

A Comparative Analysis of Public and Private School Based on Demand and Supply – A Micro Analysis of Thrissur District in Kerala

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Abstract: Education of the people is the basic objectives of development, it is the important ends in life. The educational systems of many developing nations sometimes act to increase rather than to decrease income inequalities. The issue of private versus public education has been of great significance in developing countries. Public school refers to which are owned managed & financed by the state. On the other hand, private schools are these owned, managed & financed by the parents associations, business, non profit organizations or religious institutions & some times by the government. The basic understanding is that in most of the developing countries the performance of public schools is consistently below the performance of private schools. The main factors that differentiate these two types of schools are such as own the schools, how they are managed, which resources are available and how these resources are used, what are the students demographic and socio economic characteristics who attend such school, what is the school and community climate in these schools and so on.

Key Word: Education, Syllabus, Supply and Demand

I. INTRODUCTION

Kerala is ranked as one of the most literate state in India. There have been significant achievements in the field of social development and standard of life. Kerala has acquired a human development index when compared to the developed countries. In Kerala the priority is always given to education and schools are considered to be the nucleus of the social development. Good education arouses aspiration of the people and the main aim is always to improve the quality of the education provided.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To analyze the nature of physical and academic infrastructure various types of schools at thrissur district
- ❖ To examine the performances of different types of school at thrissur district

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Harbindar Kaur (1999)** studied the different perceptions of parents of public and government primary schools with regard to problem of primary education and the difference on their children of different gender in the primary school. The researcher found as to what the levels of income and education of the parents affect on the perceptions about the primary education. It was found that parents respond differently on their perceptions to the problems in primary education on public and government schools, attitude of different genders with the difference on income and educational levels of the parents.
- **Ravinder Kumar (2008)** highlighted that the majority of schools were located in urban or semi urban areas and significant majority of schools were co-educational. The policies and plans for elementary education were devised, designed and developed at the national level only and these were implemented by the State. One of the observations was that the parents enrolled their wards in the school primarily to

feed them not to ensure better educational benefits for them through quality learning.

IV. COLLECTION OF DATA

The study was based on both primary and secondary data.

- ❖ The primary data collected on the supply side and demand side with the help of a predesigned questionnaire base. On the demand side, a sample of 80 respondents was selected from Thrissur district. To study the supply side a sample of 6 different Schools at high school students. Of the Six schools

selected- 2 private, 2 government, 2 aided etc. On the demand side, students and their parents were selected in proportion of the total student strength and so on... they were given separate schedules. Information was collected via schedule questionnaire from these schools for a period of 5 years etc.

- ❖ Secondary data: The study will be supported by secondary data which will be collected from 2017 Economic Review of Kerala state government and journals, books, articles, and research papers, and internet.

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTEPPRETATION

5.1 DEMAND SIDE ANALYSIS

Table 1: Syllabus preference – based on education qualification of parents

Board of Syllabus	Below SSLC	SSLC	Plus Two	Degree & Above	Total
SCERT	17	21	8	2	48
CBSE	3	3	4	6	16
ICSE	0	6	2	8	16
Total	20	30	14	16	80

Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the relationship between education qualification of parents and Board of syllabus selection. SCERT syllabus is preferred by below SSLC and SSLC qualified parents. But degree and above qualified parents prefer CBSE and ICSE syllabus. From this we can conclude that education qualification of parents effect children syllabus choice.

Table 2: Annual income of Family

Income	School			Total
	Public	Aided	Unaided	
Less than 50,000	14	14	0	28
50,000-2,00,000	2	16	10	28
Above 2,00,000	0	2	22	24

Source: Primary Data

Annual income of family is a good indicator to for the choice of school. Above 2 lakh income family prefer unaided school. The public and aided school student parent’s income is below 50,000. Children schooling is based on annual income of family.

Table 3: Rank various reasons for preferring a school

Factors	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Mean Rank	Rank
Travelling	22	2	10	6	6	6	28	80	10.64	5
Syllabus	30	20	12	12	4	0	2	80	16.14	2
Fees	0	0	10	10	16	14	30	80	7	7
Extracurricular activities	2	14	16	16	10	18	4	80	11.14	3
High result	22	32	16	6	4	0	0	80	16.5	1
Family Status	0	0	6	16	22	24	12	80	7.85	6
Infrastructure	4	12	10	14	18	18	4	80	10.71	4

Source: Primary Data

The above table show about the weighted average of each factor regarding the choice of preferring school based on different factors. This table shows a general ranking of the seven factors based on the respondents of the 80 respondents. From the respective result, High results is ranked first by the respondents followed by syllabus, extracurricular activities etc. 7th rank is given to fees.

5.2 SUPPLY SIDE ANALYSIS

Table 4: Facilities of School

Facilities	Smart class	Computer lab	Science lab	Purified drinking water	Sanitation	School bus	Total	Percentage
Public	5	60	2	4	45	0	116	26.60
Aided	10	40	2	6	55	7	120	27.52
Unaided	20	80	3	10	75	12	200	45.87

Source: Primary Data

Table shows that the various facilities of the schools. The result shows that comparatively unaided school have more facilities than public and aided school.

Table 5: Enrolment of Students

Type of school	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	Average
Govt	750	740	680	694	657	3521	704.2
Govt	320	328	248	100	56	1052	210.4
Aided	803	800	809	754	757	3923	784.6
Aided	680	685	720	830	848	3763	752.6
Private	850	890	920	1000	1050	4710	942
Private	750	798	899	1080	1125	4652	930.4

Source: Primary Data

In the case of public school, enrolment of students shows declining trend. The enrolment of students in private and aided school is increasing in recent years.

VI. FINDING OF STUDY

- ✓ Preference of syllabus based on education qualification of parents shows that SCERT syllabus is preferred by below SSLC and SSLC qualified parents. But degree and above qualified parents prefer CBSE and ICSE syllabus. From this we can conclude that education qualification of parents effect children syllabus choice.
- ✓ Annual income of family is a good indicator to for the choice of school. Above 2 lakh family income people prefer unaided school. The public and aided school student parent's income is below 50,000. Children schooling is based on annual income of family.
- ✓ The weighted average of each factors regarding the choice of preferring school of the 80 respondents shows that high results is ranked first by the respondents followed by syllabus, extracurricular activities etc.
- ✓ While taking facilities of the schools, the result shows that comparatively unaided school have more facilities than public and aided school.
- ✓ The result shows that in the case of public school, enrolment of students shows declining trend. The enrolment of students in private and aided school is increasing in recent years.

VII. SUGGESTIONS

1. Nowadays majority of parents prefer private and aided school than public school this is because of public school face difficulties such as lack of training, technology and skill. The public school should focus on creating its own strategies for development.
2. In public school, Management should act efficiently and effectively like private school.
3. Expansion of education institution should be promoted because it provides opportunity education for all.
4. Competition in education field is good because it provides opportunity to get wider knowledge. But government control is necessary for efficient working of the school.

IX.LIMITATIONS

The present study has a few limitations. The non availability of adequate information, lack of sufficient time and resources are some of the limitations of the study. The study is based on the data are collected through interviewing the officials in the schools.

The officials interviewed may have limited knowledge about certain aspects of the school administration and infrastructure. Therefore some inaccuracy may have crept into the data.

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