



e-ISSN: 2455-7013

Asian Journal of Management, Engineering & Computer Sciences
(AJMECS)

Vol. 2(1), January 2017: 6-8

URL: <http://www.crsdindia.com/ajmeecs.html>

Email: crsdindia@gmail.com

RESEARCH PAPER

Impact of Inequalities in students on Private Educational Institutions

Paras Jain, Rishu Agarwal, Jamuna Devi and Rajendra Prasad Shukla

Director, Silicobyte Katni Degree College, Katni (M.P)

Email: silicobyte@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In India expansion of education system was boosted by a set of policies that were oriented to increasing access to primary and secondary education for special provisions of deprived. The effect of social background on educational attainment has remained constant in spite of massive educational expansion and a various policies to reduce inequality. Advantaged classes are reaching at saturation for educational transition. The growth in inequality was driven by losses the least advantaged classes, rather than by gains by most privileged. Education is affected by social, political and economic status of people. Private education institutes has expanded while affected by economic crises. That's why cost of non compulsory education is increasing for least advantaged families.

Key words: Educational , Privileged , Inequality

Received: 8th Nov. 2016, Revised: 21st Dec. 2016, Accepted: 26th Dec. 2016

©2017 Council of Research & Sustainable Development, India

How to cite this article:

Jain P., Agarwal R., Devi J. and Shukla R.J. (2017): Impact of Inequalities in students on Private Educational Institutions. AJMECS, Vol. 2[1]: January, 2017: 6-8.

INTRODUCTION

Educational inequality is the situation in which there are large disparities in the society on the opportunity and access to education. This is a result of a complicated social structure, which is shaped up by long standing social norms, believe and most importantly by contrasting economic divisions. Individuals who are from wealthy section of the society always have the privilege to reach out for better schools and institutions. While those from the deprived section are prone to lower quality, in the process the system contributes to a deepening chasm. On the other hand, the educationally enlightened group gains more access to sociological and economic system turning them to be favorable to suit their interest of their own kinds. Such a structure has an adverse effect in the deprived section affecting them from multifarious direction.

India has transformed in a short span to be one of the most progressive nations. Series of economic reforms, industrialization, privatization and other steps by government has wiped out the impasses of Indian society to large extents. This has substantial onus on the unorganized education system of the nation integrating it to be more effective. Government has taken extensive initiatives to develop the education system to be equally delivering education to all. The equation of investment to create profit has rendered private education a competitive edge. This competition to provide quality in education has taken some of the institutions to heights with global standard. In the same time, this also has an opposite effect creating more spaces dividing privileged and under privileged class. While government budget for education has become increasingly incompetent to compete with private funding, educational inequality has become more conspicuous

among the less privileged section of society comprising of lower middle class and the deprived.

Educational development of the country is a combined effort of government and private sectors. A number of social enterprises have come up with excellent innovative measures to provide quality education to the deprived section. The greatest advantage is that these organizations tend to provide quality education. Privately managed schools can contribute to better outcomes. 25% of all schools are private schools, accounting to 40% share in student enrollment. There is a tremendous increase in the enrollment of private schools in rural India and declining enrollment of government schools. Utilization of private schools is higher at the primary and secondary level as compared to the government schools. India has more than 3, 39,000 private schools, growing in the last ten years and a large number of schools across India affiliated with International Boards. The Private education sector in the top 25 states account for nearly 58% share of enrollment.

METHODOLOGY

Research work is based on survey method. 10 govt. and 10 private schools are selected for study. 20 deprived students belonging different inequality from every school is selected. The result of research is found in terms of course result, learning outcome and job acquisition. Students are divided for inequality on the basis of social, gender, religious, linguistic and income inequality. Collected data is tabulated separately for govt. and private schools and analysed. Result obtained from govt. schools is compared with private schools for all inequalities.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Impact of Inequalities on Student's Performance

Inequality	Student Performance %					
	Course Result		Learning Outcome		Job Acquisition	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Social Inequality	64	68	56	61	43	58
Gender Inequality	68	73	63	69	46	61
Religious Inequality	65	67	62	65	47	60
Linguistic Inequality	58	60	56	59	49	64
Income Inequality	66	71	61	69	53	66

