A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF TEACHERS WORKING IN GOVT. SCHOOLS
CHAND IGARH - 1986-87

## Sob. National Systems Unik

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"In intensity of feeling, and not in statistic, lies the power to move the world. But by statistics must this power be guided if it would move the world aright"

## INTRODUCTION

Importance of a teacher in the total endeavour of society can hardly be exaggerated becas se it is he, who is the maker of the nation. The teacher is in the field to give shape to raw material in the form of a child. He has to mould and chisel him into an integrated, happy and contenfied individual with a well rounded personality. The teacher has to tap the potentialities of the child for the maximum benefit of the society and the child himself. He (teacher) should be wide awake, observant and sensitive to the minutest details regarding the potentialities, aspirations and needs of the child. The human source potential of a society depends to a great extent on the quality of knowledge imparted to the child.

A variety of social and economic inequalities and disparities in various spheres of Iffe are eroding the social fabric of our society. There lies the responsibility of teacher in whose hands the child has been entrusted by the society to shape and make the coming generation, equal to the task of facing the challenges thrown up by the phenomena of explosion of populstion, knowledge advancement of technology etc.

Moral degeneration reflected in all pervasiveness of complacency, corruption and violence is playing havoc with the moral fibre of our society. This has affected adversely the development of the country and not excluding the individual. The teacher has to pilot the ship of the nation through over lurking and dangerous śhoals of fissiparous tendencies, marked lack lack of integrity, ever growing corruption and nepotism

He has to steer the ship to safety unmindful of the privations, hardsnips and lack of appreciation he has to suffer.

The teacher is a positive agent in all our educational reforms. The attitude with which he adapts himself to the new changes is a vital factor affecting our educational programmes. At present we are overhauling and remodelling our system of education to conform to the heeds and aspirations of a progressive society. Efforts are being made to modernize the present set up of education by bringing about radical changes.

The teacher has to play a vital role in the improvement of educational system. Thus it is important to evaluate the competency of the human resources (In the form of academic qualifications of teachers) available with us.

The new education policy 1986 envisages in art 1.10 . "In the Indian way of thinking, a human being is a positive asset and a precious national resource which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with tenderness and care, coupled with dynamism. Each individual's growth presents a different range of problems and reguirements at every stage from womb to tomb".

Thus it becomes imperative to assess the academic qualifications of different categories of teachers separately for men \& women and for those belonging to different categories of society, scheduled caste and others.

Need :
The need for the present survey was felt in view of the insufficiency and gaps in the information available, gathered by way of studying related work done in this area in S.I.E.

Objectives :
(1) To know the number of teachers in the category of scheduled castes and others and the number of male and female teachers working in different categories of schools, and posts having achieved different academic levels.
(2) To draw a comparison between male, female and scheduled caste and others (teachers working in Govt schools) on the basis of qualifications.

Source of Data :
Data has been collected from the Primary source i.e. all the categories of Govt schools and Institutes under Chandigarh Administration.

Tool Used:
A proforma was devised and circulated to all the Govt schools and Institutes. The Information as it stood on 10.12.86 was collected.

Sample :
Since it is a census type of enquiry, the sample consists of the entire teacher population of all the Govt. schools and cther educational Institutes of Chandigarh.

Delimitation :
This survey has been limited to the Govt schools under Chandigarh Administration and is restricted only to the existing teaching force irrespective of the number of posts sanctioned, plan and non-plan, vacant posts etc. Scope of further study :

The study can be extended to cover additional areas like indepth study of the relative qualificati ons of teachers in different disciplines.
2. A similar study can be done on the private school teachers.
3. Another factor of Handicapped teachers can also be included in the study. Different Cadres of teachers :

There are in all 2138 teachers working in 81 Govt schools, SIE, MRCS and DEO's office, Chandigarh. There are six categories of teachers working in Govt schools under Chandigarh Administration. I. Lecturers (school):

The basic qualificationfor this post is M.A. or M.So. in that particular subject. The total subject number of lecturers is 107. Most of the posts of lecturers have been allocated to Senior Secondary Schools. There are a few lecturers in Model Schools also. II. Masters/Mistresses_

