

A STUDY OF VARIANT TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN SCHOOL EDUCATION IN RAJASTHAN

¹Dr. Devender Singh Parmar ²Mahipal Godara ³Mohammed Mustakeem ansari

¹Director Physical Education, R P Govt. P G College, Lalsot, Rajasthan, India

²Research Scholar, JJT University, Rajasthan, India

³Research Scholar, Singhanian University, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

The most commonly used instrument for measuring teaching effectiveness is the G S Kang rating scale. The literature on teacher effectiveness is extensive, indeed almost unmanageable for general teacher but very scanty in case of physical education. The physical education teacher Effectiveness Evaluation Scale for teachers had been used for data collection. This scale was developed by Dr. G.S. Kang in 1981. The objectives of the study was to compare the teaching abilities of physical education male and female teachers in high and senior secondary schools and to compare the teaching abilities of male and female physical education teachers of rural area. 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. the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education middle school teachers (131.57 and 14.52) and senior secondary school teachers (165.08 and 13.44) respectively. Calculated value $t = 8.46$ (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between middle and senior secondary school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan. It is observed that the male and female teachers of senior secondary school are more effective than middle and high schools. It appears that male and female teachers of senior secondary schools are having better qualification and good knowledge about physical education, which provide them job satisfaction and increase their effectiveness.

Key words: Teacher Effectiveness, High and Secondary School.

INTRODUCTION:

Eventually the progress and development of every society depends upon the quality and competency of its teachers. But actually we do not know what traits or qualities we are looking for in a good teacher. We admit that our procedures are arbitrary for identifying good and poor teachers because we have adequate criteria for example teaching effectiveness scale. Barr (1952) enumerated:

“Teacher effectiveness may be essentially a relationship between teachers, pupils and other persons concerned with educational undertaking, all affected by limiting and facilitating aspect of the immediate situations.”

Recently educators have shown much interest in the comparison of physical education teacher effectiveness at different level of schools in Rajasthan. But it is not an exaggeration to say on the basis of available literature, that we still do not know to select, train or encourage or evaluate teacher effectiveness, especially in case of physical education teacher. Success in this area of research will depend on continuous effort at improving the method of measuring teaching effectiveness and discovering better predictions.

Objectives of the Study

1. To compare the teaching abilities of physical education male and female teachers in high and senior secondary schools.
2. To compare the teaching abilities of male and female physical education teachers of rural area.
3. To evaluate the teaching abilities of male and female physical education teachers of urban area.
4. To compare the teaching abilities of male and female physical education teachers in government schools.
5. To compare the teaching abilities of male and female physical education teachers in private schools.

Hypotheses

1. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between male and female physical education teachers in rural area of Rajasthan.
2. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between male and female physical education teachers in urban area of Rajasthan.

3. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between male and female physical education teachers in private schools of Rajasthan.
4. It is hypothesised that there will be significant difference between male and female physical education teachers in government 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.

SCORING

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 DISCUSSION

Table 1

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

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	T
Middle school	25	131.57	14.52	2.90	48	8.46*
Senior Secondary school	25	165.08	13.44	2.68		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 1 indicates that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education middle school teachers (131.57 and 14.52) and senior secondary school teachers (165.08 and 13.44) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 8.46 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between middle and senior secondary school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

