



Impact of Private and Government School's Education on Children's Psycho-Socio Development

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ABSTRACT

Education is the fundamental right of every children. But this fundamental right cannot be achieved without availability of quality education. Schooling has directed effects on children's Psycho social development. According to Solomon (1960), the school classroom has the second important place after home Foso human development. School provides first face to face interaction with reality to children. In school child get format education as well as learns so many informal things. This happens because teachers, peons and other students affect their personality in many ways. There are so many stimulating materials present in school premises that affect children's personality intelligence, emotions, motivation, socialisation etc.

INTRODUCTION

Bhatt (1972) and Bhagwat and Verma (1973) have observed direct relationship between school education system and intelligence. Teacher directly or indirectly helps the child to adjust with their group and influences his psycho-social development as well as his personality. In spite of that teacher and school helps the child to accept social values. Buhler (1952) stated that 'He sees that the child adopts these values as social acceptance.

In India children are educated through government and private schools. They follow same educational pattern and curriculum. But there are big difference in government and private schools so far as the psychological and social development of children are concerned. The level of some government schools are good and they have enough facilities, but others are deprived of even basic facilities In these schools children are not attending their classes regularly and teachers are also reluctant to educate them. They are also careless about child development.

Private schools have sufficient basic facilities and their pattern of education are satisfactory, but all are not on the same level. In this context Kingdom (2007) stated that, although the educational achievement of India is better than its neighbours like Pakistan and Bangladesh, it is far behind China. It means that education, in school, specially in government school is not up to the mark. Underlying the impact of school on children development Mortimore (1988) stated that "Overall the good schools are good for majority of children and bad schools are bad for majority of children. Research conducted by Gray et.al. (1983) and Rutten et.al (1979) also have the same opinion that quality education is a necessity today.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main purposes of this study are as follows:-

1. To examine the effect of private and government school's education on children's general intelligence.
2. To ascertain the effect of private and government school's education on children's creativity.
3. To find out the effect of education given by private and government school's on children's verbal reasoning ability.
4. To ascertain the effect of private and government school's education on children's abstract reasoning ability.
5. To find out the effect of education given by private and government school's on children's emotional intelligence.

HYPOTHESIS

The following hypothesis have been formulated for empirical verification keeping in view the above objectives:

1. Children studying in private school's will be more intelligent than children studying in government schools.
2. There will be significance differential effect of private school's education and government school's education on children creativity.
3. Those studying in private school will be better than those studying in government school in verbal reasoning ability.
4. The education of private school will have more positive effect on children's abstract reasoning ability than the education of government school.
5. Children studying in private school will be more emotionally intelligent than those studying in government schools.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology to be used in this study will be as follows:-

(A) Sample

This study will be conducted on 400 children selected through incidental-cum-purposive method in the age group of 12 to 16 years. Half of the sample will comprise of those children who are studying in private school. Other half of the sample will comprise of those children who are studying in government school. Among the children studying in private school half will be female and half will be male so as the children studying in government school. The sample will be drawn from the students of 20 different schools of Patna District.

(B) Research Tools

1. General Intelligence Test by Dr. S.M. Mohsin (1983) will be used for measuring intelligence of the respondents.
2. Divergent Production Ability Test by K.N. Sharma (1987) will be used for measuring creativity of the respondents.
3. Differential Aptitude Test (DAT) Hindi adaptation by J.M. Jha will be used for measuring verbal reasoning ability and abstract reasoning ability of the subjects.

emotional stability and ego strength of the respondents.

4. Personal Information Blank (PIB) will be developed by the researcher to collect necessary information regarding age, education, gender, socio-economic condition etc. of the respondents.

(C) RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

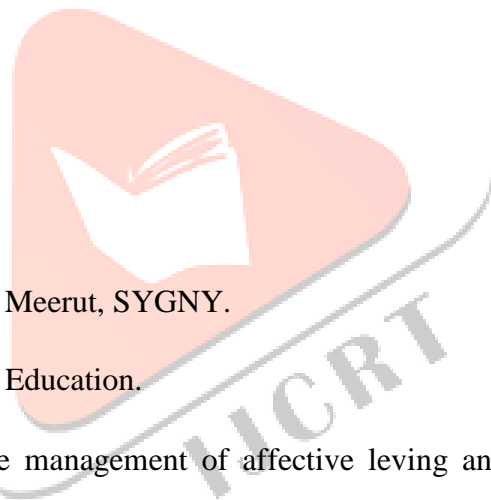
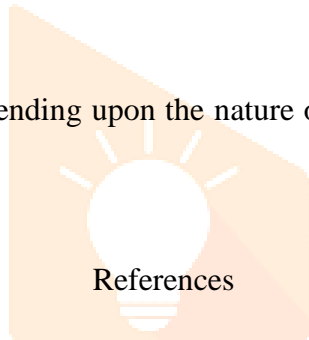
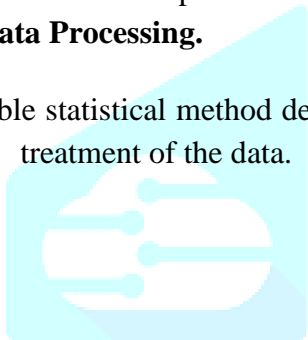
The study will be conducted in different phases according to requirement. At First the researcher will apply personal Information Blank to ascertain the age, gender, education, socio-economic conditions of the respondents. After that the researcher will divide all the respondents in different groups on the basis of simultaneity in age, gender, education and socio-economic conditions.

Then the researcher will divide each phase into two

sessions. In the first session general intelligence Test and Divergent Production Ability Test will be administered to the respondents one by one. In the second session differential Aptitude Test, Emotional Intelligence Test and Differential Personality Scale will be administered to the same respondents.

(D) Data Processing.

Suitable statistical method depending upon the nature of the collected data will be applied for analysis and treatment of the data.



References

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