

A Critical Analysis and Comparison of Teaching Effectiveness and Pupil-Teacher Relationship of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers

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INTRODUCTION

Education plays a crucial role in the development of a nation. Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state, and local. Takshila was the earliest recorded centre of higher learning in India from at least 5th century BC and it is debatable whether it could be regarded a university or not. The Nalanda University was the oldest university-system of education in the world. Western education became ingrained into Indian society with the establishment of the British Raj.

We need to focus on quality education in our society, some important factors that can attribute to that are:

- Learners who are healthy, well-nourished and ready to participate and learn, and supported in learning by their families and communities;
- Environments that are healthy, safe, protective and gender-sensitive, and provide adequate resources and facilities;

Need of the Study

Analytical work on schools is gradually emerging as a field of study. Much of the work deals with the mere visualization of what should be and what is. The major part consisted of case studies of the administrative-functioning and student unrest in Indian Schools specificity of these studies provided little scope for generalization.

Moreover, these studies did not furnish one with the determining factors that shape these cultures. The academic interaction between teachers and students assumes significance in view of the very purpose of the schools. The present study with its focus on the mental health and job satisfaction. It tried to explore the vulnerable points of the systems and thus assist the efforts to contribute to setting things in order on the campus. In this study there were two types of schools. One was Private Secondary school teachers and other Government school teachers. The present study compared the mental health and job satisfaction.

Statement of the Problem

The present study was thus be stated as follows: "A Comparative Study of Teaching Effectiveness and Pupil-Teacher Relationship of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers"

Terminology Defined

The study has two technical terms:

1. Teaching Effectiveness
2. Pupil-Teacher Relationship

TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS

Defining the effective teacher, effective teaching and teaching effectiveness can be complex and controversial. 'Effectiveness' is a contested term that can evoke strong emotions because of its perceived links with notions of professional competency and high stakes accountability in some systems.

PUPIL TEACHER RELATIONSHIP

The **guru-shishya tradition**, lineage, or parampara, denotes a succession of teachers and disciples in traditional Indian culture and religions such as Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. It is the tradition of spiritual relationship and mentoring where teachings are transmitted from a guru "teacher" (Sanskrit: गुरु) to a śiṣya "disciple" (Sanskrit: शिष्य)

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School teachers.
This objective was sub-divided into two sub – objectives
 - (i) To find the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School female teachers
 - (ii) To find the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School male teachers.
2. To find out the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School teachers.
This objective was sub-divided into two sub – objectives
 - (i) To find the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School female teachers
 - (ii) To find the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School male teachers.
3. To compare the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School teachers.
This was again divided into two sub- categories
 - (i) To compare the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School female teachers
 - (ii) To compare the **Teaching Effectiveness** of Private and Government Secondary School male teachers.
4. To compare the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School teachers.
This was again divided into two sub- categories
 - (i) To compare the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School female teachers
 - (ii) To compare the **Pupil Teacher Relationship** of Private and Government Secondary School male teachers.

Method of study:

1. The researcher employed ex-post facto cum survey method of research for the study.
2. The independent variable, were private and government secondary schools. The dependent variables are those which are being predicted or are affected by the independent variables, which in this case were mental health, job satisfaction,

Population:

All private (C.B.S.E.) and government secondary school teachers teaching in recognized schools of Meerut educational region comprised the population of the study.

Sample of the study:

In the study undertaken One hundred female teachers and one hundred male teachers teaching in private secondary schools as well as , one hundred female teachers and one hundred male teachers teaching in government secondary schools , thus total of four hundred sample units formed the sample of the study.

Sampling method of the study:

The researcher employed stratified random sampling technique as the sampling method of the study further the classification was made according to the sex that is, male and female.

Tools used for the study:

1. Kulsum Teacher Effectiveness Scale, by Dr. (Mrs) Umme Kulsem.
2. Teacher Pupil Relationship Scale, by Dr. (Mrs) Anita Chaudhary used.

