



RESEARCH ARTICLE

ATTITUDE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS REGARDING TRAINING PROGRAMMES
PROVIDED IN DIETS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at investigating the attitude of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIETs of Arunachal Pradesh. For this purpose, investigators selected 24 teachers each from DIET Naharlagun and DIET Kamki as a sample. Normative cum Survey method was used and a tool used was a self developed tool in the form of Questionnaire, consisting of 22 items. To analyse and interpret the data, investigators used Measures of Central Tendencies, Measures of Variability, t-test and Correlation. The findings revealed that computed t-value for the case of (DIET Naharlagun) was 0.82 and this computed t-value was lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence for 22 df. Therefore, no significant difference was found between male and female elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Naharlagun. Again, for the case of DIET, Kamki the computed t-value was 0.32 which was lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence. Therefore, no significant difference was seen again. The co-efficient of correlation value was 0.31 for the relationship between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in Papumpare and West Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, there was low and positive correlation between the variables.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) emerged from the significant recommendations of NPE-1986 and Programme of Action (POA) 1992. The concept of DIET was viewed as key institution for up gradation of the quality of elementary education in the districts. Originally, the teacher education scheme envisaged one DIET in every district. But this could not be possible because some districts of the country were very small and could not justify the establishment of DIET and such districts were attached to the neighboring DIETs. The state governments were encouraged to set up the District Resource Centre in such type of small districts. In view of this, the DIETs aimed at excellence in its working and helping the elementary education by way of upgrading the quality of teaching-learning process in the districts. For this purpose, the DIETs are to take up the following functions at district level:

- Training : Pre-service and In- service teachers.
- Resource supports (Extension or Guidance, Development of materials teaching aids, evaluation and tools)

- Action Research
- Research in Education

In order to take up the above functions, DIET needs to possess- Pre-service Teacher Education Branch, Work Experience (WE) branch, District Resource Unit (DRU) for Adult and Non-Formal Education, In Service Teacher Education Branch, Curriculum Development Material Branch, Educational Technology Branch, Research in Education Branch and so on. In Arunachal Pradesh, Buniadi Shiksha Bhawan (BSB) at Changlang was meeting the need of teacher training for elementary level teachers. Establishment of the State Institute of Education (SIE) at Changlang further strengthened the training programmes of elementary as well as for secondary and +2 stage teachers. However, owing to the expanding need and demand of quality education, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has established six (one by upgradation of BSB, Changlang and 5 new) DIETs at Changlang, Roing, Pasighat, Naharlagun, Seppa and Dirang to cover all the existing districts of the state. Out of these jurisdiction of DIET, Kamki, Roing, extends over the districts Lower Dibang Valley, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Anjaw. All these training programmes held at DIET must have some impact on the educational awareness and attitude of elementary school teachers who attended some of those training programmes. Therefore, the investigators thought appropriately to take up

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the research paper in hand for investigating the present problem.

Review of related literature

Kakoty (1997) in a study found that (1) Prior to the implementation of DPEP, functioning of teacher training institution was not upto the mark. (2) Teachers in both the blocks were found to be interested, active and motivated in participating in various short-term in-service TTPs organized by DPEP. (3) There was a low participation of female teachers owing to the fact that they were over burdened with household chores. (4) Such programmes affected the teaching learning process in single-teacher schools to a considerable extent. Ramana (1997) found that Urban and rural teachers felt that training is very useful to teachers for effective learning of child in the classroom, Male teachers had positive attitude than the female teachers about the training, Teacher Training Certificate (T.T.C) and B.Ed qualified teachers and had similar attitude about the training. Sunwani (1997) yet in another study revealed that the building and infrastructure were generally not optimal and did not provide for residential facility, the learning material was not supplied before the training, only two-third of the teachers spoke of having clarity about objectives of the course and that most of the teachers thought that training modules were relevant and need-based. The findings of Long (1999) reflected that the partnership was thought to be philosophically sound; it helped to create better teachers; it provided opportunities for growth, it helped them to combine research and practice; and provided interns who were energetic and intelligent, when asked about the weaknesses of the PDSP, teachers mentioned low, cliquish participation, lack of communication among the university-based and the school-based participants, low visibility in terms of accomplishments, and a weak commitment on the part of all involved stakeholders.

3. To find out the relationship between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare) and DIET, Kamki (West Siang) of Arunachal Pradesh.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There will be no significant difference in the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare district) in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. There will be no significant difference in the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Kamki (West Siang district) in Arunachal Pradesh.
3. There will be no significant relationship between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare) and DIET, Kamki (West Siang) of Arunachal Pradesh.

