

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND ADJUSTMENTS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCIENCE TEACHERS TEACHING IN GRANT-IN-AID AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

In the modern society, education is crucial for everyone. Science is becoming increasingly crucial to the ease of life. Therefore, everyone is attempting to learn about it. But studying with a teacher's guidance is the cornerstone of learning science. When teaching science at the higher secondary level, teachers must contend with a variety of instructional issues. Therefore, this research is conducted based on prior research to determine the various factors that affect higher secondary science teachers those who are teaching in grant-in-aid and private schools and what adjustments they must make while teaching science subject at those levels. In order to help higher secondary science teachers to overcome those issues and improve education with the least amount of adjustment.

Keywords: Grant-in-aid School, Private School, Educational Problems, Adjustment.

Introduction

Any country's success largely depends on the quality of its educational establishments. In its truest definition, education is a process that aids in a person's overall growth, including their physical and spiritual well-being. Concerned is the full development of the individual. The finest way to develop the strength of the human mind and spirit is through education. People from all walks of life concur that education should promote an individual's overall growth. Thus, education helps a person understand and internalize the process of development throughout life by helping them develop their own understanding, choose goals, make plans and strategies, and choose work methods that are appropriate for their abilities and personalities.

Due to Governments policies we can find out large differences in different schools, like those schools which are dependent on government aids known as Grant-in-aid schools and those schools which are self dependent that are Private schools.

In present study, the researcher investigated about Educational Problems and Adjustment of Higher Secondary Science Teachers those who are teaching science subject in Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools of Gujarat.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of present study are as follows:

- To study the Educational problems of higher secondary science teachers of Gujarat.
- To study the Adjustment of Higher secondary science teachers of Gujarat.
- To Study the Educational Problems of Higher secondary science teachers of Gujarat with respect to Types of Schools.
- To study the Adjustment of Higher Secondary science teachers of Gujarat with respect to Types of Schools.

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Hypothesis of the Study

H_{o1}: There is no significant difference between mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools with respect to educational problems.

H_{o2}: There is no significant difference between mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools with respect to adjustment.

Variables of the Study

In this study the following types of variables are selected.

- **Independent Variable**

In this study Types of Schools (Grant-in-aid and Private) has been taken as independent variable.

- **Dependent Variable**

In this study Educational problem and Adjustment has been taken as dependent variable.

Definitions of Keywords**Operational Definition of Educational Problems and Adjustments**

Educational problems in the present study means the problems faced by the science teachers while teaching in classroom, while teaching practical's, issues related to curriculum and content, problems of teachers with other teachers, principals, and management, personal problems and schools problems.

In present study Adjustment means changes made by the higher secondary science teachers for becoming better teacher in a classroom, with principal and colleagues, economical, socially, in family and overall personally.

- **According to James C. Coleman (1983)**, "Adjusted behavior is the behavior by which the individuals to deal with stress and meet his need, also efforts to maintain harmonious relationships with the environment" p-178
- **According to the Carter V Good (1972)**, "Adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behaviour suitable to the environment or the change in the environment." p-309

Delimitations of the Study

Delimitations of present study are as follows.

- The present study is conducted on higher secondary science teachers of Gujarat state.
- The present study is conducted on higher secondary science teachers of GSEB only
- The present study is conducted on higher secondary science teachers of physics and chemistry only.

Research Method

The main objective of researcher was to study the Educational Problems and Adjustments of higher secondary science teachers teaching science subjects in Grant-in-aid and Private schools of Gujarat. To obtain the data, the researcher constructed and standardized the Educational Problems Inventory as well as Adjustment Inventory for higher secondary science teachers. The researcher randomly selected different schools from different areas of Gujarat and then selected higher secondary science teachers from selected schools and were given data collection tool. Thus, as a data collection procedure, information regarding Educational Problems and Adjustment from a large sample was performed. The researcher had to collect information from a large sample. Therefore, **Survey Method** was used in present study.

Sample of the Study

The researcher selected 1200 higher secondary science teachers those who were teaching science subject in Grant-in-aid and Private schools of Gujarat. Out of these, 600 higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools were selected and 600 higher secondary science teachers of Private schools were selected for present study.