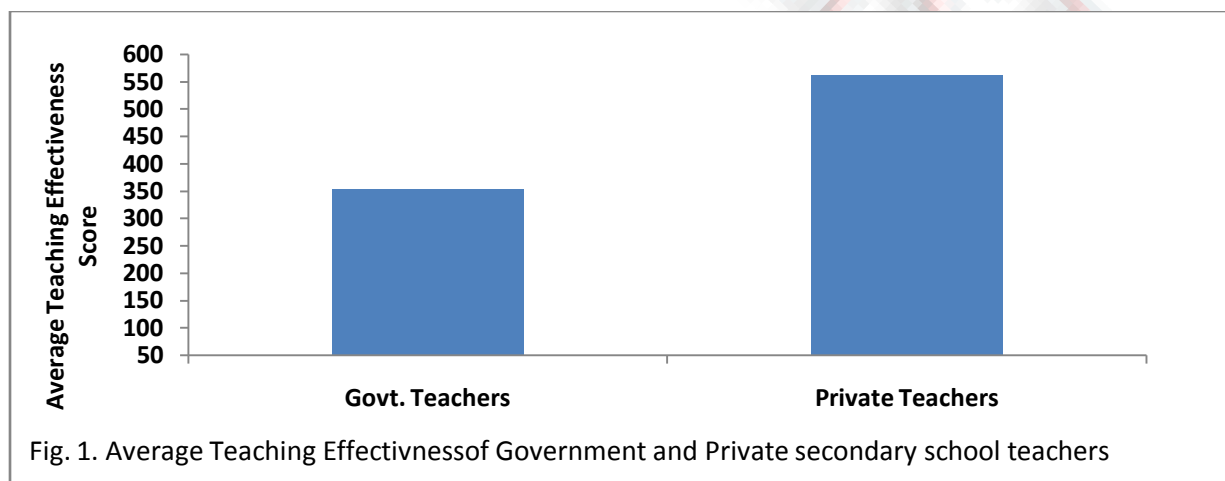
Statistical techniques used for the study:

The different statistical techniques used by the researcher were as follows

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. 't' test

Table.1. Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private secondary school teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Teaching Effectiveness of Private Secondary School teachers	563	9
Teaching Effectiveness of Government Secondary School teachers	352	18



Interpretation:

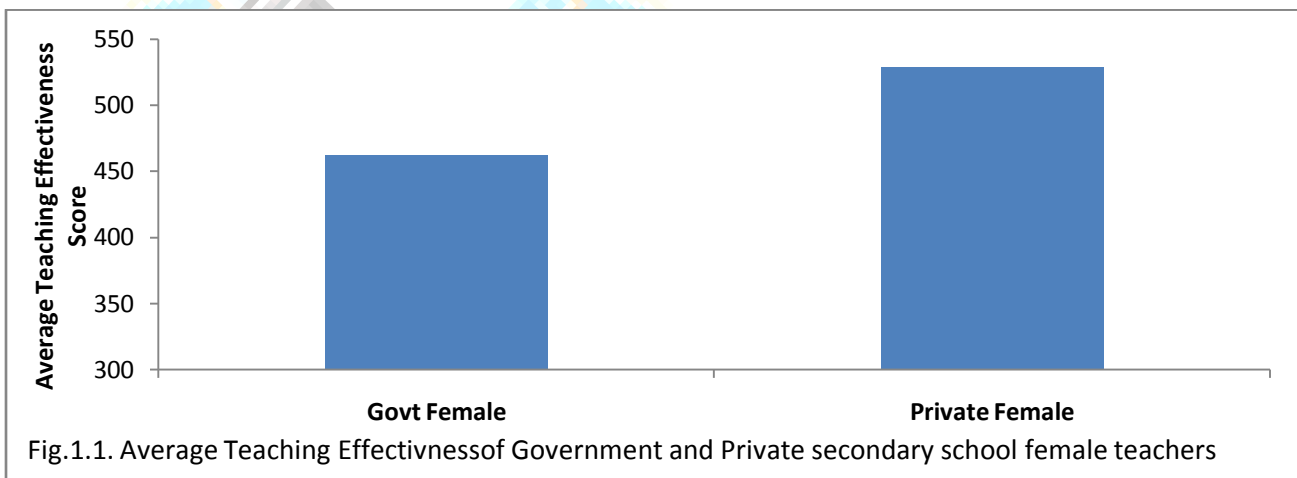
The first objective of the study was to find out the Teaching Effectiveness of Private and Government secondary school teachers. Table & fig 1., depicts that average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school teachers teaching in private schools was 563 and average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school teachers in government schools was 352.

Discussion:

In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better teaching effectiveness as compared to their counterparts that is the teachers teaching in government secondary schools.

