OPINIONNAIRE OF TEACHERS ON EQUITABLE EDUCATION IN LEARNING SCIENCE AT STANDARD IX

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ABSTRACT

Education equity is the study of ethical principles to achieve fairness in schools. Students have a right to a quality education that promotes literacy and success. Education equity is about providing students with a fair learning environment that promotes excellence for all people. In the present study, the investigator has attempted to study opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at standard IX. The sample consisted of 100 high school teachers working in Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu. The collected data, using survey method, were analyzed using percentage analysis and ‘t’ test. The results revealed that significant difference was found between government and private school teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard. Further it revealed a significant difference between below 10 years and above 10 years experienced teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard.

Key Words: Equitable Education, Learning Science and High School Teachers.

INTRODUCTION

Equity is usually defined as fairness, impartiality, and justice and is related to equal opportunity (Sen, 2009). In education, the term equity refers to the principle of fairness. While it is often used interchangeably with the related principle of equality, equity encompasses a wide variety of educational models, programs, and strategies that may be considered fair, but not necessarily equal. It is has been said that “equity is the process; equality is the outcome,” given that equity—what is fair and just—may not, in the process of educating students, reflect strict equality—what is applied, allocated, or distributed equally (The Glossary of Education Reform, 2016). Ensuring that all learners have access to quality education also acknowledges the intrinsic value of diversity and respect for human dignity (UNESCO, 2015a).

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Equitable Education system helps to all sorts of students in equal manner to achieve the same competency in all the subjects. System of Equitable Education is emerging trend to develop the educational system. Problems of the Equitable Education related to the methods of teaching, teaching aids, and cooperation of the students are necessary to identify for solving the problems in the system. Hence the researcher selected the study to get a view of working high school teachers on Equitable Education. With the
help of Equitable Education, it is possible for the teacher to pay attention to each and every student of class and improve their knowledge. The difficulties faced by the teacher in Equitable Education can be properly ruled out with the help of this study.

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To find out the level of opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at standard IX.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between government and private school teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference between below 10 years and above 10 years experienced teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard.

**HYPOTHESES**

$H_01$: There is no significant difference between government and private school teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard.

$H_02$: There is no significant difference between below 10 years and above 10 years experienced teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard.

**METHOD USED**

In the present study the investigator has adopted the survey method.

**POPULATION AND SAMPLE**

The population for the present study consisted of high school teachers, who are working in Villupuram district. The investigator has used simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample from the population. The sample consisted of 100 high school teachers working in Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu.

**TOOL USED**

Opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science was developed and validated by the investigator (2018).

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED**

Percentage analysis and ‘t’ test were used in this study.
ANALYSIS OF DATA

Objective Testing

Objective: 1

To find out the level of opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at standard IX.

Table - 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th></th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th></th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinionnaire of Teachers on Equitable Education in Learning Science</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 2

Difference between Government and Private School Teachers in their Opinionnaire of Teachers on Equitable Education in Learning Science at IX Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type of the School</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ value</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opinionnaire of Teachers on Equitable Education in Learning Science</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>73.31</td>
<td>7.284</td>
<td>4.239</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>79.41</td>
<td>6.849</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The table value of ‘t’ is 1.96, S - Significant)

Table - 3

Difference between Below 10 Years and Above 10 Years Experienced Teachers in their Opinionnaire of Teachers on Equitable Education in Learning Science at IX Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Teaching Experience</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D</th>
<th>Calculated ‘t’ value</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opinionnaire of Teachers on Equitable Education in Learning Science</td>
<td>Below 10 years</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>77.70</td>
<td>7.598</td>
<td>2.100</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 10 years</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>73.76</td>
<td>6.915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The table value of ‘t’ is 1.96, S - Significant)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The table 1 reveals that 23.0% of IX standard teachers have low, 52.0% of them have moderate and 25.0% of them have high level of opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science.

- The table 2 reveals that the calculated ‘t’ value (4.239) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the respective null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the result shows that there is significant difference between government and private school teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers
on equitable education in learning science at IX standard. While comparing the mean scores of
government (Mean=73.31) and private school teachers (Mean=79.41), the private school IX standard
teachers are better than the government school IX standard teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on
 equitable education in learning science at IX standard

- The table 3 reveals that the calculated ‘t’ value (2.100) is greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level
  of significance. Hence the respective null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the result shows that there is
  significant difference between below 10 years and above 10 years experienced teachers in their
  opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX standard. While comparing the
  mean scores of below 10 years (Mean=77.70) and above 10 years experienced teachers (Mean=73.76),
  the below 10 years experienced IX standard teachers are better than the above 10 years experienced IX
  standard teachers in their opinionnaire of teachers on equitable education in learning science at IX
  standard.

CONCLUSION

The Equitable education was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu and aimed at a lower
education burden to the students. First it was started in Government and Government aided schools but
slowly entered into matriculation schools also. When compared to other syllabi, this kind of education is
somewhat simple and easy for the average students to follow. More workings and more exercise can be
given and project activities can also be increased, thereby creating an interest in the students. The standard of
the Education in all level with different economic back
ground can still be improved.

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