

Can the Gap between the Private versus Public Schools and Gender Inequality Provide Education for All Children

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Abstract: Education is a fundamental right and paramount for the development of a human personality and a man with the power to think and grow internally and externally. Indian Urban society where more or less people are educated is a myth. In Urban India education with all exclusive facilitates and innovative ideas and technology are enjoyed by the students of rich families and upper middle class, because of their admission in private schools and universities where the fees is, one year's salary of average person, on the other hand you have the government schools and colleges which can satisfy the need of poor and lower middle class people children because of their less fees, the government colleges and schools provide basic education facilitates, you have library, computer labs, class rooms, green boards but not the extra-ordinary provisions which you enjoy in the private schools where they make use of different teaching methodologies making the class creativity and communicative. This huge gap between private and public schools in urban India, also result in different imparting of knowledge. Pedagogy needs to be equal for all without any barriers in this growing world.

Keywords: Pedagogy, fundamental right, private schools, public schools, exclusive facilitates, universities, teaching methodologies.

1. Introduction

India is a one nation but internally they are divided on the basis of caste, community and above all the big gap between the urban and the rural sector which is never let the country to develop internally. India has the fifth biggest economy in the world, it has the largest manufacturer of huge items and have big army. However the ground reality is something else in India. Over the past years we have seen a large number of students leaving India for their higher studies, if we say the majority of the people living in the rural area are uneducated that doesn't indicate that the people living in the urban sector are all educated. The high fees of the schools, followed by the employment rate in India followed end number of problems the urban sector has, people come from rural to urban India, in search of better lifestyle and employment that doesn't mean everyone in the urban sector will have a better lifestyle, in fact in many cases, people living in the rural India today are having

better lifestyle with the development of smart villages where primary and secondary education has started in a innovative way with basic computer skills. Urban India and the education system, since the British India, introduced modern education system in India, we have continued with it, even after 73 years of Independence, it is now in 2020, that a new education policy is formed that to an optimal level, will eliminate the education system of British, with time and modernization and rise in technology, everything has changed, countries across the globe have updated their education system, adopted new techniques and way of learning, there is no Indian university that comes under the top 100 universities in the world, majority of them are from USA and UK, London, Chicago, Singapore are among the top places for higher education in the world, we have seen majority of Indian students applying for London, UK and USA for their education. Today more Indian are working in the foreign nation compared to India, in USA the Gujarat community is running their own business, all the great engineers have left the country and settled in foreign countries and working. Indian are being praised for their work and education but when you talk to the Indian urban students who are considered to more educated than the rural people, don't have basic knowledge about their countries or ideas about the history, geography which are learnt in the primary schools in India. Urban India have many schools but when economy dominates the society and the school, many urban students have left their schooling mid-way because of the high expensive of the schools or they don't get the deserve opportunity they deserve due to corruption present in the system.

2. Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellant in a methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the common youth, public policy Analyst, urban people, slum

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dwellers ,survey , interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group .

1) Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. India urban education system.
2. What are the problems in the urban education system and difference in the private and public schools
3. Future of Urban education system in India.

3. Literature Review

On the basis of economy we can classify Indian community into Upper class people, Upper middle class people, middle class people, lower class people and poor people. With passing years and rapid urbanization, in 1991 when India adopted liberalization and allowed the entry of private sector. We saw the development of private school, time and now we have seen a rise in private school and a demand also for private schools, the upper class people and the upper middle class people prefer to send their students to private schools, which have all the total class facilitates, innovation of teaching, technology advancement, high class teachers where the salary of teachers are also high and so it the fees of the students, everyone can't afford to send their children to study there they very have private schools in the urban India which are aided by the government where students of middle class and lower class people like some of the lower class people send their children to studies but that school don't have all the provisions like the big private school , for the poor people and the lower class we have government schools , now this government schools won't have any facilitates apart from the fact that there fees is very less compared to the private , some of the public school have a good infrastructure where the government have given importance or old legnacy schools running over generation , less the infrastructure is very poor and the methodology of teaching is very different , this brings in gap when you go for university level education . These government schools usually teach in the regional languages and at time English, so their command over the English language is less compared to the private universities. However with time, there are many apps and YouTube channels through which you can learn English. The tag of the schools and colleges, the system of branding which exist in the urban areas, has created a gap between the social communities. Innovative ways of learning make the class and teaching patten innovative which attract the attention of the students and the students become keen to learn more, where as in the government colleges you don't have these benefits. Government teacher is not less, you have a lot of benefits being a government school teacher, you have secured jobs with many advantages but you don't get that exposure in a government school which you can easily get in private schools, then we have a set of government where schools which are in the semi urban regions where most of the time either there is a lack of teachers or high of drop outs or no students. Urban education also differs from city to city and state to state, as education in India is not decentralization there is lack of disadvantage attach to it.

