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## A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS WORKING IN AIDED AND NON-AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GHAZIABAD

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### **Abstract**

*The present study aimed to compare the effectiveness of male and female teachers working in aided and non-aided secondary schools. To achieve this aim the sample of 100 teachers were selected and to investigate the effectiveness of secondary teachers, teacher effectiveness scale was used. The result was found that the effectiveness of female teachers is higher than the male teachers working in both types of schools. It was also found that aided school teachers are more effective than non-aided school teachers. But their effectiveness have been found negligible positive.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In India the teachers are always honoured by saying 'Nation's Builders' because they play the main role to educate the children. The secondary stage also the most important stage in whole education period. This is the time when children stage is like a mud which can be moulded according to the wish of pot maker. It is possible to develop permanent qualities at secondary stage which will be useful for him/her personal life and society both.

Mostly the students respect the teachers who are regular, loving and caring, interested in teaching, guide the student when required and always try to understand and solve students problems, such teaches are effective teachers.

When we think of a teacher the picture of a human being of good character comes in our mind. Who is the source of inspiration and motivation for the students. The teacher gives knowledge to the students in the class and students learn that new knowledge. This brings required change in the student's behaviour.

For doing so the teacher has to impress the student by his behaviour, personality, living style and effective teaching.

The role of teacher is most important in creating a good environment for teaching and learning. An institution cannot progress unless and until its teacher are effective. It is possible to develop their hidden ability by

studying their effectiveness and removing their weakness.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To measure the effectiveness of male and female teachers working in aided primary schools.
2. To measure the effectiveness of male and female teachers working in non-aided primary schools.
3. To compare the effectiveness of teachers (male & female) working in aided and non-aided primary schools.
4. To compare the effectiveness of male & female teachers.

#### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:**

1. There is no significant difference in effectiveness of male and female teachers working in aided primary schools.
2. There is no significant difference in effectiveness of male and female teachers working in non-aided primary schools.
3. There is no significant difference in effectiveness of teachers (male and female) working in aided and non – aided primary schools.

4. There is no significant difference in effectiveness of male and female teachers.

#### **DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:**

The present research has been conducted only on teachers working in aided and non-aided primary schools of Ghaziabad.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

**Method:** For this study survey method has been used.

**Sample:** A sample of 100 secondary teachers of aided and non-aided secondary schools have been selected by stratified random sampling technique.

**TOOL:** To find out the above mentioned objectives the teacher effectiveness scale (TES) composed by Dr. Promod Kr. And Dr. D.N. Mutha in 1976 has been selected.

#### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:**

1. Mean: Mean of effectiveness of different groups was calculated.
2. Standard Deviation: S.D of effectiveness of different groups was calculated.
3. t-test: It has been used to calculate the significant difference of means of difference groups.

	Aided Primary schools		Non Aided Primary schools		Aided and Non -Aided primary schools		Male and female teachers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Aided	Non aided	Male	Female
Mean	250.00	252.30	243.00	247.00	252.62	248.90	247.50	250.00
S.D	10.52	9.60	20.80	28.62	19.13	20.01	18.80	15.50

**PROCEDURE:**

The data was collected by administering Teacher Effectiveness Scale (TES) on selected sample of teachers. The scoring procedure was done according to the manual of the scale. Data were treated statistically to find out the result and calculation. Mean standard deviation and t-test were used to find the results. The results were as follows:

- 1. The comparison of male and female teachers working in aided primary schools of Ghaziabad:** On the basis of results it can be concluded that mean of effectiveness of female teacher (252.30) is higher than male teacher (250.00). But when this difference was tested on 0.05 level of significance of t-test it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypotheses was accepted.
- 2. The comparison of male and female teachers working in non-aided primary schools of Ghaziabad:** It can be concluded that mean of effectiveness of female teacher (247.00) is higher than male teachers (243.00). But this difference

was tested on 0.05 level of significance of t-test it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.

- 3. The comparison of teachers working in aided and non-aided primary schools of Ghaziabad:** It can concluded that mean of effectiveness of aided school teachers (252.62) is higher than non-aided school teachers (248.90). But this difference was tested on 0.05 level of significance of t-test it was found to insignificant, thus null hypothesis was accepted.
- 4. The comparison of effectiveness of male and female teachers:** On the basis of results it can be concluded that mean of effectiveness of female teacher (250.00) is higher than the male teachers (247.50). But this difference was tested on 0.05 level of significance of t-test it was found to be insignificant, thus null hypothesis was accepted.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

On the basis of analysis of data it may be concluded that effectiveness of female teachers is higher than male teachers working in both schools. It may be due to

the basic nature of females. It is also found that the effectiveness of aided school teachers is higher than the teachers of non-aided schools. It may be due to the experience and qualification of teacher's environment of schools and effectiveness of female teachers working in aided schools is higher than the female teachers of non-aided schools. But all of these differences are minor.

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