The Environment and Trends of Primary & Secondary Education in Khairpur City: A Comparative Study of Private and Public Sector Schools

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Abstract:
Research was carried out on comparative analysis of environment and trends in primary and secondary education of Khairpur city, the study had explained various factors on which the public sector schools can be differentiated from the private sector schools, comparison made on the basis of Performance based reward, facilities, teaching methods, Fees structure, and teachers performance towards a target variable "Quality Education Environment". The study had found that the Education, particularly primary education is mostly well thought-out a public sector school which should be provided to the public of a nation without discrimination, irrespective of affordability and for the most part as it is the responsibility of government, like other services provided by the government, locations and learning outcomes which reduce parents' interest for public sector schools, furthermore, several other factors illustrate the cost effectiveness of the private sector schools as compared to the public sector schools in providing decent education facilities and better quality of learning levels. On the basis of findings this study become able to conclude that although the public sector school teachers are highly compensated in the shape of salaries and other incentives as compare to private sector schools and the public sector schools are using twice the resources to operate but unfortunately with no fruit full feedback, on the other hand the learning levels of private sector schools continued to be significantly better than the public sector schools.

Introduction:

Education is a very important course of action to promote every civilized people. It is observed as an important element in growth of society (Adams, 1998). In this world foundation is based on education growth, this is the fact of recognized nations have made

development and growth which have a quality education system (Ball, 1990). Every people have developed individual's educational skills. It enhances knowledge skills in society about the survival of life as they may fight against the challenges in the world education makes sharp the dull minds is the results educationally strong nations play vital role in the world, (Teachers, 2000).

Primary Education is basic knowledge where we enable the students to learn social, moral and ethical values whereas secondary education is first step to impart the children with the art of reading, writing, and comprehension also raise the General Knowledge about the world. It has been observed that competition has increased in primary and secondary education. Government is continuously taking steps to create better policies and environment to provide better education standards, whereas on the other side different franchises are operating in the field of education. Education sector has turned out to be a risk free profitable business opportunity and has developed into a pure business investment instead of a social service. Various privately owned education franchises have also not brought any slightest positive change in creating skilled and responsible citizen but instead what they has done is glamorization and westernization. Looking at this scenario it is need of time to compare the quality education in public and private schools. It is fact that future of nation is shaped in the classroom, classroom doesn't mean only four walls but environment of classroom and different trends of school may produce quality professionals in different fields.

Primary education especially in private sector received enough prestige while still much work in secondary education is needed. K.G as a trend in the environment of private and public education is going to leave positive impact upon children who are still at a distance. Environment is a multi-disciplinary word that carries many definitions with itself. Here environment defined as a system. So it is considered a condition that affects the behavior and development of some body or something. Research deals with the study of school environment how it matter in education are public and private sector. So school environment is comprised of some characteristics such as facilities, classroom, audio-video ads, disciplinary policies and practices. It indicates the affecting factors that affect the students and their learning environment externally and internally, even research observed what makes school environment healthy school environment and poor school environment.

Education Environment: Education is a process that leads individuals to analyses environmental issues, pertaining to problem solving and providing guide line to improve the environment. In its response individuals learn the deeper understanding of environmental problems and have provision to collect information and responsible decision.

Education System: System of education deals with institutions which are involved in formal education either it is for profit or non-profit namely private or public, in education system faculties, students, infra-structure, resources and rules are main contributors. System also covers the organizations that directly managing, regulating, financing and operating such institution, even elements which guide the institutions are part of education system.

Recent Trends: Recently the most common trends which were observed in providing quality education to the new generation at root level are:

- Infrastructural environment is in question, because the schools lack number of facilities.
- A drastic shift is visible from public to private brand of education.
- The education is now more a commercial activity rather than social responsibility.
- Mother Tongue is not used as medium of teaching.
- Teachers of high caliber are rare

Problem Statement:
The major problem and core objective of every nation, country, government, and generation is the quality of education, because reward system, facilities, teaching methods, fees structure, and teachers performance itself a big issue for maintaining/creating quality education environment in private and public sector schools and comparing the contribution of each (more or lessor) towards quality education environment. In this regard study was carried out to predict quality education environment rightly through above available variables.