4. Findings

The development of a country also depends on the quality and quantity of living more than the use of natural resources , technology advancements .Quality hear indicates efficiency and productivity, whereas quantity means access to drinking water , food , housing , electricity and sanitation .India has a poor political , social , economic infrastructure , where education comes under the social infrastructure .Education is that segment of the society which can help to make an undeveloped country development by providing them education which make them realize the need of sustainable living , climate change , end of a lot of problems in India , now coming to the fact that why urban education is still lacking behind , First of there is lack of funds – the inadequate funds for educational institutions as resulted in poor infrastructure , lack of science equipment ,library facilitates with updated books , computer labs etc which is not found in most of the schools in Urban India both private and public . The second issue as discussed earlier is the cost of higher education, University and technical pedagogy has become very expensive in India with development in the ICT. Fee structure for medical , MBA are in 10 lakhs , per semester fee is like 2 Lakhs for MBA , IIMs in India are very costly and so is the IITs , any private university fee is not less than 3 lacs for a master degree in India , government colleges and universities still have the cost of 3000 , or even annually 400 but those are for graduate level education , not above that .But for people who want to pursue more than a graduate degree can't afford because of the high cost , these days employment and for high paid jobs you require more degrees. Today private universities focus more on the money than in impart education, education as an entity has been a business in the hands of private players.

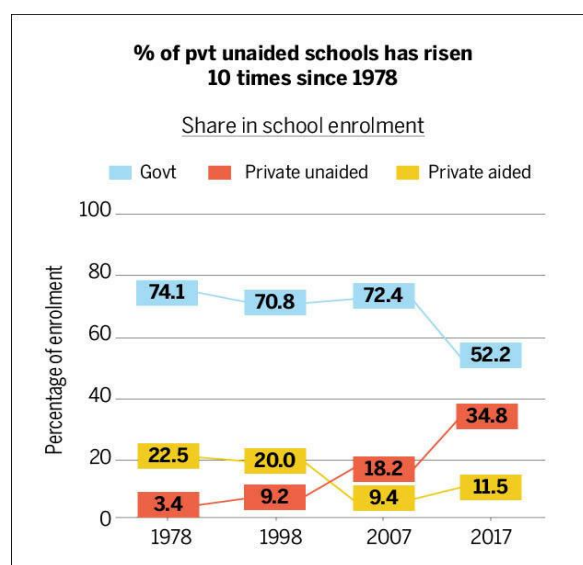


Fig. 1. Percent of private unaided schools

Neglect of Indian language , now everyone living in urban India don't know how to speak in English ,now 90 % of the universities and college teach in English science subjects in particular , who are not good in English find it very difficult to

reserve the notes in their won language . Indian languages have not yet reached the big universities and remains underdeveloped even after 73 years of freedom. Other problem is the Brain drain: In India, intelligent, deserving candidates when ten don't get the job they deserve or admission in universities where they are capable of because of corruption and politics , they go abroad for their higher education and jobs , the country rejects talented people and this concept is known as Brain drain , where people working outside India are recognized more than the foreign universities for their intelligence than India itself . Moreover , India education system doesn't value talents apart from academic for instance professional in sports , photography , dance , music and artisans don't hold that much value compared to other countries .There is mass illiteracy even in the urban region , where other countries in the developed world are 100 % literate , India half of the population is illiterate , where it also depends upon the initiative taken by the government to improve the education system of their country , where many states have taken the initiative and bring about positive change in their education system .For instance Kerala has achieved 100 % literacy , even adult education was encouraged where people at the age of 98 are completely their education , so it all depends on that attitude of people and how well the citizens are ready to motive each other and pass and educate themselves and Kerala have their language alive and provided education to all in their regional languages . The General education system of India where there is lack of vocational and technical training provided to the studies and because of this reason many students get disqualified during the time of employment where the skill required for working in the company is lacking and the result of which is unemployed youths and they find option of alternative like civil services or working in banks .These are some of the problems of urban education. Where money and reservation has ruined the education of urban Indian people which comprises of just 30 % of the population.