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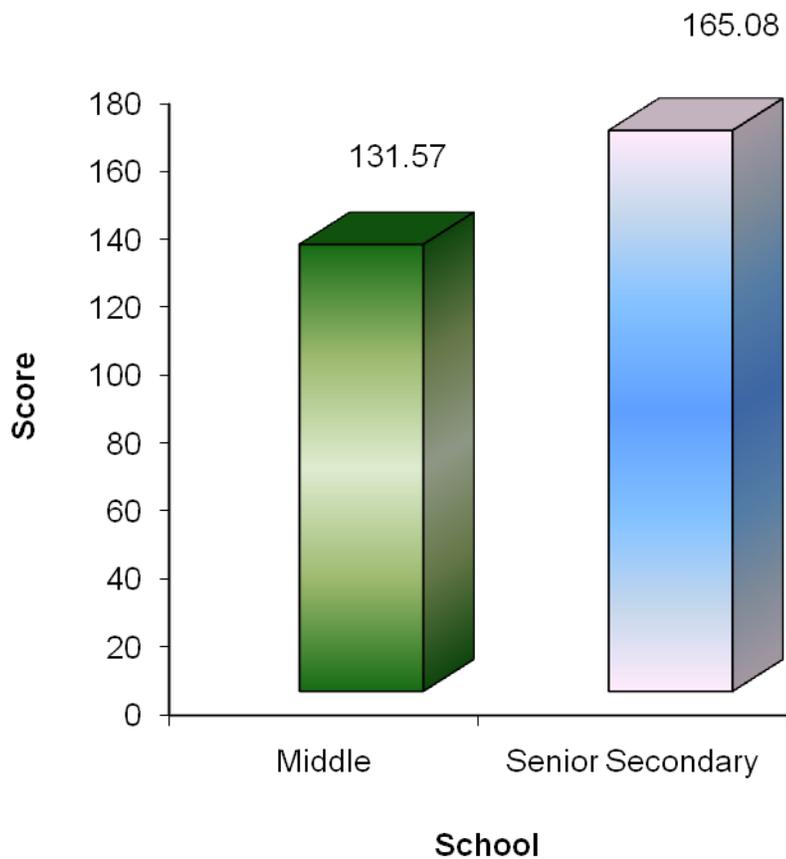


Fig. 1

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

Table 2

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

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	t
High school	25	138.20	16.08	3.21	48	6.41*
Senior Secondary school	25	165.08	13.44	2.68		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 2 shows that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education high school teachers (138.20 and 16.08) and senior secondary school teachers (165.08 and 13.44) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 6.41 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between high and senior secondary school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

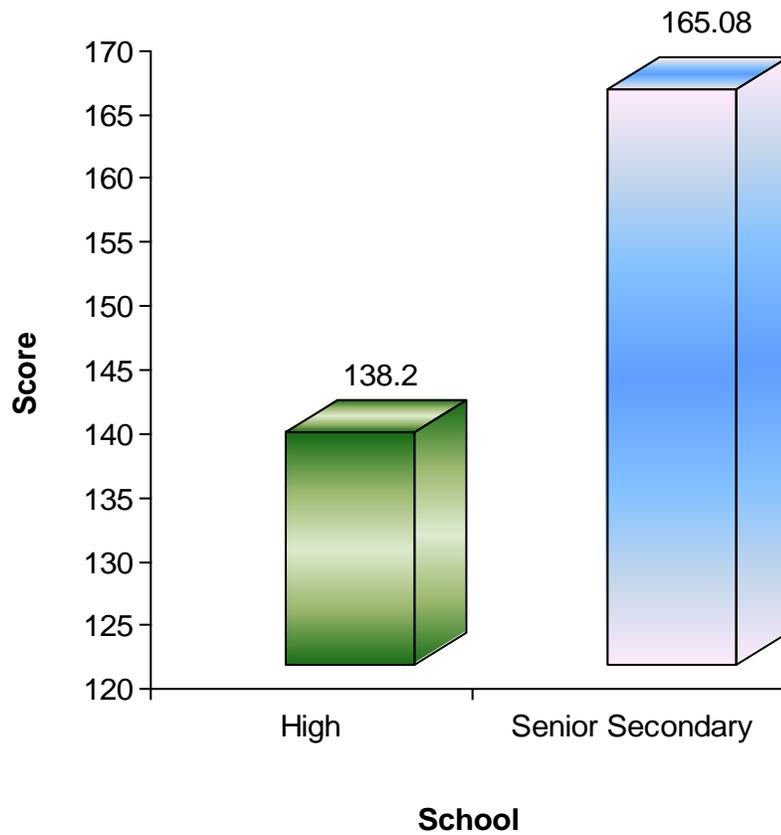


Fig. 2

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

Table 3

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

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Df	t
Middle school	25	117.54	18.28	3.65	48	0.85
High school	25	122.13	19.76	3.95		

