

Private Vs Public School in the Present Scenario of Basic Education-A Case Study of Barasat Municipality, North 24 Parganas

Pijus Kanti Mondal, Kuntal Kumar Basak

Assistant Professor in P.G Department of Geography, Barrackpore Rastraguru Surendranath College
918 Purbachal (Palta), P.O.- Bengal Enamel, P.S.- Noapara, North 24 Parganas, Pin-743122, West Bengal

Research Student, P.G Department of Geography, Barrackpore Rastraguru Surendranath College
Autotech Services Ltd. Moynagudi, P.S.-Dattapukur, P.O.-Noapara, Barasat, Kolkata-125, PIN-700125, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

Abstract:

This paper tries to evaluate the comparison between private and public schools at the primary stage in Barasat (M), N 24 Parganas, and West Bengal, India. 20 private and public, primary schools have been selected out of 91 school from the whole Municipality and the comparison is made on the basis of the three main parameters, those are infrastructure, quality of education and quality of teaching staff. After the intense survey it is revealed that infrastructure and education in a public primary school is so poor that there is need of a huge change to make it fit to participate in competition against private schools. The main problems in private primary schools are related with teaching. At the end it can be said that the qualitative decline in public schools has accelerated mushroom growth in private schools with huge students streaming towards the private school.

Keywords: Infrastructure, teacher-status, mushroom-growth, student-streaming.

Introduction:

Education is the basic right of every people, but today's economy mainly determines which student goes up to which stage of education. In case of India for many days after the independence education is provided by the Govt. After the huge privatization of the education sector education has become a subject of business ignoring the truth that education is a basic right of the people. With the privatization of education the quality of public school is declining day by day.

We all know that education is the backbone of society, the development of a society totally depends on education, and we also know that with the passage of increasing literacy rate the view point of the society has totally changed.

The country like India where more than one fourth of the people are illiterate, 27% people belongs to poverty level where only free education can improve the condition of those people.

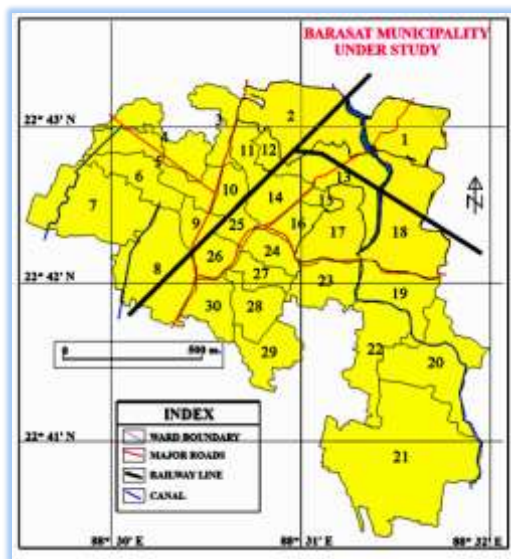
Here in lies the need of improvement of public education system but in reality the totally opposite picture we can see. We can find that the mushroom growth of private school and those and the cost of education they impose upon the students are so high that only few people can afford that. The country like India is not beneficial, because it again increases the gap between the poor and the rich people and inequality is widening day by day.

That is why I have conducted a study to identify the Infrastructural, educational and teaching condition of both private and public schools at the primary level of education in my study area under the jurisdiction of Barasat municipality. To find the ups and down, good and bad, positive and negative side of public and

private schools and to find the answer to what can improve the environments of both private and public school educational system.

Study Area: The study area that we selected for our project work is Barasat Municipality which is located at North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, India. It is the head quarter of North 24 Parganas district and the gate of North Bengal and Bangladesh. According to the 2011 Barasat Municipality comprise the area of 34.50 sq. Km. containing 278435 person census with the 3.5% population growth, which is well above the national growth rate. Barasat Municipality situated within the latitudinal and longitudinal extension is 22°41' to 22° 43' North and 88°30' to 88°32' East. All the wards of the Barasat Municipality or better be called the whole municipality in our study area.

Map 1: Barasat Municipality



Source: Barasat Municipality

Objectives of The Study Area:

While the entire research work is guided by some objectives, on which the total study is depended. We take a few objectives to conduct my study, that are-

- To study the differential educational quality of public and private schools;
- To study the differential infrastructural quality of public and private schools;
- To study the differential teacher status of public and private schools;
- To find out the main reasons behind the declining quality of public primary schools;
- To find out the reason behind the mushroom growth of private schools in this area;
- To find out the reasons behind the streaming of students towards the private schools;

Significance of the Study:

Education is an aid which can change the life of the people. It changes the view point of the people to see through the in life, less of education means less of knowledge and lees of knowledge means less of experience and less of experience means less of opportunity to succeed in life and less opportunity to success in life means less economic condition and less economic condition means low standard of living. So, it is clear that education is the foundation of life, without education a man's life is exactly nothing but a zero.

The country like India where 27% people live below the poverty line, where school dropout rate for Classes (I-V) (6-11 years) is 25.47 %, for Classes (I-VIII) (6-14 years) is 48.71 %, and for Classes (I-X) (6-16 years) is 61.59 %, (*Source: Selected Educational statistics (Abstract) 2005-06, MHRD, Govt. of India*) where the

female literacy rate is half than the man in various regions, where sex determines the level of education, where half of the people are illiterate, any study related to education is very much important there.