Research Tool

The researcher constructed two tools, (i) Educational Problems Inventory and (ii) Adjustment Inventory for higher secondary science teachers of selected schools from Gujarat. There were 40 items in each inventory remained in final Educational Problems Inventory and Adjustment Inventory. Educational Problems Inventory items were distributed in five different factors while Adjustment Inventory items were distributed in seven different factors.

Data Collection

Data collection was the most important task of present research. The researcher selected 1200 higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid and Private schools from Gujarat. The researcher visited to different schools to obtain permission for data collection in advance. The researcher met principals of different schools for taking the permission. Thus, a specific date and time were fixed for data collection. At a fixed time and date, the researcher again visited to different schools. The selected subject teachers of physics and chemistry from Grant-in-aid and Private schools were given the Educational Problems Inventory and Adjustment Inventory and obtained their responses. The researcher explained everything about how to provide responses to each item. After completion of both the inventories, the researcher collected all the inventories.

Data Analysis and Results

The researcher constructed two hypotheses as mentioned above. These hypotheses were checked using t-tests. The results of t-tests were obtained as below.

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools with respect to educational problems.

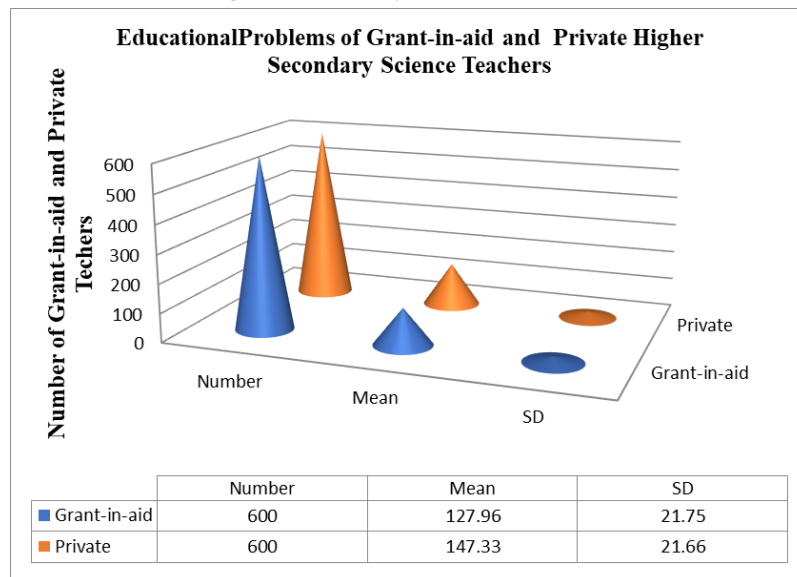
Table 1: Result of Analysis for Educational Problems in Comparison to Type of School of Higher Secondary Science Teachers

Types of School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Significance
Grant-in-aid	600	127.96	21.75	15.46	Significant
Private	600	147.33	21.66		
df	0.05	0.01			
1200	1.96	2.58			

As mention in above table, the calculated t-value between mean scores obtained by higher secondary science teachers Grant-in-aid schools and Private Schools of Gujarat is 15.46. Table t-value is 1.96 at 0.05 and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. Calculated t-value is higher than table t-values at both levels. Therefore, Ho1 is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores obtained by higher secondary science teachers Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools of Gujarat.

Here, mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat is lower than mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat. So, it is revealed that the higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat have less Educational Problems than higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat.

Graph 1: Plotted Graph for Educational Problems in Comparison to Type of School for Higher Secondary Science Teachers



H₀₂: There is no significant difference between mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools with respect to adjustment.

