



The opinion of Higher Primary School Teachers' about Semester System

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Abstract-The present research is limited for Porbandar city. The aim of the study is to get opinion of higher primary school teachers about semester system regarding their gender, area, school type and teaching experience. For the present research, semester system opinionner prepared by the researcher was used for the investigation. Total 200 teachers (103 male and 97 female) from Porbandar city and rural area were selected randomly. Result indicated that the mean scores of female teachers were found higher than that of male teachers and its significant value was found less than 0.05 level. On the basis of it, it can be said that there was no significant difference between mean scores of higher primary schools male and female teachers on semester system opinionner.

Introduction

Examination is the main part of Education System. Therefore exam should be held periodically during the whole year. Keeping this detail in mind from June 2011, semester system is included in higher primary schools. In this semester system, every subject syllabus is divided into two parts. For every semester there will be separate exam, every semester has even weightage. Every six month there will be semester exam, for that teacher and students will involve themselves regularly in teaching work. Method of exam will be helpful to those students who prepare well during the whole year and save them from cramming for last minute.

So, to know semester system included in higher primary schools is how much appropriate, the researcher conducted this study.

Methodology

Problem

The problem of present study is as mentioned below.

The opinion of Higher Primary School Teachers' about Semester System.

Objectives of Study

1. To know higher primary school teachers opinions about semester system.
2. To form semester system opinionner to know opinions of higher primary school teachers' about semester system.
3. To examine impact of their teaching experience, school type, school area, gender on opinions of higher primary school teachers about semester system.

Hypothesis

1. There will be no significant difference between mean scores of male and female

teachers of higher primary school on semester system opinionner.

2. There will be no significant difference between mean scores of village and city area higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.
3. There will be no significant difference between mean scores of government and private unaided higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.
4. There will be no significant difference between mean scores of teachers possessing teaching experience till 5 years and teaching experience more than 5 years on semester system opinionner.

Population and Sampling

The candidates' group from which the researcher selects the sample for research work is known as Population. In present study, the population was higher primary school teachers of Gujarati medium in the year 2015-'16. From Porbandar city and rural area. 18 schools from rural and urban area were selected randomly. The randomly stratified sample of higher primary school was selected. There were total 200 higher primary school teachers were selected as a sample. Out of 200, 103 male and 97 female teachers were selected. Sample profile of population is presented below in Table - 1.

Table - 1

Sr. No.	School Name	Gender		School area		School type		Teaching experience		Total
		Male	Female	Village	City	Government	Private unaided	Till 5 years	More than 5 years	
1.	Kuchhadi Pay Centre School	7	7	11	3	10	4	13	1	14
2.	Pay Centre Talpad Girls School	5	4	3	6	7	2	8	1	9
3.	Adityana Girls School	3	6	5	4	6	3	7	2	9
4.	Kuchhadi Sim School-1	5	2	5	2	5	2	6	1	7
5.	Kuchhadi Sim School-2	4	4	5	3	2	6	4	4	8
6.	Danki Area Primary School, Adityana	2	7	7	2	5	4	6	3	9
7.	Navibandar Pay Centre	8	6	8	6	12	2	9	5	14

Sr. No.	School Name	Gender		School area		School type		Teaching experience		Total
		Male	Female	Village	City	Government	Private unaided	Till 5 years	More than 5 years	
8.	Untda Primary School	5	3	5	3	7	1	2	6	8
9.	Kindarkheda Primary School	4	6	6	4	9	1	9	1	10
10.	Bokhira Kumar Pay Centre School	6	4	4	6	6	4	8	2	10
11.	Bokhira Girls School	7	8	7	8	14	1	10	5	15
12.	Kharva Primary School	6	6	10	2	7	5	2	10	12
13.	Zavar Primary School	7	5	8	4	8	4	3	9	12
14.	Ratiya Nes Primary School	5	5	6	4	3	7	5	5	10
15.	Gosa Primary School	7	7	7	7	10	4	12	2	14
16.	Dadar Sim School	8	4	7	5	9	3	7	5	12
17.	Kadiya Plot Pay Centre School	7	7	7	7	11	3	8	6	14
18.	Yagnvalkay Primary School	7	6	7	6	8	5	11	2	13
Total :		103	97	118	82	139	61	130	70	200

Research Method

Researcher had selected the survey method as research method.