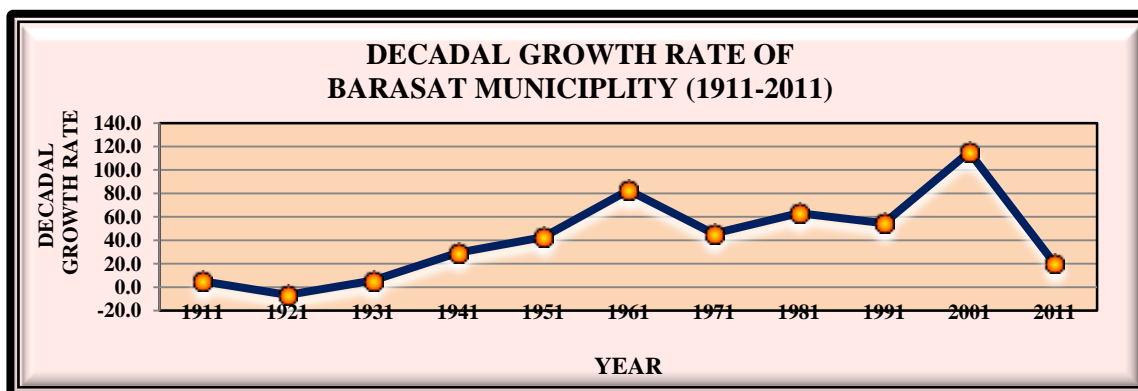
If we look at the world map carefully then we can find that the map of illiteracy coincides with the map of poverty, malnutrition, ill health, and high child mortality rates. So, it shows the importance of education in human life.

The present scenario of Indian private educational institution shows that the main orientation of the private institution is business oriented, many case of corruption are found in those institutions, and we all know that the honourable Chief minister Smt. Mamta Banerjee is now taking action against those private schools for the in exorbitant cost of school fees and donation, while on the other hand the quality of education of public school is decline day by day after the use of a huge amount of rupees So to find out the reason behind those are of great significance of the study.

Methodology:

For collecting the primary data multistage random sampling is being used.

Fig 1: Method Of Data Collection

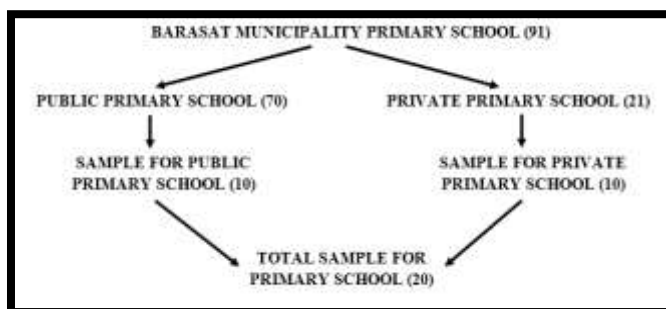


After the collection of primary data we are tabulated and processed in the form of master table. Then with the help of different cartographic techniques like bar graph, line graph, pie graph and other statistical technique is being used to represent the collected data. After completing the diagram, the next step is to write down the interpretation. Then in the report writing stage some probable findings, suggestion and conclusion of the work are given and the maps and diagrams are preparing with the help of the GIS software, Microsoft paint, Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word.

Back Ground Of The Study Area: This paper discusses the educational features of the Barasat Municipality and we know that education is varying on population growth, sex ratio, religion, caste, income and educational facilities and that is why the condition of this phenomena are discussed below to understand the condition of the study area.

Decadal Growth Rate Of Barasat Municipality (1911-2011): Decadal growth rate present a very vital characteristic of demography, which represent the increase and decrease the population in every 10 years. From the above diagram we can say that both the decadal growth rate of India and Barasat (M) follow the same trend and that is why the year 1921 shows the negative growth rate of population, which is the only year in the history of India which experience negative growth rate and after improving the condition of food supply and health facilities the growth rate became increase in very high speed up to 1961. After that except the 2001 the decadal growth rate is always lower than the 1961 and in 2011we can see the huge fall in decadal growth rate (fig: 2).

Fig 2: Decadal Growth Rate Of Barasat Municipality (1911-2011)



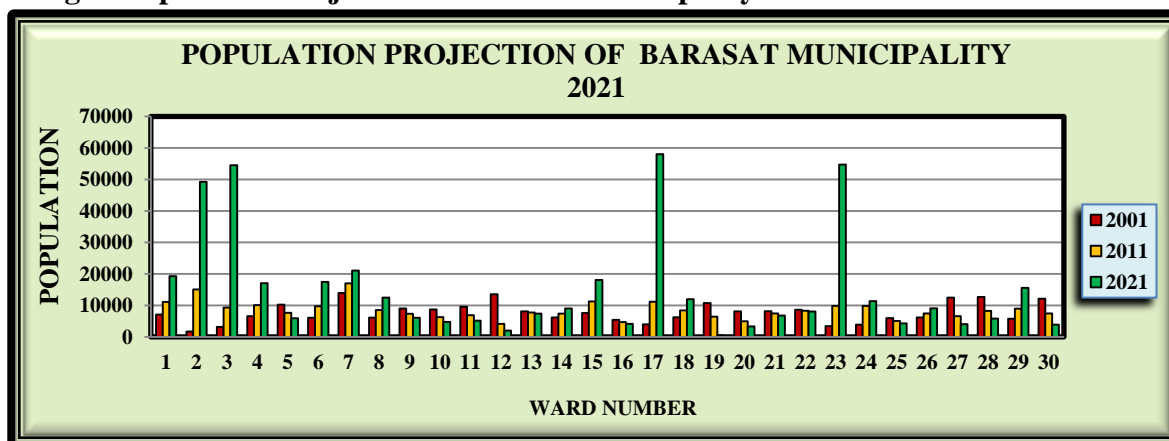
$$\text{DECADAL GROWTH RATE} = \frac{P_N - P_0 / N}{P_0} \times 100$$

Where, P₀ - Base Year.
 P_N - Current Year.
 N = Time Interval

Source: Census Of India 2011

Population Projection Of Barasat Municipality 2021: I try to project the population of 2021 by using 2011 as a current year and 2001 as a base year. Population projection is very vital statistic in present day for planning, which help us to predict the population of an estimated year, on the basis of obtaining result it can be use in every sphere of society. It is very much important to politician, economist, planner etc. From the above diagram we can say that the population of the Barasat (M) will be very high because green colour bar graph shows the huge amount of population increase and this is three to four times double than the 2011 census year (fig:3).

