

Comparative Analysis of Impact of Private Schools Over Government Schools

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Abstract

Based on various survey data obtained from government and private schools in various states of India, a trial have been made to find out the differences between the Government and Private school. Private Schools students have higher test scores than government school students. However, in both private and government schools the general quality is low and learning gains from one grade to the following are small. This is without exception excepted that there is large variation within the quality of both school types and observed school and teacher characteristics are weakly correlated with learning outcomes. Most of the variation in teacher effort is within schools and is weakly correlated with observed teacher characteristics like education, training, experience. There found a considerable difference among students, those from selected higher class states having private schools. Private schools compare to government Schools have lower student teacher ratios and around seven to eight times lower teacher salaries but don't differ systematically in infrastructure and teacher effort from government schools. After controlling for observed student and college characteristics, the school advantage in test scores isn't robust. A very strange result has been observed that those private schools which are unrecognized performs better than those private schools which are recognised. In spite of higher salary difference, the private schools are still more cost effective on the one part but on the other hand there is hardly a difference in performance. There is a massive force on the government schools to make reformation of them still the government school as shown by the evidence comes from both the schools, do not shows and impassive impact regarding the reformation. The position is still same as it was forty years back just after the two or three decade of Independence. Any school effect can't be attributed to the varsity if students select into schools. However with lower per student cost private schools would still have a value advantage.

KEYWORDS

Higher Education, Public Image, Per Capita Income, educational Qualification, Education Level

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, lower middle-class and middle-class families have come to believe that non-public schools will ensure their children a bright career. The next level of efforts made by the English medium Schools in private sectors have shown the level of decrease in the public schools level over the period. Many public schools that after teemed with children face closure. Others have shrunk and cater to a homogeneous section of youngsters from socio-economic class and migrant families. Data from the Department of Primary and education reveal that as many as 19 schools within the city were “temporarily closed” during this school year. within the same period, a faculty was merged with another. While officials argue that the department never declares a faculty “closed” — the official word for it's “zero enrolment” school — the actual fact is that an outsized number of public schools in India function with 50 to 100 students and eight to 10 teachers. Parents value good quality education and are willing to get hold of it. except tuition fees, parents incur considerable expenditure to send a baby to a personal school hard currency on uniforms and textbooks, which they will otherwise avail free in a very government school. Poor quality of education in government schools is taken into account as a serious reason for the zoom within the number of personal schools. There is no doubt that private schools always have been taken as responsibility taker compare to public schools regarding serving with the best quality and accountability. The teacher in a private school is not responsible towards his teaching and administrative duties, rather he is also dedicated and accountable for managing the kids of the parents so that he could become more responsible, otherwise he could be fired from there. On the other hand in a Government school the responsibility of the staff and the chain of the staff is so weak that they are not ready to take any charge, as they know the job is permanent and they will get salary definitely and promotions too which is not at all related to their performance. This perhaps the biggest reason for creating the difference in Government School and Private Schools.

FINDING OUT THE DIFFERENCE

Education Department officials believe that infrastructure is not any more a problem in government schools, particularly in India. Apart from the funding form the government agencies, the funds are also obtained form various NGO's or corporates even sometimes from individuals. In fact, government schools in India have most support that we are suggesting donors to shift their attention to rural schools. Despite the investment made on libraries, computer labs, sports and science labs over the years, public schools haven't succeeded in grabbing the eye of oldsters on par with private schools. A city-based non-profit, sees the dearth of utilization of infrastructure collectively of the drawbacks publically schools. Libraries, science labs and computer labs weren't being utilized the way they were imagined to be and also the situation continues to be the identical. you wish teachers who are motivated and well-qualified to enhance the system

REASON OF NOT HAVING GOOD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Teachers Not Well-Qualified: Talking about the standard of teachers, education officers admit that the qualification of teachers for primary and better primary schools is insufficient. To deal with the

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problem, the Education has now changed recruitment rules and is hiring 10,000 graduates with a B. Ed certificate for state schools. Most of the times the government officials gives a very rigid statement that we have started the recruitment process and new qualified teachers will join soon or in next session. We hope this may gradually bring a qualitative change publically schooling, irrespective of what the initiatives, Education Department officials and teachers in India make no try to publicise the achievements.

Poor Image: In India, the choices are many. The private schools charges a larger or higher amount of fees which could range from five thousand to even five lakh in some cases. This is the reason private schools are more affordable. The Level of faith in camera stand schools makes them preferable over government schools irrespective of the level and standard of education provided by the private schools. Number of attempts has been made by various NGO to assess and evaluate the performance of Private Schools and Government Schools and their learning capabilities of the young kids. Many of the private schools don't seem to be transparent but they understand how to project themselves and lure parents. Generally the private schools starts the process of admission from the mid of the year even though when right to education act provides that private schools shall start the admission process only when seats under the Right to Education category has filled completely. Private schools make the strategy to ensure that seats are full and admit the kids before the march begins. If any kid remains or left to get admission in private schools, takes admission in any government school. This is the position of government school.

