

TEACHING EFFICACY OF B.ED. TRAINEE IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER AND MARITAL STATUS

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ABSTRACT : As students of B Ed courses are selected through a tough competition i.e., entrance examination, interview and high merit list, it is expected that only those who are qualified and highly motivated for teaching profession get admission in the course. Moreover, as all the B Ed students belong to the same institution and are taught by the same trainees and their lessons are supervised by the same group of trainees, they are expected to show the uniformity in teaching practice program; but it is being observed that gender and marital status of B Ed trainees are having impact of the Efficacy of teaching. It therefore led the researcher to collect data and verify whether these two variables i.e., gender and marital status have any significant impact on teaching Efficacy of credible B Ed trainees in relation to their gender and marital status. accordingly, 100 trine-trainees were taken as a sample from different trainee education collages of Ahmedabad district. A self-made questionnaire was used by the researcher and it was found that above variables are showing minor impact on teaching Efficacy of prospective trine-trainees.

The trainees work is that of a creator. He creates interest, motive and purpose in forthcoming trainees. He recreates his own mental status and own moral icon in the mind of the child. The communication of knowledge and the forming of character can have no other meaning than this. The trainee at work arouses and uses the pupils mind to form in it a concept, a truth and ideal which is in the mind of a trainee the following factors will have to be considered while receiving the position of trainees in our country today.

- Educational and vocational attainments
- Recruitment and selection
- Returns
- Condition of work
- Civic freedom and
- Degree of public compliance

As the students in B Ed courses are selected through a tough competition i.e. entrance examination, merit list and interview, it is expected that only those who are qualified and highly motivated for teaching profession gate admission in this course. It is also expected that they must be having certain basic qualifications of an effective trainees. Moreover, all the B Ed students belong to the same institution and same teaching, and it is expected that there must be uniformity during the whole teaching experience programme.

➤ Teaching Efficacy

Trainee Efficacy is virtually complex in nature as it is not a single factor but a multiple of factors that influence the Efficacy of trainees; this includes experience content knowledge, mastery over skills etc. It is relative and significantly differs from person to person with respect to gender, marital status, qualification and other parameters. In the present study the researcher tried to see the role and impact of gender and marital status on Efficacy of trine-trainees.

➤ Review of Literature

Patel G.G(1984) found that there was no significant difference between achievements of male and female trine-trainees in 4 compulsory subjects. On the other hand, a study conducted in A.M.U (2000) by Bhargava S revealed that females are more efficient trainees than males. In the same study the researcher also found out that there is no significant difference in the Efficacy of married and unmarried trine-trainees.

Another study conducted by Jain R. (2013) also revealed that chi-square value of male and female trainees in teaching profession was found to be significant at 0.05 level -that is female trainees have favourable attitude towards teaching profession as compared to the male counterparts.

➤ **Operational Definitions**

Trainees' Efficacy: Trainees Efficacy in this study has been taken to mean student-trainees of Dist. Faridabad enrolled in the session 2012-2013 who can be teach, and teaching how well they can use their teaching procedure to make their teaching effective and influencing.

➤ **Prospective Trainees**

Dictionary meaning of "prospective trainee" means students in professional trainee education who are gaining required experience in supervised teaching. Hawes and Hawes. Here prospective trainees mean the B Ed students of Faridabad Dist. Who were enrolled in the session 2012-2013.

➤ **Objectives**

- To study the difference between teaching efficiencies of male and female prospective trainees
- To study the difference between study efficiencies of married and unmarried prospective trainees

➤ **Hypotheses**

- There is no significant difference in the teaching efficiency of male and female prospective trainee
- There is no significant difference in the teaching efficiency of married and unmarried prospective trainee

➤ **Methodology**

- Sample

Descriptive survey method was used for collecting the data of sample 100 trine-trainees registered in various B Ed colleges of Ahmedabad Dist. were selected using purposive sampling.

➤ **Tool Used**

Instructor rating questionnaire was used for the assessment of trainees' Efficacy. The tool was developed by Hayes (1963). It was modified for Indian conditions.

➤ **Data Collection**

Classroom performance rating of trine-trainees were made by two different supervisors separately under whom they were practicing teaching subjects; the third rating was made by the researchers himself with a close look at there classroom performance. This way three different rating were conducted for every trine-trainees to secure unbiased finding.

Purpose of the study was explained in the beginning to all supervisors and every individual was requested to give honest and sincere remarks. More than two visits were required to obtain completed questionnaire retunes from responds.

➤ **Analysis and Interpretation**

- The first objective of the study of concerned with the study of trainees' Efficacy with respect to their gender. Accordingly the gender of 99 trine-trainees was taken into account and statistical analysis was done (Table-1).

As seen from table-1, there is a significant difference in the mean teaching Efficacy course of male prospective and female prospective trainees. So we rejected the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis and it is further interpreted that female prospective trainees are more efficient than male prospective trainees.

Table-1: Trainees Efficacy with respect to their Gender

Groups	No. of obs.	Mean	Std. Dev	t-value	Level of Significance
Male Trine-Trainees	33	5.87	3.76	2.33	0.05 level
Female Trine-Trainees	66	7.36	2.86		

The material status mentioned as objective 2 was also taken into account. 12 students who were married and 88 unmarried were taken for administrating the test and the following statistical analysis was computed.

Table-2: Marital Status of the Prospective Trainees

Groups	No. of obs.	Mean	Std. Dev	t-value	Level of Significance
Married	13	7.36	3.24	0.82	N.S.
Unmarried	86	7.83	3.03		

The result of t-test analysis as shown in table 2 reveals an insignificant t-test value. This indicates that the difference in married and unmarried trainees is due to chance error or sampling error. There is no real difference in the Mean scores of married and unmarried prospective trainees. So, we accept null hypotheses of equal probability and it can safely be concluded that almost equal number of trine-trainees are teaching effectively.

➤ **Finding**

- There is significant impact of gender on teaching Efficacy. Girls are more efficient than boys.
- Marital status is not having a significant effect on teaching Efficacy of prospective trainees.

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