
A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION AMONG SECONDARY LEVEL TEACHERS OF DIFFERENT STREAMS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study the researcher have tried to study what kind of Attitude of Secondary level teacher of different streams towards teaching profession. The researcher have applied the Descriptive survey type method for the present study. The researcher used Teacher attitude inventory by S.P. Ahluwalia the overall result of the study that there was significant impact of each of the independent variable on the dependent variables.

Keywords: *Attitude, teaching profession secondary school teachers, Streams*

INTRODUCTION

In fact, the teacher is the top most academic and professional person in the educational pyramid under whose charge, the destiny of our children is placed by the parents and society. The success of any educational system depends much on the requisite qualities of teacher. Laying the emphasis on teachers' qualities the report of Kothari Commission (1964-66) mentioned that "Of all the factors which determine the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the teacher is undoubtedly the most important. It is on his personal qualities and character, his educational qualifications and professional competence that the success of all educational endeavours must ultimately depend."

The role of teacher is assuming new dimensions due to technological progress and new vistas of knowledge resulting from scientific innovations. The teacher in today society is very important in social reconstruction and transmission of wisdom, knowledge and experiences of one generation to another. The role and responsibilities of a teacher are infinite and limitless. Since he is an instructor, organizer of educational activities, a therapist, a guarantor of happiness, an engineer of warm personal relationships in which none shall feel the draught of his disapproval. But with new goals, demands and responsibilities, it is necessitated for reaching changes in the system of education.

Attitude influence the feelings, through and action of human beings towards other objects or concepts. Various researcher and studies indicate that attitudes are integration of thoughts, feelings and actions. In other words, they are-cognitive, effective and behavioural. Researcher in attitude, therefore; emphasizes the interaction of three dimensional phenomenons. The harmony or conflict between there three in man and society also defines morality. Therefore, the study of attitude in education is the study of the values and character formation. Attitude affective by products of an individual's experience, have their bases in his inner urges, acquired habits and the environmental influences by which he is surrounded. In other words, attitude results from personal desires and group stimulation. They actually are a part of an individual's own personality but are affected by the attitudes and behaviour of the group or groups with which he associates. For example, a child falls and hurts his knee slightly. If the members of his family display an attitude of great concern over the accident, the child probably will imagine that his knee

hurts a great deal and he will demand special attention or care. If however, the child's family or playmates give little attention to his fall he is likely to forget it quickly and continue his play activities. In this connection, it is also true that people vary greatly in their attitudes toward other persons or their experiences. The injury to the child referred to above probably would have a different effect upon the mother of the child, a brother or sister, a playmate or a bystander not acquainted with the child.

ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION

The concept of attitude is perhaps the most widely discussed in social psychology. Attitude determines and guides man's social behaviour. An attitude may be defined as the degree of positive and negative effect associated with some psychological object (Thurstone, 1936). It means any symbol, person, slogan, institution, ideal or ideas towards which people can differ with respect to positive or negative effect. An individual who has a positive effect or feeling associated with some psychological object is said to have a favourable attitude and who has associated negative effect or feeling would be said to have an unfavourable attitude.

Since attitude has a determining tendency, it cannot be observed, rather we have to infer it from responses and adjustments. The role of attitude in human life has been clarified and recognized by psychologists since the 19th century. Today, it is agreed upon that attitude not only determines the conclusion we shall derive from the facts, but also influences the very facts we are willing to accept.

The Education Commission (1966) has also pointed out: "Methods of teaching and evaluation in training institutions are extremely important and the attitude of the student teacher will be influenced more by the methods used with them, than by what they are formally taught about the methods they should use in schools." Allport (1967), a major contributor in the study of attitude, referred to the subject as "a mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situations with which it is related."

NEED OF THE STUDY

Teacher education in our country has to face the challenge of producing teachers for a new society. However, in order to meet the challenge successfully, it is necessary to improve the quality of teacher educators. The part played by the teacher educator is most vital as he is the one who carefully produces teachers. The success of education is also based on the capabilities and competence of the teacher educator. His wisdom, knowledge and management of the class will depend upon so many factors. The teacher who has a positive attitude, confidence and the belief that he can handle all of the classroom challenges makes a huge difference in his effectiveness as a teacher.

OBJECTIVE

- To compare the attitude towards teaching profession among secondary school teachers of Arts and Commerce and Science streams.

Hypotheses

- There exists no significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession between secondary school teachers of Arts, Commerce and Science streams.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study has been delimited to the following aspects keeping in view the time available and limited resources.

1. The present study has been delimited to teachers working in government and private secondary schools of Delhi.
2. The present study has been delimited to a sample of 480 secondary school teachers only.
3. The present study has been delimited to only four demographic variables i.e. gender, type of school, locality and academic stream of the teachers.
4. The present study has been delimited to teachers teaching secondary classes only.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive Survey Method was applied in this study to find out the attitudes of secondary school teachers towards teaching profession.

POPULATION

All teachers teaching in secondary schools of Delhi constituted the population of the present study.

SAMPLE:

"Testing may be viewed as a systematic sampling of an individual's characteristics at a given time under specific conditions."

