

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN SUPPORTING THE DIGITALISATION OF EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) play a crucial role in supporting education digitalisation initiatives in developing countries. By combining the private sector's financial and technical resources with government efforts, these partnerships help provide vital technological infrastructure to schools in less developed areas. In addition, PPP initiatives also focus on strengthening the transfer of knowledge and skills through training and curriculum development relevant to the needs of the job market. This collaboration also encourages innovation, which enables the development and implementation of sustainable digital solutions to improve access to and quality of education. Overall, public-private partnerships are key to creating an education system that is inclusive and responsive to global changes in developing countries.

Keywords: Role, Partnership, Public-Private, Digitalisation of Education, Developing Countries.

Introduction

In the last decade, we have witnessed rapid developments in information and communication technology (ICT) that have transformed various sectors of life, including education. Technology has created new opportunities for teaching and learning. With information and communication technology, access to learning resources has become easier and more widespread, enabling students in different parts of the world to acquire knowledge without geographical limitations (McKinsey & Company, 2020). The digitalisation of education also enables more interactive and adaptive learning methods, such as e-learning, online classes, and the use of educational software that can be tailored to individual needs. In addition, teachers can take advantage of various digital tools to improve the effectiveness of teaching and conduct evaluations more efficiently (Education Week, 2018).

In many developed countries, the digitalisation of education has become an integral part of the education system, helping to expand access, improve quality, and ensure that the curriculum is relevant to the needs of the times. However, the story is different in developing countries. Here, infrastructure challenges, limited resources, and a lack of digital skills are significant obstacles to the effective digitalisation of education (Johnson, 2021).

Therefore, the digitalisation of education in developing countries has great potential to address issues such as low school participation rates, uneven quality of education, and lack of access to quality learning materials. By utilising digital