Table.1.1 Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private secondary school female teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Teaching Effectiveness of Private Secondary School female teachers	529	21
Teaching Effectiveness of Government Secondary School female teachers	462	28



Interpretation:

The first sub objective of the first objective of the study was to find out the Teaching Effectiveness of Private and Government secondary school female teachers. Table 1.1 depicts that average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school female teachers teaching in private schools was 529 and average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school female teachers in government schools was 462.

Discussion: In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the female teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better teaching effectiveness as compared to their counterparts that is the female teachers teaching in government secondary schools.

Table.1.2 Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private secondary school male teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Teaching Effectiveness of Private Secondary School male teachers	563	9
Teaching Effectiveness of Government Secondary School male teachers	352	18

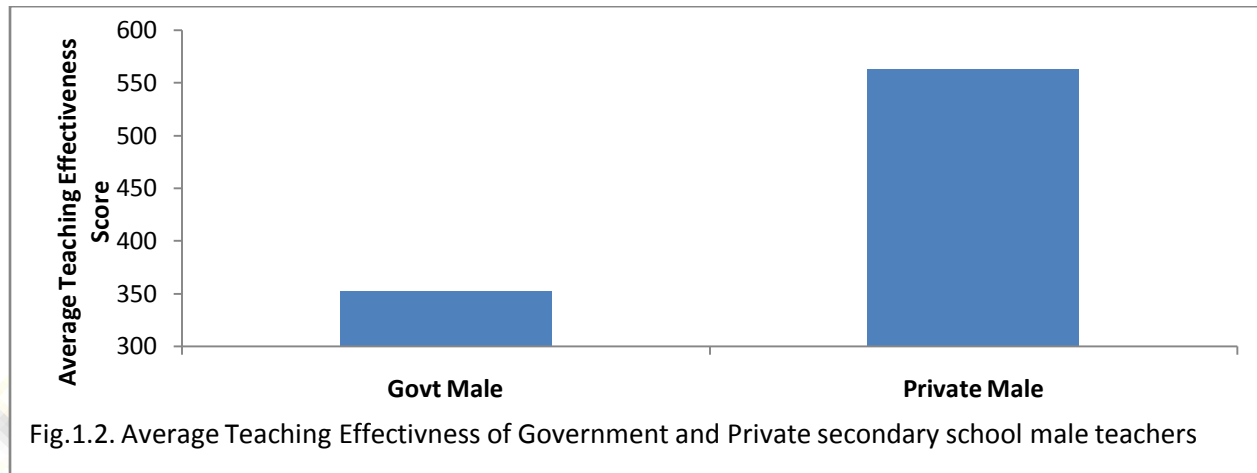


Fig.1.2. Average Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private secondary school male teachers

Interpretation: The second sub objective of the first objective of the study was to find out the Teaching Effectiveness of Private and Government secondary school male teachers. Table & fig1.2., depicts that average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school male teachers teaching in private schools was 563 and average Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school male teachers in government schools was 352.

Discussion: In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the male teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better teaching effectiveness as compared to their counterparts that is the male teachers teaching in government secondary schools.

Pupil – Teacher Relationship

Table.2. Pupil – Teacher Relationship of government and Private secondary school teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private Secondary School teachers	181	7
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government Secondary School teachers	162	6

