

A study of teachers academic qualifications.



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In this paper, the writers discuss the survey of instructor 's academic making, morale and their instruction behavior. The chief aims of the survey were: to happen out the extent of instructors ' morale in Government Schools, to look into about the learning behaviour of instructors in Government school and to look into about the instruction behaviour and instructors ' morale in semi Government schools. To accomplish these aims following void hypotheses were tested in the survey: There is no important difference between the average tons of instructors ' morale of Government and semi Government school. There is no important difference between the average tons of instructors ' behaviour of Government and semi Government school. There is no important difference between average tons of instructors ' morale of high qualified and low qualified instructors. There is no important difference between the average tons of instructor 's behaviour of high average tons of instructor 's behaviour of high qualified and low qualified instructors ' Mean tons of instructor behaviour of high qualified low qualified instructor. All the instructors of Government and semi Government of N. W. F. P were considered as population of the survey. A Government School (K. D. A Kohat) and semi Government School (P. A. F Kohat) were taken as a sample.

Two questionnaires were developed with the aid of the adviser ; one questionnaire of instructor 's moral had 20 points while the 2nd questionnaire of instructor 's behaviour had 25 points The instructor morale questionnaire had 20 points with four options. These options were `` much more " , `` more " , `` less " and `` nil " . The marking processs were 3, 2, 1 and 0. Similarly the instructors ' behaviour questionnaire had 25 points with

three options. These options were `` normally " `` Sometimes " and `` ne'er " . The scoring process was 2, 1, and 0.

After the marking of questionnaires, the average mark of every school sing instructors ' morale and the tonss of extremely qualified and low qualified instructors sing morale were taken. A important difference was found between the average tonss of instructors ' morale of Government and semi Government school. A important difference was besides found between the average tonss of instructors ' behaviour of Government and semi Government school.

Keywords: Teacher 's, Academic Qualification, Morale, Teaching behavior, Government.

Introduction

Teachers play critical function in the development of the personalities of the kids. Teacher 's attitude influences the personality of pupil. Their instruction manner causes consequence on the consequences of pupils. The best illustration of the best instructor is the Holy Prophet (P. B. U. H) . Teachers ' map is to assist the kid build his ain cognition by steering his ain experiences. Teacher has a polar function in society. Teacher is responsible to construct the coevals of future. The instructor 's function is to convey efficaciously the prescribed content to the scholar and he establishes the standards for successful public presentation.

Chaudhry (1980) has discussed that the instructor has figure of accessory function in add-on to that of instruction, an of import one being that of counsel counsellor. The instructor discovers that involvement, needs

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strengths and failings and the reaction of pupils to a broad assortment of state of affairs. The instructor varies the processes for counsel the pupils with different mental abilities. An effectual instructor creates a stimulating environment for rational, Social and emotional development of kids. If there are good installations, good environment in the school so teacher 's public presentation will be better. The school occupation for instructors is beginning of attractive force and satisfaction if the installations are provided to the instructors. In instance if there are deficiency of installations so teacher function will non be better. The making of instructors is besides related with instructor 's morale and learning behaviour. Highly qualified instructors play a critical function in the school.

Harmonizing to Rosehine (1993) for instruction of reading and composing in peculiar the attitude of instructors are most of import. Another writer Kerliger (1978) besides indicates that larning is existent sense demands conditioning by many influences. Students need co-operation for new larning undertakings for which many of them have had small preparedness. The successful instructor of reading will assist the student learn instead than seek to do him depressed through a peculiar method. A good reading instructor is flexible. Most successful instructors are honest in their attack to learner. They are critical when necessary, but they do non assail and damage the scholar 's assurance. They give value whenever it should be given for they know that one successful measure made the orderly one easier. They are by and large patient and sort, and most of import show a personal involvement in each scholar.

Kumar (1992) the function of a instructor stated that a good instructor is non while discoursing the sender of ready-made Knowledge to pupil. Teacher 's map is to assist the kid build his ain cognition by steering his experiences. In the logic-mathematical kingdom, the function of a instructor is non to enforce and to reenforce the `` right " reply but to beef up the kid 's ain procedure of logical thinking.

Lock survey (1986) indicates that instructor behaviour which provided for the positive support of student responses and teacher behavior that adopted activities to students produced alteration in pupil creativeness. If pupil creativeness is a coveted result, so teacher behaviour that will bring forth the activities described above may be prognostic of instructor effectivity.

These findings are of import in that they non merely bear upon the immediate state of affairs in the schoolroom, but besides upon more dogging features of student. Children like instructors who are sort, friendly, cheerful, patient, helpful, carnivals have a sense of wit, show an apprehension of kids 's jobs, allow plentifulness of student activity and at the same clip maintain order. They dislike instructors who use scrams and ridicule, are tyrannizing and have favourites, who punish to procure subject, fail to supply for the demands of single students and have disagreeable personality distinctive features.

Statement of the Problem:

The job under probe was `` A survey of Teacher 's Academic Qualifications their Morale and Teaching Behavior " .

Aims of The survey

The chief aims of the survey were as follows.

To happen out the difference between instructors morale and learning behaviour.

To happen out the extent of instructor 's morale in Government Schools.

To look into about the learning behaviour of instructor 's in Government Schools.

To look into about the instruction behaviour and instructor 's morale in Semi Govt. Schools.

