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EMPLOYMENT AS OUTPUT OF TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME WITH REFERENCE TO PRE SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

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ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly education plays an important role in every sphere of life. Education is no more being as a social service but as a necessary economic input. So in the present era professional courses are very demanding because today education is evaluated by the employment opportunity. Pre service teacher education programme is also a professional course which provides the first step in the professional development of teachers. Although, teaching is considered as a service but like all other professions it needs to maintain better standard of life. Therefore, employment generation has become an important output of teacher training programme. The present study found that the general aim of the students enrolled in this course is to get the job or to get the employment opportunity. Through the survey it is clear that 64% students got the employment and 2.67% are self employed and among the employed 28.67% are employed at primary level which is the low level of according to their qualification. To conclude, we can say that pre service teacher training programme is successful in creating job opportunities.

KEYWORDS: professional courses, professional development of teachers, standard of life, job opportunitie

INTRODUCTION

Education is no more being as a social service but as a necessary economic input. According to human capital theory, education raises earnings because it enhances workers' skills, thus making employees more productive and more valuable to employers. Moreover, education is thought to enrich people's understanding of themselves and of their world, to improve the quality of their lives and to lead to broad social benefits to individuals and society. In this regard Teacher Education is now universally recognized as a form of investment in human capital that yield economics benefits and contribute to a country's future wealth by increasing the productive capacity

of its people. Thus expenditure on teacher education can be partially justified in terms of the potential contribution of teacher education to economic growth. Regarding to the personal benefit each individual desire to improve their standard of life and for this employment creation is necessary through professional courses like teacher training programme. Moreover, Government is not always completely aware of the need to invest in teachers and teacher education, as teaching salaries still lag behind salaries paid in the commercial sector, and as teacher training colleges still face financial difficulties. In the past teaching is considered as service but in the present era its needs to maintain the better life style. Therefore,

employment generation has become an important output of teacher training programme.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To analyze the current employment status of pre service teacher education programme at Allahabad by type of institutions

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Current employment status of pre service teacher education programme at Allahabad is uniform in government aided and self financed institutes.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research Methodology:-

The study utilized quantitative methodology with a descriptive research design.

Using the survey method (schedule for collecting costs) and analytical techniques were used for this study.

Population :-

All the students registered in the session 2005-06 and 2006-07 for one year bachelor degree programme of the four institutions at Allahabad– K.P. Training College, S.S. Khanna Degree College, Ewing Christian College and Allahabad Agriculture Deemed University, - constituted the population for the study.

Sample:-

Sample will consist of two types of teacher training institutes of Allahabad:

Type of Institution	Name of the Institution	No. of pass out Students from the session 2005-06 & 2006-07
1. Government aided	K.P. Training College, Allahabad	37
2. Self-financed Institutes	S. S. Khanna Degree College, Allahabad	56
	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and	25
	Allahabad Agriculture Institute Deemed University	32
Total		150

Tool:-

A schedule is used to collect the data of the Private Costs of Pre Service Teacher Education Programme from pass out students. This schedule is divided into four sections which consist of:

- * Section-‘A’- General Information of the informants
- * Section-‘B’- Expenditure on Education done by the informants
- * Section-‘C’- Employment Status and Earnings of the informants after completion of Pre-service teacher education programme

Data Collection:-

The study makes use of both primary as well as secondary data .The primary data will be

collected by schedule and office records available in the institutes.

Secondary data is collected from books, journals, magazines and research papers on the same or related variables or attributes.

Statistics used for analysis of data: Completed schedules are analyzed by percentage analysis.

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

Null hypothesis 1: Current employment status of pre service teacher education programme at Allahabad is not uniform in government aided and self financed institutes.

Table.1

Current Employment Status of pass out students of TEP: Institution wise

Type of Institution	Employed		Self Employed		Unemployed		Research Scholars								Grand Total	
							JRF		NET		Non NET		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
K.P.T.C.	21	56.76	1	2.70	11	30.56	4	66.66	0	0	0	0	4	10.81	37	24.67
S.S.G.D.C.	37	66.07	0	0	15	41.67	0	0	3	75.00	0	0	3	7.14	56	37.33
E.C.C.	17	68.00	2	8.00	3	8.33	1	16.67	1	25.00	1	50.00	3	12.00	25	16.67
SHIATS	21	65.62	1	3.13	7	19.44	1	16.67	0	0	1	50.00	2	3.13	32	21.33
Total	96	64.00	4	2.67	36	24.00	6	50.00	4	33.33	2	16.67	12	8.00	150	100

Table.2
Sector wise Employment Analysis of pass out students of TEP: Institution wise

