

# North Asian International Research Journal Consortium

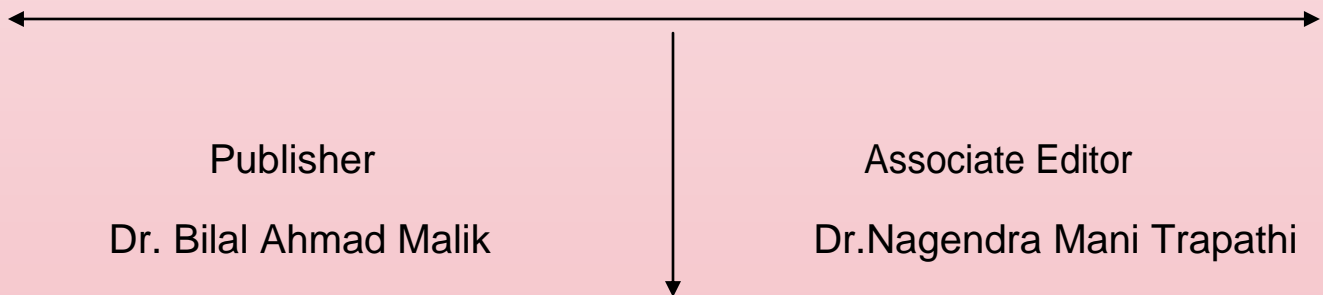
*North Asian International Research Journal*

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## PRIVATIZATION AND PROBLEMS OF UNAIDED TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME RESPECT TO AMARAVATI REGION -PERSPECTIVE

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### INTRODUCTION

Johns Adams Stated that, "Teacher is maker of man. He is the foundation of all education and thus of the whole civilization of humankind, present or future. No national reconstruction is possible without active co-operation of the teacher"

Govt. and Universities during last decade, have suggested and introduced certain changes to solve the grassroots problems of Universities, striking examples are self-financing Universities and Colleges, Employment oriented self-financing courses and privatization. Therefore, the last decade of the last century began in Indian like in several other countries with the introduction of these policies, through India had to resort to policies rather suddenly.

**Privatization means,** "To provide as distinct from state control or ownership."

**Versions of Privatization-** A shift in thinking from reliance on public funds to privatization is a very recent phenomenon. There are at least four versions of privatization concept.

- i) The extreme version of privatization that implies total privatization, private colleges and universities being managed and funded by the private sector:
- ii) The strong form of privatization where higher education is publicly provided but costs are fully recovered from the students;
- iii) The moderate form of privatization where higher education is with a reasonable level of finances mobilized from non-governmental sources; and
- iv) The pseudo privatization where higher education is privately provide at public expense (Tilak, 1992).

**Self-financing means,** "Self monitors support for an enterprise" The focus of self-financing institution is securing, provision, control and management of funds by private agencies. This is also known as self-supporting or self-sustaining private enterprise.

**Present status of privatization and self-financing Institutions** - Dr. T.M. Pai was the first person who introduced the concept self-financing in education (Sudarshan Mishra 2004). Self-financing implies the relevance, need and significance of improving the financial status of teacher training courses by raising resources, from student's fees and other private, local and public sources. During recent years, a number of colleges/universities have established in India. Most of these are established or supported by businesspersons or industrialists, politicians or by many more. Central and State Governments favour this trend, as these institutions do not impose any financial burden on the Government.

There are 45 B.Ed colleges in SGBAU, Amravati in this 3 are Government B.Ed Colleges, 1. Aided College & other 7 college are unaided. 34 are new unaided colleges starting from 2005.

In SGBAU there are 4500 Registered B.Ed. students are pass out every year approximately up to the last year.

But from this session 2015-16 NCTE reduced 50 students as a one unit instead of 100 student & duration of this course extended by 1 year.

#### **PRESENT POSITION:-**

Now days by current circumstances student are not interested to join this course therefore in all B.Ed colleges there is lack of admissions. Only 50-60% students are admitted in the colleges. Due to this position there is big question for existence of B.Ed. Colleges. Same position is all over the Maharashtra.

#### **OBSERVATION:-**

- 1) As per NCTE Norms there is no human resources (Teaching & Non-teaching) are available and only infrastructure available.
- 2) All non grant colleges there is no pay scale as per UGC & University not interfered in payment.
- 3) As per NCTE & University norms, there is no implementation & no follow up also.

- 4) Government neglects the direction given by Varma commission.
- 5) All students who admitted in non grant colleges have no scholarship like other professional colleges such as Engineering, Technical & Medical Colleges etc. Government gives only Tuition fees which is granted for the colleges run by Government only.
- 6) University Granted permission for admission process also they give affiliation to those who have not fulfilled required approval lecturers.

Once strange thing that admitted student are totally absent in the colleges they came at the time of admission & at the time of examination only.

#### **PROBLEMS AND ISSUES: –**

- Private Institution does not get any grant or aid from Govt. or from any other agency.
- The owner of these Institutions tries to on more and more as early as possible, sometimes at the cost of Institutions' reputation, suffers are only the teachers, students, parents.
- Teachers working in these Institutions, in many cases are finding under paid.
- Some are terminate at the end of the session.
- In many cases, they appoint part time under qualified teachers, who finds unable to maintain the norms and the standards of teaching.
- Students are the main stakeholders of commercialization.
- They are ready to go at any extend.
- Parents are also not bothering about heavy capitation fee or standard of education of the institutions, because they want only the degree.
- Most of the Private Institution gets the reorganization and affiliation by doing various manipulation and they hardly follow the norms and standards of regulating bodies.

Nowadays, researchers had tried to know the actual status of private B.Ed. Training Colleges by interviewing students studying in management quota. Why they are doing this course with such heavy payments? What is their future planning, etc? Most of them were doing because they think that they can get jobs in any secondary school or anywhere. Actually, they all were confused about their future.

Above facts are highlighting the deterioration in a very reputed course. Privatization and commercialization are the two sides of the same coin.

#### **EFFECT OF PRIVATIZATION: -**

- Private management and Govt. has been differentiating the admission process. Therefore, student get confuse private CET and Govt. CET.
- In Private colleges, there was vast deference in fees structure.
- Therefore, student gets admissions in those colleges that who get relaxation or installment in tuition fee.
- In last few years, Govt. or University should not keep control fees structure.
- Therefore, employee not gets payment regularly.
- Management says, we are helpless for full payment due to lack of funds or fees.
- Due to lack of payment, most of employee leaves the job.
- Govt. should not make an interest teacher training colleges due to Indian politics.

#### **RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS: -**

1. Profit making is not wrong if the standard and norms maintained. So, NCTE should give reorganization and affiliation strictly on the basis of norms
2. The Govt. should keep control over the standard of these courses.
3. The state should keep control over private institution for fees structure.
4. NCTE should collect information from student, teachers, parents and college staff and from some reputed social person of that area about the quality education.
5. Regulatory body and Govt. should make a panel of imminent teachers and experts to monitor the quality of education of the institutions in that particular area.
6. The next should keep strict control on the quality of the affiliating institution.
7. If there is not full time approval staff those colleges should not enrolled the student by the authority.
8. By the rule of NCTE each Institute fallow the ratio of Teacher educator-student the 1:7 strictly.
9. Live other professional course B.Ed. Student also has to get scholarship benefit.
10. Each Institute must verified yearly by the concerning authority also look fallow up every year.
11. In emergency cases each institute have their reserve fund for employer payment.

Hon'ble President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam wants India to be a developed country by the year 2020. In order to achieve this status, apart from other determinant, a proper discrimination should be creating, between the odds and evens privatization for teacher training institution.

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