

A critical evaluation of teachers of teacher training & technical institutions on the basis of their family relationship



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Abstract

Family of a teacher leaves great impact upon his performance at the service place. Family is the most universal amongst the innumerable associations of man. It is found in all societies, primitive as well as modern. Infancy is the most susceptible period in the life of a human being. Teacher's family Relationship Questionnaire was administered over teachers of teacher training and technical institutions. It was concluded that teachers of teacher training institutions have better family relations over those of technical institutions. Also, male teachers have better family relation over female teachers.

Keywords: Family Relationship, Teacher Training Institutions, Technical Institutions,

Introduction

The main reason of teacher's uncertainty is that teachers have never enjoyed same level of professionalism, confidence and autonomy as compared to that in medicines, law, engineering and other professions. A teacher is regarded as the fortune maker not only of an individual but also of the nation as a whole. He / She are expected to mould the behavior of the persons in order to inculcate the feelings of patriotism, responsibility, commitment, maturity and consciousness towards the nation. Therefore, it is the teacher only who can shape the character of human beings. Hence, professionalism of teaching has become the need of the hour. According to PopkeWirtz "Professionalism in teaching will provide teachers with more autonomy, privilege and status. At present, maintenance of mutual goodwill and world peace globally is of great concern. Teachers always played an important role in restoring humanity. It is the teacher who can inculcate the spirit of cooperation, socialism and humanism in the students. It is written in the preamble of the UNESCO, "since wars begin in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed the wide diffusion of culture and education of humanity for justice, liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern."

The family has been called the giant shock observer of society, the place to which the bruised and battered individual return after doing battle with the world, the one stable point in an increasingly flux—filled environment" (Joffler). Family is the most universal amongst the innumerable associations of man. It is found in all societies, primitive as well as modern. Infancy is the most susceptible period in the life of a human being. Since a man is born in a family and for greater part of his childhood and adolescence remains within its limits, he is molded in accordance with the environment in his family. As we know the family has to help in the education of the child by providing him with such experiences as will enable him to acquire his social status and learn the various social roles. But this education is informal in nature for there is no class and no teacher to teach the manners and morals to the child. Cope points out that the nature of the family is extremely important. If we are educating children for democracy we have to see whether the family environment is democratic or autocratic. In an autocratic family there will not be any possibility for democratic education. So we can say that democracy begins at home. A society which desires democracy has to see that child is given a democratic home environment. It will however, be futile to bank exclusively on the school or college to mould the character of students along positive lines. It is equally, if not more essential to keep the home environment in a state that is liable to promote the good life. There is often the tendency to let the children to go their own way, do what they want

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without supervision in the vain hope that children will be children, and everything will work out well in the end. It is not realized that children needed the security of controls. Another syndrome, particularly among the rich persons is to shower children with presents and money, without bothering to ascertain what they do with their economic freedom. Such children turn out to be willful, selfish & sensitive. The plain fact in such cases is that the parents don't want to bother up their off springs: they try to get over the resulting guilt feeling by handing out money instead of love.

Aim of Study

Comparison of teachers of teacher training & technical institutions on the basis of their family relationship is the main objective of the study.

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in family relationship of teachers from teacher training and technical institutions.

Variables

Independent Variable - Family Environment

Dependent Variable – Justification with job

Tools

In order to measure the foregoing variables, the following tools was used: Teacher's family Relationship Questionnaire by Dr. Y. K. Gupta & Dr. Nita Gupta

Sample

The population & sample for this study have been defined as the teachers of the teacher training institutions affiliated to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, University, Agra & technical institutions affiliated to U. P. Technical University, Lucknow.

Collection of Data

All the above mentioned tools have been administered on the teachers of the teacher's training institutions selected affiliated to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra and the technical institutions selected affiliated to U. P. Technical University, Lucknow. The investigator has approached the respondents through personal contacts. The tools are filled up by the subjects and data has been collected. The respondents have been assured that their responses are kept strictly confidential.

Results and Discussion

The main objective the data was processed with the help of statistical technique using Mean, Standard Deviation, and 't' value which are represented in tables. With the help of TFRQ, the family relationship for different groups and subgroups were identified on the basis of sex, Income and Area & total sample.

- Sex with Area

Table 1
Mean, s.d. & t –test of teacher's family relationship of different groups on the basis of sex with area

GROUP	College	N	Mean	S.D	t – test	P- Value	NS/S
Rural area Male Teachers	Teacher Training	8	89.93	3.58	2.465	0.023	S*
	Technical	15	94.13	4.04			
Urban area Male Teachers	Teacher Training	12	93.83	2.55	1.096	0.281	NS
	Technical	23	91.65	6.60			
Rural area Female Teachers	Teacher Training	5	89.14	2.97	1.476	0.171	NS
	Technical	7	92.40	4.22			
Urban area Female Teachers	Teacher Training	11	89.96	2.54	2.656	0.014	S*
	Technical	15	94.64	5.40			

Significance level 0 .05*

In table 1, Teacher's Family Relationship values are shown which are 89.93, 94.13, 93.83, 91.65, 89.14, 92.40, 89.96 and 94.64 respectively for Rural Area Male Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, Rural Area Male Teachers of Technical Institutions, Urban Area Male Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, Urban Area Male Teachers of Technical Institutions, Rural Area Female Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, Rural Area Female Teachers of Technical Institutions, Urban Area Female Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions and Urban Area Female Teachers of Technical Institutions. It was observed that Urban Area Female Teachers of Technical Institutions have good family relationship value as the mean value was 94.64 while on the other hand Rural Area Female Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions have the lowest mean value (89.14). It indicates that Urban Area Female Teachers of Technical institutional maintain a healthy family relationship. It was observed that the family relationship of Technical Institution Teachers is better than Teacher Training Institutions. The t-test values were also calculated among different groups but only two values 2.645 in case of Male Teachers of Technical & Teacher Training Institutions in Rural Area and 2.656 in case of Female Teachers of Technical & Teacher Training Institutions in Urban Area were found significant at 0.05 level of significance.

