



Modernization among primary and High school Teachers of Tribal Community in relation to their designation and teaching experience

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Abstract

The present study has been conducted on “Modernization among primary and High school Teachers belonging to Tribal Community in relation to their designation and teaching experience. The sample for the investigation was drawn from the primary and High school teacher belonging to tribal community, by using simple random sampling technique. It comprises 310 school teachers. Standardized tool was used in the present study, The Comprehensive Modernization Inventory (CMI) developed by Ahluwalia S.P. and Kalia A.K.(1998).The study also revealed that *There is no significant difference among primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their Designation.* Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. The study also revealed that *there is no significant difference among primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their experience* hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Keywords: modernization, school teachers, tribal community

Modernization:

Jha (1978) depicted modernization as, "Modernization is absolute reorientation of man's conviction, viewpoint and demeanors." David (2003) Converses, "Modernization infers two things one change in material setting including frameworks (political, monetary and instructive) and establishments, furthermore it might likewise suggest change to esteem framework or esteem accord.

Tribals:

India is a country with a thriving tribal Population in different parts of the nation. There are 533 tribal communities living in India as notified in the schedule under article 342 of the constitution of India. As per the official data only 258 tribal communities speaking about 106 different languages are notified as scheduled tribes. Day by day the tribal population is increasing at a rate lower than the general population of India. The word “tribal” or “adivasi” brings to our mind a picture of half-naked man and women with

arrows and spears in their hands, feathers in their heads and speaking an unintelligible language. Tribal's roam as a collection of families bearing a common name speaking a common dialect. The Tribal people live in remote areas like hills, forest, sea-coast and islands and their style of life is quite different from the any civilized men. In olden days the tribal people depended on the forest. They hunted animals and collected roots, fruits, nuts and flowers. Leaves and fibers are used for making ropes while bamboo is used for baskets and for hunts. Honey and wax are collected and they follow the shifting cultivation. After some years, the tribal people came from forest area to plain area and they started the agriculture. They depended on different types of occupation. The tribal people live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. A smaller portion of their population has now live permanently in villages as well as in towns and cities.

R.N. Mukherjee: A tribe is that human group, whose members have common interest territory, language social law and economic occupation.

Operational definitions of the study:

Modernization:

The definition of modernization given by Connell (1965) is "the development of enquiring and inventive attitude of mind individual and social that lies behind the use of techniques and machines and inspires new forms of social relations

School teacher:

A school teacher refers to a teacher working in Primary and High Schools, belonging to tribal community

Tribal community:

The present study is confined to only one tribal community namely "Banjara". It is also known as "Lambadi" or "Sugali" or "Lambada."

Objectives of the Study:

- (1) To find out the level of modernization among Primary and High School teachers belonging to tribal community.
- (2) To find out the level of modernization among Primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community due to variation in their Designation
- (3) To find out the level of modernization among Primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community due to variation in their experience

Hypotheses of the study:

- (1) There may not be any significant difference in the level of modernization among primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community due to variation in their Designation
- (2) There may not be any significant difference in the level of modernization among primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community due to variation in their experience

Methodology:

Descriptive survey research method has been used.

Sample:

The sample for the investigation was drawn from the primary and High school teachers belonging to tribal community, Ranga Reddy District in Telangana state by using simple random sampling technique. It comprises 310 school teachers belonging to tribal community.

Variables:

Independent variables: Modernization

Demographic variable: Designation and experience

Tools Used:

Modernization Inventory (CMI) developed by Ahluwalia SP and Kalia A K.

