

A Comparative Study of Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. Trained Teachers of Primary Schools of Meerut

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ABSTRACT:

The present study aimed to compare the values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers working in primary schools of Meerut. To achieve this aim, the sample of 500 shikshamitra and B.T.C. teachers was selected and to investigate the values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. teachers, Teacher Value Inventory was used. The result was found that the Political, Economical, Theoretical and Aesthetic values of B.T.C. teachers are higher than shikshamitra. On the other hand social and religious values are higher than B.T.C. teachers. But these differences of values have been found negligible.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is the most important factor affecting the productivity and development of a nation. Primary education is the first step of the general education structure. It is the fundamental stone for the overall development of the country. Primary education is also the base of the secondary and higher education. In school, it is the responsibility of teacher to educate the children. In Uttar Pradesh primary teachers are called B.T.C. trained teachers and shikshamitra.

After successful completion of the B.T.C. training programme, B.T.C. teachers have been appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at district level, under the supervision and control of DIET. On the other hand shikshamitra have been appointed on the contract basis by the Village Education Committee (VEC) of the Gram Panchayat.

When we think about the teacher, the picture of a human being of good character comes in our mind, which is the source of inspiration and motivation for the students. The teacher gives knowledge to the students in the class and tries to prepare a valuable personality in the child, by his behaviour, personality and living style along with his teaching way. So, teacher should be more valuable. An institution cannot make good character in students unless and until its teacher are not valuable.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

1. To measure the social values shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
2. To compare the social values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
3. To measure the political values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
4. To compare the political values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teacher.
5. To measure the economical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
6. To compare the economical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
7. To measure the theoretical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
8. To compare the theoretical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
9. To measure the religious values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
10. To compare the religious values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
11. To measure the aesthetic values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
12. To compare the aesthetic values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significant difference in social values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in political values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
3. There is no significant difference in economical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
4. There is no significant difference in theoretical values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.

5. There is no significant difference in religious values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.
6. There is no significant difference in aesthetic values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers.

DELIMITATION:

The present research has been conducted only on shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers working in Meerut.

METHODOLOGY:

Sample- A sample of 500 shikshamitra and 500 B.T.C. trained teachers of Primary schools of Meerut have been selected by stratified random sampling technique.

Tool-To find out the above mentioned objectives, the Teacher Value Inventory (TVI) composed by Dr. Mrs. Harbhajan Lal Singh and Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia has been selected.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE:

1. Mean- Mean of different values of both groups of shikshamitra and B. T. C. trained teachers was calculated.
2. Standard Deviation- S.D. of different values of groups of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers was calculated.
3. 't'-test- It has been used to calculate the significant difference of mean of groups of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teacher.

PROCEDURE:

The data was collected by administering Teacher Value Inventory (TVI) on selected sample. The scoring procedure was done according to the manual of the scale. Data were treated statistically to find out the result. Mean, S.D. and t-test were used to find the results. The results were as follows-

S.N.	TYPES OF VALUES	MEAN		S.D.		t-test VALUE
		Shikshamitra	B.T.C. teachers	Shikshamitra	B.T.C. teachers	
1	Social values	102.82	102.53	1.80	1.74	2.41
2	Political values	82.60	82.77	1.38	1.41	1.88
3	Economical values	85.16	85.16	1.45	1.38	1.79
4	Theoretical values	90.56	90.66	1.26	1.37	1.19
5	Religious values	98.08	97.96	1.43	1.47	1.32
6	Aesthetic values	75.86	75.94	1.23	1.37	0.98

1. The Comparison of Social Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- On the basis of results it can be concluded that mean of social values of shikshamitra (102.82) was higher than B.T.C. trained teachers (102.53) and obtained 't' value was 2.41 which is greater than 't' table value at 0.05 level of significance, but lesser than 0.01 level of significance. It means there was no more significance difference between the social values of shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers. So, null hypothesis was accepted.
2. The Comparison of Political Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- It can be concluded that mean of political value of B.T.C. trained teachers (82.77) was higher than the mean of shikshamitra (82.60). But this difference was tested on 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance of t-test it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.
3. The Comparison of Economical Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- It can be concluded that the mean of economical values of B.T.C. trained teachers (85.32) was higher than the mean of shikshamitra (85.16). But when this difference was tested on 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance of t-test, it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.
4. The Comparison of Theoretical Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- It can be concluded that the mean of theoretical values of B.T.C. teachers (90.66) is higher than the mean of

shikshamitra (90.56). But when this was tested on 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance of t-test, it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.

5. The Comparison of Religious Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- It can be concluded that the mean of religious values of shikshamitra (98.08) is higher than the mean of B.T.C. teachers (97.96). But on the basis of t-test, this difference was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.
6. The Comparison of Aesthetic Values of Shikshamitra and B.T.C. trained teachers:- On the basis of results it can be concluded that the mean of aesthetic values B.T.C. teachers (75.94) was higher than the mean of shikshamitra (75.86). But when this difference was tested on 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance of t-test, it was found to be insignificant, thus, null hypothesis was accepted.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of analysis of data it may be concluded that most of the values of B.T.C. teachers are higher than shikshamitra, only social and religious values of shikshamitra are higher than B.T.C. teachers. It may be due to the environment and training of the teachers. But all of these differences are minor.

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