These posts are for trained graduates having degree in science arts, commerce or Home science plus degree in teaching like B.Ed or B.T. or equivalent qualification. There are 809 Masters/Mistresses teaching in different categories of schools.
III. C \& V Teachers : This category consists of trained (OT) or equivalent language teachers, shastries, Gyanis and PTIs etc. The number of C\&V teacher is 358. IV. JBT Teachers : J.B.T. teachers teach classes I to $V$ in ordinary Govt schools and the minimum qualification for a JBT teacher is Matric (or equivalent) and a J.B.T. certificate. There are 701 J.B.T. teachers working in Chandigarh Schools. V. Nursery Trained Teachers : Pre-Primary teaching has been introduced in ordinary Govt schools of Chandigarh from Academic Session 1986-87. The basic qualification for these teachers is Matric (or equivalent) and training inNUrsery teaching. The number of Nursery trained teachers is 95.
VI. Work Instructors : Work Instructors assist in teaching SUPW (socially useful productive work). The work Instructors are from different trades having diploma in their respective trades.

Table I shows the number of different categories of teachers Graph I shows bar chart.

Men and Women Ratio : Out of a total 2138 teachers working in Govt schools 426 men and 1712 women. The number of female teaghers is almost four times the number of male teachers giving a ratio of male and female teachers as 1:4. Number and Percentage of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes:

The number of teachers under Scheduled Caste Category (Both men and women) is 226 , which is $10.62 \%$ of the total teacher: population. The ratio of scheduled castes is 100:845.

## TABLE I




## Categories of Schools \& Number of teachersworking_there:

I. Senion Secondary Schools : There are seven Senior Secondary Schools in Chandigarh. This also includes one Evening School(7+1) Teacher Population is as under :

1. Lecturers 71
2. Masters/Mistresses 104
3. C \& V 56
4. J.B.T. 71
5. Nursery Trained 5
6. Work Instructors 13

Total: $\quad 320$
II. Model High Schools : There are eight Model High Schools in Chandigarh. Distribution of teachers in these schools is as under :

1. Lecturers 30
2. Masters/Mistresses 238
3. C \& V teachers 79
4.- J.B.T. teachers 23
4. Nursery trained 20 teachers
5. Work Instructors 14

III. High Schools : There are twenty-nine High schools in Chandigarh. The following is the category-wise distribution of teachers :
6. Lecturers Nil
7. Mesters/Mistresses 371
8. C \& V teachers 181
9. J.B.T. teachers 36
10. Nursery Trained teachers 299
11. Work Instructors 32

Total: 919
IV. Model Middle Schools : There are five Model Middle Schools. Following categories and number of teachers work in them.

1. Lecturers Nil
2. Masters/Mistresses 56
3. C \& V teachers 23
4. J.B.T. teachers 4
5. Nursery trained teachers 10
6. Work Instructors . 2

Total: 95
V. Middle Schools: Six Middle Schools.

Teachers are as follows :

1. Lecturers Nil
2. Masters/Mistresses 25
3. C \& V teachers 19.
4. JBT teachers 57
5. Nursery trained teachers 6
6. Work Instructors 2

Total: 109
VI. Primary Schools: There are 25 Primary Schools.

1. Lecturers Nil
2. Masters 3
3. J.B.T teachers 247
4. $C \& V$ teachers Nil
5. Nursery trained teachers 22
6. Work Instructors _-_Nil_-...

Total: _ 272

## VII. SIE. MRC and DEQ Office :

1. Lecturers 6
2. Masters/Mistresses . 12
3. JBT teachers Nil
4. C \& V teachers Nil
5. Nursery trained teachers 1

Total : 19

Table II shows distribution of teachers schoolewise and category-wise.