Justification/Scope of Research:
Education is the key to unlock the golden gate of the freedom. It is central to the very development and progress of this city. The dream of general wellbeing cannot be materialized in its absence. Precisely, education is the backbone of a civilized society, where primary education is the foundation stone, through the findings of this study by approaching local administration for implementing such, an improved and healthy education environment can be predicted, or created.

Research Objective:
The one and only core objective is to:
- ✓ Rightly predict the quality education environment for the survival of future generation.

Literature Review:
This portion is highlighting literature review on Primary and secondary education in Pakistan. Pakistan reflects negative and bad picture of examination system in primary as well as secondary educational level. All parameter are traditional and outdated one just they are adopted to test the memory not quality education. Mal practice, copy cheating and habitual activities are routine of system. Even quality of analysis student's ability is poor one (Farooq R. A., 1993).
It is history in primary education of Pakistan where it faces serious issues and problems in education indeed in government schools do not have text books boards, library, audio-video aids and so on because only these resources can help the teacher to create learning environment effectively. (Muhammad, 2002)

From long time there are poor policies continuously implemented and drivers behind it are political actors, poor management, and corruption in system and dull supervision (Rehman, 2002).

It is observed that there is deficiency of quality education provider schools and there are many schools that have lack of basic facilities such as washrooms, furniture and classrooms in such environment student are hesitant to sit under the tree and acquire education, it is not the end, in backward areas schools are used as personal property by local villagers and use them for animals and meeting places. (Saleem, 2002).

Due to these problems and deficiency of resources teachers feel hesitation in teaching process even play grounds are not has been observed as a result physical environment is affected at maximum level. (Qureshi, 2002).

Pakistan since its commencement hereditary a poor education system which was previously financially handicapped basically system of primary education could not get sufficient monetary allocations from the government which additional weakened the system physically and academically (Shah, 2003).

There is effective and efficient supervision system in educational learning process but it remains only in theory, in practice it is at a distance (Rasheed, 2004).

Even it provides a critical review of relevant research. Scriber explains here entire responsibility of every child is taken by state because it seems asset for nation building. Writer has focused upon UNO steps, in globalization of education and admired it. Focus is given upon both male and female education, further it is said there is gap in Pakistan where education and its level in danger zone (Khan, 2010).

