

COMPARISON OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS AT DIFFERENT LEVEL OF SCHOOLS IN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The end result of all training is to make men fully grown. It is further felt that in the whole educational process, there are many factors which separately or collectively determine the quality of education. The objective of the study was to compare the teaching abilities of male and female teachers of physical education at different level schools of Rajasthan and to compare the teaching abilities of male and female teachers of physical education in middle and high schools. It has been hypothesised that there will be a significant difference between middle and high schools male and female physical education teachers of Rajasthan that there will be significant difference between physical education male and female teachers of middle and senior secondary schools of Rajasthan. The overall sample of 450 physical education teachers were selected. Result showed that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (131.54 and 14.52) and female teachers (117.54 and 18.28) of physical education respectively. It was concluded that the male teachers of physical education are more effective than the female teachers of physical education at the different level of schools and the sex difference plays an important role in teaching.

Key words: Training, Education and School Teachers.

INTRODUCTION:

It is clear from the literature that since ancient times, man has systematically organised his activities to develop physical grace, psychological balance, adjustment with varied life situations and social orders. From the available literature; it can be concluded that the teacher is the most important factor in the success of any educational programme. The teacher, who only belongs to the human factor, is the most important and has unique place in the total success of educational programme.

An attempt has been made in this research work to prove that teaching is really the noblest profession among all the professions. So that teachers realise that the work they are doing is the noblest and that they need not be apologetic or feel guilty and small and instead have pride and confidence in their worth and work. It is the teacher who can work to educating the young to enable them to grow fully in to level of their personality. Thus teaching profession is the highest and the noblest.

The true teacher is like a benevolent gardener provides opportunities in the classroom and outside e.g. in the playground, on the stage, in the workshop and in social meets, and helps the students to express themselves and grow physically, intellectually, emotionally, socially and morally.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To compare the teaching abilities of male and female teachers of physical education at different level schools of Rajasthan.
2. To compare the teaching abilities of male and female teachers of physical education in middle and high schools.
3. To examine the teaching abilities of physical education male and female teachers in middle and senior secondary schools.

HYPOTHESES:

1. It is hypothesised that there will be a significant difference between middle and high schools male and female physical education teachers of Rajasthan.
2. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between physical education male and female teachers of middle and senior secondary schools of Rajasthan.
3. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between physical education male and female teachers of high and senior secondary schools of Rajasthan.

METHODOLOGY:

The investigator has used descriptive statistical method for the processing of the data. Descriptive in the sense that the investigator made the status survey and found out the present. Sample. Keeping in view the limited resources of time, money and test material, the overall sample of 450 physical education teachers, 50 from senior secondary schools (25 male and 25 female), 50 from high schools (25 male and 25 female), 50 from middle school (25 male and 25 female), 60 from rural area schools (30 male and 30 female), 90 from urban area schools (45 male and 45 female), 80 from private (40 male and 40 female) and 70 from government schools (35 male and 35 female) of Rajasthan have been picked up for the purpose of this study.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION:

The physical education teacher Effectiveness Evaluation Scale for teachers have been used for data collection. This scale was developed by Dr. G.S. Kang in 1981.

This scale consists of 48 items, is constructed in English for use. There are five categories for each of the 48 items which produced ratings as Extremely well, Fairly well, Mediocre, Poor, Extremely poor. The subjects were required to tick (✓) one of the responses according to his/ her degree of agreement.

The method of scoring of this scale is simple. Each statement stands for a particular quality. Composite score for each quality was obtained by assigning each response, the score of 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 in the following order:

Extremely well – 4

Fairly – 3

Mediocre – 2

Poor – 1

Extremely poor – 0

The teacher whose ratings are high is considered to be more effective than the teacher whose ratings are low.

DATA COLLECTION:

The mentioned tool was given to the chosen sample of 450 physical education teachers (225 male and 225 female). The teachers were contacted in their respective schools. In addition to 450 teachers involved in the study.

Scoring was done in accordance with the monals for various tools used in the present study. The data was tabulated for teacher effectiveness.

