

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TEACHER ADJUSTMENT OF SHIKSHAMITRA AND B.T.C. TRAINED TEACHERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF MEERUT

Neeti Chauhan
Research Scholar
Mewar University
Rajasthan

Dr. Mrs Neeraj Saxena
H.O.D. Meerut College
Meerut

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to compare the Teacher Adjustment of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers working in primary schools of Meerut. To achieve this aim, the sample of 500 shikshamitra and B.T.C. teachers was selected and to investigate the adjustment of shikshamitra and B.T.C. teachers, Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory was used. The result was found that the score of teachers of B.T.C. trained teachers is higher than the score of shikshamitra and the difference of scores have been found significant.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the fundamental means of human development and primary education is the first step of the general education structure. The primary education is the most important stage for the overall development of the children. It offers children a safe environment opportunities in which they grow. In schools, it is the responsibility of the primary teachers to educate the children. In Uttar Pradesh B.T.C. trained teachers and Shikshamitra are teaching in government supported primary schools.

After successful completion of two years B.T.C. training programme, B.T.C. teachers have been appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at district level, under the supervision and control of DIET. On the other hand shikshamitra have been appointed on the contract basis by the Village Education Committee (VEC) of the Gram Panchayat.

The teacher should be a human being of good character. Teacher is a source of inspiration and motivation for the students, who gives knowledge to the students in the class. He tries to prepare a personality in the child who can adjust in their environment by his behaviour, living style and his teaching way. So teacher should be adjustable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

1. To study the teacher adjustment of male shikshamitra teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
2. To study the teacher adjustment of female shikshamitra teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
3. To study the teacher adjustment of shikshamitra (male +female) teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
4. To study the teacher adjustment of male B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
5. To study the teacher adjustment of female B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
6. To study the teacher adjustment of B.T.C. trained teachers (male +female) teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
7. To compare the teacher adjustment of male and female shikshamitra teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
8. To compare the teacher adjustment of male and female B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
9. To compare the teacher adjustment of male shikshamitra and male B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.

10. To compare the teacher adjustment of female shikshamitra and female B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
11. To compare the teacher adjustment of shikshamitra (male + female) and B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY-

1. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of male and female shikshamitra teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
2. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of male and female B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
3. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of male shikshamitra and male B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
4. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of male shikshamitra and female B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.
5. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers teaching in Primary schools of Meerut.

DELIMITATION

The present study has been conducted on male and female shikshamitra and male and female B.T.C. trained teachers working in Primary schools of Meerut.

METHODOLOGY

Sample- A sample of 500 shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers of Primary schools of Meerut have been selected by stratified random sampling technique.

Tool- To find out the above mentioned objectives, the Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory (MTAI) composed by Dr. S.K. Mangal has been used

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

1. Mean- Mean of teacher adjustment of different groups of shikshamitra and B. T. C. trained teachers was calculated.
2. Standard Deviation- S.D. of teacher adjustment of different groups (male+female, male and female) of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers was calculated.
3. 't'-test- 't'-test has been used to calculate the significant difference of mean of teacher adjustment of different groups of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teacher.

Procedure- The data was collected by administering Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory (MTAI) on selected sample. The scoring procedure was done according to the manual of the Inventory; data was treated statistically to find out the result. Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test were used to find the results. The results were as follows-

S.N.		Name of Group	Mean	S.D.	t-test value	Result
1.	a)	Male shikshamitra	373.3	53.15	Not comparable	
	b)	Female shikshamitra	390.42	53.62		
2.	a)	Male B.T.C.	420.0	52.95	Not comparable	
	b)	Female B.T.C.	421.78	51.46		
3.	a)	Male shikshamitra	373.3	53.15	10.04	Significant
	b)	Male B.T.C.	420.0	52.95		
4.	a)	Female shikshamitra	390.42	53.62	6.67	Significant
	b)	Female B.T.C.	421.78	51.46		
5.	a)	Shikshamitra	381.86	54.07	11.63	significant
	b)	B.T.C.	420.98	52.22		

1. The Comparison of teacher adjustment of male and female shikshamitra:- According to the (Mangal Teacher Adjustment Inventory) tool, male and female shikshamitra cannot be compared. On the basis of mean, value of adjustment of male shikshamitra is higher than female shikshamitra.
2. The Comparison of teacher adjustment of male and female B.T.C. trained teachers: - According to the tool, male and female B.T.C. trained teachers cannot be compared. On the basis, of mean value of adjustment of female B.T.C. trained teachers are higher than female B.T.C.
3. The Comparison of teacher adjustment of male shikshamitra and male B.T.C. trained teachers: - It can be concluded that the mean of teacher adjustment of male B.T.C. trained teachers (420.0) is higher than the mean of male shikshamitra (373.3). On the basis of t-test, this difference was found to be significant, thus, null hypothesis was rejected.
4. The Comparison of teacher adjustment of female Shikshamitra and female B.T.C. trained teachers: - It can be concluded that the mean of teacher adjustment of female B.T.C. trained teachers (421.78) is higher than the mean of female shikshamitra (390.42). On the basis of t-test, this difference was found to be significant, thus, null hypothesis was rejected.
5. The Comparison of teacher adjustment of shikshamitra (male + female) and B.T.C. trained teachers (male + female): - It can be concluded that the mean of teacher adjustment of B.T.C. trained teachers (420.98) is higher than the mean of shikshamitra (381.86). On the basis of t-test, this difference was found to be significant, thus, null hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of analysis of data it may be concluded that most of the B.T.C. trained teachers achieved higher values of teacher adjustment. According to the scores of mean, female achieved higher scores than male. It may be due higher difference of salary which is provided to shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers. We can say that B.T.C. teachers were highly adjusted as compared to shikshamitra.

REFERENCE

1. Mangal S.K. Dr., 'Advanced Educational Psychology 2nd Edition, Published by Ghosh K. Ashoka.
2. Mangal S.K. Dr. (1971) Test and manual for Teacher Adjustment Inventory, Agra, National Psychological Corporation.