Private and public schools endeavor to make attractive for children and setup new schemes to hold the attention of parents as well. There are huge problems like scarcity, lack of knowledge; low quality teaching these factors affects the government efforts. The soul of this article describes attention to the problems in Pakistan. (Khan, 2010)
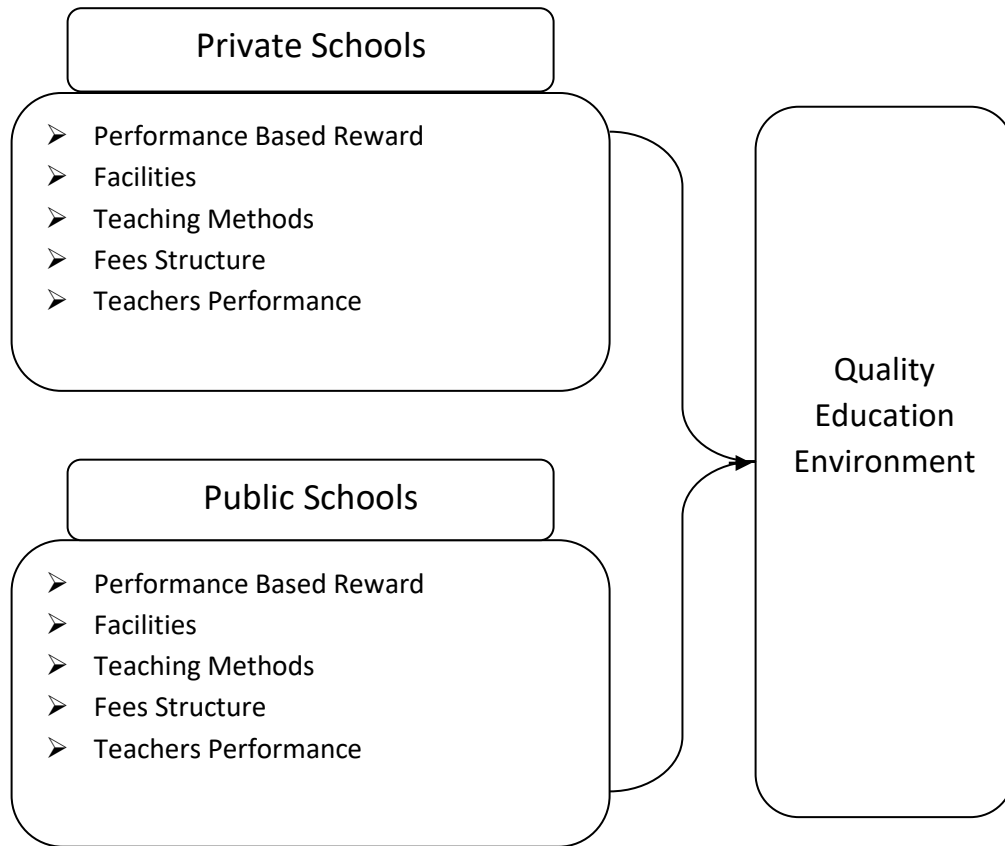
As it is expressed by the participants and stakeholders the public education is losing its vigor and vitality in both intensity and extent. Despite continued governmental assistance it is far from satisfactory the need of the era is to lead from front rather than behind. The crux of the matter is that the government should reorient its educational policies and should avoid hollow pledges (Iqbal, Muhammad, 2012)

The whole exposure depends upon the Primary learning problems in Pakistan. For this reason significant assessment of present journalism was carried out. Research goes in deep and examining literature, the study represents that education of primary is almost ignored, unsuccessfully financed and badly organized. There is political enrollment in the educational system makes corruptions, favoritism and nepotism, no trainings for teachers, accountability and the major gap is lack of curriculum. All problems make a good for use new techniques and started latest curriculums (Iqbal Ahmed, 2013).

With the increasing demand of education, the private sector has also entered in the race and is now contributing in large numbers, but however, many such private schools were found without having the essentials required for quality education (Zulfiqar Ali, 2014).

Conceptual Framework:
Based on all above literature regarding education and its system not even a single one appreciates the good governance which ultimately motivated to find out the loose polls in providing quality education environment with available resources, a following concept has been created to cope the situation:

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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│            Private Schools           │
│  ┌────────────────────────────────┐  │
│  │  ➢ Performance Based Reward     │  │
│  │  ➢ Facilities                   │  │        ┌──────────────┐
│  │  ➢ Teaching Methods             │  │        │              │
│  │  ➢ Fees Structure               │  │        │   Quality    │
│  │  ➢ Teachers Performance         │  │        │  Education   │
│  └────────────────────────────────┘  │───────▶│ Environment  │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘        │              │
                                                │              │
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐        │              │
│            Public Schools            │        │              │
│  ┌────────────────────────────────┐  │        │              │
│  │  ➢ Performance Based Reward     │  │        └──────────────┘
│  │  ➢ Facilities                   │  │
│  │  ➢ Teaching Methods             │  │
│  │  ➢ Fees Structure               │  │
│  │  ➢ Teachers Performance         │  │
│  └────────────────────────────────┘  │
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Data Collection and Methodology:

Research Approach: Quantitative Research approach is used in this study because it provides easy way to collect the primary data through survey questionnaire. As so far this research the purpose is to compare the environment and trends of public sector schools and private sector schools in Khairpur city.

Questionnaire Design: The self-administered questionnaire was used in this study, the questionnaire consist of 46 items along with 9 demographic items, and the problem related questions were measured through 5-point Likert Scale as: 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree.