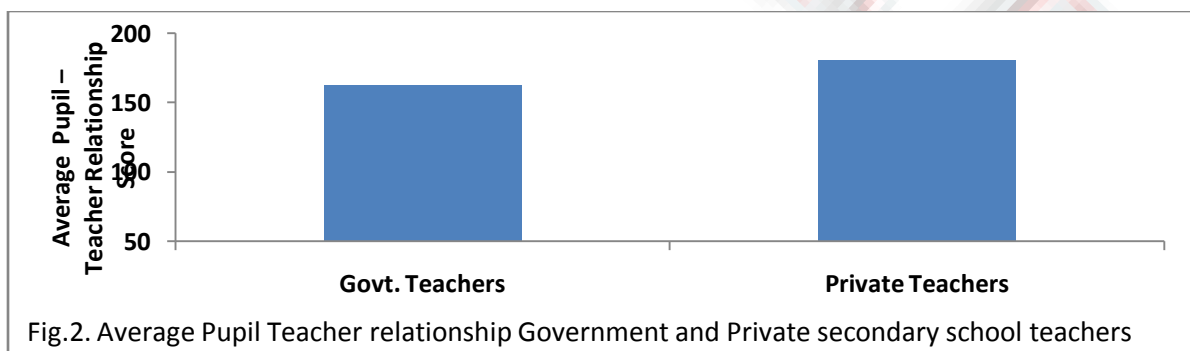


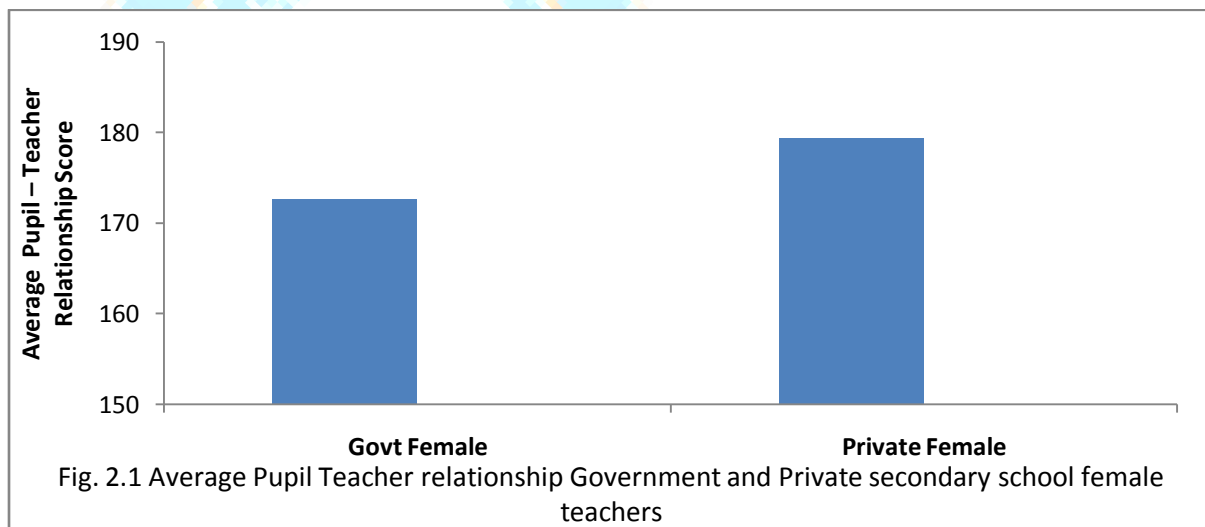
Fig.2. Average Pupil Teacher relationship Government and Private secondary school teachers

Interpretation: The second objective of the study was to find out the Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private and Government secondary school teachers. Table 2 depicts that average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school teachers teaching in private schools was 181 and average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school teachers in government schools was 162.

Discussion: In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better Pupil Teacher relationship as compared to their counterparts that is the teachers teaching in government secondary schools

Table.2.1 Pupil – Teacher Relationship of government and Private secondary school female teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private Secondary School female teachers	179	25
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government Secondary School female teachers	173	7

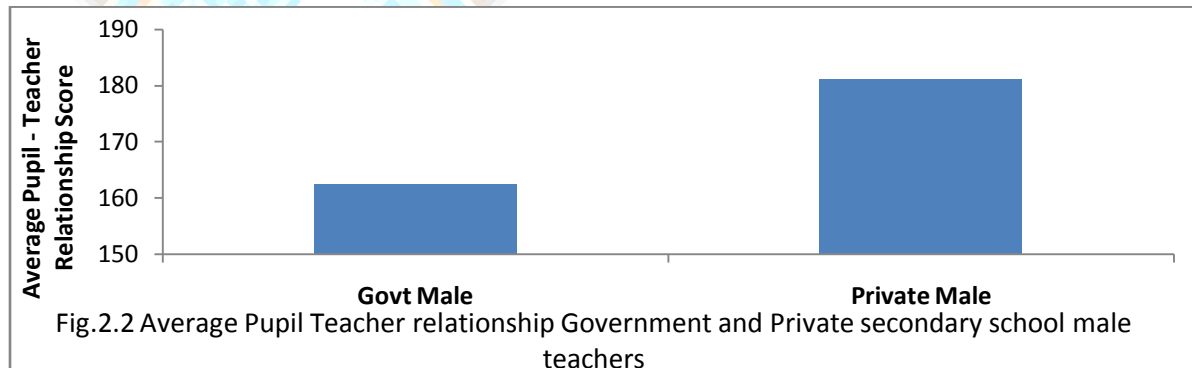


Interpretation: The first sub objective of the second objective of the study was to find out the Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private and Government secondary school female teachers. Table & fig.2.1 depicts that average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school female teachers teaching in private schools was 179 and average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school female teachers in government schools was 173.