Sample Size

One hundred twenty (120) secondary school teachers from Arts, Commerce and Science stream teaching in government and private schools were selected randomly as a sample. In this why systematic random sampling technique was used in the present in this way random sampling technique was used in the present investigation.

Showing Design of Sample

Table 1

Streams	Male		Female		Total
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	
Arts	40	40	40	40	160
Commerce	40	40	40	40	160
Science	40	40	40	40	160
Total	120	120	120	120	480

TOOL USED

The investigator has used a standerdezed test – 'Teacher Attitude Inventory ' developed by S.P. Ahluwalia .

STATISTICAL TEVHNIQUES USED

According to the objectives of the study, the following statistical techniques were used: Standard Deviation, F. Test (ANOVA) Homogeneous Subset (Post-hoc comparison)

ANALYSIS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

Hypotheses:

There exists no significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession between secondary school teachers of Arts, Commerce and science stream.

Table 2

Mean Standard Deviation scores of attitude towards teaching profession among Arts, Commerce and Science Stream teachers

	Category	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Groups	Arts stream teachers	160	264.30	17.58
	Commerce stream teachers	160	276.73	11.79
	Science stream teachers	160	292.52	13.14
	Total	480	278.73	18.37

The table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of attitude towards teaching profession among Arts. Commerce and Science stream teachers. It shown that the mean score of science stream teachers is high than Arts and Commerce stream teachers , while mean score of Commerce teachers is higher than Arts stream teacher on attitude towards teaching profession.

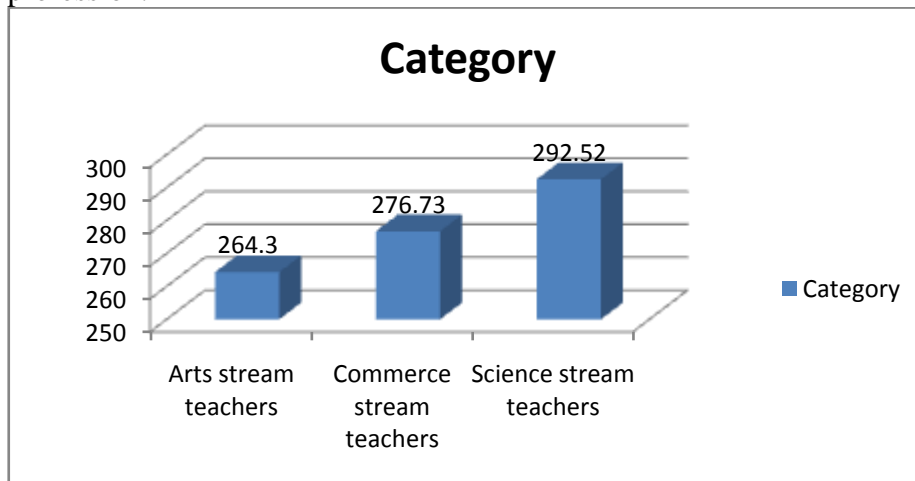


Table- 3

Homogeneous Subsets (No. of words recalled)

Tukey HSD

Groups	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Arts stream teaches	160	264.30	-	-
Commerce stream teachers	160	-	279.37	-
Science stream teachers	160	-	-	292.52
Sig.		1.000	-	1.000
Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed. Based on observed means. The error term is Mean Square (Error) = 207.143.				
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 160.000				

From the post hoc comparison , it can be concluded that as regard to attitude towards teaching profession Science stream teachers differed significantly with Arts

and Commerce stream teachers. So it be stated that Science stream teachers have better attitude towards So it can be stated that Science stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession in comparison to Arts and Commerce stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than Arts stream teachers.

It can be concluded that science stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than commerce and arts streams teachers, and commerce stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than arts stream teachers.

RESULT:

It was found that there exists a significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession between arts, commerce and science secondary school teachers. From the post hoc comparison, it can be concluded that as regard to attitude towards teaching profession Science stream teachers differed significantly with Arts and Commerce stream teachers . So it can be stated that Science stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession in comparison to Arts that Commerce stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than Arts stream teachers. It can be concluded that science stream teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than commerce and arts streams teachers , and commerce steam teachers have better attitude towards teaching profession than arts stream teachers.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion is the final part of the research drawing everything together. The present investigation concluded that there was significant impact of each of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

The study concluded that female teachers had more favourable attitude than male teachers. Similarly, private school teachers working in urban schools had more favourable attitude than rural school teachers. Similarly, Commerce and Science teachers had more favourable attitude than commerce teachers and Art strem teachers had more favourable attitude than arts strem teachers.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Any research work can be considered effective only when the fund of knowledge generated through it, can be applied to improve the existing practices of education . Findings of the present study reveal some important educational thinkers, policy makers, curriculum planners, institutional authorities, thinkers, policy makers, curriculum planners, institutional authorities, researchers and the society as a whole.

Attitude plays a vital role in teaching . A teachers attitude not only affects his behaviour in the classroom but also influence the behaviour of his students. By testing the attitude of teacher educator, we would be able to identify better teachers for the society apart from their 'interest in teaching 'and ' aptitude .' The research study reveals that there must be a positive attitude towards teaching profession among teachers so that they put in efforts to achieve more in their teaching competency.

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