Fig 3: Population Projection of Barasat Municipality 2021



Source: Census of India 2011

Sex Ratio Among Different Religions In Barasat Municipality (2001): Sex-ratio is a very vital statistic, which picks a clear picture of a society, which shoes the status of women in a society. Sex ratio of India in 2001 is 933 female per 1000 male population and incase of Barasat (M) the Hindu (958) sex ratio is well above then the nation level but in case of Muslim population (931) it is lower than the national average. The Sikh (833), the Buddhist (667) and the Jain (800) sex ratio are also low and this is because of the male members are living in Barasat for working purpose and became separated from their family (Data source: census of India 2001).

Religion Wise Percentage Distribution Of Population In Barasat Municipality (2001): The Hindu is the highest populated (88.45%) religion in Barasat (M), Muslim population scored second (11.18%) in this

region. Here we can find the Christian, the Sikh, the Buddhist and the Jain religion but all those are very small in size according to the population and Christian population scores third in this region with 0.195% of population. The Hindu occupies a big chunk of the total population; both the Hindu and the Muslim population are migrated from Bangladesh at the time of the division of the country (Data source: census of India 2001).

Level Of Inequality In Literacy Rate Of Barasat Municipality (2011): Location quotient method is being used to identify the level of inequality in literacy at Barasat Municipality. According to our calculation, it is found that 15 wards have more than 1 location quotient value and 5 wards have <0.9 values and 10 other ward have 0.9 to 1.0 value. So, it is clear that inequality is quite high (Table: 1).

Table 1: Locational Quotient

WARD NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
LOCATIONAL QUOTIENT	0.85	0.97	0.94	1	1.1	1	0.9	1.06	0.88	1.08	1.08	1.07	1	0.88	0.92	1.12	0.95	1.83	1.087	1	0.89	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.05	0.81	1.08	1.07	0.94	1.07

Source: Census Of India 2011

Caste Wise Literacy Rate Of Barasat Municipality (2011): The below table shows the caste wise literacy, from the above diagram we can say that General caste literacy rate is high than the SC and ST population and the gap between the male and female literacy rate is also very small in General population than the SC, ST population. The gap is high between the male (80.69%) and female (67.75%) literacy among the ST population and as a result total literacy rate became low (Table: 2).

Table 2: Caste Wise Literacy Rate Of Barasat (M) (2011)

GENERAL			SC			ST		
PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES
89.62	92.22	86.96	83.74	88.18	79.11	74.11	80.69	67.75

Source: Census Of India 2011

Work Participation Rate Of Male And Female Population Of Barasat Municipality (2011): Work Participation method is being used to know the male and female work participation to understand the dependent and working population of Barasat Municipality. Female work participation is very low in comparison to male and almost one fourth of male working population in all the 30 wards. The highest male work participation was found in ward number 28 (30.99) and the lowest in ward number 5 (26.33) and incase of female the highest value found in ward number was 15 (10.41) and the lowest value found in ward number was 1 (4.54) (Table: 3).

$$\text{WORK PARTICIPATION RATE} = \frac{\text{TOTAL WORKING POPULATION}}{\text{TOTAL POPULATION}} \times 100$$

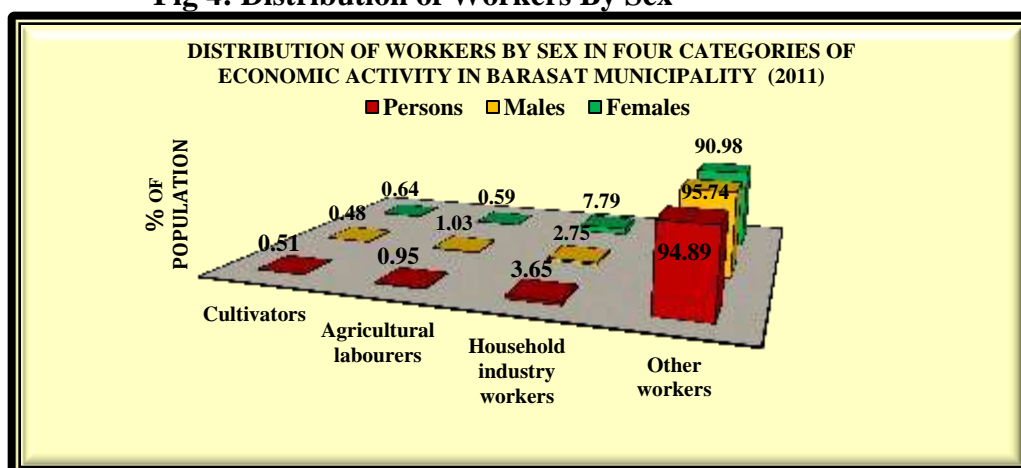
Table 3: Work Participation Rate (2011)

WARD NUMBER	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE	
	MALE	FEMALE
1	27.79	4.54
2	28.09	5.62
3	28.35	6.33
4	28.48	6.24
5	26.63	6.62
6	28.56	6.01
7	30.48	6.63
8	28.98	5.37
9	28.11	6.5
10	29.19	6.9
11	27.98	5.44
12	30.14	6.05
13	29.11	5.65
14	27.31	5.61
15	30.13	10.41
16	27.65	7.11
17	30.28	6.89
18	28.17	3.91
19	27.97	6.72
20	29.26	4.81
21	29.48	8.59
22	30.29	6.39
23	30.14	4.8
24	28.34	5.82
25	27.15	6.5
26	26.33	9.17
27	29.24	5.02
28	30.99	5.94
29	29.47	5.04
30	28.57	5.4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Distribution of Workers by Sex in Four Categories of Economic Activity in Barasat Municipality (2011): The below diagram shows the distribution of worker in different economic activities. The above diagram shows the participation of whole, male and female population in economic activities. From the diagram we find that more than 90% of total population, male and female population are engaged in other works, which basically include different types of tertiary work. The percentage of cultivator is very low and among the other work business is the most important, which is occupied by a large number of populations (fig: 4).

