

A Comparative Study in Public and Private Education Sector

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Abstract:- This paper examines the private bodies growth, size, funds, quality, system, methods and compare these with the public bodies. In private schools focuses on quality education. Its means not only to aim of education or teaching learning process but also preparation for life exam and learning outcomes. Learning outcomes get important or enjoyable when student are engaged actively on their learning program. Now –a-days private school/university are fastest growing sector in higher education and the data show the continuous growth of private sector and decline of public sector. Private schools/university of India have gained national & international reputation. The find out on study the private schools/ university education quality better than public schools/university.

Keywords:- Private Schools, Public Schools, Growth, Quality Education, Learning Outcomes.

I. INTRODUCTION

History:

The history of education started when traditional system follow for teaching and follow Indian mathematics, Indian religion, India logic etc.

The remnants of the library of Nalanda, built in the 5th century BCE(before common era) by gupta kings. It was built twice after an invansion, first after invansion from the Huns in the 5th century BCE and after an invansion by Turkic invaders in the 12th century.

Takshasila was the earliest recorded centre of higher learning in india from possibly 8th century BCE. Since teachers living there may not have official membership of particular collage ,and there did not seem to have existed purpose –built lecture halls and residential quarters in Taxila, in contrast to the later Nalanda university in eastern india. Nalanda was the oldest university system of education in the world in the modern sense of university .there all subjects were taught in Ariano pali language.

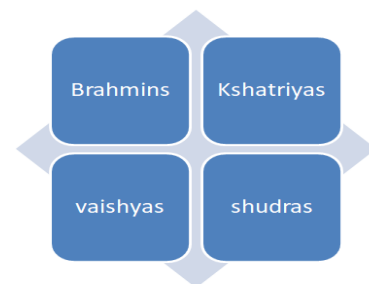
II. WHAT IS EDUCATION ?

Education is defined as process of gaining knowledge. An example of education is attending college and studying .the process of training and developing the knowledge ,skills, mind, character etc. by formal schooling ,teaching ,training.

Early Education:

Early education india commenced under the supervision of a guru or prabhu. Initially ,education was open to all and seen as one of the methods to achieve moksha in those days, or enlightenment. As time progressed, due to a decentralized social structure, the education was imparted on the basis of varna and the related duties that one had to perform as a member of a specific caste. The Brahmins learned about scriptures and religion while the Kshatriya were educated in the various aspects of welfare and the Vaishya caste learned commerce and other specific vocational courses. The other caste shudras were men of working class and they were trained on skills to carry out these jobs. The earliest venues of education in india were often secluded from the main population and the students were expected to follow strict monastic guideline prescribed by the guru and stay away from cities in ashrams.

In ancient india education has always been believed to be very disciplined and well organized and also traditional and religious knowledge used to be the main subject of learning. Palm leaves and tree barks were the writing pads and most of the teaching was oral by sages and scholars. In india education system is more relevant with the Gurukul system of learning that required students and teachers boarding together or passing on knowledge generation after generation. Another unique aspect of this education was its free availability for all but was allowed a voluntary contribution called ‘Guru Dakshina’ which could mostly be afforded by few well to do families at the end of the courses.



Education in India:

In India education is first provided by public schools and privet schools. Public school controlled and funded by the government at three levels: federal, state and local. The right of children to free and compulsory education act ,2009 free and compulsory education that’s fundamental right is provided to children aged 6 to 14. In India the ratio of public to privet schools is 7:5. In 1976, education policies is

implement legally by each of India's constitutional states. The 42nd amendment to the constitution in 1976 made education a 'concurrent subject'. According to the point central and state governments shared legal responsibility for funding and management of education. regularly the state level programs and policies created by national policy frameworks for guide states. State government and local government manage primary schools and government run basic schools is growing. Or few portion run by privet bodies. India has a large private school system complementing the government run schools. In India some no of privet bodies is growing. The schools run privately where one third are 'aided' and two thirds are 'unaided'. The government and private schools managed in the ratio 73:27 at the age 1 to 8. In the rural areas this ratio is higher 80:20 and urban areas much lower 36:66. India has a large private school system compare than government run schools.

School education

In India central and state board follow "10+2" education system pattern. Under this education system – 10 years study done in school and 2 years in junior college , 3years study for a graduation. The first 10 years divided into 4 years in primary education, 6 years in high school .this education system apply from the recommendation of the education commission of 1964-66.

There are two types of educational institutions in India-

1. Recognized institutions – It is one which is approved by UGC and follow courses as prescribed by Director of public instruction and they are also open for inspection by these authorities such as school, collage, academy or other institutions.
2. Unrecognized institutions – which do not follow conditions as said in the recognized ones.

