

## **Relationship of Teachers Attitude with their Teaching Effectiveness at Secondary Level in District Dera Ismail Khan**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of current study is to examine the relationship between teacher's attitude and teaching effectiveness. The study also determines differences between views of male/female, arts/science, and rural/urban students about their teachers' attitude and teacher's effectiveness. Two research instruments were used, which were personally developed by the researcher herself. The population for the study was comprised of secondary school students of district Dera Ismail Khan. One hundred and twenty-two students were taken as a sample. The student's responses about their teachers were taken as a data for study. For interpretation and analysis Mean, standard deviation, t-test and correlation statistics were used. Findings of the study show significant relationship between teacher's attitude and teaching effectiveness. The study also indicated no significant difference between views of male/female, and rural/urban students about their teacher's attitude and teacher's effectiveness.*

### **Introduction**

Education is essential for economic and social development of any nation. For bringing change and development in any nation man power is of great significance. For preparing man power e.g. citizens, employees and mostly our leaders, to run the country, the people see towards education system, and have lot of expectations from education system. The schools and the teachers are expected to influence students' learning, socialization and for career preparedness. Blackorby, Chorost, Garza and Guzman (2005), Weimer (2007) has very positive comments and findings in his PhD thesis. He has stated that students describe effective teachers as interesting, approachable and clarity.

Attitude is a mental and emotional status of a person in which he/she behaves, in a specific way towards an object or objects. It is an acquired character, usually based on experiences. It is predisposition to feel and behave towards person, things or objects and thoughts and actions are also affected by this disposition. Akiri and Ugborugbo (2009) and Akbari and Allvar (2010) stated that teachers have a prominent influence on students' performance and have a basic role in getting educational goals. The teacher is the person who translates the country policy into action during class interaction with students.

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*Teaching Effectiveness*

Teaching is an art, an effective teaching is the aggregate of love, devotion and dedication of teachers towards the subject of knowledge. An effective teacher is the teacher who plans, organizes, designs, directs, motivates and inspires others to learn using standard teaching techniques to impart knowledge (Pavanasam,2013). Teaching is the profession of human resource development for economic development and development of individuals. (Orleans, Clarke, Ostreicher, & Stamdlee,2000). The primary goal of teaching is to ensure that meaningful learning occurs (Ogunyemi, 2000). The meaningful learning outcomes are the prime objectives of teaching. The effective teaching can be assessed through meaningful learning outcomes.

*Teachers Attitude*

According to Cantral(1973)attitude is the feeling about something or general evaluations, cognitive beliefs and behavior towards anything or any person. Attitude is the readiness or preparation for giving response. According to the teaching of Quran and Hadith, positive attitudes of parents and teachers is given due weightage and Allah also likes such positive attitudes in His intelligent creature the human being. Allah does not like the persons who are proud and who speak unnecessarily loud. (Al Quran) Following verses from Holy Quran explain the advice of Luqman (Alaihissalam) to his son: “Turn not the cheek in scorn toward folk, nor walk with pertness in the land. Lo! Allah loves not each braggart boaster”.(Al-Quran) 21:18

*Statement of the Problem*

To understand any person’s behavior, attitude is important. The teacher’s enthusiasm to his/her job and devotion to his student is meaningful. The teacher with good relationship with their students, positive thinking, cooperative nature and having skill for better decision making is positive attitude of the teacher. Positive attitude is the teacher’s ability to process thoughts in a positive way. Similarly the teaching effectiveness is very important because effective teaching improve learning. So the researcher wants to investigate “Relationship of teacher’s attitude with their teaching effectiveness at secondary level in District Dera Ismail Khan”.

*Significance of the study*

To improve quality of education, the teacher training institutions mostly rely on the teaching skills and the attitudes are often neglected. The negative attitudes of the teachers often compel the students leave the

school. This study may be of vital significance as it has a concern with the teacher's attitudes. Teaching effectiveness has also the pivotal role in developing student's personality and their academic performance. This study may necessarily help the teachers in effective classroom teaching. This study has a variable of teaching effectiveness; therefore its findings may be of significance for the teachers to improve their teaching styles.

#### *Objectives of the study*

- To investigate the relationship between teachers attitude and teaching effectiveness of teachers.
- To determine the significant difference between views of students regarding their teachers attitude across different demographic variables.
- To determine the significant difference between views of students regarding their teaching effectiveness across different demographic variables.

#### *Hypotheses of the study*

***H<sub>0</sub> 1:-***There is no significant relationship between Teachers Attitude and Teaching Effectiveness of secondary school teachers.

***H<sub>0</sub> 2:-***There is no significant difference between the views of male and female secondary school students regarding their teacher's attitude.

***H<sub>0</sub> 3:-***There is no significant difference between views of male and female secondary school students regarding their teaching effectiveness.

***H<sub>0</sub> 4:-*** There is no significant difference between views of rural and urban secondary school students regarding their teaching effectiveness.

***H<sub>0</sub> 5:-*** There is no significant difference between views of rural and urban secondary school students regarding their teacher's attitude.

