A study of Secondary school teachers’ aptitude about teaching profession

Dr. Abha Sharma and Kanta Bedi

(Professor, MJRP University, Jaipur)
(Research Scholar, MJRP University, Jaipur)

Teacher is the main pillar in the process of education. If he is efficient, sincere, Hard worker and confident, then we can be assured of the nation’s future. In our Country and culture a teacher is held in great respect and honour. The society looks towards him/her with faith and hope and seek in all the matter of temporal and transcendental. A teacher should have positive attitude and right aptitude to guide the students and to motivate them to touch the heights of human development and to be responsible citizens of the country as well as good human being to serve the society in true manner. The performance of teacher is dependent to a great extent on his aptitudes and beliefs. The aptitude of teacher influences the performance as well as behaviour of the student. Hence to achieve the objective of child development, a teacher is expected to possess positive aptitude towards teaching profession. It would be the endeavor of the work to find whether the teacher feel that they are truly sincere towards their’ duty.

In the present study attempt has been made to observe and compare the teaching aptitude and liability feeling among the middle class teachers and to find at the extents and limits up to which they discharge their professional obligations earnestly.

“An aptitude is an innate, acquired, learned or developed component of competency to a certain kind of work at a certain level.”

Aptitude may be physical or mental. Aptitude and intelligence quotient are related views of human mental ability Whereas intelligence quotient sees intelligence as being a single measurable characteristic affecting all mental ability whereas aptitude refers to one of the multiple characteristics which can be independent of each other. Aptitude can also be referred as potential to acquire skill, a natural tendency to do something well especially one that can be further developed.

Attitude, aptitude and achievement can be differentiated as further:
**Dr. Abha Sharma and Kanta Bedi**

**Attitude**
An opinion or general feeling about something.

**Achievement**
Something that somebody has succeeded in doing usually with efforts.

**Aptitude**
aptitude implies inherent capacity for learning, understanding or performing.

Human settlements are classified as urban and rural depending upon the density of human created structures and resident people in a particular area. Urban settlements are defined by their advanced civic amenities, opportunity for education, facilities for transportation, business and social interaction and overall better standard of living. While rural settlements are based more on natural resources and events. Urban areas include cities and towns while rural areas include villages and hamlets.

**Objectives of the study**
1. To assess the secondary teachers’ aptitude towards teaching profession.
2. To ascertain the aptitude of the secondary teachers with the help of a specially developed aptitude test.
3. To appraise the extent of aptitude of the secondary teachers with the help of a specially developed aptitude test.
4. To find out sex-wise and strata-wise difference, if any, in the teaching aptitude of the secondary teachers.
5. To determine the relationship between the teaching aptitude and variables such as rural, urban, male and female etc.

**Review of literature**
Review of literature means study of all the books, journals and dissertations and published or unpublished research papers so that researcher can get assistance in constructing the problem hypothesis and to carry the work forward.

Only human being is the creature which can use the knowledge acquired in last centuries. There are three aspects of knowledge:-
1. Collection of knowledge
2. Dissemination of knowledge
3. Enriching the knowledge.

**Importance of study of related literature**
Without knowledge of previous work done by various researchers it is quite impossible for a researcher to ascertain which work to undertake, which method to use and quite impossible for him to decide the problem.
JW Best has stated “All human knowledge can be found in books and libraries unlike other animals that must start a new with each generation. Man builds upon the accumulated and recorded knowledge of the past”

Bandhopadhya j; (1984) has studied the problem entitled “Environmental influences: Academic achievement a scientific aptitude as determinants of adolescents” for the PhD in Education.

Sharma RC (1984) found teaching aptitude, intellectual level and morality of prospective teachers have a positive relation.

Skariah sunny (1994) studied the creativity in students, teachers in relation to their self concept aptitude towards teaching and success in teaching.


Sajan KS (1999) studied the teaching aptitude of student teachers and found that there is positive relation between aptitude of teachers and environment in which they were brought up.

Suja K (2007) found that interaction effect of aptitude towards teaching, interest in teaching and teaching experience of job, commitment of primary school teachers.

Dr. Satish Prakash & S Shukla(2009) studied about the professional aptitude of IGNOU teachers trainers

Hypothesis of the study
1. There is no significant difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of urban areas.
2. There is no significant difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of rural areas.
3. There is no significant difference between aptitude of urban and rural areas’ male teachers.
4. There is no significant difference aptitude of rural areas’ female teachers and urban areas’ male teachers.
5. There is no significant difference between aptitude of rural areas’ male teachers and urban areas’ female teachers.

Research methodology
Research methodology is the way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as the science of study how research is done systematically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by the research methods or techniques and also the methodology.

“Sample method is that method in which data is collected about the sample on a group of items taken from the population for examination and conclusions and drawn on their basis.”

The data will be obtained through survey and sampling. The main objective of a sample survey is to obtain information about population. Sampling is a scientific and
objective procedure of selecting units from the population and provides a sample that is expected to be representative of the population. The survey statistician’s formulation of the objectives should include a clear statement regarding the items of information to be covered, the population to be studied and the form in which the data would be tabulated and also the accuracy aimed at in the final result.

**DIFFERENCE OF APTITUDE BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL**

Table 1: Difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of urban areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Teachers</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>t-test</th>
<th>d.f.</th>
<th>table value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Females</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>79.28</td>
<td>18.08</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Males</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81.92</td>
<td>19.85</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HYPOTHESIS:**
There is no significant difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of urban areas.
As observed from the table no. 1, table value is greater than t-test so hypothesis is valid. There is no significant difference between aptitude of males and Females teachers of Urban Areas.

Table 2: Difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of rural areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Teachers</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>t-test</th>
<th>d.f.</th>
<th>table value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Females</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>84.76</td>
<td>19.57</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Males</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78.80</td>
<td>19.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HYPOTHESIS:**
There is no significant difference between aptitude of male and female teachers of Rural areas.
As observed from table no. 2, table value is less than t-test so hypothesis is invalid and can be concluded that there is significance difference between aptitudes of Males and Females teachers of Rural Areas.

**Conclusion:**
On the basis of above discussion and observation of the analysis of the data it can be concluded that in urban area, both male and female teachers have the same aptitude but in rural area there is significance difference between male and female teacher.
A study of Secondary school teachers’ aptitude about teaching profession

Bibliography

1. IV survey of research in Education by M.B. Butch, First volume NCERT New Delhi 1983
2. I survey of research in Education M.B. Butch volume first, NCERT, New Delhi
3. Nagar KN (1979), Basic elements of statistics, Meenakshi Prakashan, New Delhi