

**THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE PROMOTION OF  
LITERACY RATE IN ISLAMABAD PAKISTAN**



**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam  
University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master  
of Science in Sociology”**

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**2018**

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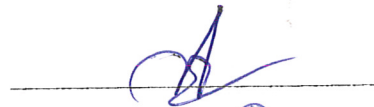
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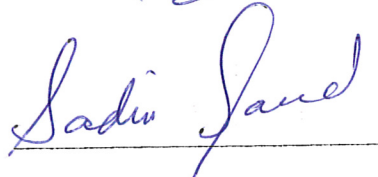
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## **Acknowledgement**

All praise belongs to Allah who is the most merciful and also have utmost respect for his Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) who made us capable to recognize the creator.

First of all I would like to thanks Almighty Allah who gave me the courage and showed me the path and provided me spirit to complete my academic goal.

I feel highly honoured to express my heartiest gratitude for my supervisor Dr. Sarfraz Khan for his skilful guidance and full moral support. He was always there to guide me. His valuable suggestions and sympathetic behaviour enable me to complete my thesis. I will always be thankful to him for all the hard work and efforts, he educate me, gave me lessons of truth and discipline. I am also obliged to my respected teachers Dr. Sadia Saeed, Dr. Muhammad Zaman, Dr. Imran Sabir and Dr. Farhan Ahmed Faiz.

I am highly thankful to my parents and family for supporting me in every sphere of my life. I am also thankful my Elder brother Meraj Ali Jan, Asif Hayat and Zeeshan Feroz and without their support, it would not have been possible to achieve my aims.

Last but not least I want to thanks my all friends who helped me in my whole research work at Quaid-i-Azam University.

AMIRA BIBI

## **Abstract**

*Private sector schools are increasing in number in Islamabad. Private schools are independent school, nongovernmental organization. Private schools play a significant role in the promotion of literacy rate. In present time private schools are very helping in the promotion of literacy. The researcher conducted a survey in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. The researcher took a simple size one hundred (100) respondents and collected data on the basis of with close ended question. The collected data were analyzed in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and the hypothesis was checked through Chi-square test. According to a Dual level theory of new literacies using different technology we can reduce illiteracy and promote literacies through using different technical device, like internet mobile phone. Hundred respondents were taken in order to find out how private schools are helping in the promotion of literacy. More than 51% respondents were strongly agreed that private schools are providing quality of education than government school taken. Government need to focus more on schools and provide quality education to all those children's who cannot afford to study in private sector school. It was hypothesized that the private school are more helpful in promotion of literacy. Private school play an important role in reduction of poverty, more than half population getting education from private sector schools so private schools are helping in enhancing the knowledge of people introduce new things .*

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**Chapter No. 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

Education is a lifelong process in which and by which knowledge, character and behaviour of the individual are shaped. Education makes any individual enable to distinguish between true and false, right and wrong and education also create solidarity in the society. For the progress and development of any country education is a key factor.

According to Samul (2013:13) human beings required a particular set of skills and knowledge to live in this competitive world as well as also for the development of the country, the set of skill and knowledge referred to as education. Education is essential for a country to grow in a better way, whether it is economically or societal. Education plays a great role in the growth of these two important aspects. Educated peoples are aware of the socio-economic structure of the country and also help in the development of the country because they have been educated from different educational institution.

Education is an important thing and the basic right of every individual. Educated person are more aware about rules and regulations and other work places. Education helps the individual to understand that what society expects from them and what kind of role they have to perform for the betterment of the society.

As we all know that education is necessary not only for learning of an individual but also for the personality grooming. With the help of education an individual groom in a good way. For the learning of individuals there are different types of institutions like private, public, scientific and madras (a religious institution). In every institution there are three main pillars and these pillars consisted of teachers, student and curriculum. Everyone knows that in Pakistan and all over the world there



are two types of school, one is private and second is public. In the present time private schools are becoming more favourite and they attract more students, majority of the students are preferred to private school required to their effective education system, like test criteria and knowledge creation.

Education plays crucial role in the rise and fall of any country, especially in the 21st century. The private school are emerging because of the international contest in education and technology, this competitive territory is the core need for development of a country.

Awan, Ghafir, and Abdul (2011:16) stated that during 1990 and 2000, private sector emerged as a key contributor of education services in Pakistan. In 2000 private sector was providing the educational necessity of about 6 million children. In 2007-08 it increased to 12 million equally to 34 % of total population. Private educational institutions are playing a key role not only in put an end too illiteracy but also increasing the level of student as well as teachers by providing illiteracy in the emerging economies.

Private school promote education at fast rate and private school adopts many new ways of teaching techniques and other learning's. People preferred more to private institutions because of their better curriculum. Private schools provide more competitive environment for student not only in the education but also in extracurricular activities, with the help of these the students learn in a good way and become more competitive as compared to other public schools students. Private schools create more activity for learning and with the help of these activities the students are more aware about the present situation of the country and the also

participate in the progress of the country. Private school play great role in the promotion of literacy like we see in our country 50% are under the control private sectors.

Geoff and King (2013:120363) discuss Private school is known as independent schools, non-governmental or non-state school, private schools are run by the tuition of the student. It means they are charging fee from their students. Private schools are supported by the wholly payment of the fee of the student and also funding with different foreign countries. Those schools which are established conducted and primarily supported by non- governmental agency. Researcher want to find out that what is role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy rate, how private schools promote education and how they better effect on promotion of country.

Private sector school are very help in the reduction of illiteracy because illiteracy creates disharmony in society and the main cause of poverty. People became poorer day by day because of illiteracy. In our country Pakistan many women's are illiterate because in backwards areas female education is not given much importance. The male dominant society likes Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and many others areas in which female education is not consider good. They thought that females can only work inside the home and cannot take part in any kind of social activities. The main reason is that many families are illiterate because in these families mothers are not educated. Parental education is necessary, especially mother education is compulsory for their children education. The whole family depend on mother education because mother is the back bone of each family. Education is the only key element and with the help of this poverty is reduced. Private schools are more helpful in the

promotion of literacy because 50% in Pakistan private sectors are working. They provide quality of education to their students and create more learning environment to their student.

According to Horning (2007:1) literacy is the capability of an individual to read and write and they have the knowledge to understand the letter's importance. Literate person communicate easily to any kind of situation and it means they easily demand their rights from the government.

Illiteracy refers to ignorance of letters, absence of education inability to read and write and they also have lack of understanding. They have no idea about society and socialization which are necessary part of individual life. They are not aware about different new technologies and their use. In present time technology are very helpful in the promotion of literacy because many new things children's learn from the internet and other communication like mobile phones are the best example.

Hartford (1987:89) has been working in the area of adult literacy, discuss the issue closely connected to literacy and the literacy in the community perspective. In his context literacy is a metaphor for knowledge that includes the skill of reading and writing. They also focus on the illiteracy and critical literacy. They believe that there are better ways to think about complicated problem in society.

Achieve all these societal goals not only literacy is essential but also critical literacy is necessary. Critical literacy are helping individual to achieve all their goals. This is only possible with the help of literacy promotion. Critical literacy describes as the ability to read effectively, efficiently and critically and participation in a democratic society. The review of extant definitions helps to clarify that what literacy is and set a

clear goal for the entire population to achieve it. So critical literacy is essential for achieving these entire goal and make better place in the society. Illiteracy and critical literacy are both important for the participation of the government and also necessary for making place in society.

