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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND MARATHI MEDIUM SCHOOLS USING STATISTICAL MEASURES IN KOLHAPUR

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ABSTRACT

Every one known that the quality of a nation depends upon the quality of its citizen but quality of citizen depends upon what type quality of its education which is depends on the study habits and facilities provided to the students. The aim of the present study was to comparison between English and Marathi medium school students. For the present study the in formations collected from 100 randomly selected students as samples from Kolhapur district Result show that Most parents of marathi medium students are farmer and that of english medium are servant and english medium students give more importance to english subject as compared to that of marathi medium students.

Key words: Graphical Representation, T- Test, Chi-square Test, Level of Significance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many thinkers and philosophers said that basic education should be in mother language. Till many of Maharashtra parents takes admission of their children's in English medium schools. Reason behind this tendency is retention of many parents is that in today's Competitive world only those will get job who have better command on English language. Education is a best indicator for lifelong health with improved quality of life. Those with more years of schooling tend to have better health, well-being and healthier behaviors. Education is an important mechanism for enhancing health and well-being of individuals as it reduces the need for health care, associated costs of dependence, lost earnings and human suffering. It also helps promote and sustain healthy lifestyles and positive choices, supporting and nurturing human development, human relationships as well as personal, family and community well-being. Feinstein L. (2002) Safe, secure and healthy environment for children to learn better and face the challenges of future life can be achieved by school sanitation and hygiene education. Prasad R(2005) In India, more than one fifth of our child population of 5- 14 years of age usually opts for primary and secondary education.

The number of children enrolled in schools are 80% whereas the rest remaining out of school. Out of the enrolled children, 65-85% is regularly attending school, on an average 200 days (54.79%) in a year. Thus, majority of the time is spent in school. Prasad R.(2005).School health is a social concern in different populations, places, and time. Investigators suggest that education causes health; however, the pathways through which education leads to better health and longer life expectancy are still not clearly understood. We know that education, health, and social outcomes are very closely interdependent. Success in school and years of schooling are major factors in determining social and occupational status in adulthood and health status throughout life. Murray NG et.al(2007)The concept of a health promoting school, as promoted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and supported by UNESCO, is useful in realising the scope of school- related health issues extending beyond the classroom. UNESCO (2000).A health-promoting school aims to enable pupils, staff and the community and serves to take action for a healthier life, school and society and as flow of taking admissions in English medium schools is increasing year to year. So that Marathi Medium schools on the way of closing So we decided to do in the Present study was carried out to comparative study the schools performance Between English And Marathi Medium School and compare the findings between rural and urban schools.

OBJECTIVES:

Comparative study of impact of average marks of Marathi medium and English medium student.