Pre- primary education

The pre-primary stage is the base of children's knowledge ,skills and thought , behavior. When pre-primary education complete than children are goes to primary stage. In india pre-primary education is not a fundamental right. In rural area pre-primary schools are rarely available in small towns or village and many pre-primary schools are available in big city or towns. pre-primary schools are growing in small villages for the demand of the people.

- Play group(pre- nursery): at playschools, children are learn a lot of basis activities that help them to get independent and develop qualities like eating food themselves, dressing up and maintain cleanliness. In 2-3 years age children come in pre-nursery for admission. Anganbadi is government funded free rural childcare and mothercare nutrition and learning program also incorporating the free midday meal scheme.
- Nursery : Nursery level activities help children to develop their talent and quality and get sharp their mental and physical abilities. The age limit for admission in nursery is 3-4 years.
- LKG : it is also called the junior kindergarten(Jr.kg) stage. The age limit for admission in LKG is 4to 5 years.

- UKG: it is also called the senior kindergarten(sr.kg) stage. The age limit for admission in UKG is 5 to 6 years.

Primary education

The primary education in India is divided into two parts, namely lower primary (class I-IV) and upper primary (middle school, class V-VIII). The Indian government forces on primary education(class I-VIII). Its also known as elementary education, prefer age of 6 to 14years old child.

Secondary education

14 to 18 age groups children covers in secondary education. The final two years of secondary is often called higher secondary or senior secondary or simply the "+2"stage. Secondary education are important for which a pass certificate is needed. The certificate is approved by central boards of education under HRD ministry. Its needed when one can pursue university ,professional or other courses or higher education.

Types of schools

Government schools

In rural area where poor and helpless students study for free education at the age of 14 that's place majority of students study in government schools. According to education ministry data in 2017, 65.2% of school students choose government school. All government schools are run by central, state and local government. In urban area kendriya vidyalaya are big government school and Jawahar navodaya vidyalaya schools are gifted for students. Kasturba Gandhi balika vidyalaya school for girls who's SC/ST/OBC classes and indian army public schools regulate for soldiers children by Indian army and kendriya vidyalaya project run for central government employees in india who are work for our country.

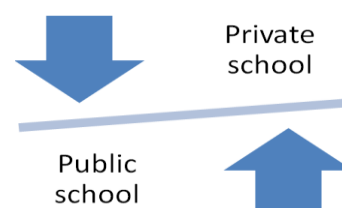
Government aided private schools

This type of schools regulate through charitable trust that government provide partial fund to schools. Some schools like that D.A.V. College managing committee.

Private schools(unaided)

A private school are also known as nonstate school or independent school. It is not regulate by government and charge some fees for facilities and quality education. Private schools are more expensive compare than other.

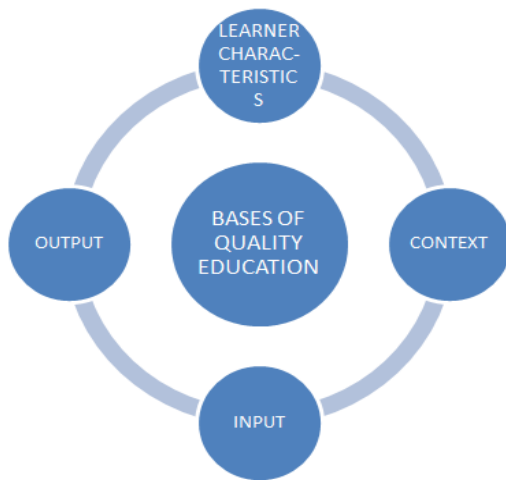
According to current estimate, In India 29% of children are get educated privately. In urban areas more than 50% children apply in private schools and in rural areas years 2004-5 approx 20% children apply private schools.



What is quality education?

The term “quality” is derived from the Latin word “qualitas” which means the degree of excellence of a thing (Oxford dictionary,2003)

Quality education means not to teach only about facts but also learn how to explain or determine that facts who are easily understandable for others. It includes a lots of thinking, tuff , individual working capacity , communicate with others, deep scope subjects. Quality education does not mean to take high score and grades in examination .it means that to learn social skills and take good position in life exam. In other way quality education is work on social skills and prepare for face the realities of life or know about human rights.



III. LITRETURE REVIEW

KM(2018), Jasmine(2018), “A comparative on quality of education between private and public funded universities in Chennai”. Public funded universities has good staffs there is no up gradation of study material and technological facilities are unavailable to provide quality of education as there is relatively less investment made ,whereas private institutions are profit motive and wanted to give tough competition and to have long, high investment made ,up gradation of technological facilities & study material.

Ranjan(2014), “Private universities in India & quality of education” : He said that private higher education in India is getting more competitive with a remarkable increase in the number of academic institutions in the country. Only few private schools/ universities of India have gained both national and international reputation and quality achieved at the desired level for develop skills but all of them are functioning with the same level of efficiency.

