

A STUDY OF TEACHING APTITUDE OF PRIVATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AS RELATED TO THEIR GENDER DIFFERENCES AND LOCALITY VARIANCE

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ABSTRACT

The study has been done with the purpose of studying the teaching aptitude of private junior high school teachers. The difference between the rural and urban, male and female teachers has been studied in this research. A random sample of 100 teachers (50 male & 50 female) has been taken for the study. Dr. R.P. Singh's teaching aptitude test battery has been used for collecting the data. No significant difference has been found in the teaching aptitude of male & female teachers. Same is the case with rural and urban teachers' teaching aptitude.

INTRODUCTION

Teaching is something one does, not something one studies. Today it is not merely giving information but also concerned with causing the students to learn. It is a series of acts carried out by a teacher and guided by the formulation of teaching tasks in a formalized instructional situation. Teaching is a unique professional activity, rational and human activity in which teachers creatively and imaginatively use themselves and their knowledge to promote the learning of students and welfare of learning.

Swami Vivekanand stressed "The only true teacher is one who can immediately come down to the level of the students and transfer his soul to the student's soul, see through the students eyes, hear through his ears and understand through his mind." It means the teaching aptitude of the teacher should be perfect. A teacher should have excellent mental ability to impart the knowledge and better adaptability to understand the students.

Person with an attitude of renunciation should enter in teaching profession. Teacher should live an exemplary life with students with perfect Teaching Aptitude and should teach in accordance with the needs, abilities and interests of the students.

Khanduri (1982) studied, the teaching aptitude of male and female teachers and has concluded that there is a significance difference in the mental ability of male and female teachers.

Kulshreshtha and Heeranandini (2006) studied Educational of prospective teachers and found that there is directly proportional difference into the teaching aptitude of male and female teachers.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The purpose of the study is to test the Teaching Aptitude of the teachers of private junior high school for support and development of teaching interest and skills. An Aptitude is a characteristic or set of conditions, that are symptomatic to the individual's ability to acquire with some specified training, some knowledge or skill or set of responses in given field. Teaching Aptitude means teacher's interest towards teaching. This is necessary for the success of teaching. If a teacher's interest towards teaching is positive, he may become an effective teacher.

In the era of Science and Technology based education, it is necessary to know the teaching interest and its dimensions of the teachers. By the identification of the all dimensions of the teaching interests, the teachers can be suggested and motivated for teaching effectiveness and to establish the healthy environment in the class room. Parthasarthy (2006) states that, as teachers we are employed by the management to take up the responsibility of bringing up so many children interested to us. We have no sight to neglect the children under our care. The responses and

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responsibilities of the teacher regarding to their teaching is important and discussable, therefore in this study an attempt has been made to find out the study of teaching aptitude of private junior high school teachers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To investigate the Teaching Aptitude of teachers in respect to their gender difference and rural-urban locality differences.
2. To compare the mean scores of Teaching Aptitude Test of teachers in respect to their Gender differences, rural-urban variance and compositely.
3. To compare the mean scores of sub-test of Teaching Aptitude of male teachers in respect to their rural-urban differences.
4. To compare the mean scores of sub-test of Teaching Aptitude of female teachers in respect to their rural-urban differences.

HYPOTHESES

- (i) There is no significant difference between the Teaching Aptitude of male and female teachers.
- (ii) There is no significant differences between the Teaching Aptitude of Rural and Urban teachers in respect to their gender difference.
- (iii) There is no significant differences at all sub-tests of Teaching Aptitude of male teachers in respect to their rural-urban differences.
- (iv) There is no significant differences at all sub-tests of Teaching Aptitude of female teachers in respect to their rural-urban differences.

**METHODOLOGY
SAMPLE**

The sample is comprised of 100 teachers of which 50 male and 50 female teachers were selected by random sampling method from all 22 private junior high schools from rural and urban areas of Dasholi Block in District Chamoli, Uttarakhand.

**Table -1
Distribution of Sample According to Gender and Locality Variance**

S.No.	Locality	Teachers		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Rural	22	14	36
2.	Urban	28	36	64
Total		50	50	100

TOOL USED

Teaching Aptitude Test Battery developed by Dr. R.P. Singh and Dr. S.N. Sharma (1998) was used to assess and analyse, the Teaching Aptitude of the teachers of private junior high schools. The test measures 120 items. This test divided into five sub-parts as Mental Ability, Attitude towards Children, Adaptability, Professional Information and Interest in Profession of the teachers. In this study the test measured the Teaching Aptitude of teachers and all sub parts of the Teaching Aptitude separately.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

In this study, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis of data. The descriptive statistics such as mean and S.D. were used. Inferential statistics such as 't' test were employed. t-value was calculated to know the significant difference between the Teaching Aptitude of male and female teachers of rural and urban locality.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

All the sample, subjects were requested to fill up the Teaching Aptitude Test Battery without omitting any part and item. The data so collected were analysed using mean, S.D. and 't' test.