Sedita (2015:06) conducted in-depth study regarding the private sector schools like people thought that public education system is almost destroying the country and they are not running in healthy directions. Private education system was completed to nearly half of the Pakistani population especially middle and lower middle classes. Quality and good education is not inexpensive anywhere in the world, but in our country Pakistan, education is expensive and not equally provided to all the peoples. Under Article 25-A of the ordinance, it is stated that it is the responsibility of the state to provide education. It is neither the responsibility of the private school to fulfil its moral and ordinance responsibility. Private schools help to increase opportunities for the admission of leading national and international universities and also create different kind of jobs for young generation for middle and lower middle families. More than 50 %children are taking education with the help of private sector school. There are 173110 private schools and are more helpful in the promotion of different activities that are helping in the grooming individuals and make the individual able to compete in the modern era.

Private and public both educational institutions are good but some kind of improvement is needed in the public sector school. Government want to make more focus on the teachers of public school and check and balance system use. Mostly in public school student cannot ask any kind of

question from their teacher because teacher discourage them. In private school student raise voice for their right and they ask many kinds of questions and teacher convinced students and encourage them to ask again and again.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem.**

Private schools are providing education in Pakistan and all over world. In Pakistan both private and public organization are working for the betterment of education. They make different policies and schemes to support the private schools. However, it has been found that private educational institutions are more preferred by people because of their quality of education as compare to that of public sector. They are helpful in promoting the overall literacy of the country.

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

- 1: To highlight the role of private education in promotion of literacy rate.
- 2: To evaluate the reason why parent prefer to send their children into private educational institution.
- 3: To find out the Quality of education in private institutions.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The study was conducted on the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy rate in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. The reason behind the selection of Islamabad is that there are lots of private educational institutions working there. The quality of education in these private institutions is much better than other school. Private sectors schools produce more productive student. Many known schools are present here like Beacon House school system, Roots International and

several others. The standard of education is good in these institutions. The researcher generated theoretical and practical knowledge with the help of the current study and it is one of the significance of the study. This research is much beneficial for the people of Islamabad because they became aware of private sector schools that to which extent the help in the promotion of literacy. People became more aware about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy. Means how private sector school are necessary for the country progress. Half of the population are getting education from the private sector school. Private schools help in reducing poverty because they produce more productive student. So private sectors are key point in the educational system of Pakistan.

**Chapter No. 2**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Education is important not for the economic development of any country but they are also helpful in the social and moral development of the human beings. Education help to increase people's awareness for opportunities and also for progress. Education also empowers them with the ability to seize them, self-help is necessary to every person but an educated person can easily understand all those things.

Education empowers an individual not just with knowledge of his or her right but with the help of education they have capacity to keep learning. A literate person can easily catch up and consider the potential of upcoming opportunities for the advance and economic advancement. Private sector play important role in the progress of development. private institution are popular for providing alternate and create other educational path for the progress, make it more beneficial for yourself be clear about your goals and objectives and expectation are all these possible only with the help of education. The entry of privates sectors in education has been on the basis of a practical recognition of the needs and interest of population. It has added new goals and alternatives for the education hungry population.

According to Hoel, (2014:36), Middle east and North Africa (MENA) province has taken dominant step in improvement. It has increased the level of schooling since 1960. Enrolment in these areas school system has greater outstanding over the past two years to the point where universal primary education has been achieved for girls and also boys. The enrolment ratios rise from 86% to 94% percent between 2000 and 2010. MENA government has shown strong commitment to funding public education. More Evidence proved that the school system in MENA is generally of very low quality. In the MENA countries basic skills are not being learnt, a fact is that most clearly captured by international tests,



whose results show that the region is still below the level expected give MENA countries per capita income.

Malta and Gozo (2014:10) are more focusing on literacy. The purpose of the national literacy struggle for all is to promote and enhance lifelong and life wide, high quality literacy practices among children. They are also working to improve literacy outcome resulting in including practices, higher qualification and better job prospects. They make different strategies for the reduction of illiteracy and they follow the rules that they make. Every ones knows that literacy is an important element in the field of social involvement. There are all people who live in society that have opportunity to obtain the skills required for them to participate fully in society. Everybody perform their function for society and for progress of society because with the help of peoples participation every society progress easily and produce more efficient citizen. In every society peoples have some duties and responsibilities according to their families and communities for maintaining all these thing, every individual perform bitterly.

Decision about the most important literacy strategies are to be taken at the school level that is by those who have the best knowledge about and are very close to the learners, promote professional development opportunities for educators at different levels in literacy and teaching. This creates different work in people those who have different skill. The promote research studies that will provide a better and good understanding of literacy practices, the also focus on the promote literacy awareness through national strategy, everybody knows that literacy is a key element for success in education and work place. The association between poverty

and literacy is well established. Individual who have higher levels of literacy are rewarded by society.

Hodgkin and Newell (2012) highlight the basic rights of children in education. This paper want to explain role and impact of private sector participation on children's educational rights in south Asia, there were many case studies conducted on them, first was conducted in Japan, Nepal and with the help of other case studies undertaken in Karachi Pakistan. Save the children base its education policy and much other learning activity conduct for them and supply quality of education for all children's. The purpose of this paper was to provide basic rights of children and also save the children. Many parents are economically weak and can't afford their children's school fees and other basic necessities of their children's. In the current situation the private sectors schools are increasing and provide Varsity of education for them.

They also discuss about the basic right of the children. Learning is a suitable human right, the providing of education is a state responsibility rather than one of private school. In south Asia state there is a commitment to supply standard of education every child. Right based education is necessary for all institution on the private or public sectors. There is great difference between families, many families are afford to provide quality of education to their children and many families are those who are can't afford the costs of lower quality of public schooling.

Higher families easily afford their children education. There are some responsibility to work within the CRC (Central Research Centre) framework has far achieve implication for education supply beyond south Asia.

Mostly in rural areas people are not aware about the importance of education and they let their children to earn in early school ages. In our country children are not saved and cannot gain proper rights.

Granvik (2010:23) said that, school effectiveness and school improvement can have different meaning and implications in different context. More effective school are producing more efficient student for the country in every side. We discuss in Pakistani context that how to make the school more effective and what are those factors which are responsible for them, the paper try to highlight those factors which are responsible for these issues. Pakistan is challenged by different materials limitation such as well construct and well-furnished school building and classrooms, well resources, designed curriculum, experience teachers all these come under material things and non-materials like lack of vision, Goals, learning environment and also responsibilities. These factors are greatly affecting school effectiveness, we all know school infrastructure is very necessary for learning. School effectiveness is also very important for sever individual.

Memon (1991:37) pointed out in the recent conferences that much research paper came out, it is heartening to say that in the rural areas people are still conservative because of lack of education and awareness, in recent time they face many problems and the reason is such type of people. Uneducated people are creating much kind of problems for other people. In the rural areas people are very poor and poverty is increasing day by day, especially in the backward areas of the country. Many research are carried out in the developing countries by agencies such as the world bank have identified various factors which are helping on the

school improvement like many material input, teacher quality and implementation of different strategies and also focus on gender education.

Here researcher also focus on a few important factor like Resources, Basic input, curriculum text books, teacher effectiveness and equity, with the help of these research people are aware and focus all these issues which are faced by the society. In most places of Pakistan more schools there are lack of basic resources such a building, drinking water, washrooms and also better playground and in the other hand lack of qualified teachers that are necessary for the functioning of the institution. More than 20 million children are not going to school the result of high rate of illiteracy. In the rural areas the female literacy rate is eight percent, fifty percent of the total enrolled children of primary level droop out before completing five year education. Pakistan has been struggling for the promotion of literacy for the last six years, but is continually wash by the population growth poverty, health and socio-cultural practices. five years plan national educational polices are playing great role to remove illiteracy but the situation has improved only timidly due to lack of will and other resources and lowest investment, the government of Pakistan cannot solve the problems alone, Resources need in the form of generating involving communities, parents, NGOs, private sectors and also donor agencies.