RESULT AND FINDINGS:

Table 1

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Middle Schools of Rajasthan

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Df	t
Male	25	131.57	14.52	2.90	48	3.00*
Female	25	117.54	18.28	3.65		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 1 shows that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (131.54 and 14.52) and female teachers (117.54 and 18.28) of physical education respectively. Calculated value 't' value = 3.00 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in middle schools of Rajasthan.

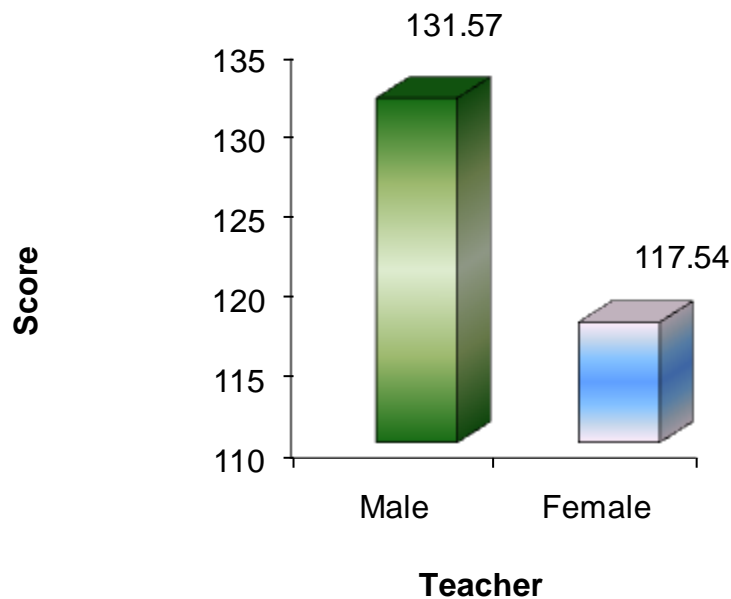


Fig. 1

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Middle Schools of Rajasthan

Table 2

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in High Schools of Rajasthan

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Df	t
Male	25	138.20	16.08	3.21	48	3.15*
Female	25	122.13	19.76	3.95		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 2 reveals that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (138.20 and 16.08) and female teachers (122.13 and 19.76) of physical education respectively. Calculated value 't' = 3.15 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in high schools of Rajasthan.

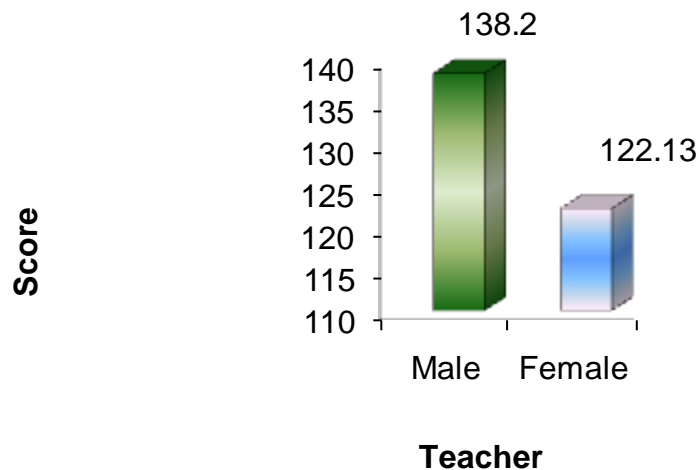


Fig. 2

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in High Schools of Rajasthan
Table 3

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Senior Secondary Schools of Rajasthan

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	T
Male	25	165.08	13.44	2.68	48	5.91*
Female	25	134.70	21.89	4.37		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The perusal of table 3 indicates that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (165.08 and 13.44) and female teachers (134.70 and 21.89) respectively. Calculated value ' t ' = 5.91 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in senior secondary schools of Rajasthan.

