

Behavioural Ratios

1. Teacher Talk (TT)

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

$$= \frac{288}{380} \times 100$$

$$= 75.89\%$$

2. Pupil Talk (PT)

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

$$= \frac{73}{380} \times 100$$

$$= 19.21\%$$

3. Silence / Confusion (S/C)

$$= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 10})}{N} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{33}{380} \times 100$$

$$= 8.68\%$$

4. Indirect Teacher Talk (ITT)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 1 to 4})}{N} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{101}{380} \times 100 \\
 &= 26.5\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Direct Teacher Talk (DTT)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 5+6+7})}{N} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{173}{380} \times 100 \\
 &= 45.52\%
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 1 to 4})}{\sum F (\text{column 5 to 7})} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{101}{173} \times 100 \\
 &= 58.38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Pupil Initiation Ratio (PIR)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum F (\text{column 9})}{\sum F (\text{column 8+9})} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{28}{61} \times 100 = 45.90\%
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Teacher Response Ratio (TRR)

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

$$= \frac{64 \times 100}{120}$$

$$= 53.33\%$$

9. Teacher Question Ratio (TQR)

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

$$= \frac{37 \times 100}{154}$$

$$= 31.62\%$$

10. Control Cross Ratio (CCR)

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

$$= \frac{154 \times 100}{380}$$

$$= 40.52\%$$

11. Steady State Ratio (SSR)

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

$$SSC = (1,1) + (2,2) + (3,3) + (4,4) + (5,5) + (6,6) + (7,7) + (8,8) + (9,9) + (10,10)$$

$$= \frac{95}{380} \times 100$$

$$= 25\%$$

12. Pupil steady state ratio (PSSR)

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

$$= \frac{16}{73} \times 100$$

$$= 21.81\%$$

13. Instantaneous Teacher Response Ratio (ITRR - 89)

$$TRR = \frac{(8,1) + (8,2) + (8,3) + (9,1) + (9,2) + (9,3)}{(8,1) + (8,2) + (8,3) + (8,7) + (9,1) + (9,2) + (9,3) + (9,6) + (9,7)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{30}{38} \times 100$$

$$= 78.94\%$$

14. Instantaneous Teacher Question Ratio

(ITQR - 89)

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

$$= \frac{6}{19} \times 100$$

$$= 31.5\%$$

Pragya College of Education

INTERPRETATION OF BEHAVIOUR RATIOS

(Based on FIACS)

S.NO.	Behaviour Ratios	India	USA	%
1.	Teacher Talk	67	70	75.89
2.	Pupil Talk	21	19	19.21
3.	Silence / Confusion	12	11	8.68
4.	Teacher Response Ratio	26	35	53.33
5.	Teacher Question Ratio	19	20	31.62
6.	Pupil Initiation ratio	12	15	45.90
7.	Steady State Ratio	46	52	25
8.	Pupil steady state ratio	37	26	21.90
9.	Instantaneous teacher response ratio	48	67	78.94
	Content cross ratio	72	68	40.52
	Instantaneous teacher question ratio	42	39	31.57

CONCLUSION

According to the normative expectations of behaviour ratios for good performance of a teacher the pupil talk ratio, teacher response ratio, pupil initiation ratio, pupil steady state ratio, instantaneous teacher question ratio should be greater than the given norms.

And the performance is ineffective if the teacher talk ratio, silence / confusion ratio, content cross ratio, steady state ratio and instantaneous teacher response ratio are higher than their normative values.

Suggestion -

The pupil teacher should pay attention towards classroom discussions rather than only lecturing.

Student should be encouraged to ask questions.

Students should be encouraged to take initiative in discussion.