Gouda(2013), Das(2013), “Government versus private primary school in India, An Assessment of physical infrastructure, schooling cost and performance”. Researchers find that the infrastructure standards & schooling cost are showing a significant role in affecting the performance of students attended less days on average and therefore had lower grades & score in tests or also effect on

teachers attitude or motivation to teach in the classroom. The school attendance along with test score found to be higher for schools with adequate infrastructure facilities and teachers express positive attitude about their classroom.

Rashmitha (2018), Jashmin(2018), “A comparative study on public and private funded schools in Chennai”. They used both the primary and secondary data. A researchers find that the parents prefer privet sector schools as compared to the public sector schools. Because they believes that the public sector schools have comparatively less educational facilities and unsuitable educational environment and think that a lack of efficient teacher are working in public schools. So the 90%of parents are choosing private schools for communication skills, career growth and standard infrastructure or quality education.

Kingdom G.(1996), “The quality and efficiency of private and public education: A case study of urban India . Government and private schools are similar in their cost-efficiency but compare unfavorably with private schools. That the quality & cost efficiency of government funded schools needs to be greatly improved and private schools would lead to gains in efficiency as these institutions are both more technically efficient and more cost efficient.

Tiwari (2013), ANJUM (2013), Khurana (2013), “Role of private sector in Indian higher education”. The exponential growth in privet higher education institutes needs to be regulated based on quality of outcomes . because government higher education need to improve. The central government funding on education is less than 1% of GDP. At the current budgetary allocation for education , the funds would be insufficient privet sector can bridge the gap in budgetary allocation and required allocation.

Shah (2013), Thoker (2013), “A comparative study of privet and government secondary school teachers attitude towards their teaching profession. Teaching attitude means believes, value. That the result as government schools teachers have higher attitude towards their teaching profession and experience than the privet schools teachers.it have more knowledge , technique ,skills to teach students.

Rawat (2017), Rajput (2017) , “ A comparative study of quality of learning among students of government and privet schools of Agra district”. They used both primary and secondary data. They find that privet schools maintain much better standards and quality education than that of government schools. The student of privet schools have guidance and rich or educated parents therefore students do not differs in their learning or the other site the private school student are in different social and monetary status. So difference happen in their learning front. Girls students opt home science, arts subject and boys opt mathematics this make female to do better in their learning than male.

Government school Versus Private school

Government school	Private school
Government schools are wholly and partly funded by taxation and regulated by government.	Privet school not funded by government its privet administrative body.
Common rules for all government schools.	Rules are decided by school board.
Have less facility & technology compare than private school.	Have more facility & technology than government school.
Recruit teachers according to state mandated requirement.	Recruit teachers in different criteria.
Government school more prefer by student in rural area.	Mostly Student choose privet school in urban area.

Objectives

- To investigate the cause of the rapid growth of private schools and decline of public schools system.
- To compare the quality of education of both public and privet schools.
- To compare the government and private schools teacher attitude towards their teaching profession.
- To analysis the future challenges in both public & privet schools system.
- To compare the performance of public & privet schools.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology means it that ‘HOW’ a researcher systematic or in proper way design, create a research paper to ensure valid and authentic results that proofs the research aims & objects.

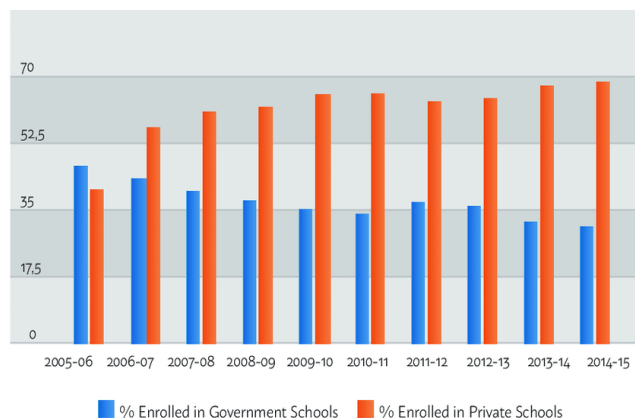
Data Collection Method

In this study used secondary data to compare the education quality in public and privet bodies.

Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from government educational websites, books, magazines, news article, review paper, historical records and academic published papers.