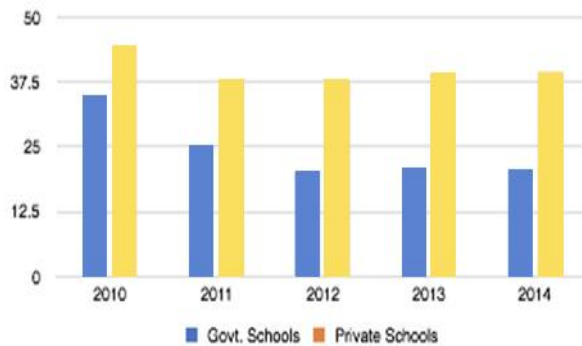


Fig. 2. Government and private schools

Gender discrimination at the school is another big problem both from the family and school side , Girls education is not given much importance and majority of the places in the science and engineering department are taken by boys , girls are not considered capable of studying Science and engineering which is a harsh reality of the Indian society , only 17 % of the doctors in India are women , which is one of the major reason why

women don't go for treatment , taking about sex and equality has not yet reached all the schools .In the urban regions , we are seeing a rise in the slums region , like Mumbai alone constitute 52% of the urban slums and is the third largest in the world , the education of children living in the urban slums region is a dream . Followed by violence which happens in the school against girls , have forced many to drop out particularly in the semi urban region , moreover due to poor infrastructure and lack of sanitation provisions in the schools , we see many girls leave their schools when their menstruation starts . 500 million women die every year due to lack of health and hygiene practices.

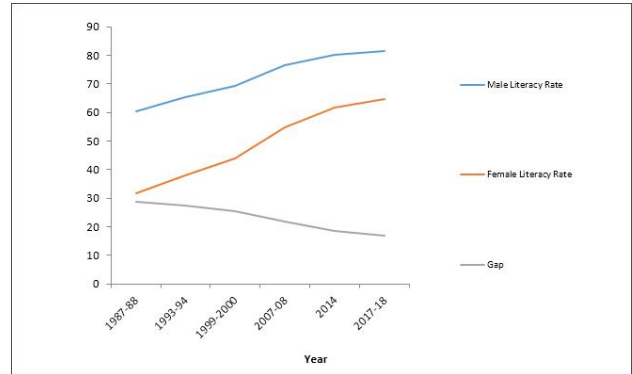


Fig. 3. Literacy rate

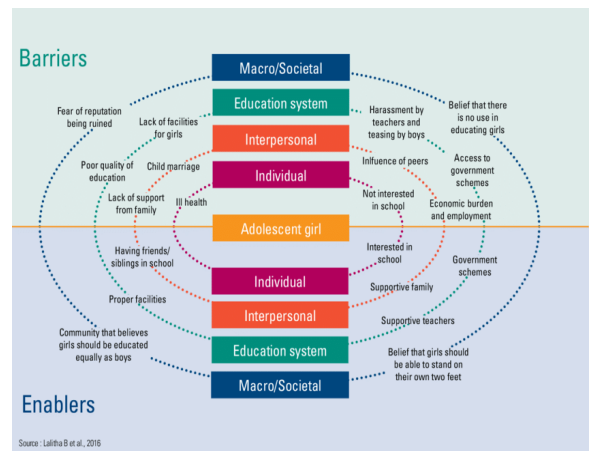


Fig. 4. Barriers

1) *Way Forward*

Education is the foundation and youth are the future hope of the country , we need to make education free for al and reduce the gap in the private and public school .Innovative way of learning should not remain limited to the private school but also entire the public domain . We need to introduce scholarship provisions for poor students, lower middle class students, for admission into IITs and IIMs and Medical colleges special scholarship on the basis of merits and family income should be introduced. We need to educate each and every student in proper mental and physical health , all the schools should have basic facilitates like green board , Wi-Fi , computer labs , Library with updated books , access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Modern technology should reach out to the government schools and colleges along with provisions a

corruption free education system. Smart education system, smart learning and digital education should be reach to all schools and universities with special technical and vocational learning.

5. Conclusion

A change in the urban education system will automatically improve the rural education system. Urbanization and modernization being a western approach has influenced the India urban development. Education can develop and modernize the sector in a better way. India urban education needs to be improved, which is filled with loopholes, where the rich enjoy and the poor are rejects. Education should be for all not for rich people. Education needs to free for all, the cost of studying should be reduced, it is education, an integral part of every human life and not a business for private sector ,we need to bring a change in the society and the patterns of learning , infrastructure , teaching methodology , so that we can make India 100 % literate and can have a global stand in the International arena.

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