Another source of information is media, in each and every home television are present, media play great role in the progress and awareness about different things like News and other program they are helpful in these kinds of activities. Mostly in rural areas Media play crucial role in awareness about different good and bad things, they happened with the people in real life. They show different awareness program about

education and their importance and they show different achievement of the student. The development of the country also depends on the education especially on the children education. Teacher role is important in the school effectiveness. The personal and professional development of the teacher directly impact on the student achievement because they teacher are role model for their student the student follow and adopt their teacher life style.

Rashid and Khalid (2012: 40-49) discuss quality of education of every country depends on its human resources, how many money are invested on education and what are the benefits they gain from education. The most developed countries spend a lot of money on education and promotion of education, while developing countries also spend money according to their resources that how they provide free education to their citizen. They well know that how to use the resources in the better way, they invest more on education and also gain more benefit from that side. Public sector alone cannot fulfil the need of quality education for the quickly growing public like Pakistan with a 2.7 population growth rate. Fulfilment of these issue private and public sectors are working together, government of any country cannot fulfil the responsibility to supply knowledge in the raising population, both private and public sectors are engaged for providing of quality education to the masses.

At the time of freedom 1947 both public and private institution are providing education at prime and subordinate level. Providing of education in the proper way private sectors is very helpful and they create many opportunities for the jobless people with the help of these they are decreasing the poverty and unemployment.

Brki (1986:28) classified educational institution at the time of freedom into two classes. First, Public schools and colleges, supervised by regional government or local bodies. Second, Private schools supervised by relief. All type of educational institution continued functioning after the creation of Pakistan 1947. After that time private sectors school also play important role in providing education. Most of private school are generating more funds and also create other thing like make different academy for children, in 1974 the 19,432, educational institution was nationalized. These include 18,926 schools, 346 madras's, 155 colleges and 5 technical institutions. The need for the investment of private sector to meet the expanding needs of national facilities was again realized. We see what are the results of nationalization, how they affect government badly. The nationalization of private educational institution, big responsibility came on the government shoulder to provide alone education for all the children of the country which was very difficult for the government, the government of Pakistan cannot reach in every backward area of the country which is impossible for the government, so the national education policy realize the need of involvement of private sector is very important for the progress of education, the private sector are helping government in every step of development, the involvement of private sector is very important not for the government but also for the private sector as well. It was proved that the participation rate at various levels is very poor and the government alone is unable to provide required educational facilities at all level. it is therefore necessary to consider and to encourage once again the participation of community in educational development means the government allow to people to make more school and other educational institution which are helpful in the development of the country and make more people educated.

To supply of education up to secondary level is the responsibility of provisional government in Pakistan, private sector is also a good contributor in this respect. The government also encourages private sector to take part in the expansion of educational facilities. Private school are growing healthily.

US department of education (Jersey1997:20208-5574) public and private schools. More than 46 million students are recently registered in the nation's public schools, and another 6 million are registered in private schools. How public and private school differ? To solved this question many public data are collect here to differentiate public and private schools along a number of important dimension, two main difference between public and private their source of maintain and the role of choice in control where student go to school, next key participants in education process student and teacher, environment of the classroom was pleasant and healthy. The teaching technique are also different from each other but one things should be common from them is that to understand the student learning capacity, how many thing they are pick in one class the ability should be keep in mind for their learning progress. School climate another key element of school, school climate influence the standard of educational experience for student, and also other workforce, teacher as well as parent happiness with their child's school.

In 2000 the two year policy was making for the purpose of school means there drugs will not be use, means drugs free school and many other like violence and many other bad things which are creating unpleasant environment in the school.

The learning process becomes more effective, if the student feels safe. The education become well in the free environment and the student learn more in the safe environment. In the school where crime are occurring and lives of people are not safe how could learn is possible in these environment. Proper learning is very necessary not only for the children but also for the societal advancement of the country, if the country wants to gain more progress there should be more focus on children education.

King (2002) said that education is widely trust to analytical for any nation financial, governmental and societal advancement. It is trust that education help people to avoided from poverty and also full engage in the society and in the market place. This paper highlights the first phase of a many year project to explore role of public private partnership in the educational services. It focuses more on the primary and secondary educational level. The next phase of this scheme will focus on the primary multinational and much stake holder partnership. The public and private partnership increase obtains to better standard education for all especially poor children who belong to live in backward areas are under developed communities and also those children who live in minority population. The basic purpose of the paper is to reduce poverty and increasing education in high level. Efficient and good quality of education is providing for the basic right of human being, those children who belong to low income families especially Girls, native people and other poor that have short acquire of knowledge.

Majority of student from those who belong to advanced and develop countries are more participant in international assessment. Making high standard education accessible for all in developing countries required different innovative programs. If the country is more advanced and developed then the education system better than other country and people





of the country become more educated, aware, civilized and better businessman, the know how to use the economy of the country and decide how many money are invest in education, infrastructure, health, and other beneficial work the betterment of the country progress. As we more aware about population of the country, with the passage of time they are increasing rapidly so for controlling the growing rate, P9878090the different policy are help out like one child policy.

According to a study conducted by Ghafir, Awan and Abdul (2015:116), Pakistani Education has changed fast in few years. A dominant character of this change is increase in the private school which are registered 30 %of all school going children in Pakistan. Many relative studies proved that the private schools are comparative more well organized as compare with the public school, Private schools teachers more concentrates on their student, create friendly environment in the classroom with their student. The maintain discipline in the class and gave chance to their students participation in the class activities and they encourage their student and support them. Here the research wants to explain that public and private does not convey the same meaning because they have different historical context. Provide quality of education in Pakistan is most important agenda of the policy maker it also remain an important target. The Government of Pakistan are forcing for the education from 5to 16 as a foundational and enable human right in 2010.This sector grow by an approximate 68% just between 2006 and 2005.At the current time the sector enrol 33%of all school going children and enrol 44%of all teachers in Pakistan. Private schools are producing more products like they are produce skill full children for the country.

Sarangapani and Winch (2010:02) are discussing rural education. According to them, the state has to assure that education help the interest of the population. It could be done privately under state control as Adam smith recommend in his book the wealth of the nations. However seem to think that schools that are completely under supervised do a good job, they are more focusing on his student and the concern about good production as compared to the government schools which have common purpose in their mind. The purpose of this paper is to discover the reason beyond the low level of the learning literacy among primary school student, and the main conclusion that comes out is that the socioeconomic situation of the student has extremely impact on the student reading. The paper also highlight the three is close relation between meaning of education and student learning achievement. If education is consider as value in the family there is big possibility that children will have high learning achievement, As we know that there are three types of education, Elementary, Secondary, and higher. The first two are important at school level, whereas higher education is imparted at the college and university level. The providers of education are also two types, public and private Institution may be partly funded by the government or entirely self – funded. Public institution are established, funded and also managed by the Government.

Higher education is expanding rapidly in every country of the world. Higher education is key to financial development and investing on education guide to better incomes. In the present time technical education is also important for the country development and also engages the student in different learning activity. It provides different opportunities for the student for enhance their learning. Higher education is necessary not only

for the country development also helping in poverty reduction, if people are get more higher education then the country progress automatically and coming generation are well be educated. The economic development of any country depends on education especially higher education.

