

AFFECT INTENSITY OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION WOMEN STUDENTS

Research Paper

ABSTRACT

In the present study the investigator has attempted to study the affect intensity of secondary teacher education women students. The sample consisted of 336 secondary teacher education women students who studied in colleges of education in Tuticorin district and the investigator adopted the survey method. The findings reveal that there is significant difference between women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post graduate degrees in their affect intensity and there is significant association between family annual income of the women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

INTRODUCTION

In the fast changing world, the role of the teacher is changing. The teacher has to be a motivator, and a co-ordinator fully aware of his responsibilities towards the society. The teacher is the highest point in the educational process. Education is a life-long process, which demands the development of a teacher continuously in his career. The quality of teachers reflects the quality of training received by them. To impart education at school level there are two levels of training. The first one is elementary teacher education to give education to the students at primary and middle school levels and the next one is secondary teacher education to give education to the students at high school and higher secondary levels.

Women's education in recent years has received much encouragement both in private and public sectors. Women's education at all stages demonstrates an impressive advance. Indian women of today are eager to study. Their educational opportunities have to be increased and sufficiently improved.

An educated woman is regarded as a true custodian of the character of men as well as of social, economic and national development.

Affect intensity is the weakness or strength of the emotion and direction, whether the emotion is positive or negative. It refers to the intensity of emotions expressed by the individuals.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Women have contributed a lot to the healthy growth of society. The teachers have to play many roles in the society. Teachers are responsible to mould the youngsters of today.

The quality of a student depends upon the quality of their teachers; the quality of the students rests, to a large measure upon the quality of their education. The most significant and pertinent aspects in the development of the students rest on the quality of the teachers. The teacher is the best link between what is taught and who is to be taught. The secondary teacher education women students vary in their affect intensity. Therefore this study is undertaken to know the affect intensity of the secondary teacher education women students.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Affect Intensity of Secondary Teacher Education Women Students.

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To find out whether there is any significant difference between hostel and day scholar women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between the women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post-graduate degrees in their affect intensity.
3. To find out whether there is any significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference among rural, urban and semi urban women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
5. To find out whether there is any significant association between (i) family annual income (ii) fathers' occupation and (iii) mothers' occupation and the affect intensity of the women students of secondary teacher education.

NULL HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between hostel and day scholar women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
2. There is no significant difference between women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post graduate degrees in their affect intensity.
3. There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
4. There is no significant difference among rural, urban and semi urban women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
5. There is no significant association between the annual income of the families' of the women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.
6. There is no significant association between the occupation of the fathers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.
7. There is no significant association between the occupation of the mothers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

METHOD USED FOR THE STUDY

In the present study the investigator has adopted the survey method.

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POPULATION FOR THE STUDY

The population for the present study consisted of the women secondary teacher education students in the colleges of education in Tuticorin district.

SAMPLE

The investigator used the simple random sampling technique. The women students of secondary teacher education studying in four colleges of education in Tuticorin district were randomly selected. The sample consisted of 336 women secondary teacher education students.

TOOL USED

The investigator used the Affect Intensity Measure Scale (AIM-Scale) developed by R. Larsen and E. Diener (1987).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

't' test and chi-square analysis and ANOVA were used in this study

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Affect intensity of secondary teacher education women students.

Null Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between hostel and day scholar women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Table 1

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HOSTEL AND DAY SCHOLAR WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION IN THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Residence	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Table value at 5% level	Remark at 5% level
Hosteller	279	145.54	14.39	0.44	1.96	Not significant
Day scholar	57	146.56	16.09			

From the above table it is inferred that there is no significant difference between hostel and day scholar women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Null Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between the women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post-graduate degrees in their affect intensity.

Table 2

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE DEGREE WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Qualification	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Table value at 5% level	Remark at 5% level
Graduates	233	144.53	14.55	2.24	1.96	S
Post-graduates	103	148.41	14.68			

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant difference between the women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post-graduate degrees in their affect intensity.

By comparing the mean scores of the women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate (mean = 144.53) and post-graduate degrees (mean = 148.41) it is learnt that the women students of secondary teacher education possessing post-graduate degrees have more affect intensity than the women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate degrees.

Null Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Table 3
DIFFERENCE AMONG THE HINDU, CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION IN THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Source of variation	df	Sum of squares	Mean square variance	Calculated 'F' value	Table value at 5% level	Remark at 5% level
Between	3	1823	607.67	2.85	3.02	NS
Within	332	70789.5	213.22			
Total	335	72612.5	2.85			

From the above table it is inferred that there is no significant difference among the Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Null Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference among rural, urban and semi urban women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Table 4

DIFFERENCE AMONG RURAL, URBAN AND SEMI URBAN WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION IN THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Source of variation	df	Sum of squares	Mean square variance	Calculated 'F' value	Table value at 5% level	Remark at 5% level
Between	2	140.5	70.25	0.32	3.02	NS
Within	333	72472	217.63			
Total	335	72612.5	0.32			

From the above table it is inferred that there is no significant difference among rural, urban and semi urban women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.

Null Hypothesis 5

There is no significant association between the annual income of the families' of the women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

Table 5
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE ANNUAL INCOME OF THE FAMILIES OF THE WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION AND THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Variable	Df	Chi-square value	Remark at 5% level
Affect intensity	6	11.87	Significant

(At 5% level of significance the table value of χ^2 is 11.07)

It is inferred from the above table that there is significant association between the annual income of the families of the women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

Null Hypothesis 6

There is no significant association between the occupation of the fathers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

Table 6
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE OCCUPATION OF THE FATHERS OF THE WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION AND THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Variable	Df	Chi-square value	Remark at 5% level
Affect intensity	10	11.41	Not significant

(At 5% level of significance the value of χ^2 is 18.307)

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant association between the occupation of the fathers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

Null Hypothesis 7

There is no significant association between the occupation of the mothers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

Table 7
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE OCCUPATION OF THE MOTHERS OF WOMEN STUDENTS OF SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION AND THEIR AFFECT INTENSITY

Variable	Df	Chi-square value	Remark at 5% level
Affect intensity	6	3.25	Not significant

(At 5% level of significance the table value of χ^2 is 11.07)

It is inferred from the above table that there is no significant association between the occupation of the mothers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

FINDINGS

1. There is no significant difference between hostel and day scholar women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
2. There is significant difference between women students of secondary teacher education possessing graduate and post-graduate degrees in their affect intensity.
3. There is no significant difference among Hindu, Christian and Muslim women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
4. There is no significant difference among rural, urban and semi urban women students of secondary teacher education in their affect intensity.
5. There is significant association between the annual income of the families of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.
6. There is no significant association between the occupation of the fathers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.
7. There is no significant association between the occupation of the mothers of women students of secondary teacher education and their affect intensity.

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