No significant difference

N = 25, df = 48

Tabulated t-value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 3 reveals that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education middle school teachers (117.54 and 18.28) and high school teachers (122.13 and 19.76) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 0.85 (non-significant). It shows no significant difference between middle and high school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

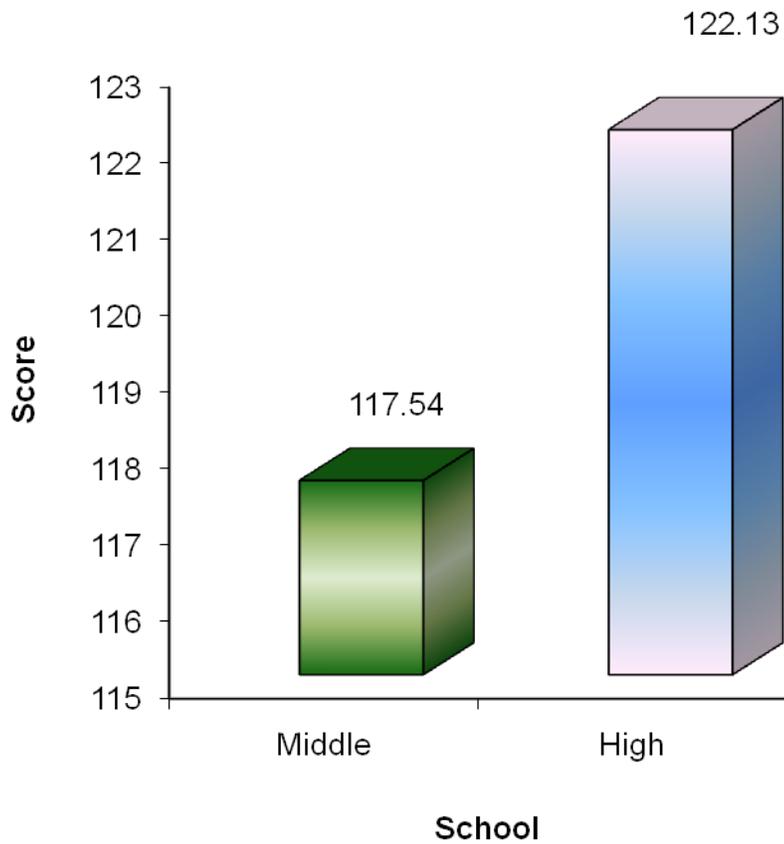


Fig. 3

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

Table 4

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

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	T
Middle school	25	117.54	18.28	3.65	48	3.00*
Senior Secondary school	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 4 shows that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education middle school teachers (117.54 and 18.28) and senior secondary school teachers (134.70 and 21.89) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 3.00 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between middle and senior secondary school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

