

A STUDY OF TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS AMONG GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS OF NORTH INDIAN STATES IN INDIA

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Abstract

A teacher who walks in the shade of the temple among his followers gives not only wisdom but also faith and his lovingness. Barr (1946) said that teaching being a very human activity, requires mental balance, personal and social adjustment, teacher, pupils relationship and personality seen to be important factor in teacher effectiveness. The objectives were to study the teachers effectiveness among government and private teachers, to find out the difference among teachers effectiveness in relation to type of college and to study the difference among teacher effectiveness in relation to their sex (male & female) and type of college (Government and private).

The study was confined to a sample of 160 teachers of J&K, PUNJAB AND HIMACHAL colleges. The study was carried on those teachers who were working in government and private college only in the three different selected states of northern India. The study was based on a sample of 160 teachers of government and private college (Male and female). Teacher effectiveness Scale is prepared by Parmod and Mutha. This inventory is the Hindi. It consists of 69 questions. Two way analysis of variance (2x 2 factorial design) were employed in the present study. It was concluded that there were no significant of differences in teacher effectiveness between male & female teachers. There were no significant differences in teacher effectiveness among teachers working in government and private college and it was found that there were no differences in teacher effectiveness under the joint influence of sex of teachers and type of college.

Key Words: Teacher Effectiveness, Government and private Colleges & Northern Indian States.

Introduction

“Teachers who walk in the shade of the temple among his followers give not only wisdom but also faith and his lovingness.”

Teacher, in fact is an industry which produces eminent doctors, engineers, economists, philosophers, politicians, technicians, artists, clerks, farmers etc. Relevant, satisfied and qualified teacher yield quality and products moreover a well adjusted and an effective teacher is not only an asset to himself but a boon to the society also. The future of the child is quite safe in the hands of such a teacher with good leadership and appropriate teaching aids, the teacher effectiveness can be enhanced but the most ingenious enhanced plans of inspired administrators and best teacher array of instructional devices are of little avail if the teacher is ignorant, unskilled, incompetent or different.

Infact, the success of educational system depends upon the quality of its teachers, It is rightly said, “The more I see of educational work emphatically, I feel that the quality of a teacher in an educational system is more important than all other factors – put together syllabus, text book, equipments and building if we can’t secure a teaching personnel that is been an intelligent and has high sense of duty and integrity. No educational system can have the slightest chance of success. Teacher effectiveness is also a debatable term, no universally accepted definition of teacher effectiveness has been given so far. Teacher effectiveness has been defined by numerous authors.

Teacher effectiveness as a relationship between teacher effectiveness as a relationship between teacher, pupils and other persons concerned with the educational undertakings, all effected by limiting and facilitating aspects of the immediate situations.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the difference in teacher effectiveness between male and female teachers.
2. To study the teacher effectiveness of the teachers working in private and government college.
3. To study the interactional effect of the sex and type of college on the teacher effectiveness taken as a criterion.
4. To suggest educational implication based on the results of the study.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There will be no significant differences in teacher effectiveness between male and female teachers.
2. There will be no significant differences in teacher effectiveness among teachers working in government and private college.
3. There will be no difference in teacher effectiveness under the joint influence of sex of teachers and type of college.

Methodology

In the study, the sample was taken from the Government and private Colleges of Rajasthan and Punjab States in India. A sample of 160 teachers was selected randomly. The sample consists of number of male and female teachers in each group. For this the investigator employed Two-Way ANOVA (2x2). **TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS SCALE has been** prepared by Pramod and Mutha this inventory is in Hindi. The scale consists of 69 items. The teacher were requested to evaluate himself/herself by putting a tick mark (✓) against each statement according to his/her own personal agreement or disagreement on a given five point scale ranging from strongly disagree (SD) the following scheme was used for the scoring of the responses –

Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree, Strongly Disagree
 5 4 3 2 1

Responses

After selecting the tools the investigator visited to selected colleges to collect the data. First of all the researcher approached the principals of the respective colleges selected for the study and explained them the nature and purposes of investigation.