Educational Qualifications

1. Doctorate Degree : Some teachers having Doctorate degrees in various subjects are also teaching at different levels in schools. In Lecturers category there aremen and women who possess Ph.D. in the subjects of Chemistry, Hindi and Education. In C\&V category there is one person who has obtained Ph.D. degree in Hindi. In J.B.T. cadre also there is one teacher who possesses a doctorate degree in Panjabi.
2. Master of Philosophy : In Lecturers cadre there are teachers who have done M. Phil in the subjects of Maths and Chemistry. One teacher in Master cadre has also done M. Phil in Education. 3. Training in Education in case of Lecturers: Through the basic qualification for the post of a Lecturer is a Post graduate degree only. in the relevant subject, yet it is a significant fact that out of 107 Lecturers there are 100 Lecturers who are either M.Ed of B.Ed.

Table III shows the qualification :
Ph.D., M.Phil., and B.Ed or M.Ed.
Post Graduates : of the 809 Masters/Mistresses working in different schools, 299 have post graduate qualification against the basic requirement of a dggree in this category. In C\&V cadre 54 teachers out of a total of 358, are post graduates. Of the 68 work Instructors 6 are post graduates. From J.B.T. cadre 47 out of 701 and from N.T.I. cadre 15 out of 95 are post graduates.

Graph IV (a) gives the bar chart of percentage of post graduate teachers with respect to their total number.
5. Graduates : For the categories of teachers like C\&V, Work Instructors, J.B.T. and IV.T.T. the basic qualification of a degree is not required. In Govt schools under Education Department of Chandigarh Administration, there are 84 out of $358 \mathrm{C} \& V$ teachers, 6 out of 68 Work Instructors and 26 out of 95 Nursery trained teachers, who are graduates.

Graph IV(b) show the bar chart of percentage of graduate teachers with respect to their total number.

Pupil Teacher Ratio : Following table shows the number of students studying in Government schools in Chandigarh at different levels.

|  | Department | Number of students in Model schools | Number of students in ordinary schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Nursery | 1050 | 2900 |
| 2. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I to V } \\ & \text { Primary } \end{aligned}$ | 4734 | 27418 |
| 3. | VI to VIII Middle | 2929 | 12524 |
| 4. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IX to X } \\ & \text { High } \end{aligned}$ | 1777 | 5303 |
| 5. | XI \& XII <br> Sr.Sec. | - | 704 |



## TABLE - III

## Males

$\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{C}$ Others

Females
S/C Others
Lecturers

| Untrained | 02 | - | 05 | 07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 30 | 02 | 74 | 107 |

## PH.D's in Different Categories

| Lecturers |  | Masters | C\& V | JBT | Nursery | W.I. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.Dr.Gulzar | Singh |  | 1.Dr.Upender Dr.Sharanjit |  |  |  |
| SIE-32 | Chem. |  | Lal GN |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { 2.Dr.Vimla }}{\text { SS-18 }}$ | Singla Hindi |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3.Dr.Madhu } \\ & \text { SS-18 } \end{aligned}$ | Chitka Edu. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.Dr.Harjit | $\underset{E d}{\operatorname{Singh}}$ | di |  |  |  |  |

M.Phil holders in Different Categories
Lecturers Masters ..... C\&V ..... JBT
Nursery \& W. I $_{\text {- }}$1.Ms Jaswinder Kaur, Chem 1.Ms Harjinder Bawa,SS-20
Edu.
2.Ms Prem Kumari Chem SS-23
3. Mr.Dilbagh Singh, Maths SS-MIIT
4. Mr Dalbir Singh, Maths SS-19

PERCENTAGE OF POST-GRADUATE TEACHERS
WITH RESPECT TO THE TOTAL NUMBER


## Ordinary Schools :

## Nursery :

In ordinary government schools nursery classes have been started since 1985. The children below the age of five years are admitted to this class. There are 2900 students enrolled in nursery and 65 nursery teachers have been engaged giving a pupil teacher ratio of $45: 1$ which is too large for small children.

## Primary :

Classes I to $V$ come in the category of this department and only J.B.T. teachers teach them and a system of one teacher teaching the whole class for the whole day is followed. There are 27418 students and $701 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{B} . \mathrm{T}$. teachers. This gives a pupil teacher ratio of 40:1 (approximately). Middle \& High :- ... ...