Population and Sample Size: Total number of available schools (Public and Private) is as under
- ✓ Private Schools in Khairpur city are 48, (1019 Teachers)
- ✓ Public Schools in Khairpur city are 37, (1548 Teachers)

Total population size of public and private schools were (N = 2567), on the basis of this population size sample size was determined by following the approach of (Yamane Taro) Japanese statistician who developed the sample determination formula in 1967, and found most prominent in the word for calculation of sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

According to this calculation in our case sample size n will be equal to (n = 346), that is the minimum which every researcher at least have to maintain, but also keeping in view the lowest response rate in collecting primary data, and avoiding the questionnaires for missing data we sent 600 questionnaires to the respondents by approaching them personally and following snow ball technique for sample selection, which is somehow known as convenient sampling method, in the end we received only 530 questionnaires in fully filled form other was missing, and some of those were not received after approaching them twice.
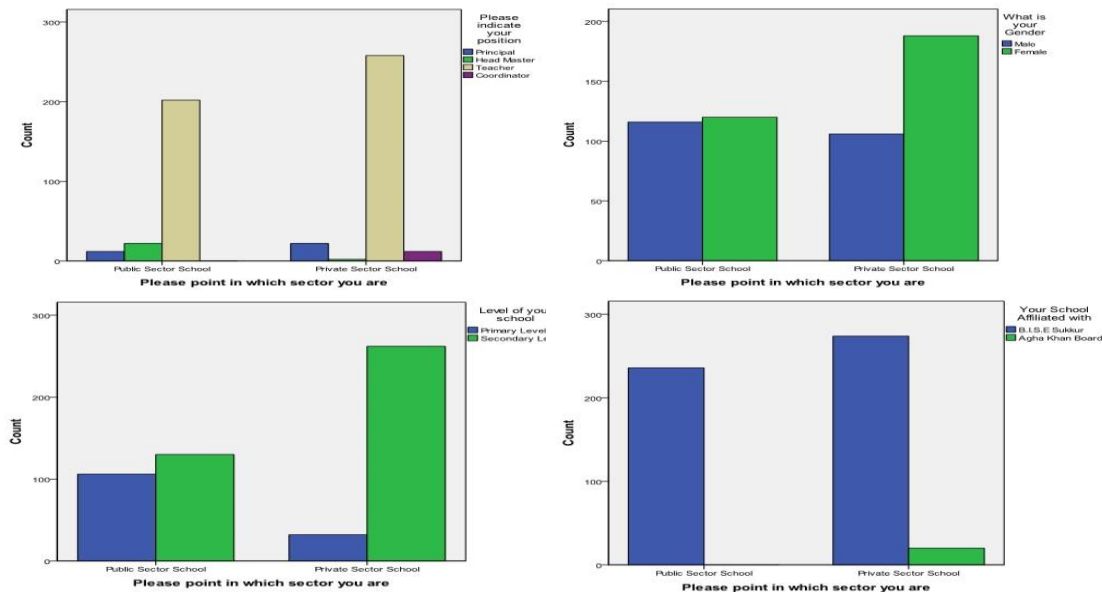
Pilot Testing:

At initial stage pilot testing of only 20 questionnaires were performed through SPSS-18, followed by (Reliability Test, Checking the assumptions of Data Reduction, & Assumptions of Regression), all were up the standard as suggested in (Julie, 2016).
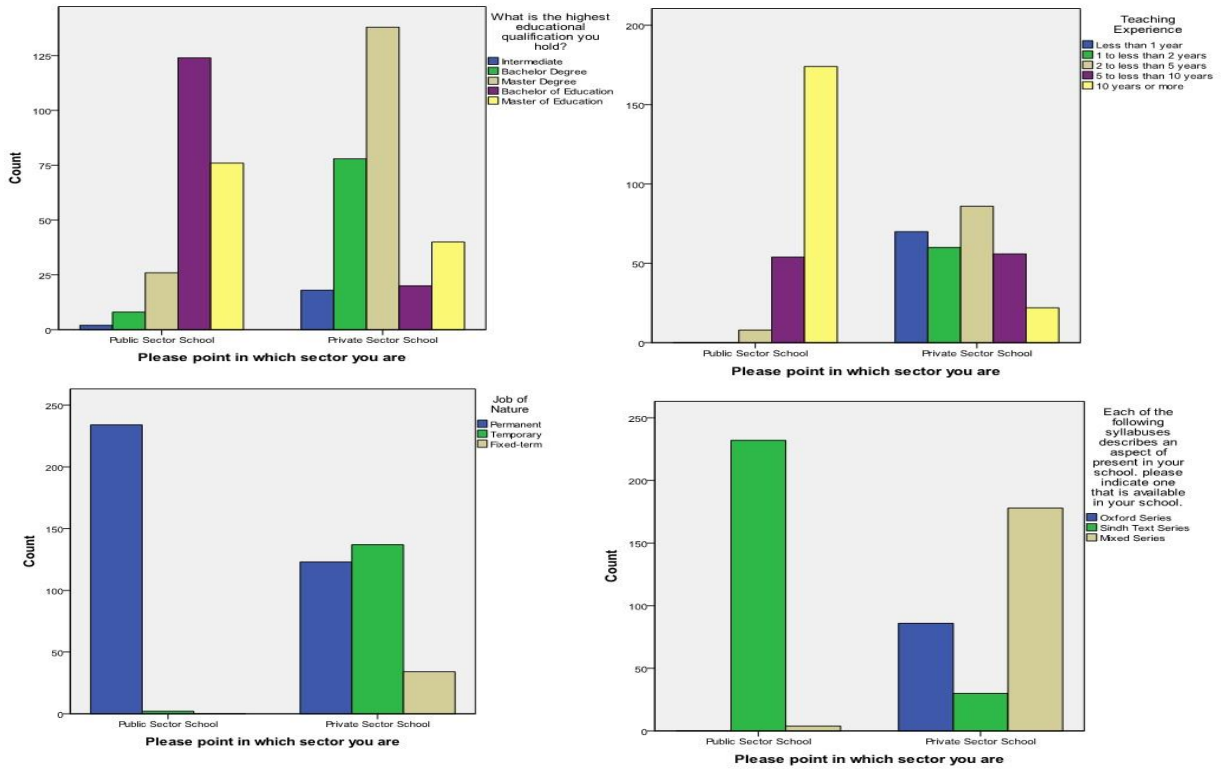
Results and Discussions:

Reliability Statistics: one of the most common use indicators of internal consistency is Cronbach's alpha coefficient; ideally the alpha coefficient of scale should be above 0.7 accordingly expressed by (DeVellis, 2012).Cronbach's Alpha = 0.858

Descriptive Statistics:

Data Reduction Method: two statistical measures generated by SPSS to assess the factorability of data: Bartlett's test of Sphericity (Bartlett, 1954), and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measures of sampling adequacy was checked for all problem related variables (Independent Variables, and Dependent Variable).

Table 1: Bartlett's Test and KMO

S. No.	Factor/Variable	(KMO) MSA	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity χ^2 Significance
01	Reward	.692	.000
02	Facilities	.753	.000
03	Teaching Method	.616	.000
04	Fee Structure	.666	.000
05	Teachers Performance	.871	.000
06	Quality Education Environment	.681	.000

From above given table it is very much clears that (Bartlett, 1954), and (KMO) assumptions meets.

Multi Co-linearity: the most important assumption of regression is to check the issue of multi co-linearity first before running the regression analysis.

Table 2: Correlations

		Reward	Facilities	Teaching Method	Fees Structure	Teachers Performance
Reward	Pearson Correlation	1	-.158	-.018	-.141	-.026
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000	.341	.001	.276
	N	526	524	526	526	526
Facilities	Pearson Correlation		1	.577	.592	.642
	Sig. (1-tailed)			.000	.000	.000
	N		528	528	528	528
Teaching Method	Pearson Correlation			1	.307	.590
	Sig. (1-tailed)				.000	.000
	N			530	530	530
Fees Structure	Pearson Correlation				1	.441
	Sig. (1-tailed)					.000
	N				530	530
Teachers Performance	Pearson Correlation					1
	Sig. (1-tailed)					
	N					530

Issue of multi co-linearity can be checked by looking at the (r) values of co-relation between independent variables if the value is (0.90 and above) as discussed by (Julie, 2016), but no any issue of multi co-linearity found.

