUDY**

The researcher will prepare three separate questionnaires on the basis of literature review. Three questionnaires - one each for administrators, teachers, and students - will develop as instruments for data collection of primary data. The questionnaires comprised of items mainly about the quality of various aspects of higher education. These quality aspects are described by UNESCO (1998).

The main reason for selecting this method of collecting data from the respondents will be that they are all educated enough to understand questions in the printed form. The other reasons for using questionnaires are the following:

1. Questionnaire as a tool for data collection is more appropriate than other methods when the respondents are more in number and widely dispersed.

2. The use of questionnaires for collection of data is relatively cheaper compared to other methods.

3. Questionnaires can easily be coded and analyzed. They were more amenable to statistical analysis.

4. They can be quick to administer, enabling feedback on many things to be gathered in a few minutes.

5. They can be used anonymously, allowing learners the chance at least of giving negative feedback without the embarrassment of giving it publicly.

6. The chance of bias would be minimal because the respondent would be free of any pressure of being observed through these tools.
AREA OF RESEARCH

All administrators, teachers and students of privately managed universities and degree awarding institutions in Indian constituted the population from which samples will be drawn for the study. Population of the study constituted 270 administrators, 6180 teachers and 61108 students studying in 54 private universities and degree awarding institutions.

DATA COLLECTION

Method of cluster sampling will be use in order to select the study sample of 840 people which will carried out in two stages. At the first stage, 12 clusters of universities will randomly chose out of the total population of the private universities. At the second stage, 60 administrators, 180 teachers and 600 students will select through random sampling procedure with five administrators, 15 teachers and 50 students from each select cluster.

DATA ANALYSIS

The responses obtained through the above-mentioned research instruments Were scored before statistical analysis and interpretation.

The following scoring procedure will be adopted: Strongly Agree 5 Agree 4 Undecided 3 Disagree 2 Strongly disagree.

STATICAL TECHINIQUES:

The researcher will make use of Sigma plot & Off set software in this part.

CONCLUSIONS:

Conclusion will give a detailed study of the nature and extent of role played by the private sector, a summary of work, the findings and her recommendations.