

# Asian Resonance

## A Study of Teaching Effectiveness of Female Teachers Working in Government and Private Primary Level Schools



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### Abstract

In this study the teaching effectiveness of primary school teachers of Bulandshahr was assessed. Teacher effectiveness scale by Pramod Mutha was adapted for data collection. A sample of 300 teachers was drawn randomly from primary schools of Bulandshahr district. One null hypothesis was formulated. Descriptive survey method of research has been used. Findings indicated that teaching effectiveness of private primary school teachers is more than teaching effectiveness of government primary school teachers.

**Keywords:** Teaching Effectiveness, Government Primary School Teachers and Private Primary School Teachers.

### Introduction

Education always has been considered as a tool for social change. The success of an educational system largely depends upon the quality of teachers. It is the teacher who matters most as far as the quality of education is considered. The teacher is expected to identify the hidden potentials of the students and develop them to the maximum possible limits in propitious environment.

A school without a teacher is just like a body without the soul, a skeleton without flesh and blood, a shadow without substance. It needs no description that the teacher is the pivot of any educational system of the younger students. If teachers are well educated, intellectually alive and take keen interest in their job, then only, success is ensured.

Teaching is complex and great practice, takes time, passion, high quality materials and tailored feedback designed to help each teacher continuously grow and improve.

### Teaching Effectiveness

In classroom situations teaching effectiveness signifies the cumulative effect of teacher's personal characteristics and her teaching behaviour like teacher's appearance, class-management, lesson-planning, presentation of the lesson and student learning outcomes.

### Review of Literature

A large number of studies of this nature are available in literature but the present investigator decided to brief examine only such studies that are related to her investigation. Some have direct bearing, while others are only indirectly and partially related. Among these important studies which indicate the teaching effectiveness of teachers are of Geeta, Newa, Islahi, Pragya, Pooja, Dash and Behera, Dunkin. But the present study did not come across any study, which sought to compare the difference between government and private primary school teachers with regard to their teaching effectiveness.

### Objectives of the Study

Following are the objectives of the study:

1. To find out the level of teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government primary level schools.
2. To find out the level of teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in private primary level schools.
3. To find out the significance of difference in teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government and private primary level schools.

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## Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no difference in teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government and private primary level schools.

## Methodology

### Population of the Study

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

### Sample of the Study

Cluster random sampling technique was adopted to draw the representative sample. Thus, 300 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 Primary School Teachers of District Bulandshahr**

S. No.	Type of Schools	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1.	Government Primary School	37	150
2.	Private Primary School	27	150
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>300</b>

### Tool Used and Description

#### Teaching Effectiveness Scale (Adapted by Investigator)

Teacher Effectiveness Scale (Original)	
Author	Kumar and 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.

### Statistical Techniques Used

To analyze the data, the statistics has been applied at two levels. At the first level various descriptive measures (mean, median, standard deviation, mode, skewness, kurtosis) has been calculated.

At the second level t-test has been applied to find out significance of difference.

### Analysis and Interpretation of Data

#### Objective No.1

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**

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	Median	Mode	Skewness	Kurtosis
Teaching Effectiveness	150	225.03 (90.01%)	16.15	1.31	226.50	243	-.58	-.07

### Interpretation

In the table no. 2 the mean score of Teaching Effectiveness is 225.03 i.e. an average female government 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.

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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.

### Objective No.2

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

**Table 3**  
**Descriptive Statistics of Female Teachers Working in Private Primary Level Schools**

Variables	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	Median	Mode	Skewness	Kurtosis
Teaching Effectiveness	150	234.03 (93.6%)	13.54	1.10	238	250	-1.05	.570

In the table no. 3 the mean score of Teaching Effectiveness is 234.03 i.e. an average female private teacher at the primary level is able to secure almost 93.6% 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 13.54 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 13.54 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. (1.10) 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 238, which is quite higher score. The mode is the most frequently occurring score and describes the population. Here, the value 250 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 -1.05. 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 .57. Here, the probability of extreme value is less and values are wider spread around the mean.

### Objective-No.3

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

### Hypothesis

There is no difference in teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government and private primary level schools.

**Table 4**  
**Teaching Effectiveness of Female Teachers Working in Govt. and Private Primary Level Schools**

Type of School	No of Teachers (N)	Mean (X)	S.D.	t-value (Critical Ratio*)	Significance
Government	150	225.03	16.158	5.23	Significant*
Private	150	234.03	13.542		

\* significant at 0.01 level

Calculated 't' value = 5.23

df = 298

Standard error of difference = 1.72

### Interpretation

Above table 4 shows that obtained t- value (C.R.) is 5.23, which is significant at .01 level of significant for df of 298. Minimum required significant C.R. value should be 2.60 for df of 298. Obtained C.R. value is greater than minimum required significant C.R. value, therefore, it can be concluded that government female teachers and private female teachers working in primary level schools differ significantly on their teaching effectiveness. Thus, the hypothesis "There is no difference in teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government and private primary level schools." is rejected.

Obtained C.R. value is significant at .01 level of significance, which show that if 100 samples are taken from the same population in 99 cases result could be similar to the present one.

### Findings

1. Average teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government primary level schools is 90.01%.
2. Average teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in private primary level schools is 93.6%.
3. Government and private female teachers working in primary level schools differ significantly on their teaching effectiveness. Teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in private primary level schools is more than female teachers working in government primary level schools.

### Conclusion

Mean teaching effectiveness score of female private teachers is greater than mean teaching effectiveness score of their counterpart female government teachers in primary level schools, meaning thereby the teaching effectiveness of female

private teachers is more than female government teachers in primary level schools. This result may be due to the fact that private teachers are more attentive due to continuous monitoring by their management. On the other hand, government teachers are less attentive because they feel job security and there is no continuous monitoring system. This finding also supports the findings of Nautiyal (1992), Reddy (2001), Agarwal (2003), Arokidoss (2005), Jain (2007) and Newa (2007). Their research findings showed that teaching effectiveness of private teachers is more than government teachers.

### Implications for Teachers

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.

The present study is aimed at assessing the teaching effectiveness of female teachers working in government and private primary level schools so that an assessment can be made regarding the average teaching effectiveness at primary level. The findings of the present study can provide a helping hand to primary level teachers. Attempts can be made to enhance their effectiveness and providing them suitable environment so that they can execute their duties in a most effective manner.

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