



TEACHER ADJUSTMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY TEACHERS IN VELLORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study was explored to find out the significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary school teachers. A random sample of 240 higher secondary school teachers was selected in Vellore district. Teacher Adjustment Scale by P.V.S.R. Raju (1994) was used for data collection. Data was analyzed by using t-test and F-ratio. Results found that there is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers with respect to gender, locality of school, type of management, teaching stream and teaching experience.

KEYWORDS: *Teacher Adjustment, Higher Secondary Teachers.*

TEACHER ADJUSTMENT

Teaching has become increasingly challenging and complex under the present changing situations. One of the various challenges hurled at teachers in the recent past, is of maintaining the physical and mental health of children and youth of the nation. The teacher of today has to emphasize the harmonious development of children so that they can contribute to the maximum for national development and social welfare of the country (Chauhan, 2001). A sound knowledge of Teacher Adjustment processes is essential under the present situations, not only in order to enable a teacher to function well but also, in order to pave the way for a better adjustment and healthy progress of students. Just as in any other profession, school, college or university work environment is not smooth with all teachers. Some of the teachers' mode of response to their work place is detrimental to themselves, to society or to both. It is true that every teacher is unique and every effort needs to be made for helping a teacher to save whatever talents he may have both for his own sake and for mankind.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out the significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers in terms of gender, locality of school, type of management, teaching stream and teaching experience.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment between male and female higher secondary teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment between rural and urban higher secondary teachers.
3. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers with regard to type of management.
4. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers with regard to teaching stream.
5. There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers with regard to teaching experience.



Methodology

Survey method is used for this study. The population for this study includes all the higher secondary teachers from government, govt. aided and private schools of Vellore district. A sample of 240 higher secondary teachers was chosen randomly.

Tool

- Teacher Adjustment Scale by P.V.S.R. Raju (1994).

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Teacher Adjustment of Higher Secondary Teachers based on Gender

| Gender | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Level of Significance |
|--------|-----|--------|-------|---------|-----------------------|
| Male | 131 | 163.26 | 11.96 | 0.400 | Not Significant |
| Female | 109 | 162.67 | 10.53 | | |

From Table-1, the calculated t-value is 0.400 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the hypothesis-1 is accepted.

Table 2: Teacher Adjustment of Higher Secondary Teachers based on Locality of School

| Locality of School | N | Mean | SD | t-value | Level of Significance |
|--------------------|-----|--------|-------|---------|-----------------------|
| Rural | 78 | 162.38 | 10.80 | 0.583 | Not Significant |
| Urban | 162 | 163.29 | 11.58 | | |

From Table-2, the calculated t-value is 0.583 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the hypothesis-2 is accepted.

Table 3: Teacher Adjustment of Higher Secondary Teachers based on Type of Management

| Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | Mean Squares | df | F | Level of Significance |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| Between Groups | 422.558 | 211.279 | 2 | 1.657 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 30217.442 | 127.500 | 237 | | |
| Total | 30640.000 | | 239 | | |

From Table-3, the calculated F-value is 1.657 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the hypothesis-3 is accepted.

Table 4: Teacher Adjustment of Higher Secondary Teachers based on Teaching Stream

| Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | Mean Squares | df | F | Level of Significance |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| Between Groups | 106.235 | 53.118 | 2 | 0.412 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 30533.765 | 128.834 | 237 | | |
| Total | 30640.000 | | 239 | | |

From Table-4, the calculated F-value is 0.412 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the hypothesis-4 is accepted.

Table 5: Teacher Adjustment of Higher Secondary Teachers based on Teaching Experience

| Source of Variance | Sum of Squares | Mean Squares | df | F | Level of Significance |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----|-------|-----------------------|
| Between Groups | 689.292 | 344.646 | 2 | 2.727 | Not Significant |
| Within Groups | 29950.708 | 126.374 | 237 | | |
| Total | 30640.000 | | 239 | | |

From Table-5, the calculated F-value is 2.727 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the hypothesis-5 is accepted.

FINDINGS

- There is no significant difference in teacher adjustment of higher secondary teachers with regard to gender, locality of school, type of management, teaching stream and teaching experience.

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