There are five classes in these departments. Trained Graduates, C\&V teachers and some work Instructors, teach these classes. There are 17827 students in these classes with 807 teachers.. The pupil teacher ratio is 22:1. This is quite satisfactory.
Senior Secondary or Plus two classes :
Classes XI and XII are, in generaltaught by Lecturers and the number of s tudents in XI and XII is 704 with 71 lecturers giving a pupil teacher ratio of 10:1. On the face of it the ratio looks quite liberal. This is because the senior classes i.e. XI and XII are enrolled both in the schools as well as in the colleges. The lecturers are utilized not only for coaching the senior classes, but they are also entrusted with teaching

## ModeI Schools

In Model schoolswe have all categories of teachers except J.B.T. teachers. Trained graduate teachers or even lecturers impart instruction to all classes, from Nursery to class $X$. The total number of students. in Model schools is 10490 and the number of teachers engaged is 499 giving a pupil teacher ratio of 21:1.

Table showing pupil teacher ratio
Ordinary Schools

Department

Nursery
Primary
Middle \& High
Senior Secondary

Pupil

45
40

## 22

10

1

| 25 |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | $:$ | 1 |
| 22 | $:$ | 1 |
| 10 | $:$ | 1 |

Model Schools
Classes
PupiI
Teacher

Nursery to X
:
1

## Eindings :

1. In general the teachers teaching at all levels possess higher qualification than minimum required.
2. Pupil teacher ratio in High, Model and Senior Secondary schools is satisfactory whereas pupil teacher ratio for for primary and nursery classes is very high and needs attention.

| 1. GGSSS-18 | 1.Mrs Urmil Dogra, Lect 2. Mrs Santosh Cgpta, JBT | OH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{CHS}-15$ | 1.Mrs Prito, Sweeper | OH |
| 3. GGSSS-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.Table Instructor } \\ & \text { QSh.Ram. Chander Updhya) } \end{aligned}$ | Blind |
| 4. GMHS-22/A | 1.Sh.Anil Kumar Joshi Sc.Master <br> 2.Sh.Ravi Dutt,Acctt. | OH |
| 5. GSr.Sec.Dhanas | 1.Sh.Sat, Peon | OH |
| 6. GHS-Behlana | 1.Sh. Sham Sunder, Clerk | OH |
| 7. GMIS-28 | 1.Non Teaching |  |
| 8. G,Sr.MM Town | 1. Miss Rajinder Kaur, Lect 2.S.Phuman Singh,Drawing Master | OH |
| 9. GES-20 | 1.MrsRajinder Kaur Batish Lib. | OH |
| 10. GES --35 | 1.Miss Inderjit Kaur, Mathematics Master <br> 2. Mrs Sukhwinder Puni SS Mistress | OH |
| 11. GHS-29 | 1. Mrs R.P.Singh, -SS Master | Blind |
| 12. B.E.Office | 2.Class III employees | OH |
| 13. $\operatorname{coss}-49$ | 1.Sh.Baban Kumar $S^{\text {S }}$ Master | Blind |
| 14. Gris--11 | 1.Smt.Minla Devi, JBT | OH |
| 15. GMS-30 | 1.Sh.Rattan Singh Sc.Master | OH |
| 16. GHS -26 | 1. Mrs Karita Sharma Sc.Mistress <br> 2.Mrs Savdesh Kumar SS Misitress | OH Blind |
| 17. GMHS -16 | 1. Niss Manorma Aggarwal Teacher | OH |

18, GHS - $22 / \mathrm{C}$ Sh. Subash Chand ..... OH Table Instructor Sh.Vinod -Non Teaching
19. GHS-Kajheri Sh. Didar Singh, ..... OH SS Master
20. G.Sr.Sec. 18 Miss Bimla Kumari, ..... OH Lecturer
21. DEO Office 1 Non Teaching22. GHS-281 Non Teaching.