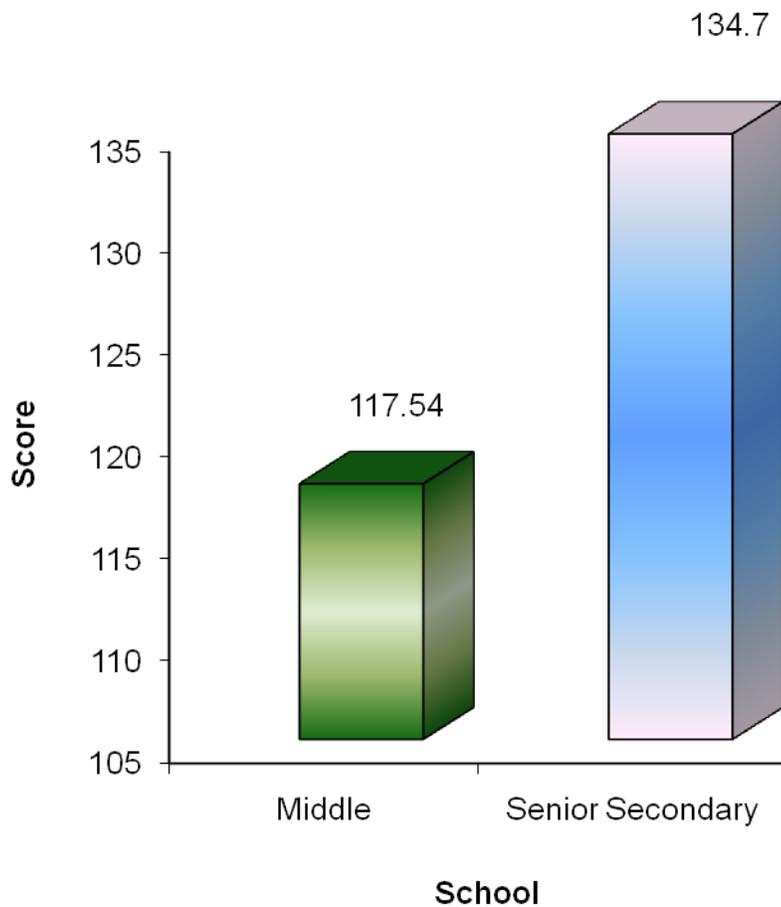


Fig. 4

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

Table 5

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

Level	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	T
High school	25	122.13	19.76	3.95	48	2.13*
Senior Secondary school	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 table 5 indication that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education high school teachers (122.13 and 19.76) and senior secondary school teachers (134.70 and 21.89) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 2.13 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between high and senior secondary school teachers of physical education of Rajasthan.

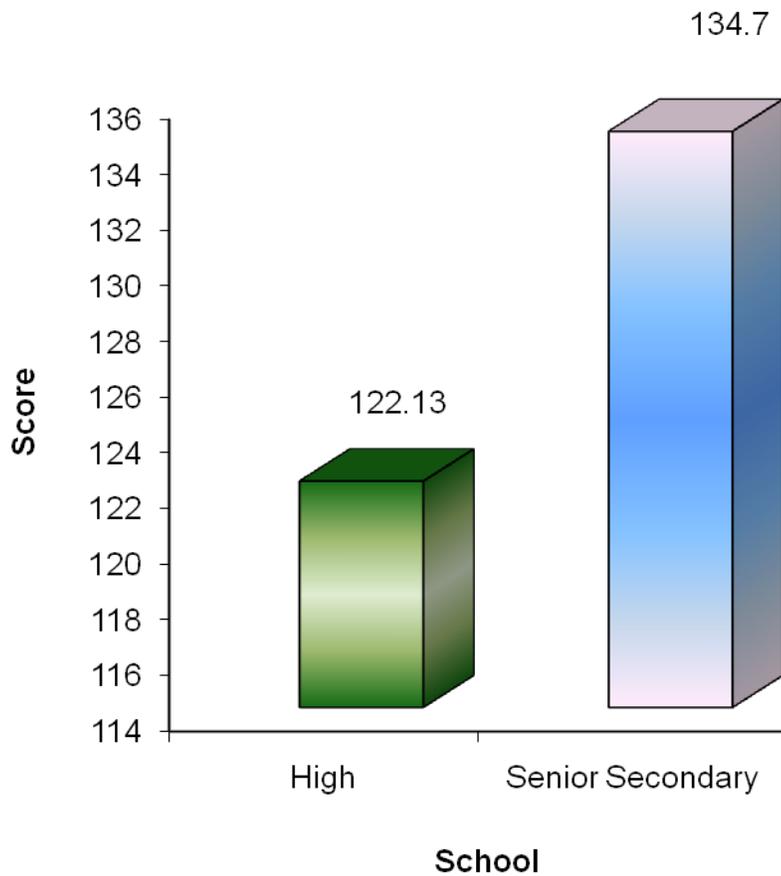


Fig. 5

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

Table 6

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Rural Area Schools of Rajasthan

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	t
Male	30	132.22	13.62	2.48	58	2.72*
Female	30	120.85	18.29	3.34		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 30, df = 58

Tabulated t-value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 6 reveals that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (132.22 and 13.62) and female teachers (120.85 and 18.29) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 3.01 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in rural area schools of Rajasthan.

