



A Study of Opinions of Primary School Teachers Towards Privatization of Primary Education

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1. Introduction

The idea of privatization alludes to private possession in changing degrees – structure absolute proprietorship to proprietorship as joint endeavors – and private administration and control in open area undertakings pointed toward breaking state syndication in different areas. The impact of privatization is gradually being felt in all areas of the economy. Unavoidably, it is being suggested for the schooling area also.

The term privatization of Education alludes to a wide range of instructive projects and arrangements. It is an interaction which can be characterized as the exchange of exercises, resources and duty from Government, Public Institutions and associations to private individual and offices.

Non government schools are unquestionably better compared to government schools as they would give better framework, better instructor to understudy proportion, have a clean and sterile office, give better climate to understudies with alternatives of character improvement and extracurricular exercises.

The essential contention for outer privatization is that privately owned businesses are accustomed to minimizing expenses and will run certain parts of the training framework more effectively than Local Education Authorities, regardless of whether they make a benefit. Along these lines it's a mutually beneficial arrangement for general society and the organizations.

Schools and establishments should zero in additional on the improvement of a person. - Schools and foundations with training should show esteems and habits. - The framework is naturally changing and including new and moder alternatives to assist understudies with improving their abilities.

The researcher is working with private primary school as a teacher. The researcher always worried about situation of students studying in primary schools. They don't know the basic concepts and even students cleared upper primary section cannot know basic fundas of Maths. Most of them are very weak in English too.

2. Reviews

Gupta (2000) offers an extensive and fundamental knowledge about the phenomenon of privatisation with a focus on its trends in developing as well as developed countries, such as UK, Germany, and India. She advocated in favour of a healthy balance between state and market, economic growth and human development, public and private sector 65 autonomy and accountability, national and international interests, economic growth and social justice, privatisation and democracy, etc. Besides, cautions against the evils of privatisation and commercialisation was also emphasised. Lastly, the author conveyed that privatisation should have many lanes to reach the public demand which depends on the socio-economic, political nature and needs of the country. **Arora and Panda (2001)** broadly analysed major developmental trends and issues related to globalisation and privatisation in teacher education. They also examined the changing form of privatisation which led teacher education towards the path of

commercialisation, market forces and greed of business investors to the intrusion of exploiters' interest in teacher education. This phenomenon opened B.Ed. colleges to the market and generated more income and huge surplus, which are hardly spent for institutional development. It also focused on essential functions of the NCTE as laid down in the Act, to take necessary steps to prevent commercialisation of teacher education. On the other hand, Singh (2002) discussed the impact and nature of privatisation, especially the forces which pushed commercialisation in Indian education scenario based on a survey conducted in 2002 on self-financing teacher education institutions in National Capital Region. The survey revealed that, the owners of these institutions come from entrepreneur occupational groups such as advocates, teachers, politicians, businessmen, industrialists, builders, etc.

3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present research are as follows.

1. To study Opinions of Primary Teachers toward privatization of Primary School
2. To construct Opinionnaire for primary teachers.
3. To study opinions of Primary teachers in relation to Gender.
4. To study opinions of Primary teachers in relation to Types of Management of Primary School
5. To study opinions of Primary teachers in relation to Experience of Teaching.

4. Definition of Key Words

4.1 Privatisation

4.1.1 Theoretical Definition

“The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is termed privatization.”

“The government ceases to be the owner of the entity or business. The process in which a publicly-traded company is taken over by a few people is also called privatization.

4.2 Operational Definition

In present research the Privatisation means a process in which assets, management, functions or responsibilities are transfer to state or central government to private sector.

5. Variables of Research

Table 1: Table showing types and level of Variables

Sr. No.	Variable	Types of Variables	Level of Variable
1	Gender	Independent	1.Male 2.Female
2	Types of Primary School	Independent	1.Government 2.Private
3	Teaching Experience	Independent	1.More than 5 Years 2.Less than 5 Years
4	Opinions of Teachers	Dependent	-

6. Hypothesis of Research

The null hypotheses formed by researcher are as follows

- Ho₁** There is no significant difference between Mean score of Male and Female Primary school teachers on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.
- Ho₂** There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers of Government and Private School on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.
- Ho₃** There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers having experience more than 5 years and less than 5 years on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.

7. Limitations of Research

The following are the delimitations of the study

1. The present research is limited to the Primary teachers of Ahmedabad City only.
2. The present research is limited to the Primary teachers of Gujarati Medium Schools only.
3. The present research is limited to the Primary teachers teaching for the year 2020-21.

8. Population

All the primary teachers working in Gujarati Medium school in Ahmedabad city are the population of the present research.

9. Sample

In present research the researcher has first divided all the schools in two groups i.e., Government and Private. After that the researcher has randomly selected three schools from Government and three schools from Private. The all the teachers present on the day of data collection are the sample of present research. Thus, the researcher has used the stratified random cluster sampling techniques. The researcher has selected 100 teachers from six schools.