### **2.1 Major Assumptions**

The major assumption of the study given below:

- 1: Private sector schools produced more productive students.
- 2: Quality of education is good in private schools then government schools.
- 3: People those who enrolled their children in private schools, their life standard are good.
- 4: Standard of life depends on the standard of education.
- 5: Private sector school provides good quality of education.
- 6: Private and public school partnership are necessary for the progress of every country.
- 7: Private school teachers are more qualified.
- 8: More economically stable people send their children in private school.
- 9: Quality of education depends on school.
- 10: Parents prefer private school for their children.

**Chapter No. 3**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1 A Dual level Theory of New Literacies**

According to Kinzer, Coiro and Castek (2017:2), a dual level theory is based on different ideas and different thinking of the people where everyone defines the new literacy in their own point of view. Some people believed that when the new social practices are changing then the literacy are emerging. They also said that when social practices are emerging from new technologies, social practices of life are also automatically changing.

### **3.2 Lower-case and upper-case new Literacies**

The dual level theory is divided into two parts, Lowercase and Upper case. The lowercase theory explains that the base of theory which means the starting point of the theory. Lower case theory focused on the intellectual capital to the important task of the understanding the extra ordinary complexities that how the new literacy define the continually change of nature and how they become wealthy and more complicated. The new literacy says that we can no longer sustain to work in separate hypothetical worlds, ignoring others and prevailing our own. This always recognize that changes are taking place in the literacy in many levels, If beings the unsatisfied with isolated attempts to express those changes, they believed that the collaborative approach is very important for any kind of theory building.

The approach suggest that the best solution is using of different collaborative groups because they have diverse multiple perspective for the solving of these kind of problem. We know that every person knows well that how to use the mobile phone and convey his/her message from one place to another through technology.

New literacies insist for using multiple perspectives for the solving any kind of problem. The new literacies tell that they area in which possible finding appear or identified, enabling each to be studied again from different perspective. From this process typical pattern appear and they also include in a border typical new literacy theory. They also think that when the theory is deictic and multifaceted, a dual level theory of new literacies is not necessary but they also provide a hypothetical advantage over any single dimensional approach to theory structure and research. With the help of these we are richer for working together and also engaging in common research and theoretical conversation, something we trust to happen to hardly.

### **3.3 Upper-Case theory of new Literacies.**

From the sociolinguistic view, literacy is fixing in and develops out of the social practices of a culture. The internet and other interconnected technologies now define the new literacies that increasingly being part of our literacy lives. In present time the world become global village and with the help of these globalization people are more closely interact with each other. More than 90% of adolescent student are using the internet for doing their home work.

The internet and other ICT (International Center Research) require additional social practices. In present time technology enhance individual skill and provide different strategies, also make aware the individual about different advantages in the modern era. The rapid and advanced change is occurring in the nature with the help of technology. Technological change is a primary source for the deictic nature of literacy. In present era new literacies want new forms of critical literacy and new literacy depend on critical thinking and analysis. The gain information from other people

those who have more knowledge about the specific problem and new technologies provide different kind of strategies for learning of the student according to their own choices. New literacies provides different kind of model for the solving different problem. New literacies suggest different perspective for solving different kind of problems. Multiple Multimodal and Multifaceted, these three faces are essential for solving any kind of problem according to new literacies theory.

### **3.1.1 Application of Theory**

Dual –level theory of new literacies is a new theory and its main argument is about technology and focused on improving literacy with the help of internet. Internet is an electronic device for providing sources of information for human being. The purpose of these theories is to reduce illiteracy with the help of technology. This theory came under my topic in these senses like I want to find out that how private sector schools are helping in the promotion of literacy on the other hand this theory also focusing on literacy promotion with the help of technology.

### **3.1.2 Lower case theory and upper case theory**

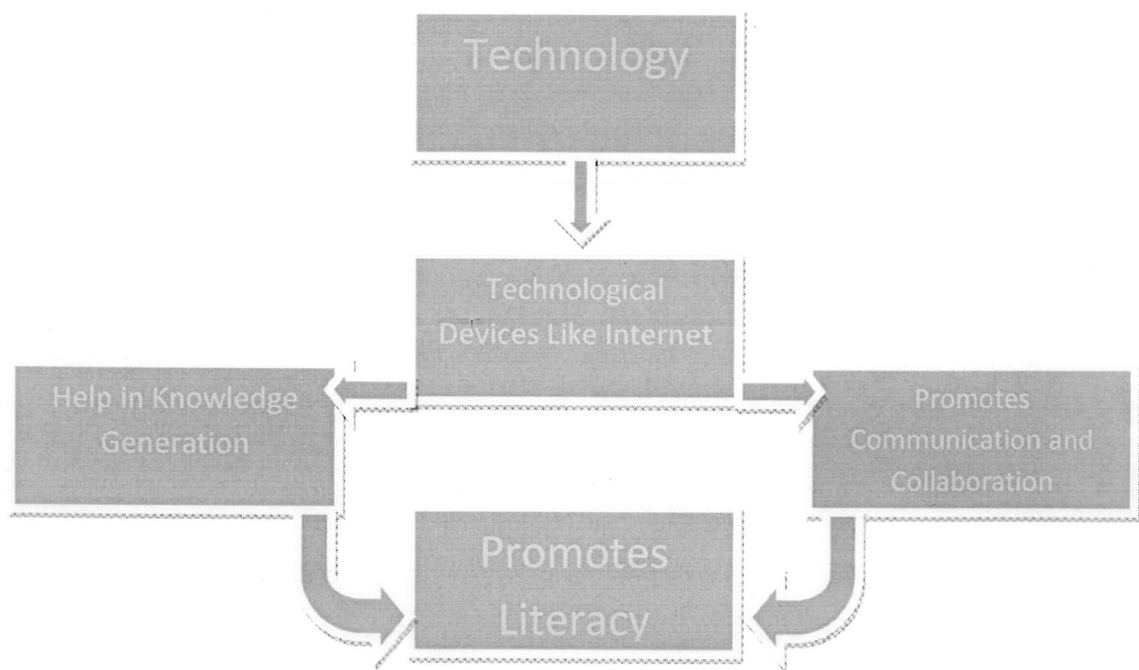
Lower –case theory discuss Collaborative approach, means they consider unity and collectivise, if any problem or issues exists in our society according to these theory we need to work collaboratively, i.e. is in group form, with the help of these collaboration the society solved problem easily like one of most common problem in Pakistan is high literacy rate. The theory reduce illiteracy rate with the help of the internet and other technologies that billions of people use in everyday life. Every person have mobile phone and the battery know how to use and get benefit from that.

### **3.1.3 Upper case theory of new Literacies**

Upper case theory discuss globalization, literacy is the part of our daily life and it change with social practices. In present world more than 90% people use internet mostly student are more being fully depend upon on internet.

Technological devices such as internet and other (International Center Technology) ICT required additional social practices for individual. Technology such as internet, mobile phone provides extra potential to the individual. Individual spend more time on various activities like reading, writing and searching difficult meaning. Technology help in every aspects of life like new literacies are Multiliteracies are open-ended and they have various divers' social contexts and communities. Various social diversity means use of different multiple perspectives for solving different problems. They look nature of problem and then according to that particular problem. New literacies focus more on critical thinking and analysis. They deeply study each and every point of the problem. New literacies require many new strategies for effective utilization of technology. Internet provides many new techniques for students to their learning and teachers for improving their teaching method and techniques.