Methodology

Method: The investigators adopted Descriptive cum Normative Survey method of educational research.

Population: All the elementary school teachers who are trained in DIET, Naharlagun and DIET, Kamki of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sample: Investigators used Purposive Sampling Technique. For the completion of this piece of research work, 24 teachers from DIET Naharlagun (Papumpare district) and 24 teachers from DIET Kamki (West Siang district) of Arunachal Pradesh were selected as a sample.

Table 1. The number (N), Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Difference (D), and t- value of Attitude of Male and Female Elementary School Teachers of DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare district) in Arunachal Pradesh

Attitude of Elementary School Teachers (DIET, Naharlagun)	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	D	t-value	Remarks
	Male	12	46.33	4.70	1.58	0.82	Not Significant at 0.05 level
	Female	12	44.75	4.76			

Table 2. The number (N), Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Difference (D), and t- value of Attitude of Male and Female Elementary School Teachers of DIET, Kamki (West Siang district) in Arunachal Pradesh

Attitude of Elementary School Teachers (DIET, Kamki)	Gender	N	Mean	S.D.	D	t-value	Remarks
	Male	12	51.75	3.49	0.5	0.32	Not Significant at 0.05 level
	Female	12	52.25	4.14			

Table 3. The number (N), Mean (M), Sum of the scores (Σ), (sum of the products of variables of x and y Σxy), and the co-relation (r) of elementary school teachers of Naharlagun, DIET and Kamki, DIET

Variable	N	Σ	Σ^2	Σxy	'r' VALUE
Attitude of E.S.T (Naharlagun, DIET) (X)	24	1090	49934		0.31
Attitude of E.S.T (Kamki, DIET) (Y)	24	1244	64850	56622	Low Positive Correlation.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare district) in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. To study the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Kamki (West Siang district) in Arunachal Pradesh.

Tools used

A self developed tool on Training Assessment was used by the investigators to assess the attitude of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes of DIETs.

Statistical techniques used

For the purpose of analysis, the measures of central tendency, variability, t-test and correlation were used as the statistical techniques.

Analysis and Interpretation

Interpretation: The table 1 indicates that, with the mean values of 46.33 and 44.75 for male and female elementary school teachers, the computed t-value came out to be 0.82 and this computed t-value is lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence for 22 df. It means the computed t value is considered not significant. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis- "There will be no significant difference in the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Naharlagun (Papumpare district) in Arunachal Pradesh" gets accepted.

Interpretation: The table 2 indicates that the computed t-value for the DIET, Kamki came out to be 0.32 and this computed t-value is lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence for 22 df. It means the computed t value is considered not significant. Therefore, the formulated hypothesis- "There will be no significant difference in the attitudes of elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Kamki (West Siang district) in Arunachal Pradesh" is accepted.

Interpretation:- By using Pearson's product moment method of co-efficient of correlation, the investigators computed the correlation between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in Papumpare and West Siang districts in Arunachal Pradesh. After the computation, the investigators found the values : $N=24$, $\Sigma = 1090$ (DIET, Naharlagun) and 1244 (DIET, Kamki), $\Sigma xy = 56622$ and ' r ' = 0.31. The co-efficient of correlation value came out to be 0.31 for the relationship between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in Papumpare and West Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. 0.31 is the case of low positive correlation. Therefore, it is understood that there is a low and positive correlation between the variables.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

DIET Institutions play a significant role in training the elementary school teachers and in assisting them in acquiring various skills of teaching-learning process. For the development and self competency among the teachers, both the In-service and Pre-service teachers needs training programmes. DIET is one among the teacher training programmes for elementary school teachers that aim at providing great assistance for overall development of a teacher. In this study the attempt was made to measure the attitude of elementary school teachers regarding training programme provided to them in DIETs of Arunachal Pradesh. Thereof, the findings revealed that, computed t-value for the case of (DIET Naharlagun) was 0.82 and this computed t-value was lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence for 22 df. Therefore, no significant difference was found between male and female elementary school teachers regarding training programmes provided in DIET, Naharlagun. Again, for the case of DIET, Kamki the computed t-value was 0.32 which was lesser than the criterion t value of 2.07 at 0.05 level of confidence. Therefore, no significant difference was seen for this case as well. The co-efficient of correlation value was 0.31

for their relationship between the impact of training programmes on the attitude of elementary school teachers in Papumpare and West Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, there was low and positive correlation between the variables. By looking into the findings of the investigation, it is suggested that, DIETs in Arunachal Pradesh should be increased in order to accommodate all the elementary school teachers in training programmes and each of the institute should avail the required facilities to all its teachers so that the teachers may achieve their teaching- training objectives sufficiently.

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