Chart 1: Impact of Inequalities on Student's Course Result

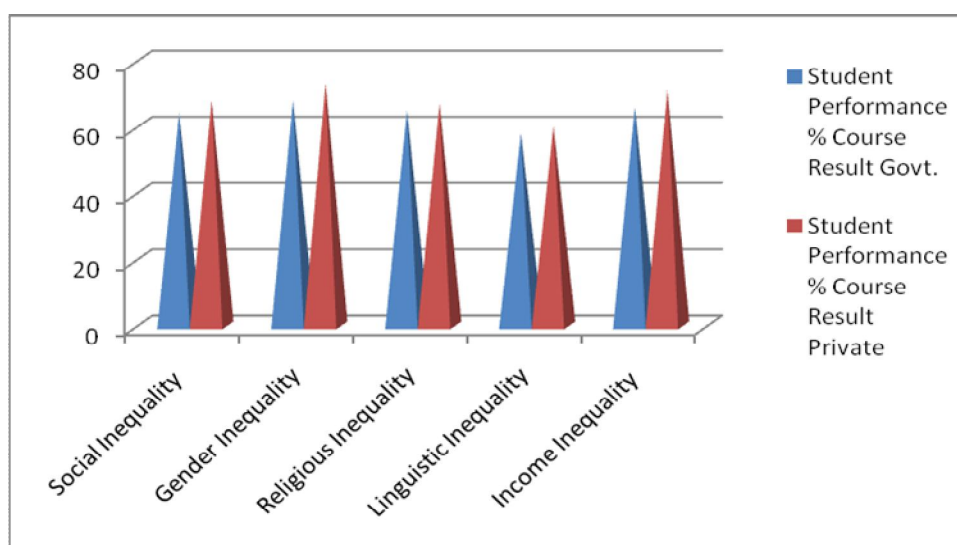
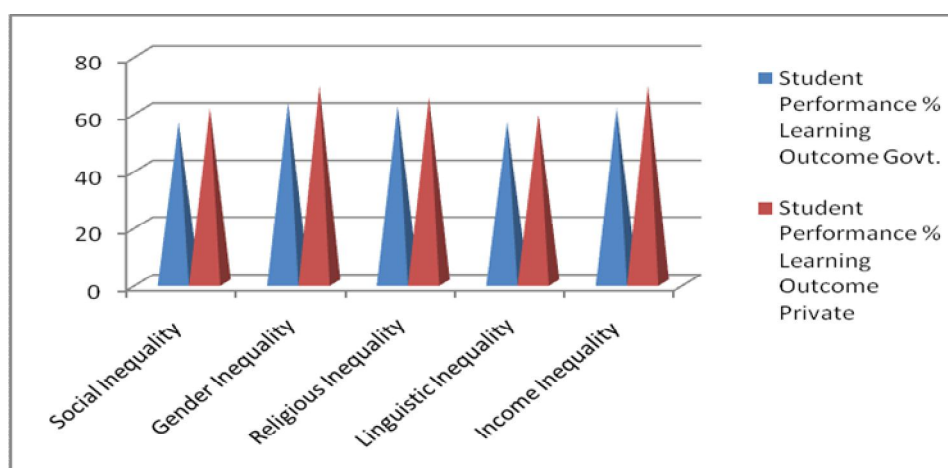
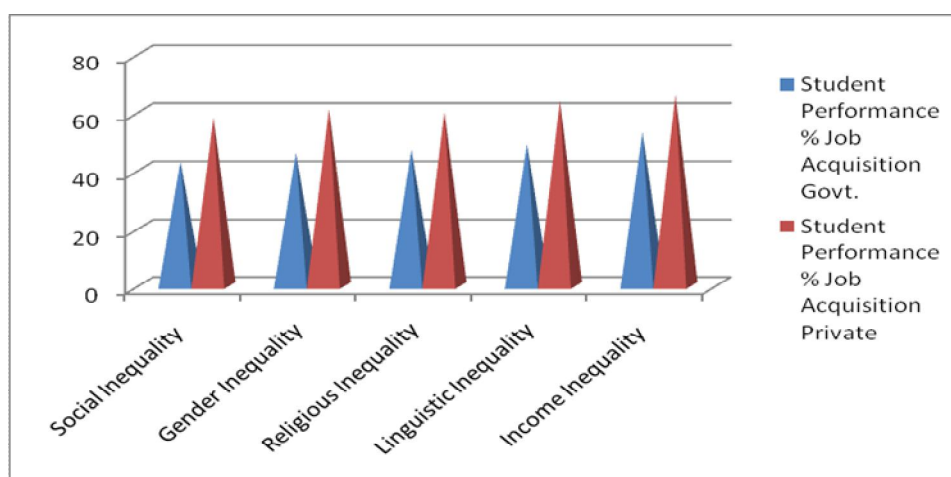


Chart 2: Impact of Inequalities on Student's Learning Outcome**Chart 3:** Impact of Inequalities on Student's Job Acquisition

CONCLUSION

Result indicates that influence of inequality is not significant in private systems. Private systems are more concerned to neglect inequality and making efforts to establish equilibrium. Private systems are targeted to their goals and that's why they tend to act equal with all students. To be stand in market of competition private institutes have got to maintain quality so being a part of this system students of any category may take advantage of advance learning and may make successful career. The private sector, through greater innovation and greater nimbleness than the government education system, might well provide the pedagogical innovations needed to address the incredibly low productivity of Indian schools. With the help of remedial education, govt. school system has made sincere efforts to connect deprived with main stream.

REFERENCES

1. Cand D. (1999): Casual effect of education on earnings, Handbook of labour economics, 1999.
2. Chhangani A. (2015): Changing education inequalities in India, www.news18.com, 2015
3. Singh A. (2015): What can the private sector offer Indian education, www.ideasforindia.in, 2015
4. Zaineb F. (2003): Privatization reform and inequalities, Journal of trend in developmental education and research, Vol. 2, issue 1, 2013.