Regression Analysis: multiple regression analysis was used to predict the quality education environment on comparative basis as mentioned in diagnostic tests:

Public Sector
$$QEE = \propto + R\beta1 + F\beta2 + TM\beta3 + FS\beta4 + TP\beta5 + \mu$$
Private Sector
$$QEE = \propto + R\beta1 + F\beta2 + TM\beta3 + FS\beta4 + TP\beta5 + \mu$$

Table 3: Public Sector

	R-Square	0.479		
	Significance	0.000		
	Predictors	**Beta**	**t test**	**Significance**
Model 1	**Reward**	**.323**	**6.164**	**.000**
	Facilities	.117	1.715	.088
	Teaching Methods	**.208**	**3.433**	**.001**
	Fee Structure	.025	.442	.659
	Teachers Performance	**.272**	**4.144**	**.000**

By looking at the model of public sector it is 47.9% good but the error term/gap is too large which can be filled out by exploring more variables other than these, in above model 5 predictors were used to predict the quality education environment, but only three namely reward, teaching methods, and teachers performance are positively and significantly contributing towards quality education environment, rest of the variable (facilities, and fees structure) are not the predictors of quality education environment in public sector schools.

Table 4: Private Sector

	R-Square	.566		
	Significance	.000		
	Predictors	**Beta**	**t test**	**Significance**
Model 2	Reward	.045	1.111	.268
	Facilities	**.275**	**5.028**	**.000**
	Teaching Methods	**-.294**	**-5.475**	**.000**
	Fee Structure	.026	.565	.573
	Teachers Performance	**.714**	**12.662**	**.000**

Again in the second model of private sector schools its goodness is more than public sector schools previously it was 47.9% but now in the case of private sector it is 56.6%, and in this model facilities, teachers performance are positively and significantly predicting the quality education environment, and teaching methods are negatively, significantly predicting the quality education environment, rest of the variables (reward, fees structure) have no concern in predicting the targeted variable.Main focus of our

study is the comparative analysis between public sector and private sector schools working in Khairpur city that comparison starts from group statistics, Independent sample test, and finally the eta square test:

Table 5: Group Statistics

Sector		N
Quality Education	Public Sector	236
Environment	Private Sector	294

Table 6: Independent Sample Test

		Levene's Test For equality of variance		
		F	Sig,	t
Quality Education Environment	Equal Variance Assumed	24.929	0.000	-4.712
	Equal Variance Not assumed			-4.868

Eta Square Test

$$Eta\ Squared = \frac{t^2}{t^2 \ + \ (N1 + N2 - 2)}$$

$$Eta\ Squared = \frac{(-4.868)^2}{(-4.868)^2 \ + \ (236 + 294 - 2)}$$

$$Eta\ Squared = 0.042953\ or\ 0.043$$

Guidelines proposed by (Cohen, 1988, pp. 284-7) for interpreting this value are:

.01 = small effect
.06 = moderate effect
.14 = large effect

In our case the performance of public sector is only 4.3% varies from private sector, furthermore this clarifies from the results of regression that model of private sector is too good as compare to public sector.

Conclusion:
Working for quality education environment was quite difficult but we did it, not the least but the begning of new ways to explore the quality education environment fully, hence major area was the public and private sector comparision, public sector was bit different

from private sector, only reward, teaching methods, and teachers performance are need to be improved for improving quality education environment, but the gap is large, on the other hand looking at private sector: facilities, teaching methods, and teachers performance are the main predictors of quality education environment, but it further clarified that teaching methods perform different role in each sector, i.e posative in public sector and negative in private sector, but the gap is minimized in private sector. Furthermore it was clear from eta square test that performance of private sector varies 4.3% from public sector, hence the goodness is 4.3% more in private sector.

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