#### **Sample**

According to Krejciei and Morgan formula 122 students were selected for sample to identify their teachers as effective or ineffective and also to indicate the positive or negative attitude of teachers. Stratified random sampling technique was used for sampling.12 schools of district Dera Ismail Khan were selected. Ten students were selected from each school.

- *Tools:* -A self-made 25 items reliable questionnaire was used for teaching effectiveness. A self-made 35 items reliable questionnaire was used for teacher's attitude.

*Procedure*

Descriptive statistical technique was used for interpretation of data i.e. Mean, standard deviation T.test and Correlation.

**Results and Discussion**

The aim of the study was to find the relationship between teachers' attitude and teaching effectiveness. The study was also conducted to determine the relationship between different demographic variables with independent variables i.e. teachers' attitude and teaching effectiveness. one hundred and twenty-two 122 students were taken as a sample and their perceptions about their teachers' attitude and teaching effectiveness was taken as a data for research. District Dera Ismail khan was population of the study. Correlation and t.test statistics were used for analysis of the study. Correlation exists between independent variables; significant difference does not exist across different demographic variables.

*Table 1 Relationship between teacher's attitude and teaching effectiveness of teachers*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>
Teaching Effectiveness	122	0.533
Teachers Attitude		

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 1 shows that there is significant positive relationship between teacher's attitude and teaching effectiveness. It means that the teachers with positive attitude are also effective in teaching. Similarly, the effective teachers have positive attitude with their students. The null hypothesis H01 is rejected.

*Table 2 Difference between views of male and female students about their teacher's attitude*

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Levene's Test</i>		<i>T-test</i>		
				<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
Teacher Attitude	Male	73	135	0.306	0.581	.786	120	0.434
	Female	49	134					

Table # 2 show that Levene's test is insignificant ( $F = 0.306, p = 0.581 > 0.05$ ) which means that some evidences of the variances were equal in the population. So that t-test show no significant ( $p = 0.434 > 0.05$ ) difference between views of male and female students about their

teachers attitude even though mean score of male teachers' attitude is little bit higher than female teachers' attitude. Therefore, the results are in favor with the null hypothesis.

Table 3 Difference between views of male and female students about their teacher's effectiveness

				Levene's Test		T-test		
Variable	Gender	N	Mean	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig.
Teaching Effectiveness	Male	73	114	0.020	0.889	.822	120	0.413
	Female	49	116					

Table # 3 show that Levene's test is insignificant ( $F = 0.020, p = 0.889 > 0.05$ ) which means that some evidences of the variances were equal in the population. So that t-test show no significant ( $p = 0.413 > 0.05$ ) difference between views of male and female students about their teachers' effectiveness, even though mean score of female teachers effectiveness is little bit higher than male teachers effectiveness. Results are in favor with the null hypothesis.

Table 4 Difference between views of rural and urban secondary school students regarding their teaching effectiveness.

				Levene's Test		T-test		
Variable	Area	N	Mean	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig.
Teaching Effectiveness	Rural	78	3.85	2.761	0.099	.644	120	0.521
	Urban	44	3.81					

Table # 4 show that Levene's test is insignificant ( $F = 2.761, p = 0.099 > 0.05$ ) which means that some evidences of the variances were equal in the population. So that t-test show no significant ( $p = 0.521 > 0.05$ ) difference between views of rural and urban students about their teaching effectiveness even though mean score of arts teacher's effectiveness is little bit higher than science teachers' attitude. Therefore, the results are in favor with the null hypothesis.

Table 5 Difference between views of rural and urban secondary school students about their teacher's attitude

				Levene's Test		T-test		
Variable	Area	N	Mean	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig.

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Teacher Attitude	Rural	77	3.85	3.025	0.085	.651 119	0.516
	Urban	44	3.81			.693 106	0.490

Table 5 show that Levene's test is insignificant ( $F = 3.025$ ,  $p = 0.85 > 0.05$ ) which means that some evidences of the variances were equal in the population. So that t-test show no significant ( $p = 0.516 > 0.05$ ) difference between views of rural and urban students about their teachers attitude even though mean score of rural teachers' attitude is little bit higher than urban teachers' attitude. Therefore, the results are in favor with the null hypothesis.

Table 6 This table shows the normality of data and relationship between variables. Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error <sup>a</sup>	Approx. T <sup>b</sup>	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.045	.084	.497	.620 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.107	.088	1.179	.241 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases		122			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

The above table shows the relationship between variables and normality of data. According to these table readings, data is normally distributed.

### Conclusion

Positive correlation was found between teaching effectiveness and teacher's attitude. The levene test was applied for calculating correlation with the help of SPSS. For finding differences between views of students about their teachers mean and t.test was used. There was no significant difference between male/female, and rural/urban students about their teacher's attitude and similarly no significant difference found for teaching effectiveness. But mean of male student's views about their teachers' attitude were higher as compared to female students' views about their teachers' attitude. Mean of female teachers views about their teachers teaching effectiveness were higher as compared to male teachers teaching effectiveness. Mean score of male and female students about their attitude is positive and show no difference. Mean score of rural and urban students also show no difference.

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