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"Training Status of Teachers Belonging to Higher Secondary Level" – A Case Study

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Abstract- The success of higher secondary education depends largely upon how well the schools are staffed with qualified and trained teachers. The present study is an attempt to study the real picture as regard to the training status of teachers belonging to higher secondary level under the Darrang District, Assam. Twenty five different higher secondary schools/Colleges (Govt. as well as private) of Darrang District, Assam have been selected for the present study. Four hundred samples of teachers have been selected from twenty five selected institutions. One questionnaire comprising of thirty seven questions are distributed among the selected teachers and data are collected. The result of the study revealed that the training status of teachers at the higher secondary level is not satisfactory in the Darrang District, Assam.

Index Terms: Attributes of teachers, Chi-square-test, Higher secondary, Training

I. INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in bringing about social change. In order to have the desired social change, a suitable system of education is required, but the success of any educational system depends on the teachers. Change in educational system demands for qualified and trained teachers. In order to improve the qualities of teacher turnout, the existing conditions of trained teachers should be brought to light. The role of teacher is most important in educational revival and he can perform his role properly only when he is given proper and efficient training. In the present study, trained teachers indicate the teachers having B.Ed. Degree.

The main objective of the study is to know the training status of teachers belonging to higher secondary level.

Present study will be based on the following hypotheses.

H_{01} : Attributes of the teachers and institutions are independent.

H_{02} : Attributes of the teachers and their sex are independent.

H_{03} : Attributes of the teachers and location of the institutions are independent.

For the present study, 25 institutions (13 higher secondary schools and 12 colleges) situated at Darrang District, Assam have been taken into account.

II. RESEARCH ELABORATIONS

The study was conducted on 400 teachers selected from 25 institutions (13 higher secondary schools and 12 colleges) situated at Darrang District, Assam. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the sample (data). The tool used in present investigation was self-developed questionnaire comprising of 37 questions and were distributed among the teachers of the selected institutions.

The statistical measures used in the present study are chi-square tests (χ^2)

Chi-square (χ^2) test :

The χ^2 test statistic describes the magnitude of the difference between the observed and the expected value. It is defined by

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \right\}$$

Where $O_i = i^{th}$ class observed value

$E_i = i^{th}$ Class expected value, n = number of classes

The χ^2 value ranges from 0 to infinity. If χ^2 value is zero, then the observed and the expected values completely coincide. If the χ^2 value is greater, then the observed and the expected values have greater discrepancy. The calculated value of χ^2 is compared with table value of χ^2 for given degree of freedom at a certain level of significance.

If the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the table value at 5% probability level of significance, then there is a significant difference between the observed values and the expected values. On the other hand, if the calculated χ^2 value is less than the table value at 5% probability level of significance, then there is no significant difference between the observed values and the expected values.

Results: The data analyzed described in the above have been presented in the following table.

Table No. – 1

Table showing No. of Teachers belonging to Higher Secondary Level According to Institutions, Sex, Location, Attributes, Degrees of Freedom, Calculated value of χ^2, Tabulated value of χ^2 (at 5% level of significance)

Number of teachers belonging to Higher Secondary Level									
Attributes of Teachers	Institution			Sex			Location of the Institution		
	Higher Secondary Schools	Colleges	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Trained	70	47	117	72	45	117	85	32	117
Untrained	80	203	283	203	80	283	170	113	283
Total	150	250	400	275	125	400	255	145	400
Degrees of Freedom (d.f.)	(2-1) x (2-1) = 1			(2-1) x (2-1) = 1			(2-1) x (2-1) = 1		
Calculate value of chi-square ((χ^2)	35.194			4			5.67		
Tabulated value of chi-square (at 5% level)	3.841			3.841			3.841		

Chi-square test to test the independence of attributes of the teachers and institutions :

Here the calculated χ^2 value is 35.194 and tabulated χ^2 at 5% probability level of significance is 3.841. Now since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the corresponding tabulated χ^2 value at 5% probability level of significance, therefore we reject our null hypothesis H_{01} and may conclude that the attributes of the teachers are dependent on the institutions.

Chi-square test to test the independence of attributes of the teachers and their sex :

Here the calculated χ^2 value is 4 and tabulated χ^2 at 5% probability level of significance is 3.841. Now since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the corresponding tabulated χ^2 value at 5% probability level of significance, therefore we reject our null hypothesis H_{02} and may conclude that the attributes of the teachers are dependent on their sex.

Chi-square test to test the independence of attributes of the teachers and the location of the institutions:

Here the calculated χ^2 value is 5.67 and tabulated χ^2 at 5% probability level of significance is 3.841. Now since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the corresponding tabulated χ^2 value at 5% probability level of significance, therefore we reject our null hypothesis H_{03} and may conclude that the attributes of the teachers are dependent on the location of the institutions.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The present study reflects the training status of teachers belonging to higher secondary level. From the present study it is found that the training of teachers of higher secondary level is not satisfactory. All the aspects of the educational system at this stage have been changing as per recommendations of Commissions, Conferences and Committees. Teachers training in the changing system facilitates for better and effective management of education with better learning by students. The teachers being the key personnel to innovate new system of education with the changes in teaching methods, evaluation of students and introduction of new subjects or devices, training of teachers is an essential part of a stage of education.

Following are some suggestions from my point of view:

- There should be Government directions that all teachers should go through training.
- Provision of summer institutes, seminars, workshops should be made available for the teachers.
- The teachers need to be suitably trained and oriented to overcome their crisis of confidence, transaction deficiencies and lack of crucial competencies.
- Short-term courses should be organized for senior and experienced teachers who on account of some reasons have not been able to take admission in training colleges.
- The Government should depute the teachers democratically in order to experience, so that teachers can get chance for training.
- Privately managed schools/colleges should give the teachers leave to go for higher training. During training period the trainee should get some short of financial resistance.
- The training of the teachers should be residential type. There should be provision for pre-service training along with in-service training.

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