

CHAPTER-IV
ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION



CHAPTER – IV

4.0 INTRODUCTION: -

In this chapter the results of the study are analyzed and interpreted. All the hypotheses of the study are verified and interpreted. All the hypothesis are verified by using appropriate statistical techniques. The results; after verification of hypothesis, are presented in the following pages:

4.1. TYPE OF MANAGEMENT: -

4.1.1 The first hypothesis of the study stating that , there is no significant difference in the awareness level regarding constitutional values between elementary teacher of private and government schools, is verified and presented in table 4.1.1.

Table 4.1.1: significance 't' between private and Government school teacher in respect of awareness level.

Category	AM.	S.D.	N	dt	t	Significant
Govt.	54.00	4.57	43	98	0.89	0.375
Private	54.74	3.69	57			

The value of 't' is found to be not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This shows that elementary teachers working in



Government school do not differ significantly from their counterparts working in private school in their awareness levels regarding constitutional values.

4.1.2 The second hypothesis stating that, there is no significant difference between Government and private teachers in respect of their opinions about constitutional values, is verified and presented in tables 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: significant 't' between Government and private teachers in respect of opinion about constitutional values.

Category	AM.	S.D.	N	dt	t	Significant
Govt.	8.53	2.87	43	98	3.43	0.001
Private	10.40	2.56	57			

The value of 't' is significant and hence the hypothesis is rejected. This shows that Government teachers do differ from their counterparts working in private schools in respect of opinions about constitutional values. It is further found that private school teachers (AM = 10.4) are more favorable in their opinion about constitutional values when compared to their counterpart in Government schools (AM = 8.53). This implies that type management is influencing the opinion of teachers on constitutional values.



4.2 SEX: -

4.2.1 The third hypothesis of the study stating that there is no significant difference between the awareness level regarding constitutional values between male and female teachers working in elementary schools is verified and presented in table. 4.2.1.

Table 4.2.1 : significant at 't' between male and female teachers in respect of awareness level.

S. No.	Category	A.M.	S.D.	N	dt	t	Significant
1	Male	54.4	4.75	16	98	0.019	0.985
2	Female	54.42	3.98	84			

The value of 't' is found to be not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This show that male and female teachers do not differ significantly in their awareness levels regarding constitutional values.

4.2.2 They fourth hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference between male and female teacher in respect of their opinions about constitutional values, is verified and presented in table 4.2.2:

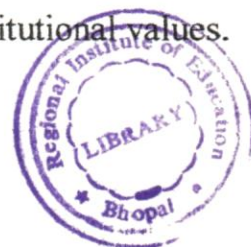


Table 4.2.2 significant of 't' between male and female teacher in respect of opinion level

S.No.	Category	AM	SD	N	dt	t.	Sign
1	Male	10.50	2.99	16	98	1.38	0.168
2	Female	9.43	2.80	84			

The value of 't' is found to be not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected this shows that the male and female teachers do not differ significantly in their opinion level regarding constitutional values.

4.3 MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: -



4.3.1 The fifth hypothesis of the study stating that, there is no significant difference between the awareness level regarding constitutional values between elementary teachers of Hindi and English medium of instruction is verified and presented in table- 4.3.1.

Table 4.3.1: significance of ' t' between Hindi and English medium of instruction in respect to awareness level.

S.No.	Category	AM	SD	N	dt	t.	Sig.
1	Hindi	55.62	3.73	13	98	1.13	.26
2	English	54.24	4.13	87			

The value of 't' is found to be not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This shows that the medium of instruction do not make difference significantly among elementary school teacher in their awareness regarding constitutional values.

4.3.2 The sixth hypothesis stating that, there is no significant differences between medium of instruction in respect of their opinion about constitutional values is verified and presented in table 4.3.2.

Table 4.3.2: significance 't' between Hindi and English medium of instruction in respect to opinion about constitutional values.

S.No.	Category	AM	SD	N	dt	t.	Sig.
1	Hindi	6.92	2.43	13	98	3.89	0.00
2	English	10.00	2.69	87			

The value of 't' is significant and hence the hypothesis is rejected. There is significant difference between teachers working in English medium school and Hindi medium school in respect of their opinions on values of constitution. This shows that medium of instruction make difference in their opinion about constitutional values.



4.4 SUBJECT: -

4.4.1 The seventh hypothesis of the study stating that there is no significant difference between the teachers of social studies discipline and teacher of the other disciplines working in elementary school is, verified and presented in table 4.4.1

Table 4.4.1: Significance of 't' between social studies discipline teacher and other discipline teachers in respect of awareness level.

S.No.	Category	AM	SD	N	dt	t.	Sig.
1	So. St.	54.24	3.73	42	98	3.77	0.07
2	Others	54.55	4.36	58			

The value of 't' is found to be not significant and hence the hypothesis not rejected. This shows that the elementary teacher with social studies discipline do differ form teachers belonging to other disciples in their awareness levels regarding constitutional values.

4.4.2 The eighth hypothesis of the study stating that there is no significant difference between the opinion level regarding constitutional values between teacher of social science discipline and teachers of other discipline working in elementary schools, is verified and presented in table 4.4.2.



Table 4.4.2 : Significance of 't' between social science discipline teachers and other subject discipline teachers in respect of opinion level.

S.No.	Category	AM	SD	N	dt	t.	Sig.
1	So. St.	10.14	2.81	42	98	1.63	0.10
2	Others	9.21	2.83	58			

The value of 't' is found to be not significance and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This show that the elementary teacher with social science discipline do differ form teachers with other subject discipline in their opinion levels regarding constitutional values. They have higher favorable opinion level regarding constitutional values as compared to the other subject discipline.

4.5 HYPOTHESES PERTAINING TO RELATIONSHIP: -

These are three hypotheses pertaining to relationship between variables. All the three hypotheses are tested and presented in following tables.

4.5.1 The ninth hypothesis stating that, there is no significant relationship between awareness and opinion of teachers towards values of constitution, is verified and shown in table 4.5.1



Table 4.5.1: significance of 'r' between awareness and opinion of teachers.

S.No.	Variables	N	dt	r.	Level of Sig.
1	Awareness	100	98	-0.09	Not Significant
2	Opinion	100			

The value of 'r' is not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This Indicates that there is no significant relationship between awareness and opinions of teachers towards values of constitution. Though not significant a negative relationship is noticed. It may be implied that awareness and opinions of teachers are independent.

4.5.2 The tenth hypothesis stating that there is no relation between service and awareness of elementary school teachers towards values of Indian constitution is verified and shown in table 4.5.2.

Table 4.5.2: Significance of 'r' between service and awareness of elementary school teachers.

S.No.	Variable	N	dt	r	Level of Sig.
1	Service	100	98	-0.03	Not significant
2	Awareness	100			



The value of 'r' is not significant and hence the hypothesis is not rejected. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between service and awareness of elementary school teachers towards values of constitution. Though not significant a negative relationship is noticed. It may be implied that service and awareness of teachers are independent.

4.5.3 The Eleventh hypothesis stating that, there is no significant difference in relation between service and opinion of elementary school teachers towards values of constitution, is verified and shown in table 4.5.3.

Table 4.5.3: significance of 'r' between service and opinion of elementary school teachers.

S.No.	Variable	N	dt	r	Level of Sig.
1	Service	100	98	-0.298	Significant at 0.01
2	Opinion	100			

The value of 'r' is significant and hence the hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there is significant negative relationship between service and opinions of teachers towards value of constitution. This shows that the more the service of teachers have less favourable will be their opinions in values of constitutions implies opinion that senior teacher have less favorable opinion and joiner teachers have more favorable opinions about values of constitution.