V. FINDINGS

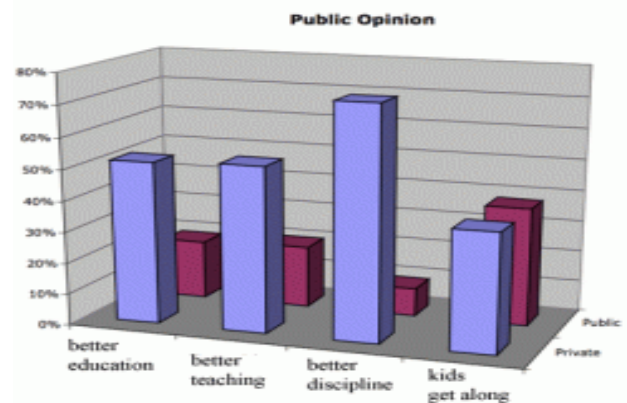


Source:- (Kamat et al.,2016), profiting from poor: The Emergence of multinational Edu-businesses in Hyderabad, India.

Fig 1 represents percentage of students year wise enrolled in private as well as public schools

The graph represent % enrolled in government and private schools. The enrolled figures for two education sector from 2005 to 2015. X axis represent years and y axis represent percent enrolled in both sector. In the year 2005 to 2015 private schools enrollment rate continue increase, in 2005 enrollment rate is 35% and 2015 enrollment rate is 69% in private school. As well as in government schools decline continuously. Where 45% enrollment rate in 2005 and 30% enrollment rate in 2015. That’s clearly prove the growth and decline of government and private schools.

The reason of growth of private schools as time to time up grade of technology and study material and focus on quality education and other side public school system are decline because they not update technology nor study material or quality on education.



Source: choosingschools.weebly.com

Figure 2 represents public opinion in both public as well as private schools

The graph represent public opinion in government & privet sector. This graph clearly show the quality of privet education sector is much better than public education sector. On the graph in better education private schools lead as compare than public school that the 49%. As well as in term of better teaching private schools get 48% and public schools get 18% and in term better discipline private school get 69% and public schools get 9%. Lack of education quality, teaching facility, discipline create impact on the learning of education. That the finding is private schools have better qualified and professional teachers with positive attitude who are motivated to student for quality learning practice and also also have discipline and update technology , infrastructure who are truly effect on education of student and learning system as compare than public schools.

A quality education can develop when two conditions are applied- first is the update in knowledge & skills of existing teacher and second is newly appointed teacher with positive attitude towards their profession. Attitudes towards profession mean that enjoy or dedicated for their work & profession and believe that the update & reframe the skills or profession and the profession are also helpful in social way. Teachers' attitude greatly impacts on particular persons' behavior. The study found that the private school teachers have more favorable attitude towards teaching as compared to public school teachers' attitude.

A private school is autonomous & self-generating or creates funding through various sources like donations, tuition fees, national events and endowments. A public school operates through government funds. The state government contributes funds through taxes like income tax, property tax, service tax etc. Government invests only 3% GDP on education sector. Private schools have freedom to choose their syllabus, set rules and public schools regulated according to government. Private schools are self-generated funds as a reason is they update technology, quality of education, infrastructure facility, syllabus, transportation facilities. They conduct skill development programs for students to grow on student positive attitude. Public schools depend on government funds so that the limitation of funds they don't improve on technology, quality, infrastructure, syllabus. So that the finding is private schools have better performance as compared to public school performance.

India is a developing country. It is the world's largest democracy and continuously growing country. In the future education trend will change and both public & private need to adopt this trend and update education according to the trend. Both sectors need to improve or grow that some are a big need and some are too short and both face challenges in the future like funds, higher fees, languages, technology, wastage of resources, teachers' development, a healthy & sustainable future and suitable environment.

VI. CONCLUSION

The different types of public and private schools provide quality education in different ways & different methods. Additionally, though public schools have good staff, funds provided by government but they are not updated technology, study material, infrastructure, teachers' professional attitude. As compared to private schools are more beneficial or profitable for quality education. They are timely updated everything like technology, study material. They plan competition to their competitors and encourage teachers to enhance their professional qualifications and knowledge. In private schools fees are higher compared to public, so in rural areas students prefer government schools for low fees and take benefits of government schemes as well as in urban areas students prefer private schools for quality education. According to our study we conclude that the private schools' growth rate continuously increases and private school education quality is much better than public school education.

SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION

- Public schools have lots of students in class those create overcrowded in this situation teachers not focus on each and every student. Thus the suggestion is to open new schools or teach a student in 2sift.
- Both private & public institutions should focus on improving the education system by providing technology as well as promoting training programs among teachers.
- Both private & public should emphasize improvement on quality education and discipline.
- Organize extra-curricular activities to build a student's life skills and personality in both public or private schools.
- Both public and private should create a proper learning ecosystem for students in schools/universities.
- Focus on deficit teachers in university/school moreover emphasis should be made on their qualification, knowledge while appointing them.
- Government spends only 3% of GDP in education. Government spends more percent of GDP in education sector.
- Apart from providing theoretical concepts focus should be made on practice knowledge as well.
- Need of students to know the applicability of theoretical concepts in practical life.

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