Teaching Aptitude and Adjustment of Secondary School Teachers

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Abstract: “A teacher who is able to direct the hidden spring of energy into construction path on the part of the students. Who is able without distortion or drama to give a feller life to the people he is indeed a great man” This Study attempts to examine the teaching aptitude and adjustment of secondary school teachers. The investigator had taken 150 samples for this study. Descriptive survey method was used by the investigator. The main findings are that there is significant difference on teaching aptitude of private and government secondary school teachers. There is no significant difference between private and government but there is relationship between gender types of institute on teaching aptitude and adjustment of secondary school teachers.

Keywords: aptitude and adjustment

1. Introduction

Education is a search of knowledge. This search for knowledge has not end. A person is always in search for knowledge from birth till his death. The rapid advancement in science and technology has enable man to seek new pattern to satisfy his need and with his own efforts he tries to solve out his problems. A person reacts differently to different situation. The different response, behavior and expressions of a person towards a situation are called adjustment. A teacher has to be most adjustable person to make student understand problem in education. A teacher who is able to importing instructions to learns in the classroom situation. Teaching is to cause the pupil to learn acquire the desired knowledge skills and also desirable ways of living in the society. So aptitude capacity to acquire proficiency in a given amount of teaching.

Sehgal (1992) also found that ruler and urban male and female dichotomies of teachers did not affect their adjustment level.

Piplani (1996) also found that ruler and urban male and female dichotomies of teachers did not affect their adjustment level.

Hota (2000) found that there exists high significant, emotional adjustment and occupational adjustment of secondary school teachers.

Khatree (2005) found that there is no significant difference in the adjustment level of the male and female teachers working in English medium private schools.

Sabu and Jangaiah (2005) found that level of adjustment of teachers is not affected by the sex and locality.

Leigh (2006) found that there is appositive and significant relationship between average pay and teaching aptitude of potential teachers.

Malik dharmendra (2011) found that there teachers of Haryana working in senior secondary school were of average adjustment. No significant difference was found between their levels of adjustment.

Kumar Sanjay and Mahipal (2012) found that there exists signification difference between teaching aptitude of the private and government senior secondary school teachers.

2. Statement of the Problem

“Teetering Aptitude and Adjustment Of Secondary School Teachers”

Operational definitions of the term –

Teaching Aptitude

An aptitude is a condition or set of characteristic regarded as symptomatic of an individual’s ability to acquire with training same specified knowledge skills or set of responses such as the ability to speak, language to produces music.

Specific skill in teaching is named as teaching aptitude. Teaching aptitude refers to-

a) Cognitive abilities necessary get along in school students and with the teaching skills and other requirement of behavior.

b) Psycho-motor ability including perceptional motor components.

c) Connate aptitude like love for reading, interest in papule and gents.

3. Adjustment

Adjustment is process that takes a person to lead a happy and well contented life in society. Adjustment helps in keeping balance between one’s way of life according to demand of situation. Adjustment gives strength and ability to bring desirable changes in the conditions of one’s environment.

4. Secondary School Teachers

Investigator studies only those private and government secondary school teachers who teach 9th and 10th classes in the jurisdiction of budaun district.
5. Justification of Study
A skilled teacher generally shows higher teaching aptitude. He can create the interest of the student in the classroom. With the developing and expanding education in the country training aptitude has become on improvement factor and point of concern in the present era. Today there is a great dearth of real teachers to ensure effective teaching learning process; teachers should be well adjusting with the environment and have a good teaching aptitude. The studies conducted in this area revealed contradictory findings. This observation let the investigator to study the teaching aptitude, adjustment and their relationship for secondary school teachers.

6. Object of the Study
1) To study the difference the teaching aptitude between private and government secondary school teacher.
2) To the study difference in adjustment between private and government secondary school teachers.
3) To find out the correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the private secondary school teachers.
4) To find out the correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the government secondary school teachers.
5) To find out the correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the secondary school teacher.

7. Hypothesis of the Study
1) There exists no significant difference between teaching aptitude of the private and government secondary school teachers.
2) There exists no significant difference between adjustment of the private and government secondary school teachers.
3) There exists no correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the private secondary school teachers.
4) There exists no correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the government secondary school teachers.
5) There exists no correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the secondary school teachers.

8. Methodology
The descriptive survey method was used the present study the teaching aptitude and adjustment of secondary school.

Population and Sample
The sample for the present study consist of 150 teachers of 20 secondary school from budsu district in U.P. were selected randomly, the sample consisted 75 private and 75 government secondary school teachers.

9. Interpretation and Analysis
Table 1: Significant difference of teaching aptitude between private and government secondary school teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>S.Em.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
<th>Level of significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>14.34</td>
<td>significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 reveals that the mean scores of private and government secondary school teachers on teaching aptitude are 75.8 and 55.3 respectively. The SD values are found to be 9.7 and 7.8 respectively. The T-ratio for the difference between the mean scores of two groups is 14.34. The observed 'T' value is more than the table both at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance. It indicates that the two groups have revealed significant difference. In other words, there is significant difference in the teaching aptitude of private and government secondary school teachers. Hence the hypothesis 1 there exists no significant difference between teaching aptitude of the private and Government secondary school teachers cannot be retained.

Table 2: Significant difference of adjustment between private and government secondary school teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>S.Em.</th>
<th>T-ratio</th>
<th>Level of significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.4855</td>
<td>NO significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 reveals that the mean scores of private and government secondary school teachers on adjustment are 55.8 and 56.3 respectively. The SD values are found to be 6.7 and 5.8 respectively. The T-ratio for the difference between the mean scores of two groups is 0.4855. The observed ‘T’ value is less than the table both at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of not significance. It indicates that the two groups have revealed significant difference. In other words, there is significant difference in the adjustment of private and government secondary school teachers. Hence there exists no significant difference between adjustment of the private and Government Secondary school teachers hence hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Table 3: Correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the private secondary school teacher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching aptitude</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The co-efficient of correlation between adjustment and teaching aptitude of private secondary school teachers was found to be 0.065 and which is less than table value both at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. It indicates that there is no significant relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of private secondary school teachers. Hence, hypothesis 3 there exists no relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of private secondary school teachers is accepted.
Table 4: Correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the Government secondary school teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching aptitude</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The co-efficient of correlation between adjustment and teaching aptitude of Government secondary school teachers was found to be 0.080 and which is less than table value both at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. It indicates that there is no significant relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of Government secondary school teachers. Hence, hypothesis 4 there exists no relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of Government secondary school teachers is accepted.

Table 5: Correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the secondary school teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching aptitude</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The co-efficient of correlation between adjustment and teaching aptitude of secondary school teachers was found to be 0.075 and which is less than table value both at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. It indicates that there is no significant relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of secondary school teachers. Hence, hypothesis 5 there exists no relationship between teaching aptitude and adjustment of secondary school teachers is accepted.

10. Main Findings of Study

1) There exists significant difference between teaching aptitude of the private and government secondary school teachers.
2) There exists no significant difference between adjustment of the private and government secondary school teachers.
3) There exists correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the private secondary school teachers.
4) There exists correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the government secondary school teachers.
5) There exists correlation between teaching aptitude and adjustment of the secondary school teachers.

11. Educational Implications

This study has its own educational implication especially for secondary school teachers. It shows that adjustment of the teachers does not depend on their aptitude. There is relationship between them. In other words degree of teaching aptitude does not influence the adjustment of the secondary school teachers. A person may be well adjustment but have no good teaching aptitude and vice versa. However in this study both variables are taken as a whole and not dimension wise.

References