Poor Performance Record: Visibility is that the factor. it's believed what matters to oldsters is what the kid has learnt in class. Private schools intentionally adopts those methods of teaching which are not simple yet, but the parents feel that our kids are getting more than enough form their school and has actually learnt. This is not at all the craze of government schools teachers. The result after making the Summative Assessment examination as conducted by Education Department provides. Every year, the SSLC Board conducts an SAE to judge learning of scholars from government and aided schools.

COMPARISON IS USUALLY NOT GOOD

Comparing mean test scores, we discover that non-public school students do better than government school students, a finding that's in line with other studies. However the general quality is low in both government and personal schools as evident in low average scores in these schools. Learning gains from one grade to the subsequent are small for both school types. There's an oversized variation within the quality of both private and government schools. About half the variation in test scores is between schools and also the remaining is within schools, almost like what other studies in India find and observed school and teacher characteristics account for small of the variation in quality between schools.

To understand the important dimension of the private education sector in India, the excellence between recognized and unrecognized schools is very important. While government educational data collection exercises are intended to be a census of all schools within the country, they cover the

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recognized schools and don't cover the unrecognized private schools. The recognized schools have met the regulatory requirements of the state, while unrecognized schools have either not applied for, or haven't succeeded in gaining, recognition. In reality, many recognized private schools might not fulfill all the conditions of recognition. In making our study and analysis the major four categories has been selected for the schools which are Government Schools, Private form Schools, private but funded schools and personal based finance schools. In Madhya Pradesh, there have been no private unaided unrecognized schools within the sampled gram panchayats or urban wards.

Socio-Economic Difference in Government and Personal Schools

Most factors of disadvantage are less represented within the school, and every one the differences across government and personal schools are significant at the first level. Private schools have fewer students from SC and ST households, are more likely to be male, have parents educated above school. They are more likely to possess fathers who don't seem to be agricultural laborers, and are available from households that own over the median landholding within the sample. These results suggest considerable sorting of scholars across school types. It's likely that sorting is additionally occurring along unobserved family and student characteristics like attitude and motivation.

Difference of Quality and Education of Teachers

Teachers in camera schools are more likely to be younger than teachers in government schools. Teachers also are more likely to be from the local area than teachers in government schools. Professional credentials and salary: Overall, teachers in government schools are more likely to be trained, have greater experience and a better salary than teachers in camera schools. Teacher salary in government schools is eight times that privately schools. The differences in these characteristics are bigger between regular teachers in government schools and teachers in camera schools. Regular teachers also are more.

It is observed that Private Schools and other unrecognized category schools have noticed almost the similar level of attendance and teaching activity also found to be better equally compare to government schools. Activity rates are around twelve percent points higher privately schools. After controlling for teacher characteristics and district or village fixed effects, teachers privately and government schools are similar in mean attendance and activity rates, aside from private unrecognized schools that have higher teaching activity. Private schools are just like government schools in rates of teacher attendance and activity, before and after controlling for teacher characteristics and district/village fixed effects.

FEES LEVELS AS BENCHMARKING

Is the private unaided schools' fee observed low or high? Before turning thereto, we examine what percentage of private-school students pay fee below given threshold levels. It shows that in states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, UP and Odisha, about seventy percent of kids studying privately unaided schools are paying fee of but Rs 500 per month (Rs 6,000 per annum). Only a minority (15-30 percent) of personal school attendees pay fees above Rs 500 per

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month. Benchmarking with relevancy state per capita income a way of benchmarking the dimensions of the school fee is to work out its ratio with reference to the state per capita income (PCI).

CONCLUSION

The overall conclusion of the whole discussion is quite obvious and easily understandable. It is undoubtedly accepted the Government schools has vast network or area to cover as the infrastructure required is easily available to them by the government. The teachers are choose from the specified procedure consist of Written test to interview. However the lacking pints in the whole system of Education in government schools make it difficult for them to survive or to compete the existing system of quality of private schools. The Infrastructure available to them is not at all properly maintained as well as the teacher do not ready to accept that level of responsibility which a teacher of private school is ready to take. The reason is quite simple which the fear to loose the JOB is. A Government teacher does not have any fear to lose the job or any salary curtailment even any decrease in promotions. This kind of Security and comfort makes them ready for not talking the responsibility. At the same time they all are not even concerned about the suggestion to give to government or higher authorities to improve the education system. If all this is worked out properly, the competition can be made easy and Government schools too can perform even better then private schools.

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