Significance of The survey

The survey is important from the undermentioned point position.

It will assist the decision makers to cognize about the causes of low morale.

It will assist the instructor to better their making and heightening morale.

It will besides assist the decision makers to cognize about the factors set uping School morale.

It will be helpful in modifying the learning behaviour of instructors positively.

It will go a baseline for farther research.

Hypothesis of the survey

Following void hypotheses were tested in the survey:

There is no important difference between the average tons of instructor 's morale of Government and Semi Government School.

There is no important difference between the average tons of instructor 's behaviour of Government and Semi Government School.

There is no important difference between the average tons of instructor 's morale of high qualified and low qualified instructors.

There is no important difference between the average tons of instructor 's behaviour of high quailed and low qualified instructors.

Boundary lines of the survey

One Government and one Semi Government Schools were selected for the survey.

Methods and Procedure

The research intent is to look into Teacher 's making, their morale and learning behaviour, their involvement and devotedness towards their profession. For this, study was conducted to acquire the sentiments of the respondents. Hence the nature of survey was descriptive.

Population

The population of the survey was constituted of all Government High school and semi authorities schools of District Kohat.

Sample

Out of the above-named population following category-wise sample was taken:

1. One authorities school for missis at random was selected as the sample for the survey.

2. One semi authorities school was selected

Research Instrument

The research worker prepared two questionnaires utilizing five-point Likert graduated table after traveling through the related literature, dwelling of books, diaries, articles, studies, magazines..

1. Questionnaires I for pupils of Government secondary schools.

2. Questionnaires II for instructors of Government secondary schools.

DATA COLLECTION

The questionnaires were administered to the several respondents. The information from the respondents were collected and recorded by the research worker to avoid any sort of disagreements. The research workers visited each establishment himself for that intent. Hundred per centum informations from sampled schools were collected decently.

DATA ANALYSIS

The information collected through the above mentioned research instrument were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the visible radiation of the aims of the survey. The responses obtained through the above-named research instruments were scored earlier statistical analysis and reading. The points were given by evaluation the responses on four point evaluation graduated table (i. e. , Likert graduated table) . The following scoring process was adopted:

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About Does so 4

Frequently Does so 3

Rarely Does so 2

Never Does so 1

After hitting the points, the tonss of the single points were added to acquire the amount of overall tonss.

The most suited statistical tools like mean, standard divergence, standard mistake of mean, T, trial and Pearson product- Moment Coefficient of Correlation (R) were applied and for his intent following expression were used to obtain the consequence.

Mean

Mean mark was calculated o see the strength of responses of each point.

Mean of sample =

Where f = Frequency / no. of responses

N = Total figure of responses

= Mean

Standard Deviation

Standard divergence is the most stable in the variableness.

Standard divergence. S. D. =

Where $SS =$

t - Trial for Independent Samples

For the interest of illative analysis, independent T -test for two independent sample groups was applied for mensurating differences between two samples groups on the footing of comparing of different variables in male and female principals and instructors of authorities high schools in N. W. F. P in educational scene. The undermentioned expression was used for illative analysis.

Mean of sample 1 =

Mean of sample 2=

Difference = -

$T = (\text{Garrett, 1997})$

Where $DF = \text{grade of freedom} = n_1 + n_2 - 2$

Since n_1 and n_2 are the figure of instances in the sample. Probability degree for credence and rejection of the hypothesis degree was 0. 05. (Garrett, 1997)

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

Table No 1: Showing the important difference between average mark of instructors ' morale of high qualified and low qualified instructors.

No of low qualified instructors

No of high qualified instructors.

Mean of low qualified instructors

Mean of high qualified instructors

t-value

10

10

43. 1

40. 5

0. 26

**N-Significant

df= 18

T at 0. 05= 2. 262

As calculated value is smaller than the table value 0. 05 degree, so the consequence is non important and void hypothesis is accepted.

Table No 2: Showing the important difference between average tons of instructors ' behaviour of high qualified and low qualified instructors.

No of low qualified instructors

No of high qualified instructors

Mean of low qualified instructors

Mean of high qualified instructors

t-value

10

10

31.8

30.5

0.82

**N-Significant

df= 18

T at 0.05= 2.262

As the deliberate value is smaller than the table value 0.05 degrees so the consequence is non important and the void hypothesis is accepted.

Decision

Following decisions were drawn from findings of the survey:

There was no important difference between the average tons of the instructors ' morale of Government and semi Government school.

There was no important difference between the average scores instructors ' behaviour of Government school and semi authorities school.

There was no important difference between the average tons of teacher morale of high qualified and low qualified instructors.

There was no important difference the average tons of instructor 's behaviour of high qualified and low qualified instructors.

Recommendation

Following are a few recommendations in visible radiation of the survey:

As instructors school morale is of critical significance so the school morale graduated table may be used in the schools from clip to clip.

As there is important relationship of instructor morale in all the two school, hence attention must be taken about the positive morale in the school.

The psychological environment between pupils and instructors may be positive. Bodily penalty may be avoided and pupils self regard may be enhanced.

The survey may be replicated and relationship of other variables may besides be investigated.

The findings of the survey may be sent to difference schools, so that the instructors may acquire benefit of it in their instruction behaviour.

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The survey may be conducted on relatively big sample for believable findings.

Other techniques like interview, observations and socio-metric techniques may besides be used for carry oning such a survey.

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