Fig 4: Distribution of Workers By Sex



Source: Census of India 2011

Present Status Of Public Primary School And Private Primary School:

Public school means which are affiliated by Govt. and Private school means in which Govt. does not take any initiative for that school, the present study try to compare the condition of private and public schools from the perspective of A. infrastructure, B. education and C. teaching condition. For this purpose many features have been selected for comparative study and the data are being collected from the school authority or management by primary survey for establishing the study work. 40 schools were randomly selected for the collection of the data.

A. Infrastructure: Infrastructure is very important for an educational institution, along with teachers and education quality infrastructure is much needed. The method of education, the circumstances of school, other facilities depend on infrastructure. To identify the infrastructural condition of the schools we selects few parameters those are number of classroom, type of sitting arrangement, type of board, teaching method, status of electricity, status of the toilet, type of schools database system, status of drinking water, play ground status, availability of the dustbin, availability of computer for the students etc.

a. **Number of Class Rooms:** The number of class rooms is a very common factor of the infrastructure of a school. From the diagram it is clear that 20% schools have less than 3 class rooms and only 20% school have more than 6 class rooms in public schools, whereas 84.62% school have more than 6 class rooms incase of private school.

b. **The Type Of Sitting Arrangement:** Type of sitting arrangement has bigger effect on the quality of study, still today in many primary schools that is 60%, use cushion (fig: 5) for sitting in class room where as 100% private schools have bench facilities (fig: 6) for their students. Those students who are sitting on the floor have to face problems when a teacher writes some things on board or delivers their lecture.

Benches are generally divided into two types: one normal bench and other one is desk. Desks are much useful and provide much comfort to the student in private schools 15.38% bench are desk type.

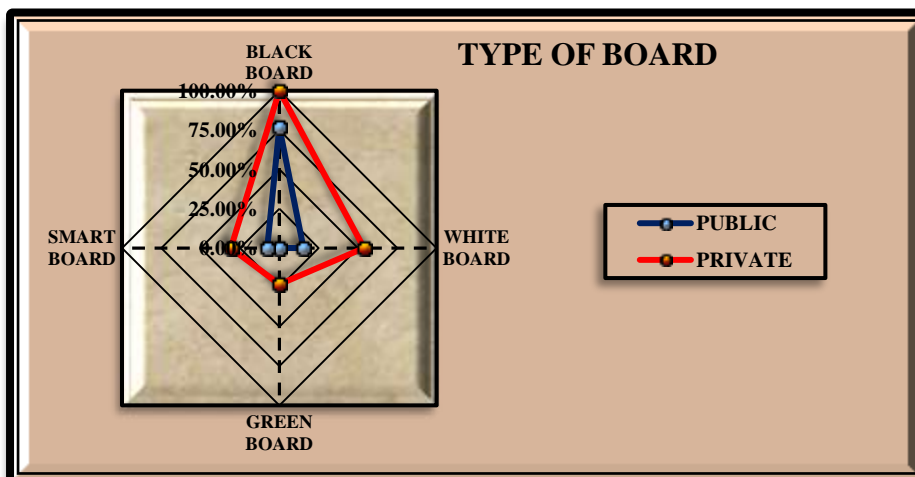


Source: Primary Survey

Source: Primary Survey

c. **Type of Bord:** The type of board does not only improve the education method but also gives a fresh mind from the boring black board. From my field of observation I found that the black board are available in most of the school but those other kinds of the blackboard are not available in most of the public school and incase of private schools where the facilities of white board have, smart board are available in maximum school (fig: 7).

Fig 7: Type of Bord



Source: Primary Survey

d. **Teaching Method:** The type of teaching method is a very vital bearing in education; the way of method can highly influence the students to intake a subject. Anything that may create difficulty for a student to understand in traditional chalk and talk method but may be the same things become easier to the same student when it is presented it in advanced method like the audio visual method. Especially in the case of children education, variations of teaching method attract them to study and learn the lesion. All the public and private school have the facilities of traditional teaching method but not a single public school has the facilities of the audio-visual method whereas incase of private school, 23.08% school have that facility.

e. Status of Electricity: Electricity in a school is another important factor, proper number of fans, proper electricity service, electricity back up etc. is very much important. Whereas 100% of private schools have electricity back up facilities the 100% public schools have no electricity back up facilities. The number of fan per class is also low in public school. In 80% public schools there only is single fan. It is very rare and occasional to find more than 2 fans in a public school class room.

Satisfaction level of electricity is also very low in a public school 40% of respondents of the public schools said poor satisfaction with electricity set up, whereas in 84.62% respondents of private schools are satisfied with a good satisfaction rate.

f. Status Of Toilet: It is a very important thing which highly influences to attend in school, mainly the toilet status is very much important in case of the girl students. The main reason behind the girl students drop outs in public primary schools is the absence of proper toilet facilities (fig: 8). 50% public schools do not have the facilities of separate toilet for boys and girls and 30% schools do not have water facilities in the toilets. The number of toilets is another problem in public schools, 30% public schools that of have only single toilet. But the scenario of toilets in the private schools is just opposite from the public school, where more than 69.23% school have more than 2 toilets.