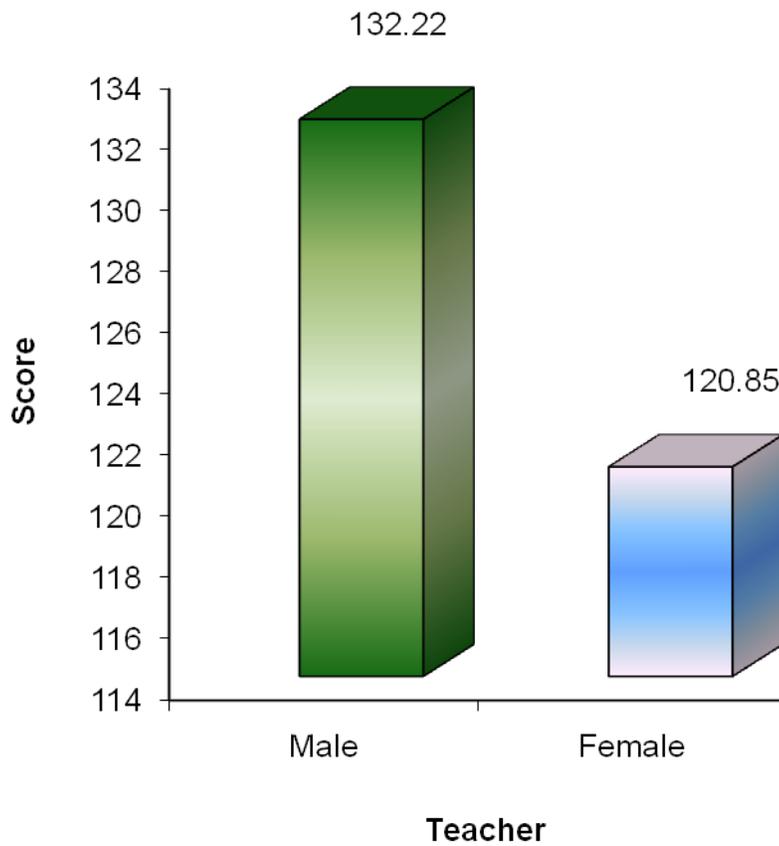


Fig. 6

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Rural Area Schools of Rajasthan

Table 7

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Urban Area Schools of
Rajasthan

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	t
Male	45	153.44	20.15	3.00	88	5.62*
Female	45	128.10	22.53	3.35		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 45, df = 88

Tabulated t-value 1.980 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 7 shows that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (153.44 and 20.15) and female teachers (128.10 and 22.53) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 5.62 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in urban area schools of Rajasthan.

