Research Paper Education

A Study of Perception of D.Ed. Students on Their Training

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ABSTRACT

A teacher is one who imparts knowledge to the pupils. When a teacher is doing or helping someone else to learn, he or she is teaching, it is also important to keep in mind that the quality of teaching is directly related to the quality and the value of learning that is taking place in his students. Further there is no best way to teach should do at the particular moment is not something that can be determined from any scientific formula. In a way all the teachers those who are in teaching profession from kindergarten to university level; may not be teaching or behaving uniformly well to the extent of satisfaction of students; at least in the classroom situation. A teacher should be a good model or a leader so as to be initiated by his / her students both within and outside the classroom situations.

KEYWORDS Perception, D.Ed Students, Teacher Training.

INTRODUCTION :
Teaching has been one of the oldest and most respected professions in the world. When a systematically organized human society case into existence the need to mould its children on proper lines arose requiring persons who could perform this role, that is teachers. The task of shaping the future citizens is a noble one and so the teacher has always occupied a place of honor and reverence in the Indian society over the ages. The preparation of teachers has changed with the passage of time and with the changes in expectations of the society.

The teacher occupies a pivotal position in the system of education. With good leadership and appropriate teaching aids, the teacher's effectiveness can be enhanced but the most ingenious plans of inspired administrators and the best array of instructional devices are of little avail if the teacher is ignorant, unskilled or indifferent. Thus, the success of any educational reform depends upon the quality of teachers and in turn the quality of teaching depends to a large extent of the quality of teacher education.

"Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education and its contribution to national development; the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant. Nothing is more important than securing a sufficient supply of high quality recruits to the teaching profession, providing them with the best possible professional preparation and creating satisfactory conditions of work which they can be fully effective" (Kothari Education Commission, 1964-66).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :
The problem taken by the investigator for investigation is **"A Study of Perception of D.Ed. Students on their Training".**

SCOPE OF THE STUDY :
The main intention of the study is to find the relation of perception of D.Ed. students on their training with locality, sex and qualification.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :
The following are the main objectives of the present study.

1. To study the influence of locality on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

2. To study the influence of sex on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

3. To study the influence of qualification on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY :
Based on the above objectives the following hypotheses are formulated**.**

1. There would be no significant influence of locality on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

2. There would be no significant influence of sex on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

3. There would be no significant influence of qualification on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

VARIABLES STUDIED :
Independent Variables : Locality, sex, qualification,

Dependent Variable: Perception on their training

TOOLS USED :
1. Perception on their training Inventory

2. Socio – Demographic scale

SAMPLE SELECTED :
The sample for the investigation consisted of 300 D.Ed. students. The stratified random sampling was applied. The male students are 150 and female students are 150.

COLLECTION OF DATA :
The investigator personally visited D.Ed. colleges with the permission of the principals of the colleges. The students who attended to the college on the day of collection of data are considered for the purpose of the investigation. It was provided

to the concerned principals and students of the college. The students were given necessary instructions about the instruments and motivated to respond genuinely to all the items. The perception on their training questionnaire and personal data sheet were administered.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA :

Locality :

The relationship of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores with their locality is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of locality, the students are divided into two groups. The urban students forms the Group – I and Group – II with rural students. The corresponding perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores of the two groups was analyzed accordingly. The mean values of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 1

There would be no significant impact of 'locality' on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in

Table - 1. Influence of locality on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training

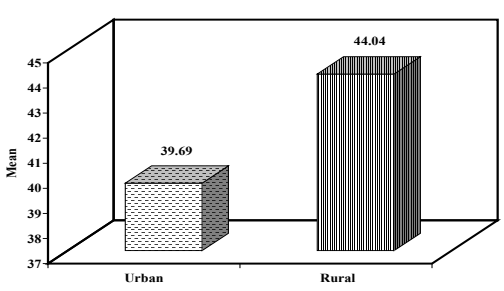
S. No.	Locality	N	Mean	SD	't' - value
1.	Urban	150	39.69	4.14	10.991**
2.	Rural	150	44.04	2.52	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table – 3 that the computed value of 't' is (10.991). It is greater than table value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 298 df at 0.01 level. Hence Hypothesis – 1 is rejected at 0.01 level. It is concluded that the locality has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The Bar diagram for the mean values of locality of D.Ed. students on their training is given in