10. Research Tool

In present research the researcher has used self made opinionnaire to collect the data. The researcher has construct opinionnaire with the help of experts, educationalist, primary teachers etc. then he took opinions of experts. After the opinions of experts, the researcher has pre piloting and piloting the tool. In piloting there is 46 Statements are there. In Item analysis 8 statements were remove whose t value is less than 1.96. in final opinionnaire there is 38 statements out of which 18 statements are positive and 20 statements are negative. In opinionnaire the researcher has used five-point rating i.e. completely agree, agree, neutral, disagree and completely disagree. For each positive statements the score was 5 for completely agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neutral, 2 for disagree and 1 for completely disagree. While for negative statements the score was 1 for completely agree, 2 for agree, 3 for neutral, 4 for disagree and 5 for completely disagree.

11. Research Method

In present research the researcher has used Survey Method.

12. Analysis of Data by testing the Hypotheses

In present research researcher has constructed Null Hypothesis. In these null hypotheses researcher has compared two variables and when two variables are compared t value can be used to analyze the data. The researcher has also used statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and standard error of mean.

13. Effect of Gender on opinions of primary school teachers towards Privatization of primary education

Ho₁ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Male and Female primary school teachers on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.

Table-2: Table showing statistical values of Male and Female Primary school teachers

Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean	t value	Significance
Male	21	45.26	10.62	2.59	0.14	NS
Female	79	46.23	10.25			

From above table we can see that the number of male teachers is 21 and female teachers are 79. The mean value of male teachers and female teachers are 45.26 and 46.23. the standard deviation of male and female teachers is respectively 10.62 and 10.25, the standard error of mean is 2.59. The t value is 0.14. which is less than tabulated value 1.96. it means null hypothesis.

Ho₁ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Male and Female Primary school teachers on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education is accepted. There is no significant effect of gender on opinions towards privatization of primary education.

14. Effect of Types of School on opinions of primary school teachers towards Privatization of primary education

Ho₂ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers of Government and Private School on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.

Table-3: Table showing statistical value of Government and Private teachers

Types of School	Numbers	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean	t value	Significance
Government	48	44.39	10.01	2.09	2.05	0.05
Private	52	48.68	10.97			

From above table we can see that the number of Government primary school teachers are 48 and number of private primary school teachers are 52. The mean value of government teachers and private teachers are 44.39 and 48.68 respectively. the standard deviation of government teachers and private teachers are respectively 10.01 and 10.97, the standard error of mean is 2.09. The t value is 2.05. which is more than tabulated value 1.96. it means null hypothesis

Ho₂ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers of Government and Private School on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education is Rejected. So we can say that there is significant effect of types of school Management on opinions towards privatization of primary education.

15. Effect of Teaching Experience on opinions of primary school teachers towards Privatization of primary education

Ho₃ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers having experience more than 5 years and less than 5 years on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education.

Table 4: Table showing statistical value of primary teachers having experience more than 5 years and less than 5 years

Teaching Experience	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of Mean	t value	Significance
More than 5 Year	57	42.25	11.26	2.29	0.55	NS
Less than 5 year	43	40.98	11.39			

From above table we can see that the number of primary teachers more than 5 years and less than 5 years are 57 and 43 respectively. The mean value of teachers more than 5 years experience and less than 5 years experience are 42.25 and 40.98 respectively. The standard deviation of primary teachers having experience more than 5 years and less than 5 years are 11.26 and 11.39 respectively, the standard error of mean is 2.29. The t value is 0.55 which is less than tabulated value 1.96. it means null hypothesis

Ho₃ There is no significant difference between Mean score of Primary school teachers having experience more than 5 years and less than 5 years on Opinionnaire towards privatization of Primary Education. is Accepted. So, we can say that there is not significant effect of teaching experience on opinions towards privatization of primary education.

16. Findings

The findings of present research are as follows.

1. There is no significant effect of Gender on opinions towards privatization. The opinions of male and female primary teachers have same opinions towards Privatization.
2. There is significant effect of types of school on opinions towards privatization. The mean value of private primary teachers is higher than government primary teachers. So, we can say that private primary school teachers have higher opinions towards privatization than government primary school teachers. It means private primary school teacher want privatization.
3. There is no significant effect of teaching experience on opinions towards privatization. The opinions of primary teachers having experiences more than 5 years and less than 5 years are same towards privatization.

17. Educational Implications

1. Privatization in Education increases proper monitoring over the teaching learning practices in schools which in turn ensures high quality of education.
2. Privatization always emphasis on quality of education and also remuneration depends on output given, this will not only increase efficiency of school teachers but also students get experienced and qualified teachers in comparison to Government school.
3. Smart classes, more Infrastructures and Extra Curricular activities help students to get Global platform for their overall development.
4. Student- Teacher ratio in private school develops close relationships which helps students in proper/ depth learning.

18. Recommendations for future research

The researcher has recommended the following future research

1. The present research is held on opinions of primary school teachers like this one can do research on secondary and higher secondary school teachers, college professors etc.
2. The present research is held in Ahmedabad city but the research can be conducted in other area of Gujarat.
3. The research can also be conducted with other variables like educational board, salary standard, personality traits, medium of schools, area etc.
4. The research could be constructed for other type of the schools like CBSE, ICSE or other.
5. The research can be conducted in other states.

19. Conclusion

The quest for privatization is a never quenching thirst. Efforts in the direction have been done by many scholars and experts, and are still undergoing by many. Such efforts will continue as long as there is innovation and creativity in the work method of teachers. From the present research we can conclude that there is merits and demerits of privatization.

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