

# Behaviour Ratios

1. Teacher Talk (TT)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 1 to 7})}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{238}{381} \times 100 \\ &= 62.46\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Pupil Talk (PT)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 8 + 9})}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{87}{381} \times 100 \\ &= 22.33\% \end{aligned}$$

3. Silence / Confusion (S/C)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 10})}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{36}{381} \times 100 \\ &= 9.44\% \end{aligned}$$

4. Indirect Teacher Talk (ITT)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 1 to 4})}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{93}{381} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 24.40\%$$

5. Direct Teacher Talk

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column } 5+6+7)}{N} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{165}{381} \times 100$$

$$= 43.30\%$$

6. Indirect to Direct ratio (I/D Ratio)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column } 1 \text{ to } 4)}{\sum F (\text{column } 5 \text{ to } 7)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{93}{165} \times 100$$

$$= 56.36\%$$

7. Pupil Initiation Ratio (PIR)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column } 9)}{\sum F (\text{column } 8+9)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{36}{87} \times 100$$

$$= 41.37\%$$

8. Teacher Response Ratio (TRR)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 1 to 3})}{\sum F (\text{column 1+2+3+6+7})} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{66}{121} \times 100$$

$$= 54.54\%$$

9. Teacher Question Ratio (TQR)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 4})}{\sum F (\text{column 4+5})} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{27}{128} \times 100$$

$$= 21.09\%$$

10. Control Cross Ratio (CCR)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 4+5})}{N} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{127}{381} \times 100$$

$$= 33.33\%$$

11. Steady State Ratio (SSR)

$$= \frac{\text{Steady state cells (SSC)}}{N} \times 100$$

$$\text{Where SSC} = \frac{(1,1) + (2,2) + (3,3) + (4,4) + (5,5) + (6,6) + (7,7) + (8,8) + (9,9) + (10,10)}{N} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{98}{381} \times 100$$

$$= 25.72\%$$

12. Pupil Steady State Ratio (PSSR)

$$= \frac{\sum F(8,8) + (9,9)}{\sum F(8,9)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{29}{87} \times 100$$

$$= 33.33\%$$

13. Instantaneous Teacher Response Ratio  
(ITRR<sub>89</sub>)

$$= (8,1) + (8,2) + (8,3) + (9,1) + (9,2) \\ + (9,3) + (8,1) + (8,2) + (8,3) \\ + (8,6) + (8,7) + (9,1) + (9,2) + (9,3) \\ + (9,6) + (9,7)$$

$$= \frac{26}{38} \times 100$$

$$= 68.42\%$$

14. Instantaneous Teacher Question Ratio  
(ITQR<sub>89</sub>)

$$\text{ITQR} = \frac{(8,4) + (9,4)}{\{(8,4) + 8,5\} + (9,4) + (9,5)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \times 100$$

$$= 9.09\%$$

# INTERPRETATION OF BEHAVIOUR RATIO (Based on FIACS)

S.No	BEHAVIOUR RATIO	INDIA	USA	PERCENTAGE
1.	Teacher Talk	67	70	62.46
2.	Pupil Talk	21	19	22.83
3.	Silence / Confusion	12	11	9.44
4.	Teacher Response Ratio	26	35	54.54
5.	Teacher Question Ratio	19	20	21.09
6.	Pupil Initiation Ratio	12	15	41.37
7.	Steady State Ratio	46	52	25.72
8.	Pupil steady state ratio	37	26	33.33
9.	Content Cross Ratio	72	68	33.33
10.	Instantaneous teacher response ratio	48	67	68.42
11.	Instantaneous teacher question ratio	42	39	9.09

## CONCLUSION

According to the normative expectation of behaviour ratios for good performance of a teacher the pupil talk ratio, teacher response ratio, pupil initiation ratio, pupil steady ratio should be greater than the given norms, whereas, the performance is ineffective if the teacher talk ratio, silence/confusion, content cross ratio, steady ratio and instantaneous teacher response ratio are higher than their normative values.

## SUGGESTIONS -

1. Pupil Teacher should increase students involvement in classroom activities.
2. Students should be encouraged to ask questions.
3. Rather than lecturing only, the pupil teacher should pay attention towards classroom discussion also.

# Observation - 3

Name of Pupil Teacher

class - VIII

Subject

Topic -

Duration

Observer -

## Encoding

3, 8, 1, 5, 8, 8, 3, 4, 8, 9, 1, 7, 7, 8, 8, 2, 1, 8, 8, 3,  
 3, 4, 10, 8, 8, 8, 10, 3, 9, 6, 6, 3, 4, 4, 10, 5, 5, 5,  
 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 8, 8, 8, 6, 2, 6, 4, 3, 7, 9, 4, 8, 2, 3, 4,  
 10, 4, 8, 2, 3, 7, 5, 5, 5, 10, 4, 8, 2, 3, 7, 5, 5, 5, 10, 4, 8,  
 4, 5, 8, 10, 10, 9, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 8, 4, 8, 2, 4, 8, 4,  
 10, 4, 8, 2, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 8, 10, 5, 6, 10, 5, 5, 9, 8, 3,  
 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 8, 5, 5, 4, 10, 4, 8, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 5, 5,  
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 5, 5, 5, 4, 8, 6, 8, 8, 2, 4, 8, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 6, 10, 4, 8, 4, 5,  
 8, 4, 10, 4, 8, 2, 5, 5, 5, 2, 5, 10, 5, 5, 5, 6, 10, 5, 5, 6,  
 10, 9, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 8, 3, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 10, 4, 7, 10, 9, 2, 6,  
 10, 10, 10, 10, 9, 5, 10, 10, 9, 2, 6, 5, 5, 5, 10, 9, 5, 10, 10,  
 8, 8, 8, 4, 6, 4, 8, 8, 2, 6, 5, 5, 4, 8, 8, 2, 6, 5, 5,  
 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 10, 4, 8, 4, 8, 10, 4, 4, 10, 6, 4, 8, 2, 4,  
 10, 4, 8, 10, 8, 6, 4, 6, 8, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 2, 10, 5, 10, 4,  
 3, 8, 5, 4, 4, 4, 8, 4, 8, 5, 5, 4, 9, 5, 5, 9, 4, 8,  
 4, 8, 4, 6.

Decoding - For this, one needs to add 10 in the beginning and in the end of the recorded observation. Then the interaction pair table is presented.