**Figure 3.1 Model of New Literacies: A Dual-Level Theory of Changing Nature of Literacy.**

This model explain the application of A Dual- Level theory of new literacies, this theory focus more on technology because in present time technology is best indicator to reduce illiteracy. People use different technological devices like internet, mobile phone, computer and many other things which are helpful in knowledge generation and the ultimate result promote literacy. on the other hand technology are helping to communicate with each other from one country to another, the world become globalized only with the help of technology. Internet also create collaborative and collectivity in society. Internet conveys better way to solve any kind of problem, with the help of this kind of technological devices literacy promote quickly.

### **3.4 Proposition**

A dual level theory of new literacy states that the individual use new technology for the promotion of literacy, the new literacy focus on the use of modern technology, with the using of all the technologies in the beneficial way. People communicate each other only with the help of the technology like Face book, cell phone etc all the things are helping in the promotion of literacy.

1. Private sector school have significant role in the promotion of literacy. The private sector school enhance individual skills and helping in the country progress.
2. Higher the standard of private school higher will be the standard of education.

### **3.5 Hypothesis**

#### **3.6 Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ )**

The quality of education in private school less likely promotes literacy as compared public educational institution.

#### **3.5 Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ )**

The quality of education in private school more likely promotes literacy as compared to public educational institution.

## **Chapter No. 4**

# **CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATONALIZATION**

## **4.1 Conceptualization**

Conceptualization is the process of designing the concept with the help of existing literature. In this process the researcher give the definitions of concepts which have been mentioned in the study.

### **4.1.1 Private school**

According to Welford (2009:4), the term independent school is defined as any school that supply full time education for five or more children of necessary education age, or one or more children with a statement of particular educational need, or which is in public care, and which in not sustain by local authority or non-sustain special school.

For Welford (2009) private school simply means to provide full time education for five or more children of compulsory age.

Ashley, Claire and Aslam (2014:8) stated that Private schools are managed largely independently of the state, and are found and /or founded independently of the state.

Ashley, Claire and Aslam define private school are managed largely independently of the state. The above definition is different from that.

Dronkers and Silvia (2009:2) mentioned that Private independent schools rely mostly or completely on independent support and fund raising.

Welford, Ashley and Dronkers define private school according to their own point of views. They are not similar; some kind of difference is existing between them. They vary from each other.

#### **4.1.2 Literacy**

Mallows (2014:09) Literacy is a social practiced and so there is not one form of literacy that everyone needs, reading and writing are foundation skill.

According to Mallows (2014) literacy is social practice, literacy cannot be in one similar form, literacy change with passage of time and introduce new social things.

Karis (2013:09) Literacy is the ability to understand text and to provide text to make meaning. Literacy is both a science and a skill. It is the technician of reading and writing.

Karis define literacy as the ability to understand text and make meaning. According to Karis literacy is the mechanics of reading and writing, which differ from above definition.

Horning (2007:01)The quality or state of being literate ,having or showing knowledge of literature, writing, well-read, characterize by skill, lucidity, polish or the like, A person who can read and write, learned person. The adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people age 15 and above who can, with understanding read and write short, simple statement about their everyday life.

The third one Horning (2007) define literacy, as a person who can read and write. According to mallows literacy is social practice and Karis defines that literacy is technician of reading and writing and last one horning define literacy understanding read and write short, simple statement about their everyday life. These three definitions are varying from each other.

## **4.2 Operationalization**

School is an institution that provides education for individual. Education helps every individual to understand the basic purpose of their life. Education also guides the individual to distinguish between right and wrong. An individual gets education in both formal and informal way.

### **4.2.1 Private Sectors School**

Non-profit organizations are not only present in Pakistan but also in the world. The purpose of Non-governmental organization is to give better education for the individual. They do not depend on the state and their funding come from other country. Private sector school are helping in the promotion of literacy and 50 % private schools are working in the Pakistan. Private sector school produce more competitive and productive student, those students are playing very important role in the country progress. Private sector school motivate their student in taking part from different useful activity that is promoting their potential and they easily communicate with the people.

### **4.2.2 Literacy**

Literacy simply refers to the ability of an individual who can read and write about their daily life and read a newspaper. They are considered literate. Literacy is very important for the individual and also for the progress of the country. Literate people are easily communicated and convey their ideas bitterly. Literate people are more opportunistic they create different jobs for their own self. In our country Pakistan, illiteracy is increasing day by day. Pakistan is one of the most illiterate countries of Asia. Pakistani population is about 170 million and half of the population are illiterate and one third of the female population.

**Chapter No. 5**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The method used for this research was quantitative technique which was purely statistical nature. Every scientific discipline has a set of rules and producers which have to be followed in conducting effective research. Moreover, survey research method was used in which combination of variable hypothesis were tested. The main object of quantitative research is to develop and apply statistical models, theory and hypothesis relate to the selected research topic.

### **5.1 Universe**

The research was conducted in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad Pakistan. Data was collected from student of the University, because students have more idea about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy

### **5.2 Target population**

The researcher included both male and female for collecting information, because the purpose of researcher to collected data from students. Students have more knowledge about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy.

### **5.3 Sampling Frame**

Random sampling method was used for collecting sample data. The researcher selected student (both male and female) who were willing to provide information about the current research topic.

### **5.4 Sample Size**

The researcher collected data from a chosen sample of one hundred (100) respondents. A simple size of one hundred was enough to get required information about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy.



### **5.5 Tool and Techniques for data collection**

The tool of data collection was questionnaire where the question was designed for the data collection. As the respondent could not understand questionnaire then researcher helped them to understand.

### **5.6 Pretesting**

The researcher took 5 respondents in order to pre-test the questionnaire. The respondent took some student in order to pretesting from the same university where the research was conducted. The pre-test was applied in order to check the validity and accuracy of questions.

### **5.7 Technique for Data Analysis**

The whole data was analyzed through a proper statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) system. The researcher used a chi –square test in order to check the significance level of the data. The researcher used the scientific way method to conclude the current research data.

### **5.8 Opportunities and limitation**

The research work can provide an opportunity for people of Islamabad to understand the role of private sectors schools in the promotion of literacy. With the help of this research the common peoples become more aware about the private sectors which are working in Pakistan and how they are helping in the promotion of literacy. The research was conducted only for academic purposes. The researcher wants to highlight the role of private sector school.

There were certain limitation of research work is as well. The data have been collected on the basis of a questionnaire. The researcher should keep in mind that those people who could not respond to each and every question accordingly, so the researcher convinced the respondent for

answering all the questions properly and their information could be confidential. The name of person should be confidential and information also.

### **5.9 Ethical concerns**

Ethical standards are the necessary part while conducting a research. A researcher should keep confidential all the personal information about the respondent. The researcher should ask questions in such a way that the respondent must not feel any kind of discomfort while answering such questions.

## **Chapter No.6**

### **RESULT**

The finding of the research are presented with the help of data below

**Table No 6.1 Gender of the Respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	62	62.0
Female	38	38.0
She male	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

The table above indicated 62 percent respondents were male and 38 percent respondents are female, majority of respondents are male because male students are easily available during data collection and 0 percent she male also include.

**Table No. 6.2 Age of the respondents**

Category	Frequency	Percent
19-23	25	25.0
24-28	50	50.0
29-33	20	20.0
34 or above	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table described that the age of different respondents, the

majority of respondent age is 24-28 because universe of the study was university, and only 5 percent student's age was above 34 percent. The table also indicates that majority of respondents were taken by young generation. The reason was that the young generation have more information about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy.