At the time of actual administration of the tests, necessary steps were taken i.e. teacher were informed that their responses would be kept confidential and try to answer with honesty and sincerity.

Results

Summary of ANOVA

Source of variation	SS	DF	MS	F	Significance
A(College)	360	1	360	0.36	Not Significant
B (Gender)	102.4	1	102.4	0.101	Not Significant
AxB	144.4	1	144.4	0.143	Not Significant
Within	36323.6	36	1008.99	1	

The table 1.1 reveals that the F ratio for the main effect A (Type of colleges i.e. Government and Private College) is 0.36 which is less than the table values that is 4.11 at .05 level and 7.39 at .01 levels. It is not statistically significant. Thus, we can say that A₁ and A₂ type of college i.e A₁ (Government) and A₂ (Private) college teachers did not show any difference in the teaching effectiveness whether working in Govt. and private college, teachers were of same kind.

Table 4.3 further reveals that the F ratio of B (Sex) is 0.101 which less than the level and B₁ and B₂ (type of teachers i.e Male (B₁) and female (B₂) were in no way different from each other. The F value for the variable B was also not statistically significant. The teaching effectiveness of male & female teachers were similar. The hypothesis was accepted.

The F ratio of (AxB) interaction between sex and type of college is 0.143 which is also less than table value and it is also not significant. So, it did not reveal any significance of differences. It also means that there was no difference in teaching effectiveness of government and private college teachers. The null hypothesis was retained.

Conclusions

The following were the conclusions of the study :

1. There was no significance of difference in teacher effectiveness between male and female teachers.
2. There was no significant difference in teacher effectiveness among teachers working in Govt. and Private College.
3. There was no difference in teacher effectiveness under the joint influence of sex of teacher and type of college.

Educational Implications

Man is the product of nature i.e. heredity and environment. Both heredity and environment play important role in the development of personality. But in the some cases environment becomes strong that it wipes off the marks of heredity. It is of prime importance to the educators to determine what exactly the part is played by each factor in the development of the personality, so that they may reflect better on the development of the child. It is **Chinese Quotation** "The mistake of the Engineer is connected in the wall, the mistake of a doctor is buried in the grave and the mistake of a lawyer lies in the files but the mistake of a teacher reflect upon the nation because the teacher is the mirror of the nation.

Teacher effectiveness refers summation of many, positive and negative behavioural activities in connection with the job. Unless a person is satisfied with the job, it is very difficult for him to carry on his or her duties efficiently. In Government College both male and female teachers are equally effective. It is due to their equal status, salary and their satisfaction about job. While in private college female teachers are more adjusting than that the male teachers because for a private college teacher job is not significant for future. They are always worried about their permanent settlement.

A guidance centre can be set up by government at district level to guide and help the teachers in finding the proper solution of their problems.

Effectiveness is assumed to have some effect upon the success, a college enjoys in the accomplishment of its objectives.

Hence, information about effectiveness of teachers will be useful to educational administrators. It will be a valuable contribution to the process of improvement of education. This information is also useful to educational administrators who have to select and promote teachers year after year.

The present results indicated no significant differences in teacher effectiveness on the basis of sex and types of college. It is evident that teacher effectiveness has to evolve irrespective of sex and type of college.

Suggestions for the further study

The following are the few suggestions –

1. Effective teachers may be identified.
2. Differences in effective and non-effective teachers may be found out.
3. Personality patterns of effective teachers may be found out.
4. Factorization of personality patterns may be studied.
5. Comparison between the personality patterns of effective and non-effective teachers may be done.
6. Similar study may be conducted on a larger sample.
7. Similar study may be conducted at different levels of education.

8. A comparison in teacher effectiveness of teachers working in government, private and public college may be made.
9. People from different profession can also be taken for the purpose of the study.

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