Type of Institutes	Unemployed		Government		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
K.P.T.C.	11	30.56	24	30.77	2	5.71	37	24.67
S.S.K.G.D.C	15	41.67	37	47.44	4	11.43	56	37.33
E.C.C.	3	8.33	8	10.26	14	40.00	25	16.67
SHIATS	7	19.44	9	11.54	15	42.86	32	21.33
Total	36	24.00	78	52.00	35	23.33	150	100

Table.03
Level wise Employment Analysis of pass out students of TEP: Institution wise

Types og Institutes	Research Scholar		Primary		TGT		PGT		Higher		Others		Unemployed		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
K.P.T.C.	3	25.00	9	20.93	5	17.86	3	30.00	0	0	6	60.00	11	30.56	37	24.67
S.S.G.D.C.	4	33.33	23	53.49	7	25.00	4	40.00	2	18.18	1	10.00	15	41.67	56	37.33
E.C.C.	3	25.00	4	9.30	8	28.57	1	10.00	5	45.45	1	10.00	3	8.33	25	16.67
SHIATS	2	16.67	7	16.28	8	28.57	2	20.00	4	36.36	2	20.00	7	19.44	32	21.33
Total	12	8.00	43	28.67	28	18.67	10	6.67	11	7.33	10	6.67	36	24.00	150	100

The above tables show that total 96 out of 150 pass out students from different institutions offering pre service teacher education programme at secondary stage in Allahabad are employed, 4 are self-employed, 38 are unemployed and 12 are enrolled as research scholar in different institutions. It is clear from survey that who are unemployed are doing research or they are preparing for the civil services and the mostly women are busy in performing their household duties therefore they are willingly not interested in being employed. Some of them are shifted to metro cities after marriage and has become difficult for them to find a suitable job. However, only 38 out of 150 are unemployed, it shows that the mostly students who have passed the pre service teacher education programme are placed at different designation.

Among those 21 out of 37 from govt. aided institution are employed, only 1 is self-employed and 11 students are unemployed and 4 are research scholars and all are JFR qualified which to some extent exhibits the quality of education they received. 37 out of 56 from self-financed institutes, 17 out of 25 from autonomous institute and 21 out of 32 from deemed institutions are employed.

The researcher found one very interesting fact that among all type of institutions students of autonomous institute are highly employed (68%), self employed (8%) and pursuing research (12%). But most of them who are doing job placed in

private sector. The highly unemployed students (29.73%) found in govt. aided institutions and it is surprised to know that about 60% students of K.P.T.C. have joined job of different field which has no direction connection with B.Ed. Otherwise at all the levels whether primary, TGT or PGT pass out students of S.S.K.G.D.C. are leading comparing to their counterparts.

It showed that current employment status of pre service teacher education programme at Allahabad is not uniform in government aided and self financed institutes. Therefore **null hypothesis is accepted.**

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- ◆ The 64% pass out students got employment and only 24% are unemployed which shows that the mostly students get placement.
- ◆ The highest percentage of employment and self employed are E.C.C. pass out students. However, they are employed in private sector. About 68% pass out students of E.C.C. are employed and only 8.33% are unemployed and searching for job.
- ◆ The highest unemployed passes out students are from K.P.T.C. But it is surprised to know that about 60% students have joined different field which has no direct connection with

B.Ed. and only 5.71% are still searching for job.

- ◆ The highest research scholars belong to E.C.C. but most JRF students are from K.P.T.C.
- ◆ The highest unemployed belong to S.S.K.G.D.C. because the mostly girls are busy in performing their household duties and willingly not interested to being employed.
- ◆ The 47.44% pass out students of S.S.K.G.D.C. are working in government sector which is the highest percentage among all the institutions while 42.86% students of SHIATS are working in private sector.
- ◆ Among all type of institutions students of autonomous institute are highly employed (68%), self employed (8%) and pursuing research (12%). But most of them who are doing job placed in private sector.
- ◆ About 28% employed pass out have joined primary level although after completing B.Ed they are eligible to teach at TGT level but their percentage at this level is just 18.67% which means they are working at the low level.
- ◆ At all the levels whether primary, TGT or PGT pass out students of S.S.K.G.D.C. are leading comparing to their counterparts. But at the higher level E.C.C. is leading with 45.45%.

IMPLICATION FOR POLICY MAKING

Employment creation issue has to be pursued vigorously. As the students who are unemployed still searching for job so the government should create employment or promote self employment and help them by financing.

The mostly students are satisfied with their job especially with their salary but the respondents who are at primary level; they are not satisfied with their status so the government should take some steps to improve the conditions of primary schools.

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