Discussion: In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the female teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better Pupil Teacher relationship as compared to their counterparts that is female the teachers teaching in government secondary schools.

Table.2.2 Pupil – Teacher Relationship of government and Private secondary school male teachers

Group	Mean/Average	Std. Deviation
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private Secondary School male teachers	181	7
Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government Secondary School male teachers	162	6



Interpretation: The second sub objective of the second objective of the study was to find out the Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Private and Government secondary school male teachers. Table & fig2.2 depicts that average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school female teachers teaching in private schools was 181 and average Pupil – Teacher Relationship of secondary school male teachers in government schools was 162.

Discussion: In the light of the above findings it can be concluded that the male teachers teaching in private secondary schools have better Pupil Teacher relationship as compared to their counterparts that is the male teachers teaching in government secondary schools.

Table.3. To compare the Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Teachers [N]	Mean Teaching Effectiveness Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School teachers teaching in Private	200	562.74	9.37	149.45	**
Secondary School teachers teaching in Government	200	352.01	18.42		

** .01 level of significance

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Interpretation: Table 3 displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Teaching Effectiveness score of Private Secondary School teachers and government secondary school teachers. Obtained' value i.e. 149.45, is significant for N= 400

Discussion: On the basis of significant't' value at 0.01 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary school teachers differ in their Teaching Effectiveness. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school female teachers.

Table.3.1. To compare the Female Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Female Teachers [N]	Mean teaching effectiveness Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School female teachers teaching in Private	100	529	21	19.14	**
Secondary School female teachers teaching in Government	100	462	28		

** .01 level of significance

Interpretation: Table No.3.1 displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Teaching Effectiveness score of secondary school female teacher teaching in private and government schools. Obtained 't' value 19.14, is significant at .01 level of confidence for (N 200).

Discussion: On the basis of significant't' value at 0.01 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary female teachers differ in their Teaching Effectiveness. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school female teachers.

Table.3.2 To compare the Male Teaching Effectiveness of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Female Teachers [N]	Mean teaching effectiveness Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School male teachers teaching in Private	100	563	9	104.87	**
Secondary School male teachers teaching in Government	100	352	18		

** .01 level of significance

Interpretation: Table No.3.2 displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Teaching Effectiveness score of secondary school male teacher teaching in private and government schools. Obtained 't' value 104.87, is significant at .01 level of confidence for (N 200).

Discussion: On the basis of significant 't' value at 0.01 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary male teachers differ in their Teaching Effectiveness. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school male teachers.

Table.4. To compare the Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Teachers [N]	Mean Pupil-Teacher Relationship Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School teachers teaching in Private	200	181.07	6.83	29.66	**
Secondary School teachers teaching in Government	200	162.36	5.87		

** .01 level of significance

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Interpretation: Table 4. Displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Pupil- Teacher Relationship score of Private Secondary School teachers and government secondary school teachers. Obtained 't' value i.e. 29.66, is significant for N= 400

Discussion: On the basis of significant 't' value at 0.05 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary school teachers differ in their Pupil Teacher Relationship. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Pupil Teacher Relationship of secondary school teachers.

Table.4.1.To compares the Female Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Female Teachers [N]	Mean pupil teacher relationship Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School female teachers teaching in Private	100	179	25	2.31	*
Secondary School female teachers teaching in Government	100	173	7		

* .05 level of significance

Interpretation: Table No. 4.1 displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Pupil Teacher Relationship score of secondary school female teacher teaching in private and government schools. Obtained ‘t’ value 2.31, is significant at .05 level of confidence for (N 200).

Discussion: On the basis of significant ‘t’ value at 0.05 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary female teachers differ in their Pupil Teacher Relationship. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Pupil Teacher Relationship of secondary school female teachers.

Table.4.2 To compare the Male Pupil – Teacher Relationship of Government and Private Secondary school teachers

Group	No. of Sec. School Female Teachers [N]	Mean teaching effectiveness Score	SD	t	Significance Level
Secondary School male teachers teaching in Private	100	181	7	20.60	**
Secondary School male teachers teaching in Government	100	162	6		

** .01 level of significance

Interpretation: Table No. 4.2 displays analyzed data regarding comparison of Pupil Teacher Relationship score of secondary school male teacher teaching in private and government schools. Obtained ‘t’ value 20.60, is significant at .01 level of confidence for (N 200).