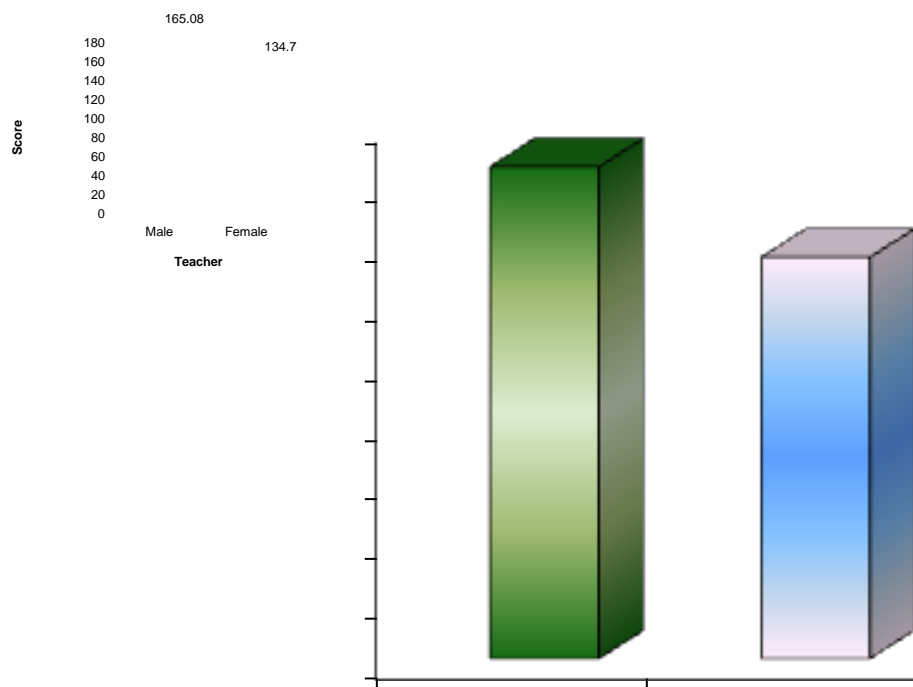


Fig. 3

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Senior Secondary Schools of Rajasthan

Table 4

Comparison of Male Teachers of Physical Education in Middle and High Schools of Rajasthan

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	t
Middle school	25	131.57	14.52	2.90	48	1.53
High school	25	138.20	16.08	3.21		

No significant difference

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 4 reveals that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education middle school teachers (131.57 and 14.52) and high school teachers (138.20 and 16.08) of physical education respectively. Calculated value 't' = 1.53 (non-significant). It shows no significant difference between middle and high school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

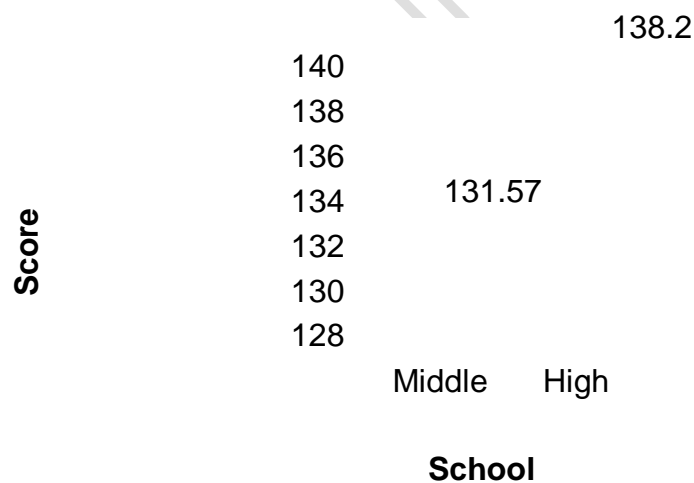


Fig. 4

Comparison of Male Teachers of Physical Education in Middle and High Schools of Rajasthan

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The male teachers of physical education are more effective than the female teachers of physical education at the different level of schools.
2. The sex difference plays an important role in teaching.
3. The higher qualification plays an important role in teaching.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

The subject of physical education has been included in the educational curriculum of schools and universities recently. So we lack inadequate number of professionally trained teachers of physical education. The existing teachers require re-orientation or theory teaching through re-orientation courses, workshops and seminars. We can make them effective only through identifying the determinants of effectiveness and then by exploiting these qualities of the teachers. So, such studies are invaluable to manage the education and training of physical education teachers and also to re-orient the existing teachers.

Through such studies, guidelines for the recruitment of teachers can be drawn as they identify the factors – intellectual, social and psychological – which help to make a teacher more effective.

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