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A Comparative study on private and public institutions with special reference to Erode

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ABSTRACT

Education is important determinant of economic and social development of a nation. The present study was conducted to compare the public and private schools on different variables. There are two main types of schools in India and all over the world. One is public and other is private school system. . Now a days private schools are becoming more favorite and attractive for majority of the students due to their better education systems, test criteria, communication skills and infrastructure as compared to public schools because of less facilities. Parents prefer to send their children in private schools and avoid public schools.

INTRODUCTION

Education is necessary for the personality grooming of individual. Quality of education in a country indicates the quality of its human resource. Expenditure on education is considered as an investment in human resource enrichment. The expansion of private educational institutions is the result of increased demand and aspirations of parents for quality education. The public school get decline due to low academic record infrastructure and poor resources. The main objective is to analysis the problems faced by the students in the school and to identify the decline of the public school.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Children face many challenges to engage in learning. The main objective is to analysis the Problems faced by the students in the school and to identify the decline of the public school and to compare the quality of the both private and public schools [1].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the growth of private school and the decline of the public schools.
- To identify the Problems faced by the students in the school.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The present study will be helpful to the improvement of the public schools.
- This study will create awareness among the students regarding the problems faced by them in the schools and to overcome from that problems

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ✓ Many Respondents neglected to respond to the Survey in their Busy Schedule.
- ✓ Many Respondents found it difficult to Rank the Problems faced by them, as they are equally facing all the problems.
- ✓ As the Questionnaire is based on school students, the management refused to allow take survey to the students [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

- ✓ **Jimenez and Tan (1985, 1987)** found that despite the evolution in private schools, educational institutions still did not serve large proportions of Pakistan's population. The study found exclusion of girls in rural areas most upsetting. Examining tuition and other fees in private schools, the study argued that private schools were supplying only to the rich and concluded that the private education sector would reach at its full capacity i.e. an enrolment of 2.1 million children.
- ✓ **Alderman et al. (2001)** remains the most methodologically sound and convincing study of private-public schools to date. Using an area-frame sampling methodology, the authors identified low-income areas in Lahore District and conducted household-level and school-level surveys. Tests of Urdu and mathematics were administered to a subset of third-grade children. Achievement production functions were fitted including a school-type dummy. However, non-random assignment of pupils in private schools was controlled using the estimated predicted probability of private school enrolment based on logit estimates of school-choice. The authors found that, controlling for home background and school inputs, children in private schools performed better than their government school counterparts. The key strength of this study is that the data are based on a household-level survey and does not ignore selectivity into particular school-types relative to children not attending school at all. Moreover, the author's extremely rich data help convincingly identify school-type in the achievement production.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

Descriptive Research

Descriptive research design is used for the study, it is a fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation.

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn [3].

Non – Probability Sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

Size of the Sample

The sample size is 50.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by researcher. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone previously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Simple Presentage Analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage analysis} = \left(\frac{\text{No. of respondents}}{\text{Total no. of respondents}} \right) \times 100$$

Hentry Garratt Ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes

of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent Position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, parents income, parents occupation.

Table No 1: Demographic Profile of The Respondents

Details of the respondents	No. of the respondents	Percentage
Age	12-14 years	8
	14-16 years	16
	16-17 years	26
	Total	50
Gender	Male	24
	Female	26
	Total	50
Parents Occupations	Business	13
	Agriculture	15
	Labour	09
	Others	13
	Total	50
Parents Income (monthly)	Below 10000	11
	10000-20000	16
	20000-30000	09
	Above 30000	14
	Total	50

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

From this study it is evident that age group of the 52% of the respondents fall under the category of 16 - 17 years, 52% of the respondents fall under

the gender group of female, 30% of the respondents fall under the occupation of agriculture, the average monthly income of 32% of respondents falls under 10000-20000.

Tabel No 2: Problems Faced By the Students Revealed Through Henry Garrett Ranking Technique

S.no	Problems	Total score	Ranks
1	Communication skill	815	1
2	Poverty	372	5
3	Technology	804	2
4	Security	664	3
5	Student teachers ratio	540	4
6	Family problem	221	6

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

From this study, it is evident that, in Henry Garrett ranking, communication skill is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 815, Technology is ranked as no.2 with the total score of 804, Security is ranked as no.3 with the total score of 664, Student teachers ratio is ranked as no.4 with the total score of 540, Poverty is ranked as no.5 with the total score of 372, Family problem is ranked as no.6 with the total score of 221.

FINDINGS

- ✓ In Henry Garrett ranking, communication skill is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 815.
- ✓ Technology is ranked as no.2 with the total score of 804.
- ✓ Security is ranked as no.3 with the total score of 664.
- ✓ Age Group of the 52% of the respondents fall under the category of 16-17 years,
- ✓ Average Monthly Income of 32% of respondents falls under the category of Rs.10000 – 20000
- ✓ 52% of the respondents fall under the gender of female.

REFERENCES

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- [2]. Iqbal Muhammad, “Public versus Private Secondary Schools: A qualitative comparison”, Journal of Research and Reflections in Education, 6(1), 2012, 40 – 49.
- [3]. Abdul Ghafoor Awan, “Comparative Analysis of Public and Private Educational Institutions” 16(16), 2015.

- ✓ 30% of the respondents fall under the occupation of agriculture.

SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ More resources are given to the public schools to improve the quality of the teaching.
- ✓ Introduce different type of classroom activities to develop the communication skills both in private and public schools.
- ✓ The management should give awareness program to the students for their safety.

CONCLUSION

Education is very important and it provides the base for socio-economic development for any country. If educational system is of poor quality it may be one of the most important reasons why poor countries do not grow. Special teams of educational experts should be formed to make surprise visits of both private and public schools. The quality of education is assessed by education levels of teachers, method of teaching, curriculum, and study environment.