



The Attitudes of B.Ed. Trainees towards Privatization in Teacher Education

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Abstract:

There is no doubt that privatization will give quality education but it opposes a basic constitutional right i.e. right to equality. Because it will lead to upliftment of upper class or economically strong people. Poor student will continuously decline from main stream. The question that arises is that why cannot government provide free higher education? We are all aware of the fact that any individual who only had his primary education is not eligible for earning the bare minimum that is required for his or her survival. So researcher has decided to study the attitudes of parents towards Privatization of education.

Keywords: Attitudes, B. Ed. trainees, Education, Privatization, Teacher education

1. Introduction

Education is a must for the development of every country as without education there are no chances of development, so in this respect education is main weapon to improve and eradicate any evils. Privatization has been perceived by various researchers to be a means of reducing the role of the government from direct provision of services and encourage private sector participation and competition (Ficici, 2001; Sheshinski and Lopez-Calva, 2003). Applied to the education sector, privatization can be seen as part of the wider reform of the public sector. Education is both a private and social investment. It is therefore the responsibility of both the individual including the student, his family and even his employers and the society which includes the community and the state. The areas of shift in the education sector are mainly decision and responsibility of money, administration and a relevant curriculum of high quality.

Privatization is management by private sector with total absence of government intervention. Such institutions generate their own funds through higher fees, user charges and full use of resources. They survive on the philosophy that they do not have to pay for those who can pay. Privatization no doubt helps in improving the education system by providing quality education but it is not easy for everyone to pay high amount of fees demanded by private colleges. It is the responsibility of government to provide the same quality education to the poor at the cost affordable by them or by providing funds for the same. Besides this government colleges should increase their level of education so that everyone can get the proper education and exposure as without education there are no chances of development.

2. Objectives

1. To access the attitudes of parents towards privatization of education.
2. To find out significant of differences if any in the attitudes of grant in aid and non grant aid college trainees towards privatization of education
3. To find out significant of differences if any in the attitudes of rural and urban areas trainees towards privatization of education.

4. To find out significant of differences if any in the attitudes of male and female trainees towards privatization of education.

3. Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between grant in aid and non grant in aid trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference between rural and urban area's trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference between male and female trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education.

4. Limitations of the study

- The B.Ed. trainees of Gujarati medium's B.Ed. college are only included in this study.
- Investigator has used self constructed attitude scale. So limitations of the tool will be the limitations of the study.

5. Research Method

The present study is to know B.Ed trainees attitudes towards privatization of Education. So investigator has used survey method.

5.1 Population and Sample

B.Ed. trainees of Ahmedabad are the population of the present study. In this study; 160 B.Ed. trainees of Ahmedabad City has been selected as a sample using by stratified sampling method.

Table 1. Sample of the study

Grant in Aid				Non Grant in Aid			
Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
40		40		40		40	
80				80			
Total = 160							

5.2 Tool

Self constructed attitude scale is used in the present study. There are 30 items in which 15 are positive and 15 are negative.

5.3 Data Collection

Investigator sought prior appointment of the principal of the selected schools for the data collection. Investigator gave all the necessary instruction.

5.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation of the result

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of data, the following findings have been drawn:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between grant in aid and non grant in Aid College's trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education

Table 2. Statistics of the trainees of Grant in aid & Non Grant in aid College

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't- ratio
Grant in aid college's trainee	80	115.75	14.14	3.28	2.21
Non Grant in aid college's trainee	80	108.5	15.24		

There is a significant difference between the mean score of grant in aid B.Ed. College's trainees and Non Grant in Aid B.Ed. college trainees towards privatization of education. It reveals that the t-ratio is 2.21 which is significant at 0.01 level. It means that grant in aid and non grant in aid colleges B. Ed. trainees have different attitudes towards privatization of education. Hence, Null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is a vast difference of grant in aid and non grant in aid college's trainees towards privatization of education.

H₀₂: There is no significant difference between rural and urban area's trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education

Table 3. Statistics of the trainees of Male & Female

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't' ratio
Male	80	112.5	14.84	4.11	1.43
Female	80	106.62	13.82		

There is no significant difference between the mean score of male and female trainees towards privatization of education. It reveals that the t-ratio is 1.43 which is not significant at 0.05 level. It means that male and female B.Ed. trainees have similar attitudes towards s privatization of education.

H₀₃: There is no significant difference between male and female trainee's attitudes towards privatization of education

Table 4. Statistics of the trainees of rural & urban area

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	Mean differences	't' ratio
Rural	80	107.5	10.38	2.23	1.00
Urban	80	105.25	9.55		

There is no significant difference between the mean score of rural and urban area's trainees towards privatization of education. It reveals that the t-ratio is 1.00 which is not significant at 0.05 level. It means that rural and urban area's trainees have similar attitudes towards privatization of education.

6. Findings

Most of the selected students have shown positive attitude towards Privatization of higher education; while very few trainees have shown negative attitude and. There exists a 'significant difference' of overall attitude between grant in aid and non grant in aid College's trainees towards privatization of education.

7. Conclusion

Privatization is not a bad option either, no doubt private institutions are costly but if more students enroll in these institutions there will be competition among these private institutions hence fee will fall and more quality students will be passed out. Till then scholarships can be offered by government to get admission in these private institutions and lessen the burden of government institutions.

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