**Table-2
Significance of difference between male and female teachers on Teaching Aptitude at rural, urban and compositely**

S. No.	Location of Schools	Male Teachers			Female Teachers			t- value	df
		N	M	S.D.	N	M	S.D.		
1.	Rural	22	103.41	7.02	14	103.33	6.31	0.35	34
2.	Urban	28	102.46	6.37	36	100.22	5.71	1.46	62
3.	Compositely	50	103.02	6.56	50	101.63	5.45	1.15	98

Level of Significance - 0.05

The above table shows that at 34 df, 62 df and 98 df, 0.05 level of significance, the calculated values of 't' are 0.35, 1.46 and 1.15 for teaching aptitude respectively which are less than the table values.

Therefore, it is inferred that there is no significant difference found in the teaching aptitude of male and female teachers from different location accordingly. The study shows that male and female teachers of private junior high school from rural & urban locations and compositely are similar in respect to their teaching aptitude. Hence the hypothesis -(i) and (ii) are accepted.

Table-3
Significance of difference in the scores of Teaching Aptitude of male teachers in terms of rural-urban differences

S.No.	Sub-Parts of Teaching Aptitude	Rural Location			Urban Location			t- value
		N	M	S.D.	N	M	S.D.	
1.	Mental Ability	22	26.77	4.60	28	26.04	4.36	0.57
2.	Attitude Towards Children	22	17.73	1.90	28	15.79	2.18	3.36*
3.	Adaptability	22	25.00	2.99	28	25.29	2.34	0.37
4.	Professional Information	22	23.23	4.19	28	25.18	2.88	1.86
5.	Interest in Profession	22	10.68	1.25	28	10.18	1.49	1.29

df = 48 **Significance at 0.05 or at 0.01***

The analysis of table-3 reflects, the obtained 't' values on five sub-parts of Teaching Aptitude Test battery used for male teachers in relation to their rural-urban variance. At 48 df, 0.05 level of significance, the calculated values of 't' are 0.57, 0.37, 1.86 and 1.29 for mental ability, adaptability, professional information, and interest in profession respectively which are less than the table value but one calculated value of 't' (3.360) for attitude towards children is not less than the table value in the same df and same level of significance.

Therefore, it is inferred that no significant difference found at mental ability, adaptability, professional information, and interest in profession of the male teachers at their rural-

urban differences but significant difference found in attitude towards children. It is concluded that the male teachers from rural and urban areas are similar in respect to mental ability, adaptability, professional information, and interest in profession but not similar in one as attitude towards to children. Hence the hypothesis - (iii) is not accepted completely.

Table-4
Significance of difference in the scores of Teaching Aptitude of female teachers in terms of rural-urban differences

S.No.	Sub-Parts of Teaching Aptitude	Rural Location			Urban Location			t- value
		N	M	S.D.	N	M	S.D.	
1-	Mental Ability	14	26.71	4.58	36	25.39	4.56	0.92
2-	Attitude Towards Children	14	17.11	1.93	36	17.14	1.87	0.05
3-	Adaptability	14	25.36	2.02	36	25.06	1.84	0.48
4-	Professional Information	14	24.29	2.61	36	23.47	3.26	0.93
5-	Interest in Profession	14	9.86	1.56	36	9.17	2.04	1.28

df = 48 **Significance at 0.05**

The analysis of table-4 reflects, the obtained 't' values on five sub-parts of Teaching Aptitude Test battery used for female teachers in relation to their rural-urban variance. At 48 df, 0.05 level of significance, the calculated values of 't' are 0.92, 0.05, 0.48, 0.93 and 1.28 for mental ability, attitude towards children, adaptability, professional information and interest in profession respectively which are less than the table value in the same df and same level of significance.

Therefore, it is inferred that no significant difference found at mental ability, attitude towards children, adaptability, professional information, and interest in profession of the female teachers at their rural-urban differences. It is concluded that the female teachers from rural and urban areas are similar in respect to mental ability, attitude towards children, adaptability, professional information, and interest in profession. Hence the proposed hypothesis - (iv) is accepted.

MAJOR FINDINGS

After interpretation of data the major finding are given below :-

1. There is no significant difference in the Teaching Aptitude of the male and female teachers of private junior high schools from Dasholi Block in district Chamoli at their rural-urban variance and compositely.
2. There is no significant difference in mental ability, adaptability, professional information, interest in profession and significant difference in an attitude towards to children of private junior higher school male teachers from Dasholi Block of district Chamoli in relation to their rural-urban variance.
3. There is no significant difference in the mental ability, attitude towards children, adaptability, professional information and interest in profession of private junior high school female teachers from Dasholi Block of district Chamoli in relation to their rural-urban variance.

Teachers are born and not made. A teacher is a social entity. A poor teacher tells, a good teacher teaches and an excellent teacher demonstrates.

Teaching needs three qualities in a teacher, first is knowledge, second is communication skill and third important quality is teaching aptitude of a teacher. Hence it is concluded that when a teacher has a good Teaching Aptitude, the learning of the students will enhance.

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