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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY OF TEACHING APTITUDE OF PUPIL-TEACHERS.

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Key words:-

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Abstract

An aptitude is acquired or natural ability for learning and proficiency in a specific area or discipline. Attitude is expressed in interest, and is reflected in current performance which is expected to improve over time with training. The present study is based on the teaching aptitude of pupil-teachers of Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal (Central) University affiliated college. Pupil-teachers of Govt. Degree College, Nainidanda, Pauri Garhwal were selected as sample of the study. The research tool developed and standardized by Dr. R. P. Singh and Dr. S. N. Sharma and descriptive research method was used in the present study. 't' test of significance was used. The present study shows that there was no significant difference between teaching aptitude of male and female pupil-teachers. The results of the study shows that no significance difference was observed between the teaching aptitude of pupil-teachers on the basis of their caste, living area, family type and but on the basis of subject stream significant difference was found.

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Introduction:-

Aptitude is a component of a competency to do certain kind of work at a certain level, which can also be considered "talent". Aptitude may be physical or mental. Aptitude is not developed knowledge, understanding, learned or acquired abilities (skills) or attitude. The innate nature of aptitude is in contrast to achievement, which represents knowledge or ability that is gained through learning.

Aptitude describes skill of a person and has ability to learn in the future. According to Sharma (2006), "an individual's aptitude, when mean the capacity to acquire proficiency under appropriate conditions that is, his potentialities at present, as revealed by his performance on selected tests that have predictive values." Aptitude is thus an individual's ability to learn or to develop proficiency in an area if provided with appropriate training or education.

Teaching needs three qualities. Knowledge is the first, communication is the second, aptitude is the third (The Hindu, 2002, sep.3). "A poor teacher tells; a good teacher teaches; an excellent teacher demonstrates; an outstanding teacher motivates". A teacher with good teaching aptitude must be aware of the following essentials of teaching viz., plan a lesson, motivate students, curricular statements related, learning materials, teaching-learning strategies, essentials of the content, consolidation, elaboration, group activity, continuous and comprehensive evaluation etc. It is necessary and demand of the present time that every pupil teacher must have aptitude, knowledge and perfect understanding of their profession.

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Statement of the problem:-

“A Study of Teaching Aptitude of Pupil-Teachers”

Objectives of the study:-

To study the teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their sex, caste-category, social belongingness, academic stream, type of family and parental occupation.

Research hypotheses:-

- There is no significance difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of sex.
- There is no significant difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of caste-category.
- There is no significance difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their social belongingness.
- There is no significant difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their academic stream.
- There is no significance difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of type of family.
- There is no significance difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their parental occupation.
- There is no significance difference in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their educational qualifications.

Method:-

The descriptive or survey research method was deployed for present investigation.

Population of the study:-

Pupil teachers of Govt. Degree College, Nainidanda, Pauri Garhwal were the population of the study.

Sample and sampling method:-

Keeping the subject of the study in view and for representative sample, 50 pupil teachers were randomly selected to the present investigation.

Research tool:-

The research tool developed and standardized by Dr. R. P. Singh and Dr. S. N. Sharma was deployed in the present investigation.

Statistical methods:-

To fulfill the objectives of the study the investigators used the ‘t’ test.

Analysis and interpretation of data:-

Table 1:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of sex.

Sex	N	M	S.D.	‘t’ value	Significance level
Male	21	79.04	7.51	1.355	n.s.
Female	29	81.75	6.21		

Data presented in table 1 shows that no statistically significance was found between the teaching aptitude mean scores of male and female pupil-teachers ($t=1.355$). It means male and female pupil-teachers were found more or less similar in their teaching aptitude.

Table 2:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of caste-category.

Caste	N	M	S.D.	‘t’ value	Significance level
General	35	81.85	8.50	1.775	n.s.
Reserved	15	77.73	4.53		

Data presented in table 2 shows that both the sample group were found similar in their teaching aptitude. Because no statistically significant difference was found between the mean value of teaching aptitude of general caste and reserved caste pupil-teachers ($t=1.775$).

Table 3:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of social belongingness.

Social belongingness	N	M	S.D.	't' value	Significance level
Rural	38	80.39	6.65	0.793	n.s.
Urban	12	81.66	3.70		

Data presented in table 3 shows that no statistically significance was found between the teaching aptitude mean scores of rural and urban pupil-teachers ($t=0.793$). It means rural and urban pupil-teachers were found more or less similar in their teaching aptitude.

Table 4:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of academic stream.

Streame	N	M	S.D.	't' value	Significance level
Art	32	78.81	6.70	3.48	0.05
Science	18	83.83	3.48		

Data presented in table 4 shows that science stream pupil-teachers were found higher in their teaching aptitude mean scores than art stream pupil-teachers. The difference was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance ($t=3.48$).

Table 5:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of type of family.

Type of family	N	M	S.D.	't' value	Significance level
Joint	17	78.88	5.58	1.55	n.s.
Nuclear	33	81.60	6.40		

Data presented in table 5 shows that no statistically significant difference was found in teaching aptitude mean scores of pupil-teachers related to joint and nuclear family ($t=1.55$). It means the pupil-teachers belonging to joint family and nuclear family were found more or less similar in their teaching aptitude.

Table 6:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of parental occupation.

Parental occupation	N	M	S.D.	't' value	Significance level
Govt.	37	81.92	4.80	1.297	n.s.
Non-govt.	13	79.08	7.36		

Data presented in table 6 shows that no statistically significant difference was found in teaching aptitude mean scores of pupil-teachers on the basis of their parental occupation. ($t=1.297$). It means the pupil-teachers belonging to joint family and nuclear family were found more or less similar in their teaching aptitude.

Table 7:- Teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of educational qualifications.

Edu. Qualification	N	M	S.D.	't' value	Significance level
PG	29	82.0	4.53	0.937	n.s.
UG	21	78.71	7.69		

Data presented in table 7 shows that no statistically significant difference was found in teaching aptitude mean scores of pupil-teachers on the basis of their academic qualifications ($t=0.937$). It means post graduate and under graduate pupil-teachers were found more or less similar in their teaching aptitude.

Conclusion:-

- ❖ The present study shows that there is a no significant difference between teaching aptitude of male and female pupil teachers.
- ❖ No significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their caste-category.
- ❖ No significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of rural and urban background pupil-teachers.
- ❖ On the basis of academic stream, significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers. pupil-teachers of Arts stream were found higher in their teaching aptitude than pupil-teachers of science stream.
- ❖ No significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of students with joint and nuclear family.

- ❖ No significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of pupil teachers on the basis of their parental occupation.
- ❖ No significant difference was found in teaching aptitude of students on the basis of their academic qualifications.

Suggetions:-

- ❖ The present study focuses on a small area. It can be done in broad area.
- ❖ Similar type of study can be done in higher secondary and secondary level of education.
- ❖ Present study is based on descriptive research method. Study based on experimental method can be done also.
- ❖ A comparative study can be done between the students of general schools and eco-schools.

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