Fig 8: Poor Toilet Condition In Public School



Source: Primary Survey

g. Status of Drinking Water: Purified portable drinking water is very much essential for everyone and the students spend their maximum time in school. Hence water facilities should have to be good and free from any problem, if those little children take unhealthy water it may cause several diseases and they may become absent from the school. The source of drinking water of public school coming, 70% from tube well and 30% from running water whereas incase of private schools 92.30% water comes from running water.

84.62% water of a private school is purified whereas only 30% source of water in a public school is purified. The Number of water point is also high in private school, where 84.62% schools have more than 2 water points only 10% public schools have more than 2 water points.

h. Play Ground Status: Play ground is a big part of an educational institution, because education without physical fitness is impossible. If a school has a play ground those schools little students will be much eager to attend their school for the attraction of playing with friends 20% public and 30.77% private schools have the facilities of a play ground which is really very low incase of the public school.

i. Availability of Dustbin: To keep the school clean, availability of the dustbins, number of dustbin, times of cleaning of dustbins all are important. If a primary school which is for little children and is not cleaned then it creates their health problems. In 40% of public schools do not have the facilities of dustbin and if this is at all available then the number of dustbins is low and not kept clean for maximum times (fig: 9) and (fig: 10).

Fig 9: Dustbin In Public School



Source: Primary Survey

Fig 10: Dustbin In Private School



Source: Primary Survey

j. Availability of Computer For Student: The importance of computer education is very much important in present day; nothing is being possible without computer. So, there is the need to take all the schools an initiative to teach the students computer education from the very first day of the schooling. In case of the private schools, 76.92% schools have the computer education facilities but no public school has these facilities.

k. Size Of School Of Study Area (Based On Student Strength): In my study I try to divide all the primary schools in size on the basis of their student strength, to understand the whole infrastructural condition of a school. According to the field study I realised that 70% public schools are small in size, those schools have less than 400 students. According to the national rule schools with less than 400 students will be known as a small school. In case of the private schools 46.15% are small, which is much smaller than that of the public schools.

▪ **Conclusion:** From the above study on Primary public and private school infrastructure we can come to the conclusion that all the private schools of Barasat (M) are in well infrastructural condition which set up a standard that is much higher than that of the public schools from every sector of infrastructural condition.

So, there is the need to take a huge change in the infrastructure in the public schools to keep them up into the competition with the private schools otherwise they will be lost in the race before participation.

B. Quality Of Education:

As the base of the building is important, it is same in the case of the student education. If the base of the education is not concreted then the upper structure will be fallen down. Quoting a very famous line we can say that, if we give water to the top part of the tree then it will be similar to the zero and there will be nothing more than that. So, to make a student good in future we should have to make their base of education strong, the basic education which children generally got from the primary schools. To identify the condition of the education in the primary school we selected few parameters those are- number of teachers, sex wise student share in the public and the private school, teacher and student ratio, number of sections, average students per class and section, number of class each day taken, number of subjects, extra curricula activities in a school, teacher student interaction, student behaviour towards teachers, library facilities, fees structure of school, parent involvement in school, present status of student dropout etc.

a. Number of Teachers: We all know that the number of teachers is very vital for any educational institution. In my study data the numbers of teachers were collected on the basis of the three types Permanent, Para and Contractual teachers. After collecting data I found that 100% teachers of private school are contractual, where as in public schools 100% teachers are permanent.

The quality of teaching of a teacher depends on the status of their job type; basically those who are permanent, are better involved in school and provide a better teaching to the students because they are secured in their job sector. But those who are contractual teachers those are not much involved in school and they think that school can reject them at any time so; they do not have any need to involve themselves in school thoroughly. Except that, maximum contractual teachers are engaged in other part-time jobs which another reason to be de touched from their school and it create a huge problem to the children who study in their schools.

b. Teacher and Student Ratio: It is very important and education quality is highly depending on the teacher student ratio. The national level standard value of teacher student ratio is **1:40**. According to my study I found that teacher student ratio in the public schools is 1:32 and incase of the private schools it is 1:14.

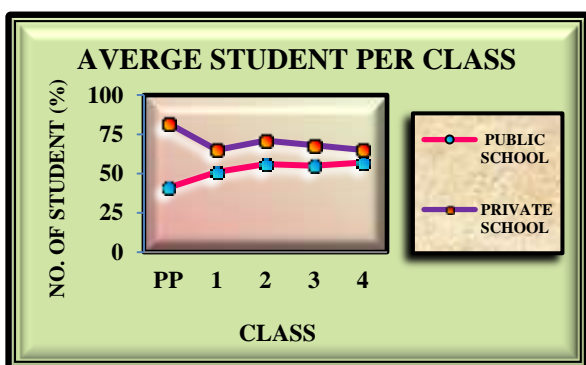
But it should be mentioned that the teacher student ratio is much bellow in a private schools because of the good infrastructure and educational system, but incase of the public schools it is under the national level because those schools have very less students which is why it is 1:32 incase of the public schools.

c. Number of Section: Number of section of a school have a huge impact on educational quality of a educational institution, with increasing number of section the number of student per section decreasing and this help both teacher and student. For this, a teacher can give more attention single by single student and the student also can easily contact with a teacher.

Incasing of public school on an average all the schools have only 1 sections but private school have on an average 3 section.