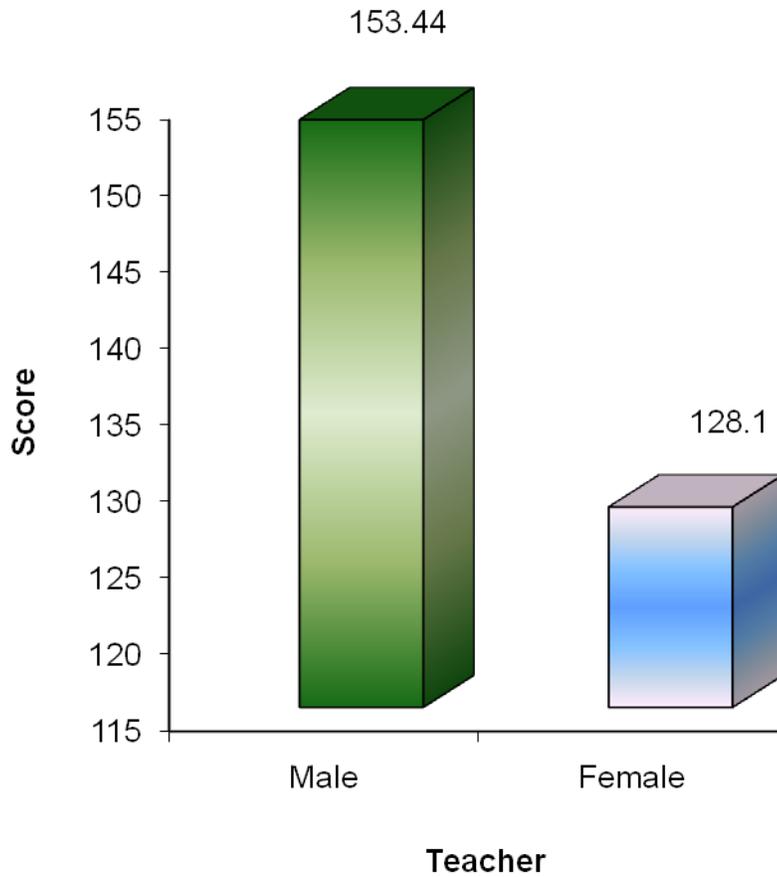


Fig. 7

Comparison of Male and Female Teachers of Physical Education in Urban Area Schools
Rajasthan

Table 8

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

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Df	t
Male	40	156.04	19.78	3.12	78	5.46*
Female	40	130.34	22.25	3.51		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 40, df = 78

Tabulated t-value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significant

The perusal of table 8 indicates that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (156.04 and 19.78) and female teachers (130.34 and 22.25) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 5.46 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in private schools of Rajasthan.

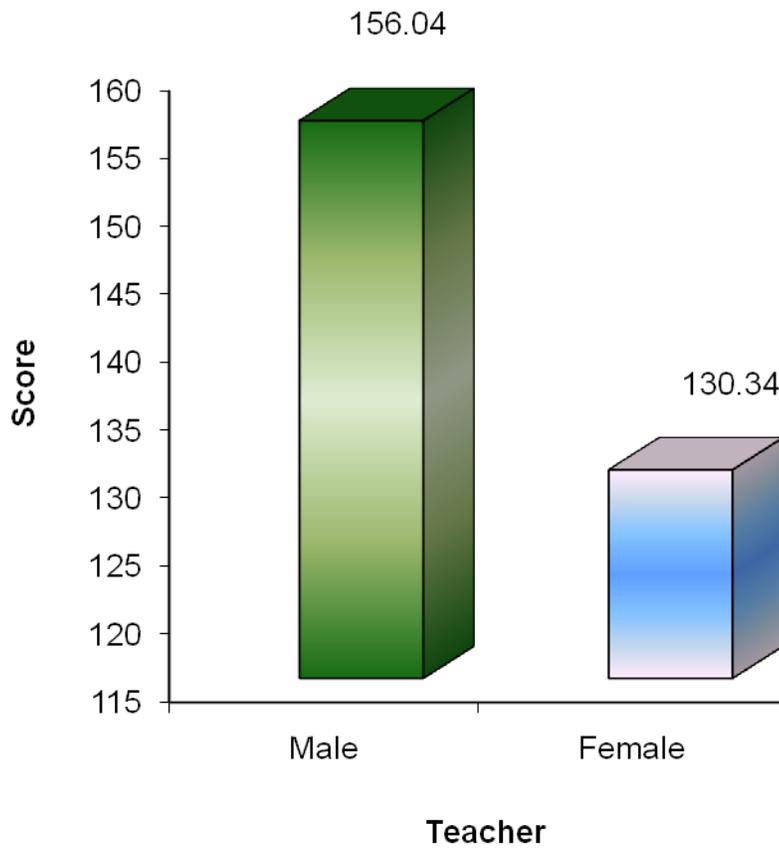


Fig. 8

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

Table 9

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

Teachers	N	Mean	SD	SEM	df	t
Male	35	132.27	12.77	2.15	68	3.71*
Female	35	118.45	17.89	3.02		