Discussion: On the basis of significant ‘t’ value at 0.01 level of confidence it can be concluded safely that private and government secondary male teachers differ in their Pupil Teacher Relationship. The researcher did not come across any research study which throws light on the effect of private and government organization on the Pupil Teacher Relationship of secondary school male teachers.

FINDINGS

On the basis of analysis of data and validation of the hypothesis following conclusions are drawn

- 1 Teachers teaching in private secondary schools were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary school in terms of their teaching effectiveness.
- 2 Female teachers teaching in private secondary schools were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary school in terms of their teaching effectiveness.
- 3 Male teachers teaching in private secondary school were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary schools in terms of their teaching effectiveness.
- 4 Teachers teaching in private secondary schools were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary school in terms of their pupil teacher relationship.
- 5 Female teachers teaching in private secondary schools were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary school in terms of their pupil teacher relationship.
- 6 Male teachers teaching in private secondary school were superior to their counterparts teaching in government secondary schools in terms of their pupil teacher relationship.

IMPLICATIONS

The Research work is an ongoing process that leads to new findings and gives a total new dimension to a view or a thought that is already persistent. Research is very important for the population. Apart from this it also affects the other institutions or various other agencies that can take the benefit from the research work of the researcher. In this regard, in educational researches it has been made compulsory to write implications of research findings just after the findings in the fifth chapter. Under this heading the researcher mentions areas, persons and agencies which can be benefited by using research findings in their respective field. Keeping this tradition in mind the researcher suggests following implications of findings of the present study.

1. **Implications for promotion of teachers:** given the value of personal and organizational effectiveness of teacher's teaching effectiveness and pupil teacher relationship, there is a clear need to integrate that valuation into organization function. When it comes to promotion and succession planning all the variables should be taken into consideration.
2. **Implications for the Education Ministry:** it is very important for the spread of education that it gets the help and support from the government organizations as well. The study throws light on the comparative study of government secondary school teachers as well as private secondary school teachers, as both have their strong hold in the field of education the Ministry of Education can plan out or draw certain guidelines for both private as well as government secondary schools in order to improve the teaching effectiveness and pupil teacher relationship of the respective teachers.
3. **Implications for Private Secondary schools:** the research implies a great deal to the private secondary schools also. The teachers have a good teaching effectiveness as well as a handsome figure of pupil teacher relationship.
4. **Implications for the parents:** the parents can also analyze the study and accordingly help in the selection of a school for their children. It is the teacher that will help their child to succeed in his life so the teaching effectiveness and very importantly the teacher pupil relationship does matter a lot.

Suggestions for further studies

1. A study of all the variables such as teaching effectiveness and teacher pupil relationship can be carried out for I.C.S.E. and I.B teachers as well.
2. Other variables such as modernization and academic achievements can also be added up as a part of the study.
3. A detailed comparative study can be done by drawing up the criteria of the subject specialization by government and private secondary school teachers.

4. The other factors such as the supporting staff or the management of a particular school and its role can also be taken into consideration for the study.
5. The study can be conducted and a comparative study can be drawn amongst the village schools and city schools as well by not limiting the study to Meerut only.
6. A study of all the variables such as teaching effectiveness and teacher pupil relationship can be carried out for primary teachers as well.
7. A study of all the variables such as teaching effectiveness and teacher pupil relationship can be carried out for higher education/ university teachers as well.

DELIMITATIONS:

Delimitation of investigation plays a major role in any research work. The present study had following delimitations:

1. Some schools (Government and Private Secondary Schools) at Meerut and nearby only were selected for the study.
2. Only 400 teachers working in the Government and Private Secondary Schools were included in the study.
3. The administrative as well as the non teaching staff was not included in the study.
4. Area of study was limited to Meerut and nearby locations only.
5. It was delimited to the study of two variables, that is teaching effectiveness and pupil teacher relationship
6. It was delimited to secondary level school teachers.
7. It is delimited to the secondary level school teachers of C.B.S.E. recognized private secondary schools.
8. The study was delimited to the study of secondary level school teachers of Meerut educational region.
9. The study was delimited to survey cum ex-post facto, method of research.
10. The study was delimited to Kulsum Teacher Effectiveness Scale, by Dr. (Mrs) Umme Kulsum and Teacher Pupil Relationship Scale, by Dr. (Mrs) Anita Chaudhary.

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