Designation-wise

The following hypothesis has formulated with regard to opinions of the school teachers on modernization. *“There is no significant difference among school teachers belonging to tribal community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their designation”*. The results pertaining to the above hypothesis are presented in Table

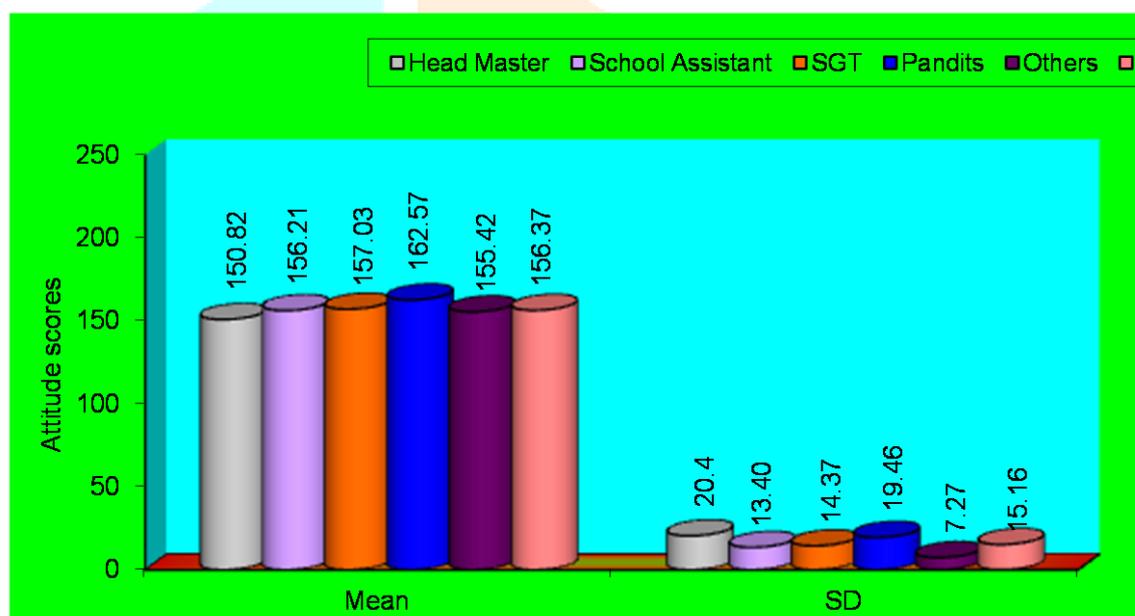
(1) and graph (1).

Table (1)

Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation, degrees of freedom and t- value between among teachers with regard to the basis of their Designation

Designation	Responses on Modernization		
	N	Mean	SD
Head Master	34	150.82	20.40
School Assistant	108	156.21	13.40
SGT	142	157.03	14.37
Pandits	19	162.57	19.46
Others	7	155.42	7.27
Total	310	156.37	15.16

Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation, degrees of freedom and t- value between among teachers with regard to the basis of their Designation



From the above table and graphical presentation it is observed that the mean values of school teachers with regard to opinions on the basis of their designation. The mean value of school teachers who are working as Head Masters is 150.82, standard deviation was 20.40; the mean value of school teachers who are working as School Assistants is 156.21 and standard deviation was 13.40, the mean value of school teachers who are working as SGTs is 157.03 and standard deviation was 14.37, the mean value of school teachers who are working as Pandits is 162.57 and standard deviation was 19.46, like-wise the mean value of school teachers who are working in other designations is 155.42 and standard deviation was 7.26,

ANOVA Results

Attitude Scores	df	Sum of squares	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between groups	4	1850.126	462.531	2.037	0.089
Within groups	305	69250.213	227.050		
Total	309	71100.339			

The above table shows the ANOVA results of the school teachers with regard to the basis of their designation. The calculated F value is 2.037 and the tabulated F value is 2.37 ($p=0.001$) with $n_1 = 4$ and $n_2 = 305$. Since the calculated F value is lower than the tabulated F value at 5% level of probability, the deviation in the mean value of the five groups are not significant. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

Experience-wise

The following hypothesis has been formulated with regard to opinions of the school teachers on modernization. *“There is no significant difference among school teachers belonging to tribal community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their experience”*. The results pertaining to the above hypothesis are presented in Table (2) and graph (2).