**Table No. 6.3 Qualification of Respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
BS	25	25.0
Graduation	50	50.0
Post- graduation	20	20.0
PhD	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The table showed the qualification of the respondents. More of the respondents were Graduate students and other 20 percent of the respondents were post-Graduate and 25 percent were BS Student and 5 percent was PhD, all are students because student provides better information than other common public.

**Table No. 6.4 Occupation of Respondents**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
government employ	0	0.0
private employ	19	19.0
Business	13	13.0
Students	68	68.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table highlighted Occupation of the respondent. The majority respondents were student because student has more knowledge about the role of private sector school in the promotion of literacy rate, some students have self businesses and some are private employees.

**Table No. 6.5 Marital Status**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	95	95.0
Married	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table explained that marital status of the respondents. Most of

the respondent was single because in our society mostly marriages are happen after graduation, and only 5 % are married because the entire respondents were student.

**Table No. 6.6 Teachers in Private school are more qualified than that of Government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	1	1.0
Strongly Agree	39	39.0
Disagree	9	9.0
Strongly Disagree	37	37.0
Don't Know	14	14.0
Total	100	100.0

In response of the above mentioned question, most of the respondents were strongly agreed to the view that private school teachers are more qualified than Government school.37 percent respondents were disagreed. According to response of the respondent teachers of both schools private and public are more qualified .Thus it can be concluded that both private and public school teachers are more qualified.

**Table No 6.7 Private schools are more helpful in producing more competent students than government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	37	37.0
Strongly Agree	38	38.0
Disagree	16	16.0
Strongly Disagree	4	4.0
Don't Know	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The table above highlighted that 38 percent respondents were strongly agreed with view that private schools are more helpful in producing competent students. More of the respondents were strongly agreed on that statement, only few respondents were disagreed. So we can say that private school produce more competent student then government.



**Table No. 6.8 Private schoolteacher's focus on students more than government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	49	49.0
Strongly Agree	33	33.0
Disagree	14	14.0
Strongly Disagree	2	2.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table indicated that 49 percent of the respondents were agreed to such statement that the Private school are more focused on their student. Few respondents were disagreed to such statement and 2 percent respondents have no idea about such statement. In private school teachers are more focus on their student and create good relation with the student. So it can be concluded that private's teacher have focused on their student than government school.

**Table No. 6.9 Student's learning is entirely depended on teacher**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	44	44.0
Strongly Agree	30	30.0
Disagree	21	21.0
Strongly Disagree	4	4.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table explained that 44 percent were agreed with the view that students learning entirely depend on teacher. Very low percentage of respondents were disagreed with the view. Thus we can say that student learning entirely depend on teacher.

The below table (6.10) showed that the quality of education is offered by private school. More respondent were agreed to such statement. Only minor percent respondents were disagreeing to such statement. It can be concluded that private schools offer quality education. According to minor percent respondent public school also offers quality education.

**Table No. 6.10 Private schools offer Quality education**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	40	40.0
Strongly Agree	32	32.0
Disagree	26	26.0
Strongly Disagree	2	2.0
Don't Know	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table No. 6.11 Private's syllabus is more update and advanced than government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	44	44.0
Strongly Agree	30	30.0
Disagree	21	21.0
Strongly Disagree	4	4.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table discussed the syllabus of private school are more updated and

advanced, More than 44 percent respondent agreed with the view. Only few respondents were disagreed. Thus it can prove that private school syllabus are more update and advanced than government school, private school syllabus are more update and advanced and learning level are also good in private school.

**Table No. 6.12 Private schools' environment is more learning oriented than government school**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	5	5.0
Strongly Agree	50	50.0
Disagree	13	13.0
Strongly Disagree	27	27.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table above indicated that the 50 percent respondents were strongly agreed with the view that private schools environment is more learning oriented than government school. Few of the respondents were disagreed with the view. Environment in public school are also learning oriented. Thus it can be concluded that private schools environment is more learning oriented the government schools.

**Table No .6.13 private school facilitate the students more than government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	46	46.0
Strongly Agree	37	37.0
Disagree	15	15.0
Strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The response of the respondent to this question is that the majority of respondents agreed to such statement that private sector schools are more facilitate their student than government school. Very few respondents were disagreed to such statement. In public school good facilities are available. Thus we can say that both private and private public facilitate their students.

The table below (6.14) showed that 47 percent respondents were strongly agreed with the view that people prefer private school for their children. Little percentage of respondents disagreed with that. Thus it can be concluded that people prefer private school for their children.

**Table No.6.14 People prefer private school for their children than Government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	47	47.0
Strongly Agree	34	34.0
Disagree	10	10.0
Strongly Disagree	7	7.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table No.6.15 Private's students get higher Grade**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	41	41.0
Strongly Agree	31	31.0
Disagree	21	21.0
Strongly Disagree	3	3.0
Don't Know	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table showed the private school student get higher grade than government school; more than 41 percent respondents were strongly

agreed to such a question. 21 percent respondents disagreed. Thus it can be conclude that private school student get higher grade then government.

**Table No.6.16 private school focus on student’s holistic development**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	46	46.0
Strongly Agree	21	21.0
Disagree	20	20.0
Strongly Disagree	2	2.0
Don’t Know	8	8.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table explained the holistic developments of the student. Majority of the respondent agreed with these view. Only few percentages of the respondents were disagreed to such view. We can conclude that private school focus on the holistic development of students because private school teachers are providing different learning activity for their students.

**Table No.6.17 Private School are more focus on the practical base learning then government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	47	47.0
Strongly Agree	22	22.0
Disagree	21	21.0
Strongly Disagree	8	8.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

The table explained that 47 percent respondents were agreed with the view that private school more focus on the practical base learning then government. 21 respondents were disagreed with the view. Thus it can be concluded from the above table that private school more focus on the practical base learning then government. Private school teacher are doing practical thing with their student.



**Table No.6.18 Private School produce skilful student than  
government school**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	43	43.0
Strongly Agree	28	28.0
Disagree	27	27.0
Strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table above explained that 43 percent of the respondents were agreed to such statement that private school produce more skilful students than governments. Very little percentage of the respondents were disagreed to such statement. So we can say that from above table that private school produce more skilful student then the government.

In the table below (6.19) indicated that private educational institutions have the skill to engage the parents in the studies of their children. It may help the students in promoting their studies. 45 percent respondents were

agreed to such question and few respondents were disagreed. So it can be proved from above table that private school maintains parent's involvement in student's studies.

**Table No.6.19 Private Schools maintain parent's involvement in student's studies than government school**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	45	45.0
Strongly Agree	40	40.0
Disagree	11	11.0
Strongly Disagree	2	2.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table No.6.20 Private Schools do not compromise on Merit**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	44	44.0
Strongly Agree	24	24.0
Disagree	21	21.0
strongly Disagree	4	3.0
Don't Know	7	7.0

Total	100	10.0
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The table explained about the private schools do not compromise on merit. Majority of respondent were accepted the statement. Private school do not compromise of the merit. Only minor respondents were disagreed with this statement. It can conclude from above table that private school do not compromise on merit.

**Table No.6.21 Most of children are deprived form education due to financial instability**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	48	48.0
Strongly Agree	39	39.0
Disagree	11	11.0
strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table indicated that 48 percent of the respondents were agreed with the view that most of children are deprived from education due to financial instability. Very minor percent of the respondents were disagreed with the view. So it can be concluded from the above table that most of

children are deprived from education due to financial instability, because those children cannot afford the educational expenses.