Figure–1. Bar diagram for the mean values of locality of D.Ed. students on their training



Sex :

The relationship of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores with their sex is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of sex, the students are divided into two groups. The male students form the Group – I and Group – II with female students. The corresponding perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores of the two groups was analyzed accordingly. The mean values of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 2

There would be no significant impact of 'sex' on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in

Table - 2. Influence of sex on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training

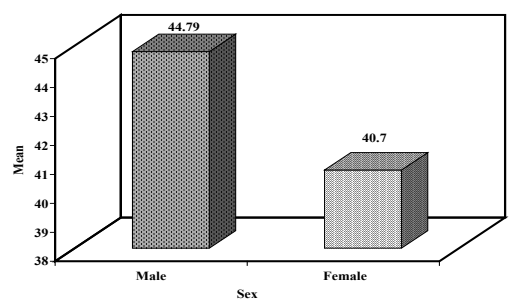
S. No.	Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' - value
1.	Male	150	44.79	2.44	10..425**
2.	Female	150	40.70	3.82	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table – 4 that the computed value of 't' is (10.425). It is greater than table value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 298 df at 0.01 level. Hence Hypothesis - 2 is rejected at 0.01 level. It is concluded that the sex has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The Bar diagram for the mean values of sex of D.Ed. students on their training is given in

Figure – 2.Bar diagram for the mean values of sex of D.Ed. students on their training



Qualification :

The relationship of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores with their qualification is studied in the present investigation. On the basis of qualification, the students are divided into two groups. The students whose qualification is intermediate forms the Group – I and Group – II forms with the students whose qualification is above intermediate . The corresponding perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores of the two groups was analyzed accordingly. The mean values of perception of D.Ed. students on their training scores for the two groups were tested for significance by employing 't' - test. The following hypothesis is framed.

Hypothesis – 3

There would be no significant impact of 'qualification' on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The above hypothesis is tested by employing 't' - test. The results are presented in

Table - 3. Influence of qualification on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training

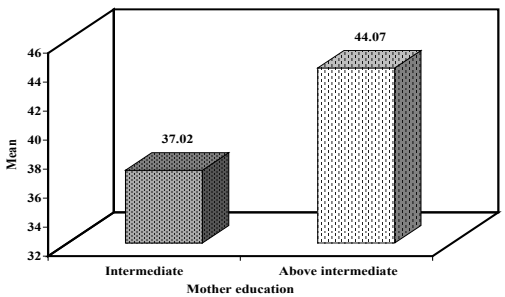
S. No.	Qualification	N	Mean	SD	't' - value
1.	Intermediate	94	37.02	2.73	21.890**
2.	Above intermediate	206	44.07	2.25	

** Indicates significant at 0.01 level

It is clear from Table – 5 that the computed value of 't' is (21.890). It is greater than table value of 't' (2.59) for 1 and 298 df at 0.01 level. Hence Hypothesis - 3 is rejected at 0.01 level. It is concluded that the qualification has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

The Bar diagram for the mean values of qualification of D.Ed. students on their training is given in

Figure – 3. **Figure – 3**



Bar diagram for the mean values of qualification of D.Ed. students on their training

CONCLUSIONS :

In the light of the findings presented in preceding pages, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. Locality has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

2. Sex has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

3. Qualification has significant influence on the perception of D.Ed. students on their training.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS :

The findings of the present research have raised some important questions related to the educational needs of the students with special reference to their perception on their training.

1. To some extent, teacher inefficiency can be attributed to the defective and in effective teacher training and in service education programmes.

2. The basic training programmes, therefore, need to emphasize on providing or improvising the capacity of the teachers to choose the programmes of work suited to the need of the pupils to give the work a sense of reality and to make the most of the resources on hand, including themselves.

3. The procedure and content in training institutions should therefore, be examined to see whether these fulfill and if not, ensure that they do the following coterie by which the professional skills of the teacher are developed and tested.

4. However, in the present investigation it was observed that the perceptions of the student-teachers towards their training were very high indicating that the existing teacher-education programme for primary teachers appears to be appropriate. Their ambitions to become teacher are probably very much mediocre and therefore, their perceptions about their training programme appeared to be very high. If they were enlightened about the training programme to would not be so high as it was observed in the present investigation.

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