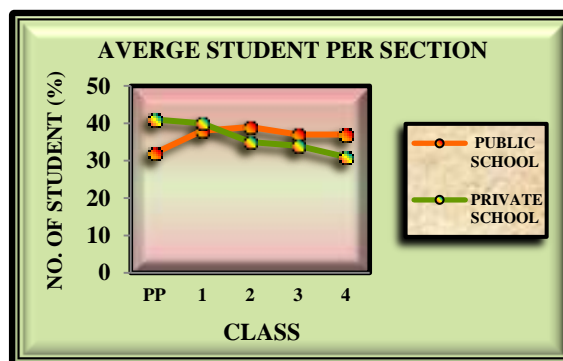
d. Average Student Per Class And Section: In this diagram we have tried to show the number of students in the public and private schools according to per class. From this diagram we can see that the number of students in each class is high in a private school (fig: 11), but if we see the student per section diagram (fig: 12) then we can find that the number of student section wise is low in a private school except the pre-primary level and this is only because of the large number of a section.

fig 11: average student per class



Source: Primary Survey

Fig 12: Average Student Per Section



Source: Primary Survey

e. Number of Classes Taken Each Day: In a private school the students spend more time than in the public schools because they have to attend more classes than the public schools student. In a private school, there is no class which has <3 classes per day, whereas in a public school PP, class 1, class 2, sometime have to attend less than 3 classes, except 20% school all other public school do not have more than 6 classes per day. In 100% private schools, class 3 and 4 have more than 6 classes per day in a week.

- f. Number of Subject:** It creates mixed perception among the people. Many people think that the less weight of the bag with book is better for a student but here are also some people they think that the number of books if higher than it increases the involvement of a student in education. In a public school all the students of class 3 and 4 have 5-10 books and all others have <5 books. Incase of a private school class3 and 4 have >10 books and other class have 5- 10 books.
- g. Extra Curricular Activities In School:** It is very much important from that extracurricular activities engage student in a school when they are not interested in basic education and it is also refreshing students in the time of their long monotonous classes. According to my field observation all the schools have these facilities but this is much strong in private schools and the variation of the activities is also high in private schools, where separate classes are being held for this purpose, but in a public school except drawing there is no specific class for extra activities.
- h. Teacher Student Interaction:** A teacher and the students are the two main characters in education; especially for the children, interaction should have to be increased otherwise they always will be afraid of their teacher and become less interactive. It is clear from my field observation that (77% high) the interactional level in a private school is much better than the one in the public school (70%) but it is true that no school has a poor interaction level.
- i. Student Behaviour Towards Teacher:** Well behaved students always raise the quality of education, when the students are well behaviour the teacher also becomes happy to teach them, which makes a very beautiful picture in institution and makes a healthy environment. We find that the no schools has an experience of poor behaviour from its students, yes it is also true that, private school students' behaviour towards their teacher much better than that of the public schools but it should have to be remembered that, public school students in many cases come from a very low status and uneducated families.
- j. Library Facilities:** A well equipped library in a school is much needed for improving the educational quality and it helps those students who have less economic support to buy books. Incase of the children story and poem book are very useful to engage them into studies. 60% public schools have library facilities where as 100% private schools have a library of their own and the number and variation of books are also high in private schools.
- k. Fees Structure Of School:** The fees structure of a school effects directly on education. Many students are intelligent but only because of the economic problem they are unable to get admitted in a good school. The fees structure of the average public schools is reasonable. But on present days the cost of learning in a private school is much high (Table: 4) at the point in which only those who belong to the higher level income family can afford this huge cost, except this there are many other hidden cost in the name of donation. But in case of the public school primary education is free for all.

Table 4: Fees Structure Of School

PARTICULAR	LKG & UKG	CLASS I & II	CLASS III TO IV
ADMISSION FEES	17000	17000	17000
SESSION FEES	8000	8000	8000
LIBRARY CAUTION DEPOSIT	2000	2000	2000
EXAMINATION FEES	1200	1200	1200
EXTRA CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES FEES	1000	1000	1000
MISCELLANEOUS FEES	800	800	800
INFRASTRUCTURAL FUND	3000	3000	3000
TUITIONS FEES	9600	10890	12150
TOTAL ANNUAL FEES	42600	43590	45150

Source: Primary Survey

l. Parent Involvement In School: Parents should be involved in school for understanding the condition of students and the decision of school specially when students are children, because they do not understand many things that happen in their school, that is why there is a huge need for children parent to attend in parent teacher meeting through which they can understand the need of the institution and also they can present their concern to the school authority about a problem that their children may face. So, it is clear that the need of the parent's involvement in a school is so high. We find that the involvement of parent in public school is lesser than the private school.

m. Present Status Of Student Dropout: It is a burning problem of India that, 50 to 60% of children do not go beyond their primary schooling and more than 50 millions become drop-outs and this dropout rate is mainly present in public school, many reason have behind that but the main reason for boys is less involvement of parent and less economic support from elder and child labour. Incase of girls the main reason is early marriage and other one is absence of proper toilet facilities. In my study I also found few dropouts in public school and that are-

Table 5: Student Dropout

CLASS		PP	1	2	3	4
NO. OF DROP OUT	BOYS	00	04	05	00	02
	GIRLS	00	04	01	00	00

SOURCE: Primary Survey

Conclusion: After all I can say that education condition is also better in private schools than the public schools except the teacher condition and fees structure. Those are the two things which have to be made proper otherwise the profit of having a good school will be limited within few people, incase of the public schools they will have to be go through a huge change otherwise the quality gap between this two types of school will be widening with the passage of time.