**Table No .6.22 Unemployment is the main cause of poverty**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	32	32.0
Strongly Agree	45	45.0
Disagree	19	19.0
strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Don't Know	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

The table explained unemployment is the main cause of poverty. More respondents were strongly agreed to this statement. Only 19 percent were disagreed to this statement. In short it is concluded from above table that Unemployment is the main cause of poverty.

**Table No .6.23 increasing in literacy rate is indicator of stable society**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	51	51.0
Strongly Agree	33	33.0
Disagree	14	14.0
strongly Disagree	1	1.0



Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Response of respondent, More than 50 % respondent were agreed with the view that increasing in literacy rate is the only indicator of stable society. Only 14 percent respondent were disagreed with the view. Thus it can be concluded from above table that increasing in literacy rate is the only indicator of stable society.

**Table No 6.24 Illiteracy is caused delineation of economic development in the society**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	49	49.0
Strongly Agree	30	30.0
Disagree	14	14.0
strongly Disagree	1	1.0
Don't Know	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Response of the respondents to that question, illiteracy caused delineation of economic development in the society. Majority student were agreed to such statement. Only 14 percent respondents were disagreed to this statement. So it can be proved from the above table that illiteracy caused

delineations of economic development in the society.

**Table No 6.25 Parental educational has impact Literacy rate**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	40	40.0
Strongly Agree	38	38.0
Disagree	18	18.0
strongly Disagree	3	3.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table showed that how parental educational background affects the literacy of the children, more respondents were agreed to these view. Few of the respondents were disagreed. So it can be proved from the above table parental educational background effect the literacy of the children.

**Table No 6.26 Literate people contribution for Betterment**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	59	0.59
Strongly Agree	27	0.27
Disagree	12	0.12
strongly Disagree	1	0.1

Don't Know	1	0.1
Total	100	100.0

The table explained how literate people express their thoughts and ideas, more than 50 percent respondents were agreed to such a question. Very few of the respondents were disagreed to this question. In short it can be proved from above table that literate people express their thoughts and ideas in betterment of the society.

**Table No 6.27 Literate people can build good relationship in work**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	49	0.49
Strongly Agree	35	0.35
Disagree	13	0.13
strongly Disagree	1	0.1
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table explained that literate people build good relationship, Majority respondent were agreed to that question. Only 13 percent were disagreeing. Thus it can be concluded from the above table that literate people build good relationship.

**Table No 6.28 literate people value and give important to other's opinions and point of view**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	51	0.51
Strongly Agree	31	0.31
Disagree	12	0.12
strongly Disagree	4	0.4
Don't Know	2	0.2
Total	100	100.0

The above table indicated that 51 percent of the respondents were agreed to the view that literate people give important and values to the other point of view. Very few respondents were disagreed to the view, thus it can be concluded that the literate people gave important and values to other opinion and point of view.

The table below (6.29) wants to explained that literate people believe in mutual consent. More than 50 percent respondents were agreed to such



statement. Only 10 percent respondents were disagreed, it can be concluded from the above table that literate people believe in mutual consent.

**Table No 6.29 Literate people believe in mutual consent, team spirits and collectively in work**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	60	60.0
Strongly Agree	25	25.0
Disagree	10	10.0
strongly Disagree	3	3.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table No 6.30 literate people participate in every healthy activity in the society**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	43	43.0
Strongly Agree	32	32.0
Disagree	20	20.0

strongly Disagree	3	3.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table showed that literate people participate in every healthy activities of the society. Majority of the respondents were agreed and only few of them were disagreed. So the respondents were accepts that the literate people are participate in every healthy activities of the society.

**Table No 6.31 literate people get themselves involved in social activities to improve their condition**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	61	61.0
Strongly Agree	21	21.0
Disagree	8	8.0
strongly Disagree	10	10.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The table highlighted literate people get themselves involved in social activities More than 60 respondents were agreed. Only few of the respondents were disagreed. So it can be concluded from above table that literate people get themselves involved in social activities.

The table 6.32 explained that literate people encourage learning environment in the society. More than 59 respondents were agreed. Very little percent of the respondents were disagreed. Thus, it can be concluded from above table that literate people encourage learning environment.

**Table No 6.32 Literate people encourage learning environment in the society**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	59	59.0
Strongly Agree	20	20.0
Disagree	12	12.0
strongly Disagree	8	8.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

**Table No 6.33 literate people can easily communicate their demands to government body**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	53	53.0
Strongly Agree	37	37.0
Disagree	5	5.0

strongly Disagree	3	3.0
Don't Know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

The table showed that 53 percent of the respondents were agreed to the view that literate people easily communicate about their demands to the government. Very little percentage of respondents was disagreed to the view. So thus it can be concluded that literate people communicate their demands to the government.

**Table No 6.34 literate people could be able to aware about their basic rights**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Agree	48	48.0
Strongly Agree	41	41.0
Disagree	5	5.0
strongly Disagree	9	9.0
Don't Know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

The given table indicated that 48 percent of the respondents were agreed

with the view that literate people aware about their basic rights. Very few respondents were disagreed from the view. Thus it can be concluded that the literate people are aware about their basic rights.

**Table No 6.35 Literate people can raise their voice when their basic rights are violated**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agree	46	0.46
Strongly Agree	42	0.42
Disagree	7	0.7
strongly Disagree	1	0.1
Don't Know	4	0.4
Total	100	0.100

The table above indicated that 46 percent of the respondents were agreed with the view that literate people can raise their voice against the violation of their rights. Only a minor percentage of respondents were disagreed with the view. Thus it can be concluded from the above table that the literate people are aware about their rights and the can raise voice against the violation of their right.

### Hypothesis Testing

**Private schools offer quality education than public school and parental educational background effect the literacy rate of children**

	parental educational background effect the literacy rate of children				Total
	Agree	strongly agree	Disagree	strongly disagree	
	Private schools offer quality education than government school? don't know	22	8	9	
Agree	10	21	1	0	32
strongly agree	11	8	7	0	26
Disagree	0	1	1	0	2
don't know	43	38	18	1	100
Total					

The above table indicated that 22 percent respondents were agreed to such statement that private school offer quality of education and parental education background affect the literacy of the children. According to majority of respondents the quality of education in private school are very

good and also play great role in the promotion of literacy. It means that people prefer private school for the promotion of literacy.

### Chi-Square Tests

Category	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.672 <sup>a</sup>	9	.010
Likelihood Ratio	23.966	9	.004
N of Valid Cases	100		

The table has a significant value of 0.01 which is less than 0.05. This significance value indicates that private school offer quality of education then public school.

**(H0):** The quality of education in private school less likely promotes literacy as compared to public school.

**(H1):** The quality of education in private school more likely promotes literacy as compared to public school.

The table shows that the Pearson chi \_square value 21.672. Degree of freedom is 9 whereas the significant value is .010 which is less then p value 0.05. Therefore, this result indicate that the alternative hypothesis of the research is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

**Chapter No 7**

**DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**



## **7.1 Discussion**

The present study was based on three objectives including the comparison of quality of education in private and public school. How private school helping in the promotion of literacy rate and why people prefer private sectors to their children?

