Role of Female Teachers in Government Primary Schools

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ABSTRACT

The present study is aimed to analyze the teaching effectiveness of government primary school teachers. To achieve this aim the sample of 150 teachers of government primary schools was selected and descriptive survey method was used. To find out the objective, Teaching Effectiveness Scale (Pramod and Mutha) was adapted. To analyze the data, various descriptive measures calculated.

Keywords---- Teaching effectiveness, and Government primary school teachers.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the field of education teacher is the ultimate agent who dispenses knowledge, frames the time schedule, selects reading materials, plays the role of subject specialist, evaluate learning outcomes and helps pupils to overcome their difficulties and personal problems. She influences her pupils by what she says and even more by what she does. The entire edifice of education is shaky if the teacher is weak and ineffective. An effective teacher is amongst the foremost factors contributing to educational improvement, which we are trying hard to achieve.

“The quality of a Nation depends upon the quality of its citizens and the quality of the citizens depends upon the quality of their education. Future, the quality of their education depends more than any other single factor, upon quality of their teachers.”

It is generally agreed that the effectiveness of an educational system to a great extent is dependent on the quality of teachers. Teaching effectiveness is one of the important feature of teacher effectiveness. Barr (1952) remarked “Teaching effectiveness may be essentially a relationship between teachers, pupils and other persons concerned with under taking all affected by limiting and facilitating aspect of the immediate situation.

Teaching is the system of actions and activities to induce learning through interpersonal relationship. The teaching actions and activities generate socio emotional climate for providing new experience and insight to the students. The conduciveness of learning climate depends on the faith of students and teacher. The students learning outcomes depends on the faith of students in teaching as well as teacher. Thus, teaching effectiveness varies students to students and teacher to teacher. It is also related to professional ethics.

On the basis of above given discussion, it can be said that there is no substitute for a highly skilled teacher. Teaching is a challenging profession. Teachers are expected to use the best practices and strategies to meet challenges and demands of their career.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To find out the level of teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government primary level schools.

III. METHODOLOGY

Population of the Study

The population has been defined as all the primary female teachers belonging to government sector of Bulandshahr district.

Sample of the Study

Cluster random sampling technique was adopted to draw the representative sample. Thus, 150 teachers were selected by cluster random sampling technique. The structure of sample has been shown in the following table:
Table 1
Structure of the Sample of Government Primary School Teachers of District Bulandshahr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Government Primary School</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. TOOL USED AND DESCRIPTION

1. Teaching effectiveness scale (adapted by investigator)

Teacher effectiveness scale (original)

Author - Kumar Mutha
Publisher - NPC Agra (U.P.)
Language - Hindi

Description:
Originally the test of teacher effectiveness scale was prepared by Pramod Kumar and D.N. Mutha (1974), but in the present the scale has been adapted by the investigator to suit the requirement of the study. The original scale of Mutha measures teacher effectiveness in relation to various dimensions like information source, motivator, disciplinarian, advisor and guide, relationship with pupils, fellow teachers, principal and parents, teaching skill, co-curricular activities, professional knowledge, general appearance and habits in relation to classroom, classroom management, personality characteristics and teaching. Since teaching is one of the dimension of the test. But the present study aims to measure teaching effectiveness exclusively. Therefore, keeping in mind the needs of the present study the researcher adapted the scale and calculated reliability and validity of the scale.

Reliability:
The present scale includes 50 items measuring all the aspects which determine teaching effectiveness. The reliability of test was calculated by split half method and was found 0.81 for whole of the scale.

Validity:
The content validity of the scale was estimated by consulting 15 experts of concerned area. The preliminary draft of the scale consisted 77 items, but 27 items were deleted during the process of securing the content validity of the scale. Now the revised version of scale include 50 items measuring teaching effectiveness exclusively.

Scoring:
All the 50 items of the scale are positively worded. Items are given as score of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 for strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree respectively. The sum of these values gives the teaching effectiveness score. The total score varies from 50 to 250, showing least teaching effectiveness to highest teaching effectiveness.

V. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

To analyze the data, various descriptive measures (mean, median, standard deviation, mode, skewness, kurtosis) calculated.

VI. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Objective:
To find out the level of teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government primary level schools.

Table 2
Descriptive statistics of female teachers working in government primary level schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Skewness</th>
<th>Kurtosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Effectiveness</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>225.03(90.01%)</td>
<td>16.15</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>226.50</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>-.58</td>
<td>-.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation:
In the table no.2 the mean score of Teaching Effectiveness is 225.03 i.e. an average female teacher at the primary level is able to secure almost 90.01% scores on the Teaching Effectiveness Scale i.e. an average teacher at the primary level is efficient as far as
Teaching Effectiveness is concerned. The standard deviation is 16.15 for Teaching Effectiveness. The standard deviation describe how well the mean represent the data i.e. how much data deviate from the mean. Here, the value shows that on an average the data can deviate 16.15 from the mean value. However, the variability is large. Standard error of mean shows how much the sample represents the population. The small standard error of T.E. (1.31) indicates that the present sample is the accurate reflection of the population. The median is the middle score in a distribution. This value describes that 50% cases lie below and above it. Here, the median of T.E. is 226.50, which is quite higher score. The mode is the most frequently occurring score and describes the population. Here, the value 243 is the highest score one can get on Teaching Effectiveness Scale. This value shows that most of the teachers are highly efficient. Skewness shows the distribution of data in the present sample. In the present sample, the value of skewness of T.E. is -.589. It means that the sample is little bit positively skewed. 

The value of Kurtosis describes the peakedness of the distribution. If the value of kurtosis is less than 2.96, the data is platykurtic otherwise data is leptokurtic. Here, the distribution is platykurtic because the kurtosis score of T.E. is -.07. Here, the probability of extreme value is less and values are wider spread around the mean.

VII. CONCLUSION & FINDING

Average teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government primary level schools is 91.8%.

Teachers play a major role in changing the society towards the right direction. The future of the nation lies in their hands as they provide required shape to the young minds of coming generation. If, they are effective and properly skilled they can perform their duties in a better manner.

REFERENCES