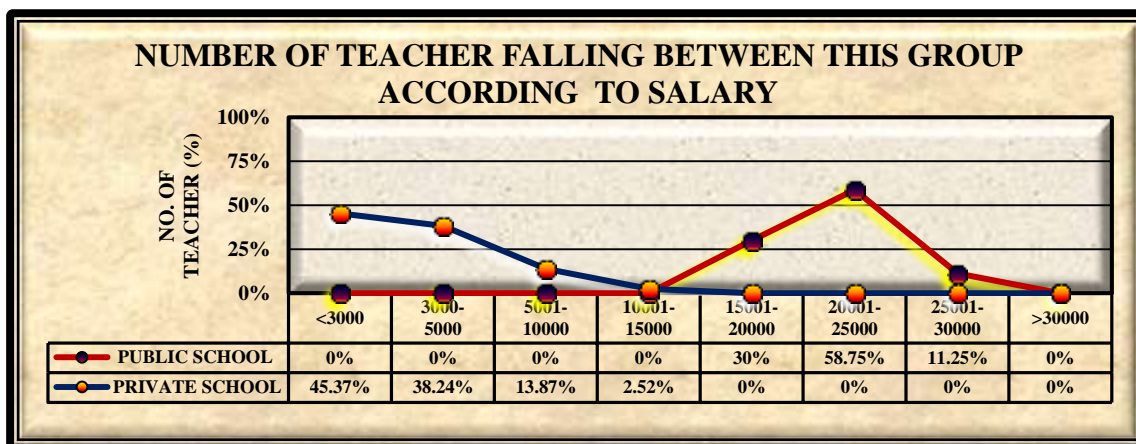
C. Quality Of Teaching Staff -

Teacher is a person who directly influences both students and an educational institution. Teachers mean those from whom we gather knowledge, who teach us not only the lessons of the book but also the lessons of life. A good teacher can change a poor, rough behaviour of a student; they have the power to create the base of the society. So, it is very much clear to us the importance of a teacher in our life. We can find few different statuses among the public and private school teacher and those are comparable. The comparison are done on the basis of few parameters those are- number of the teachers according to the is age group, number of teachers according to the teaching experience years, educational qualification, salary of teachers, number of average classes taken by each teacher every day, specialization of teachers, workshop or exhibition attended by teachers and students, job security of the teachers, number of support staff etc.

a. Number Of Teachers According To Their Age Group: The age of any person denotes the experience of the person; it is also applicable in the case of a teacher. Increasing the age of a teacher means increasing the age of teaching. After the field observation it is clear that (fig: 13) the teachers of a public school are more aged than those in a private schools teacher, where 39.51% teacher of private school fall below the age

group of 30 but in case of public schools it is 21.25%. 70% of teacher of public schools falling between the age group of 30-50 years, whereas incase of private school is only 55.04%.

Fig 13: Number Of Teachers According To Their Age Group



Source: Primary Survey

b. Number of Teachers According To The Years Teaching Experience: Teaching experience of the teachers depends on the age of the teacher’s involvement in a school. With the increasing of the teaching experience, teacher becomes more ready to handle the situation and better sensible to identify the problem faced by the student and can apply the best method of teaching to help those children who are facing problem in learning their lesions. From the field study I found that the experience of teacher is much high incase of the public schools. 50% teachers have 10-20 years of teaching experience whereas 58.42% teachers of private schools have less tha10 years of teaching experience.

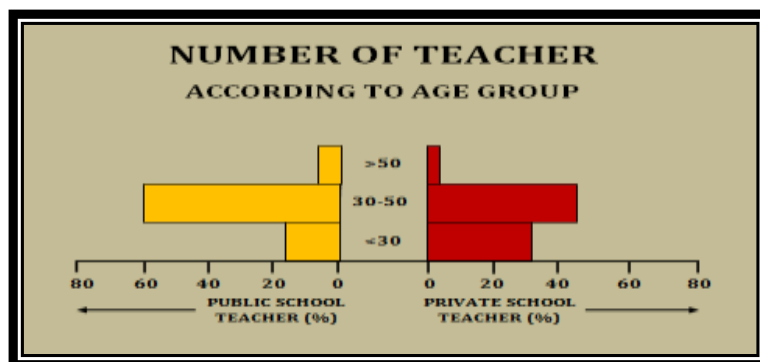
c. Educational Qualification: Educational qualification of the teacher is also a parameter which is used to identify the quality of the teacher and I use this parameter to compare between the teacher of public and private schools. After the collection of data on it I found that qualification of public schools teacher is much better then the private school teacher.

21.76% teacher in private schools are HS passed, but incase of public school is only 12.5% and post graduate teachers in public schools is almost double (13.75%) than the private schools teachers (8.49%).

d. Salary of Teacher: The salary of a teacher denotes the economic condition of a teacher and it is true that a teacher with higher income fills a secure life and they became so far away from the grab of economic problem and that’s why they don’t have to engage themselves in other jobs and they then can engage themselves in teaching with full peace of concentration and peace of mind.

There is a huge difference of salary between the private and public school teachers, the public school teachers get higher salary (fig: 14), in spite of doing less work than the private school teachers, 45.37% private school teachers get less than 3000 rupees per month, whereas 58.75% public school teachers get 20000 to 25000 rupees per month. In the scale of the salary where the income of private school teacher end from that point the salary of the public school teacher start.