First we discuss three basic component of the research, on which the whole study was depending. They were the results of the study, theory and review of literature. The research was conducted in order to find out how private school help in the promotion of literacy and how private school offer quality of education then public school. Many research conducted on them like according to Ghafr, Awan and Abdul (2015:16), Pakistani education has been changing fast in last few year. Many comparative studies proved that private school relatively more efficient as compared to public school. It means that private school offer quality of education then government school. The purpose of current research also proves that private school offer quality of education then public school.

Private school also helping in the reduction of illiteracy, more than half population in Pakistan is getting education from private sector school. Malta and Gozo (2014:10) are more focusing on literacy struggle for all is to promote and enhance lifelong and life wide, they are also working to improve literacy. The make different policies for the reduction of illiteracy and the also follow the rules that the make, all the doing only for the reduction of illiteracy and make different private school for the promotion of literacy, so they current research also focusing on the private sector and their role in the promotion of literacy rate.

Education is a key element for the progress and development of country and also necessary for improving economic conditions of the country. Private school play very crucial role in the promotion of literacy. Half population of country preferred private education because of their quality of education for their students. For such kind of reasons people choose private school for their children education. Private schools are working in Pakistan and all over the world, In Pakistan private school are working in all provinces, the provide beneficial and competitive education for their students in every part of the country.

According to Dual level theory of literacy, private sector schools promote literacy using different technologies. It Means that people using different technical devices like mobile phone, internet etc. The easily communicate with each other and shares their ideas and views through social media.

They are also helping in the collaboration and collective working environment. The Dual level theory mostly focus on technologies, like internet, mobile phone and many other technical device they are helping in the promotion of literacy, the research was conducted to find out how private sector school are helping in the promotion of literacy. The dual level theory was also discussing the literacy promotion through technology.

So education is necessary for our social and moral development, for the achievement of different goals and objectives. Education is a key element in the fulfilment of individual basic needs. Life comfort is only possible with the help of education, so we are investing more money in education for economic stability. We get more social and economic benefits if we invest more in our education sectors. Individual investment and output

productivity in education can able us to earn citizenship and play our role effectively in society. These all leads to social efficiency of the individual and society. Education is necessary for development and progress of any country. Increasing in literacy is the only indicator of stable society.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

The research was conducted in order to find out how private school helping in the promotion of literacy. It compared the quality of education and how private school provide better education then government school.a sample size of 100 respondent were taken as a sample in order to find out how private schools are helping in the promotion of literacy. More than 61.0% respondents were strongly agreed that private schools provide quality education than government school.

There are several hurdles in the path of education in current time. In private schools quality of education are better than government schools. Better education system lead to development and thus people now a days, more people prefer private institution than government institution. More than 53% respondents were strongly agreed that private school syllabus is more update and advanced then government school. Different educational polices are formulated to increased standard of education in Pakistan.

There is different educational system to enhance the standard of education in Pakistan, private and public both are working together for increasing in literacy rate. All these educational institutions are working in every province of Pakistan. According to data which i had received private schools are working in very high level in Pakistan as well as all over the world,

Private school play leading role in the educational system. The private schools are working like a backbone for boosting up the educational system. One thing is important to mention that government is more interested to invest money in private sectors. Different types of private and public organization working together for private public partnership of schools.

In Pakistan different kind of education policies have been in practices in the educational institution. More than 50 percent private institutions are working in Pakistan and half of the population were getting education from private school. 51 % respondent were strongly agreed to the statement that increase in literacy rate is only indicator of stable society. For increasing in literacy private school play major role.

Government make different polices for increasing private school in whole country and more focusing on their development and advancement. In every educational institution they have main three triangle pillars, they are consisted of teachers, students and curriculum, all these pillars are back bone of any institution because the all good and bad things depend on these three triangle pillars. During 1990 and 2000s private sector introduce as a key contributor of education services in Pakistan.

In 2000 private sector was catering the educational needs of about 6 million children. In 2007-08 they also increased to 12 million equivalent 34% of total environment.

As we know that education is key factor for development of any country, only with help of education economic stability is possible. private sectors are more contribute in the promotion of literacy. The schools with standard facilities and quality education attract the attention of parents and

students across the world. It is due to fact that education is a source of economic growth and social well-being.

### **7.3 Suggestion**

It is recommended on the basis of this research that private sectors schools are helping in the promotion of literacy. The quality of education is very important both in private and public school. Quality of education was satisfactory in Islamabad and people gave more preference to private institutions for their children because private school provided better education then the government institution. Peoples argue that there is need to be better educational institution. On the basis of this research there few suggestions to improve quality of education.

1. Government should support private school.
2. Increasing private institution in every parts of the country.
3. Government invest more money on the educational field.
4. All facilities should be provided in government school.
5. Syllabuses of Government School should be updated and advanced.
6. Government encourages private sectors in every field.

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**ANNEXURE**

I am Amira Bibi, doing Master in Sociology from Quaid- I -Azam University Islamabad. I am conducting research on the role of private schools in promotion of literacy rate. The questionnaire is designed for the fulfilment of my academic requirements of Msc from Department of sociology Quaid I Azam University Islamabad. Please share your valuable view point, I ensure you confidentiality that the given information will be used only for academic purposes.

1: Name (optional)\_\_\_\_\_

2: Gender of respondent

a. Male

b. Female

3: Age of the respondents

A.19-23 b. 24-28 c. 29-33 d. 34-38

5: Qualification of respondent

a. BS b. Graduation c. post graduate d e. PhD

6: Employment status

Government servant b. Private sector c. Self -business

7: Marital status

a.singleb.Marriedc.Divorcedd.widowe.separated

**Variable one: Role of Private sector schools**

1: Teachers in private school are more qualified than government school?

Agree	strongly agree	Dis agree	strongly disagree	Don't know
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2: Private schools are more helpful in producing competent students than government?

Agree	strongly agree	Dis agree	strongly disagree	Don't know
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3: Private school's teachers focus on students more than government school?

Agree	strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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4: Student's learning is entirely depended on teachers?

Agree	strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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5: Private schools offer quality education than government schools?

Agree	strongly	Dis agree	Strongly	Don't
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	agree		disagree	know know
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6: private school's syllabus is more updated and advance than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	strongly disagree	Don't know
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7: private school's environment is more learning oriented than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	strongly disagree	Don't know
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8: Private schools facilitate their students more than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly dis agree	Don't know
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9: people prefer private school for their children than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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10: Private school's students get higher grade and positions than government schools?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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11: private schools focus on student's holistic development ?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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12: Private schools are focus on practical base learning than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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13: Private schools produce skilful students than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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14: Private schools maintain parent's involvement in students studies than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know
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15: Private schools do not compromise on merit than government school?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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**Variable two: Literacy Rate**

1: Most of the children are deprived form education due to financial instability?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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2: Unemployment is the main cause of poverty?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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3: Increasing in literacy rate is the only indicator of stable society?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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4: Illiteracy is caused declination of economic development in the society?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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5: Parental educational background effect the literacy rate of children?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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6: literate people can express their thought and ideas in betterment of society?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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7: Literate people built a good relationship in work?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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8: literate people value give importance to other opinions and point of views?

Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
-------	-------------------	----------	----------------------	---------------

9: literate people believe in mutual consent, team work spirits and collectivity in work?



Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
-------	-------------------	----------	----------------------	---------------

10: literate people participate in every healthy activity in the society?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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11: literate people get themselves involved in social activities to improve their condition?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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12: literate people encourage learning environment in society?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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13: literate people can easily communicate their demands to government body?

Agree	Strongly agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
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14: literate people could be able to aware about their basic rights?

Agree	Strongly	Dis agree	Strongly dis	
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