



## A STUDY OF TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH GENDER AND MARITAL STATUS

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### ABSTRACT

Effective teachers are who use their knowledge and skills in the classroom effectively for the desirable behaviour modification of their students and to achieve their educational goals. The main objective of the present study is to study the influence of gender and marital status on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. The Teacher effectiveness scale constructed by Visweswari, V (2019) was adopted for this study. The teacher effectiveness scale have 92 items, for the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the five categories namely Strongly Agree (S.A.), Agree (A.), Undecided (UD.), Disagree (D.A.) and Strongly Disagree (S.D.A.) based on the Likert (1932) method. A sample of 320 Secondary school teachers representing different gender and marital status in Nizamabad District is taken for the data analysis following stratified sampling technique. 't' test was employed for analysis of the data. There is significant influence of gender and marital status at 0.01 level of significance on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. Female and married secondary school teachers have high teacher effectiveness than the Male and married secondary school teachers. Government has to provide good amenities for Male and Unmarried secondary school teachers.

**KEYWORDS :** Teacher Effectiveness, Gender, Marital Status and Secondary school teachers

### INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the main keys to economic development and improvements in human welfare. As global economic competition grows sharper, education becomes an important source of competitive advantage, closely linked to economic growth. In addition, education appears to be one of the key determinants of lifetime earnings. It is also linked to a whole batch of indicators of human development. As the pace of technological change quickens and the workforce in many countries grows older, education will continue to offer a way to improve and update the skills and capabilities of the older workforce and the young people joining it. Thus improving the quality of education is a critical issue, particularly at the time of educational expansion.

The importance of Teacher effectiveness cannot be over emphasized as it is linked to learning outcomes and socially desirable behaviour among students. And it is also one of the indices through which quality assurance is ascertained in education. Education is one of the main keys to economic development and improvements in human welfare. As global economic competition grows sharper, education becomes an important source of competitive advantage, closely linked to economic growth. In addition, education appears to be one of the key determinants of lifetime earnings. It is also linked to a whole batch of indicators of human development. As the pace of technological change quickens and the workforce in many countries grows older, education will continue to offer a way to improve and update the skills and capabilities of the older workforce and the young people joining it.

### Review Of Literature

John Bismarck Okumu, Wycliffe Scot Wafula and Victoria Tamale Kaggwa (2019) concluded that, teachers' perceptions towards mentoring is significantly strong and this showed that teachers are happy with mentoring services in improving teacher effectiveness in government aided secondary schools in the Acholi sub-region. Researcher recommends that Ministry of Education Science Technology and Sports should create awareness of the impact of mentoring programme in educational institutions.

Vinila, L and Arjunan. N. K (2019) revealed a differential effect of gender on teacher effectiveness and mental health, the males excelling females in both, while entry level educational qualification has its significant effect only on teacher

effectiveness; not on mental health. Significant positive correlation of a substantial degree was found to exist between teacher effectiveness and mental health of the preservice biological science teachers in the total sample as well as all the sub-samples considered in the study. Neither gender nor the entry level educational qualification was found to be decisive in discriminating the sub-samples on the basis of the correlation between teacher effectiveness and mental health.

Visweswari, V and Amuthavally, T. G (2019a) found that extraversion and openness have significant influence on teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers.

Visweswari, V and Amuthavally, T. G (2019b) inferred that there is significant difference in teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers with reference to gender and locality.

Kavita (2021) revealed that most of the senior secondary teachers have favourable and positive attitude towards Digital Pedagogy (DP). A positive relationship found between teacher effective and attitude towards DP. Teachers have no any significant different on the basis of their gender.

Prasad, B (2021) revealed that self-efficacy and personality have significant impact on teacher effectiveness in Gurukulam schools.

### Hypotheses of the study

- There would be no significant difference of 'gender' on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers.
- There would be no significant difference of 'marital status' on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers.

### Tools for the Study

The Teacher effectiveness scale constructed by Visweswari, V (2019) was adopted for this study. The teacher effectiveness scale have 92 items, for the purpose of scoring numerical values (weightages) were assigned to each of the five categories namely Strongly Agree (S.A.), Agree (A.), Undecided (UD.), Disagree (D.A.) and Strongly Disagree (S.D.A.) based on the Likert (1932) method. A questionnaire is prepared to collect the necessary information about the Secondary school teachers regarding their personal characteristics of the teacher – 1. Name, 2. Gender, 3. Marital status.

**Data Collection**

The sample for the investigation consisted of 320 Secondary school teachers in Nizamabad District. The stratified random sampling technique was applied in two stages. The first stage is management i.e. Government and Private and second stage is locality i.e. rural and urban. It is a 2X2 factorial design with 320 sample subjects. The investigator personally visited schools with the permission of the headmasters of the schools. The Secondary school teachers who attended to the school on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the study. The data on each variable in the study is properly coded to suit for computer analysis. The analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives of the study and hypotheses formulated by employing appropriate statistical techniques. The inferential statistical technique 't' test was employed to test hypotheses.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Gender**

The relationship of teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers with their gender is studied. On the basis of gender, the Secondary school teachers are divided into two groups. The Male secondary school teachers form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the Female secondary school teachers. The corresponding teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The mean values of teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test.

**Hypothesis – 1**

There would be no significant difference of 'gender' on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. The obtain results are presented in **Table – 1**.

**Table – 1: Influence of gender on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers**

Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	't' – Test
Male	160	242.75	37.14	3.658**
Female	160	253.98	38.98	

\*\* Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 1** that the obtained value of 't' 3.658 is greater than the critical value of 't' 2.59 at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the formulated Hypothesis is **rejected**. Therefore, it is concluded that significant difference exists in the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers in science in relation to gender.

**2. Marital status**

The relationship of teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers with their marital status is studied. On the basis of marital status, the Secondary school teachers are divided into two groups. The married secondary school teachers form with the Group – I and Group – II forms with the unmarried secondary school teachers. The teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers of the two groups were analyzed accordingly. The teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test.

**Hypothesis – 2**

There would be no significant difference of 'marital status' on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. The obtain results are presented in **Table – 2**.

**Table – 2: Influence of marital status on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers**

Marital status	N	Mean	S.D.	't' - Test
Married	184	250.24	42.12	3.157**
Unmarried	136	248.95	38.66	

\*\* Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is found from the **Table – 2** that the obtained value of 't' 3.157 is greater than the critical value of 't' 2.59 at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the formulated Hypothesis is **rejected** at 0.01 level. Therefore, it is concluded that significant difference exists in the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers in science in relation to marital status.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

In the light of the findings, the following conclusions are drawn. Gender and Marital status have significant influence on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers.

**Educational Implications**

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the teachers with special reference to their teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers

1. Gender has influence on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. Female secondary school teachers performed better than the Male secondary school teachers. Government should take necessary steps to establish sophisticated facilities for teachers. Heads of the schools must take initiative steps to improve their teaching staff and teaching learning experiences.

2. Marital status has influence on the teacher effectiveness of secondary school teachers. It is observed that performance of married secondary school teachers is better than unmarried secondary school teachers. Government should take necessary steps to establish facilities for unmarried teachers.

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