* Significant at 0.05 level

N = 35, df = 68

Tabulated t-value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significant

The table 9 reveals that the value of Mean and Standard Deviation of physical education male teachers (132.27 and 12.77) and female teachers (118.45 and 17.89) respectively. Calculated value 't' = 3.71 (significant at 0.05 level of confidence). It shows significant difference between male and female teachers of physical education in government schools of Rajasthan.

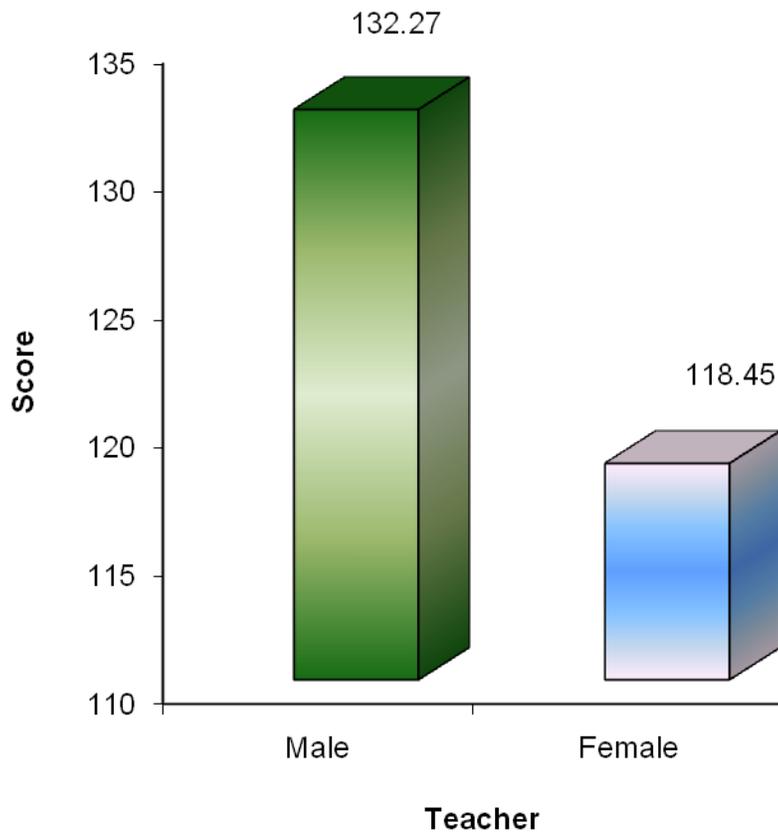


Fig. 9

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

Discussion

It is observed that the male and female teachers of senior secondary school are more effective than middle and high schools. It appears that male and female teachers of senior secondary schools are having better qualification and good knowledge about physical education, which provide them job satisfaction and increase their effectiveness. Further it could be concluded that nature of sex and place and location of the school also affect the effectiveness of teacher. The male teachers have good characteristics like self-confidence, capacity for independent thinking, action, persuasive, self-acceptance, clear thinking, intelligence and alertness etc. But female teachers have lack of these characteristics.

CONCLUSIONS

As per the result and interpretation of data, it was concluded that the Male teachers of higher secondary schools are more effective than high school teachers and middle school teachers and the Female teachers of higher secondary schools are more effective than high and middle school teachers. It was also concluded that the Male teachers of rural and urban schools are more effective than female teachers of rural and urban schools. It was further concluded that the Male teachers of private and government schools are more effective than female teachers of private and government schools.

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