Tool

Semester system opinionner prepared by the researcher was used as a tool. The researcher had selected six factors such as Evaluation process, Syllabus, work related to exam, Educational achievement, Economic details, work related to school management. She prepared primary semester system opinionner keeping in mind above six factors. Every statements had three opinion such as 'Agree', 'Nonpartial', 'Disagree'. There were 32 positive statements and 39 negative statements. Then the opinions of experts were taken and secondary semester system opinionner was prepared. In this second formation there were 30 positive and 21 negative statements included. After that she prepared final semester system opinionner. In this final formation 40 statements were included. The scoring system for positive statement was 3, 2 and 1. While for negative statement 1, 2 and 3. The minimum score was 1 and maximum score was 120 on semester system opinionner.

Analysis

Hypothesis of present study are as mentioned below.

Hypothesis - 1 There will be no significant difference between mean scores of male and female teachers of higher primary school on semester system opinionner.

Table - 1

Gender	N	M	SD	t-value	Significance level
Female	103	84.77	11.10	1.460	Not signaificant at 0.05 level
Male	97	82.26	10.32		

From the observation of table-1 it can be said that the total number of teachers were 200. Out of 200, 103 were female and 97 were male teachers on the basis of observation of table-1, it was found that mean scores of female was 84.47 and the mean scores of male was 82.26. Standard deviation of female and male were 11.10 and 10.32 respectively. The value of 't' was found not significant at 0.05 level. So that null hypothesis was accepted.

On the basis of table-1, it can be said that there will be no significant difference between mean scores of male and female teachers of higher primary school on semester system opinionner.

Hypothesis - 2 There will be no significant difference between mean scores of village and city area higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.

Table - 2

Area	N	M	SD	t-value	Significance level
Village	118	83.09	10.91	0.501	Not signaificant at 0.05 level
City	82	83.87	10.60		

From the obversation of table-2, it can be said that total number of teachers were 200. Out of 200, 118 were from village area and 82 were from city area. On the

basis of observation of table-2, it was found that mean scores of village area and city area teachers was 83.09 and 83.87. Standard deviation of village area and city area teachers was 10.91 and 10.60 respectively. The value of 't' was found not significant at 0.05 level. So that null hypothesis was accepted.

On the basis of table-2, it can be said that there will be no significant difference between mean scores of village and city area higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.

Hypothesis - 3 There will be no significant difference between mean score of government and private unaided higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.

Table - 3

School Type	N	M	SD	t-value	Significance level
Government	139	83.42	11.40	0.055	Not significant at 0.05 level
Private Unaided	61	83.34	10.56		

From the observation of table-3, it can be said that total number of teachers were 200. Out of 200, 139 were from government school and 61 were from private unaided school. On the basis of table-3, it was found that mean scores of government school teachers was 83.42 and private unaided school teachers was 83.34 while standard deviation was 11.40 and 10.56 respectively. The value of 't' was found 0.055 which was not significant at 0.05 level. So that null hypothesis was accepted.

On the basis of table-3, it can be said that there will be no significant difference between mean scores of government and private unaided higher primary school teachers on semester system opinionner.

Hypothesis - 4 There will be no significant difference between mean score of teachers possessing teaching experience till 5 years and more than 5 on semester system opinionner.

Table - 4

Teaching Experience	N	M	SD	t-value	Significance level
Till 5 years	130	83.09	10.91	1.330	Not significant at 0.05 level
More than 5 years	70	83.87	10.60		

From the observation of table-4, it can be said that total number of teachers were 200. Out of 200, 130 possessed teaching experience till 5 years and 70 possessed teaching experience more than 5 years. On the basis of observation of table-4, it was found that mean scores of teachers possessed experience till 5 years was 83.09 and teachers possessed experience more than 5 years was 83.87. Standard deviation was 10.91 and 10.60 respectively. The value of 't' was found 1.330. Which was not significant at 0.05 level. So that null hypothesis was accepted.

On the basis of table-4, it can be said that there will be no significant difference between mean scores of teachers possessing teaching experience till 5 years and more than 5 years on semester system opinionner.

Conclusion

Conclusion of present study is as mentioned below.

There will be no difference of opinion of higher primary school teachers in relation to their gender, area, school type and teaching experience.

References

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