Fig 14: Salary Of Teacher



Source: Primary Survey

- e. **Number of Average Classes Taken By Each Teacher Every Day:** The number of classes taken by the teacher affects the quality of teaching. In private schools, in one hand teachers get less salary on the other hand they have to take more classes than the public school teachers which directly affect the teaching quality. Whereas incase of 10% public school teachers take less than 4 classes there 10% private school teacher have to take more than 6 classes per day.
- f. **Specialization of Teacher:** Specialization of teachers increases the quality of teaching; it is very easy to say that specialized teachers have more knowledge in the field of a specific subject. So specialization is needed to improve the quality of teaching, in public schools there is no facility of specialization of teacher, whereas private schools there are specialised teacher in specific subjects.
- g. **Workshop or Exhibition Attend By Teacher And Student:** This practical work of the teacher and students is very much important to improve the relationship between the teacher and student. This is high among the public schools (60%) and low in case of private schools (40%).
- h. **Job Security Of The Teacher:** Security of the teachers in case of having a fixed job and after retirement security is absent in case of the private school teachers. Private school teachers do not have any union coverage which can help them at the time of any job and salary related matter. They also do not come under the umbrella of provident fund and that is why feature of teacher of private school are insecure. But this problem does not happened with public school teachers.
- i. **Number of Support Staff:** The number of support stuff help through many ways except in education, but without their help it is very tough for every educational institution to carry forward the education. Incase of public schools there are no support stuff so, with the education, cleaning and all other kinds of work which are done by the support stuff, has to be carried forward by the teacher of public school. But incase of private schools those facilities are available so that the teacher give their full attention to the teaching for the student.

Conclusion: After all that we come to the conclusion that the overall status of the public school teachers is much better than that of the private school teachers from the view point of experience, educational qualification, salary, security of job and future. The conditions of the private school teacher are really very bad especially from the view point of income and job security. The little problem of the public school related to the teaching is absent of specialized teacher and support staff.

Findings:

After the study work and analyses of the primary data some important findings came out. The findings are-

- ✓ The infrastructure at the primary education is very important, because the base of the students should have to be strong. But after the study, I found out that the infrastructure of the public primary schools is very poor especially from the point of view of sanitation, buildings, electricity and specially the drinking water.
- ✓ Most of the public primary schools do not have separate toilets for boys and girls, do not have water facilities in toilet, lack of purified drinking water facilities are the main infrastructural problem.
- ✓ In 50% public primary schools there are no bench facilities.
- ✓ In case of education in public schools there also are problem. The syllabuses are not up to the mark. Unavailability of computer education in public schools push student backward from the private school students.
- ✓ The rate of admission in private schools at the primary level increases by leaps and bounds. If the people have little economic opportunity then they do not send their children to public school.
- ✓ In private primary schools infrastructure and education system is well but the problems are there are mainly related to teaching, lack of well educated permanent teacher is very rare in private schools and most of them do not stay in a school for a long time and that is why those little children have to face problem.
- ✓ On the other hand the private school teachers get one third of the salary which is larger than that of the public school teachers, which is really very low, these is another reason that private school teachers are not well involved in school teaching.
- ✓ According to the field observation I found that almost 71% of Private school teachers give tuitions and the 90% students of them are from their own schools where they are engaged as teachers.
- ✓ According to **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009**: The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged from 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children. But according to my study in any private school those rules are not maintained
- ✓ The another problem of the private schools is the fees structure which is basically abnormal, and except that there is a hidden cost in the name of donation which some time crosses the 2 lakh rupees.
- ✓ In my study area I observed mushroom growth of private schools because of the high mobility of streaming of students from public schools to private schools.

Suggestion:

After the field survey, few suggestions can be provided, those are-

- ✓ Basic education is very important, because success of the middle and higher schools depend on the education and success of the elementary level.
- ✓ There are vital needs of infrastructural and educational development in Public primary schooling, because the huge amount of people are living below the poverty line. For them free education is very important.
- ✓ Govt. should have to be more aware to find out that the money spent for basic education is spent properly.
- ✓ There are need of task force for the audit of the teaching condition and other things that are related to public school.
- ✓ On the other hand private schools should have to maintain the law of “**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009**”, so that the inequality of the educational facilities can be reduced.

- ✓ Private schools have to reduce their abnormal cost of education fees, they have to change the view point that, education is not a business, it is a general right of the people, so it should be treated in the way that the whole people of the study area in spite of their income level and can take the facilities of private schooling.
- ✓ Govt. should have to take initiative to band the illegal system of donation in private schools.

Conclusion:

Education is important for each and every people of the world to succeed in life. Without education people cannot improve themselves, it helps then not only to economically succeed in life but it also can help in other spheres of life, it helps people to take the correct decision.

Development of a country totally depends on education of the country and we can say the status of a country by observing its literacy rate. Under developed countries coincide with high illiteracy rate. Only education can create a huge impact from top to bottom in the society. With the increasing of the education level, a country's skilled population also increases which can help a country to go to the way of development.

We can say that after the study there are the needs of a huge change both infrastructural and educational in public schools. Only if we can improve the condition of the public schools then the literacy of my study area and also in India can improve because the fees structure of the private institutions is too high which is not affordable for every people, especially the country like India where many people belong to lower income group.

With the improving of public schools literate population can increase, income per head can be increased and at the end of the day the inequality can be decreased among the lower income and higher income groups and at the end of the day this put the country at the same height to the other developed country.

References:

1. Aggarwal, Yash (2000) "Public and Private Partnership in Primary Education in India: A Study of Unrecognised Schools in Haryana", NIEPA, New Delhi.
2. Altonji, J., T. Elder, and C. Taber (2005a). "An evaluation of instrumental variable strategies for estimating the effects of Catholic schooling." *Journal of Human Resources* 40 (4): 791–821.
3. Bailey, P. D. & Ouwuegbuzie, A. J. (2002). The role of study habits in foreign language courses. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*, 27(5), 463-473. DOI: 10.1080/0260293022000009339
4. Betts, J.R., and A. Zau. (2004). *Peer Groups and Academic Achievement: Panel Evidence from Administrative Data*. Unpublished manuscript.
5. Belfield, C. R., & Levin, H. M. (2005). *Privatizing educational choice: Consequences for parents, schools and public policy*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers.
6. Perry, I. (1988). A Black student's reflection on public and private schools. *Harvard Educational Review*, 58(3), 332-337.