Table (2)

Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation, degrees of freedom and t- value among teachers with regard to the basis of their experience

Experience	N	Mean	SD	Degrees of freedom (df)	Calculated t-value	Table value	Sig.
< 10 yrs	150	158.35	16.78	308	2.242	0.02	S
> 10 yrs	160	154.51	13.26				

S = Significant at 0.01

Graph (2)

Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation, degrees of freedom and t- value among teachers with regard to the basis of their experience

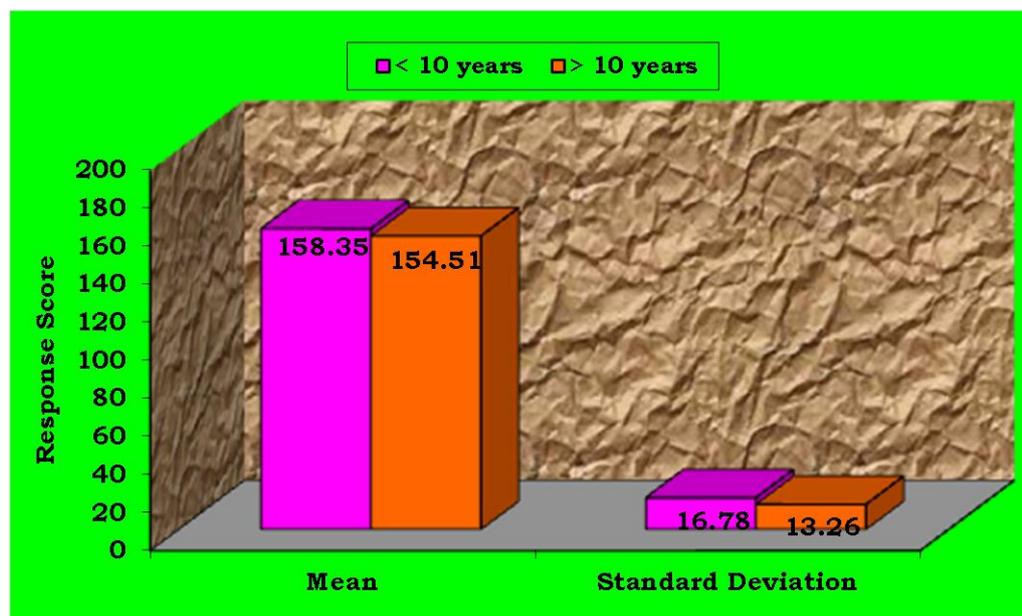


Table (2) shows the mean values, standard deviation values and t-value between below ten years' experience and above ten years' experience school teachers with regard to modernization. The mean value of school teachers who have less than ten years' experience is 158.35, standard deviation value is 16.78, correspondingly the mean value of school teachers who have more than ten years' experience is 154.51 and standard deviation value is 13.26. The calculated t value (2.242) is higher than the tabulated t value (1.645) at ($p=0.01$) for 308 degrees of freedom.

On the basis of this evidence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the opinions of the school teachers (<10 years' experience and >10 years' experience).

Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis: "There is no significant difference among school teachers belonging to

tribal community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their Designation.

Result: The calculated F value is 2.037 and the tabulated F value is 2.37 ($p=0.001$) with $n_1 =$

4 and $n_2 = 305$. Since the calculated F value is lower than the tabulated F value at 5%

level of probability, the deviation in the mean value of the five groups are not

significant. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis : "There is no significant difference among school teachers belonging to tribal

Community in respect of their modernization due to variation in their experience".

Result: The calculated t value (2.242) is higher than the tabulated t value (1.645) at ($p=0.01$)

for 308 degrees of freedom. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. A similar study may be undertaken for a large sample.
2. A similar study may be conducted to know the level of modernization among primary and High school teachers in other Districts .
3. A similar study may be conducted for higher secondary school teachers.
4. A similar study may be extended conducted to other variables like family income, parents occupation etc.

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