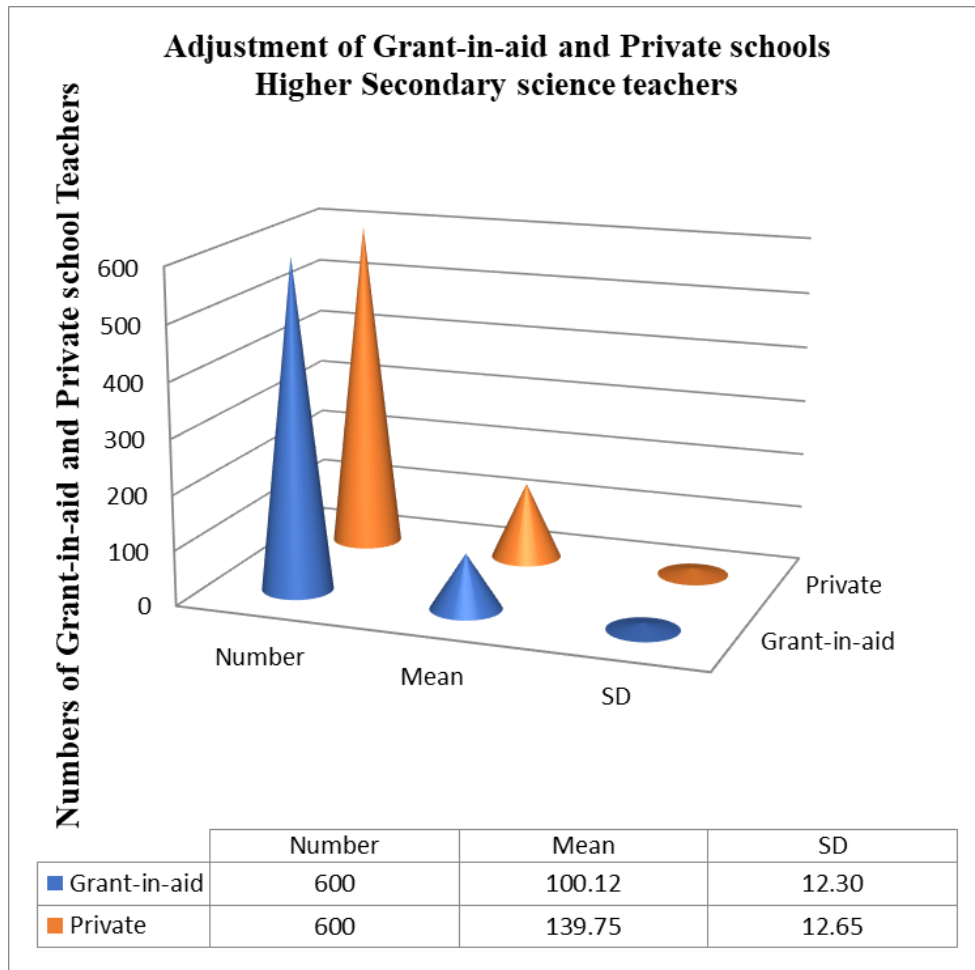
Table 2: Result of Analysis for Adjustment in Comparison to Type of School of Higher Secondary Science Teachers

Types of School	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	t-value	Significance
Grant-in-aid	600	100.12	12.30	55.03	Significant
Private	600	139.75	12.65		
df	0.05	0.01			
1200	1.96	2.58			

As mention in above table, the calculated t-value between mean scores obtained by higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid and Private schools from Gujarat is 55.03. Table t-value is 1.96 at 0.05 and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. Calculated t-value is higher than table t-values at both levels. Therefore, H₀₂ is rejected and there is a significant difference between mean scores obtained by higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools and Private schools from Gujarat.

Here, mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat is lower than mean score of higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat. So, it is revealed that the higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat have to adjust less than higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat.

Graph 2: Plotted Graph for Adjustment in Comparison to Type of School for Higher Secondary Science Teachers



Findings

Major findings of present study are as follow:

- The higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat have less Educational Problems than higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat.
- The higher secondary science teachers of Grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat have to adjust less than higher secondary science teachers of Private schools from Gujarat.

Conclusion

The researcher studied the Educational Problems and Adjustment of higher secondary science teachers of Gujarat. After research, it has been revealed that higher secondary science teachers of grant-in-aid from Gujarat have less educational problems compare to higher secondary science teachers of private schools from Gujarat. As well as, the higher secondary science teachers of grant-in-aid schools from Gujarat have to adjust less than higher secondary science teachers of private schools from Gujarat.

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