- Sex with Income

Table 2
Mean, s.d. & t-test of teacher's family relationship of different groups on the basis of sex with income

GROUP	College	N	Mean	S.D	t-test	P-Value	NS/S
High income Male Teachers	Teacher Training	5	89.23	4.34	2.537	0.022	S*
	Technical	13	94.60	7.91			
Low income Male Teachers	Teacher Training	15	90.56	2.28	2.951	0.005	S*
	Technical	25	93.93	4.04			
High income Female Teachers	Teacher Training	2	88.75	3.54	0.662	0.544	NS
	Technical	4	92.50	7.27			
Low income Female Teachers	Teacher Training	14	91.22	2.44	2.147	0.040	S*
	Technical	18	94.05	4.33			

Significance level 0.05*

In Table 2, Teacher's family relationship values are shown which are 89.23, 94.60, 90.56, 93.93, 88.75, 92.50, 91.22, and 94.05 respectively for High Income Male Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, High Income Male Teachers of Technical Institutions, Low Income Male Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, Low Income Male Teachers of Technical Institutions, High Income Female Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions, High Income Female Teachers of Technical Institutions, Low Income Female Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions & Low Income Female Teachers of Technical Institutions. It was observed that High Income Male Teachers of Technical Institutions have good family relationship value on the basis of Sex with Income as the value was 94.60 while on the other hand High Income Female Teachers have the lowest mean value 88.75. It indicates the More Income Male Teachers of Technical institutions have good Family relationship. It was also observed that High Income Male Teachers of Technical & Teacher Training enjoy better family relationship than High Income Female Teachers. The t-value value were also calculated to know the significant difference at Family Relationship High & Low Income Male & Female Teachers but 2.537, 2.951 & 2.147 values are found significant at 0.05 level of significance.

- Sex with Administration

Table 3
Mean, s.d. & t-test of teacher's family relationship of different groups on the basis of sex with administration

	Group	N	Mean	S.D	t-test	P-Value	NS/S
Sex	Male	58	Mean	S.D	2.873	0.005	S*
	Female	38	90.84	4.94			
Area	Rural	35	93.31	2.35	2.368	0.020	S*
	Urban	61	90.29	3.82			

Income	High	24	92.66	5.16	2.555	0.012	S*
	Low	72	93.21	6.67			
Institutions	Teacher Training	36	90.46	3.63	2.258	0.026	S*
	Technical	60	91.70	2.84			

Significance level 0.05*

In table 3, Teacher's family relationship values are shown which are 90.84, 93.31, 90.29, 92.66, 93.21, 90.46, 91.70 and 93.89 for Total Male Teachers, Total Female Teachers, Total Rural Area Teachers, Total Urban Area Teachers, Total High Income Teachers, Total Low Income Teachers, and Total Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions & Total Teachers of Technical Institution. It was observed that Total teachers of Technical Institutions have good family relationship values as the mean value was 93.89 while on the other hand Total Rural Area teachers have the lowest mean value (90.29). It indicates that Teachers of Technical Colleges of both the sex enjoy a good family relationship. The t-test values were also calculated to know the significant differences of family relationship. From the Table, it was clear the t-test values 2.873, 2.368, 2.555 and 2.258 were found significant at 0.05 level of significance.

- Total Sample

Table 4
Mean, s.d. & t-test of teacher's family relationship of different groups on the basis of total sample

	Group	N	Mean	S.D	t-test	P-Value	NS/S
Male Teachers	High Income	23	94.17	3.82	6.843	0.000	S*
	Low Income	35	88.40	2.61			
Female Teachers	High Income	12	95.36	3.97	3.358	0.000	S*
	Low Income	26	90.20	4.58			
High Income	Male	23	94.17	3.82	0.863	0.394	NS
	Female	12	95.36	3.97			
Low Income	Male	35	88.40	2.61	1.942	0.057	NS
	Female	26	90.20	4.58			

In the Table 4, Teacher's Family Relationship values are shown which are 94.17, 88.40, 95.36, 90.20, 94.17, 95.36, 88.40 and 90.20 respectively High Income Male Teachers, Low Income Male Teachers, High Income Female Teachers, Low Income Female Teachers, High Income Male Teachers, High Income Male Teachers, Low Income Male Teachers and Low Income Female Teachers. It was observed that High Income Female Teachers have good family relationship as the mean value was 95.36 while on the other hand Low Income Male Teachers have the lowest mean value (88.40). The t-test values are also calculated to know the significant difference of family relationship values on the basis of total sample. From the table it was clear that the t-test

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value 6.843 and 3.358 were found significant at 0.05 levels at significance. No other value was found significant.

Conclusion:

- The Teachers of Teacher Training Institutions are better in family relationship as compared to the Teachers of Technical Institutions.
- The Male Teachers have slightly better family relationship in comparison to Female Teachers.

Suggestions:

Any research can't say the final word on a problem, because it is very difficult for a researcher to touch upon all the aspects of a problem. Some suggestions for further research in this direction may not be out of place. They are as follows:

- The study can be repeated with other tools on a large sample, which may give better & more reliable results.
- The study may also be applied to principals and teachers of other institutions also.
- The working conditions / atmosphere of each Institution should be identified and this process should be repeated at regular intervals in order to detect any change.

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