

A STUDY OF TEACHING ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS WORKING IN SECONDARY LEVEL SCHOOL

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Abstract: - This study was conducted to study the teaching attitude of teachers working in Secondary level school. A sample of 600 secondary level teachers was taken through simple random sampling method. To collect the data "Teacher Attitude Inventory (TAI)" by Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia was used. Mean, SD and t-test were used for the analysis of the data. Research findings revealed that the significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of teachers working in Secondary level school on the basis of their gender, type of school and area of school.

Keywords: *Teaching Attitude, Secondary level School*

1. Introduction

The teacher is the pivot of the school organization, as will the format of the teacher be the same as that of the school. If the principal school organization is the brain of the pulse institution, then the teacher is the pulse of that institution, and then works properly according to the order of his own brain. That's why Prof. T. Raymond has said that "no matter how extensive the plan is, no matter how grand the school building is, how useful the syllabus is, unless the teacher executing that plan is qualified, the plan will remain the same [1].

The person who forgives all the mistakes of the students and removes their weaknesses, and gets them to the top, that is, they are called true teachers. The personality of teachers is considered to be the best not only in India but in the whole world. The leading scholars of human history have taken up the business of teaching. As soon as it comes to the teacher, the image of such a person comes into our mind, whose life is an ideal character and an influential personality whose ideals are the source of inspiration for the children and the guardians [2,3].

According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, "The teacher's place in society is very important. He is the center of bringing intellectual traditions and technical skills from one generation to another and helps to keep the light of civilization bright. The personality of the teacher has an indelible effect on the children [4].

2. Teaching Attitude

The meaning of any event of a human being, his attitude towards something, the thought of that person, etc. is the expression. All this approach gives a right direction to his thoughts, his behavior towards people, things and events. There is only an attitude that makes a person in opposition and in favour of any person, thing and substance [5].

Attitude is one which is the state of being always ready to behave in a consistent manner towards individuals, special circumstances or things. Positive or negative thinking of the teacher towards teaching, emotion is called teaching promotion. This includes the readiness and tendency of the teacher towards his teaching work. Attitude test is very useful in measuring the extent of growth and development of children, teachers, individuals etc [6].

3. Hypothesis of the Study

1. The significant difference is not found in teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of secondary level schools.
2. The significant difference is not found in teaching attitude of teachers of government and private secondary schools.

4. SAMPLE

To select Sample Scholar has selected 60 secondary level schools in Jaipur district. Out of these 60 schools, 15 out of 30 government schools went to urban areas and 15 to rural areas. Similarly, out of 30 private schools, 15 schools were taken from urban areas and 15 schools were taken from rural areas. A total of 300 female and 300 male teachers have been selected as judges, selecting 10 teachers from each school.

5. TOOL AND TECHNIQUES

To study teaching attitude- Dr. S.P. Ahluwalia (Professor and Head of the Department, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh) Teaching Attitude Inventory (T.A.I.) has been used. The information obtained from the data compiled with the help of research tools is in complex correlation and scattered form. A critical study of those information has to be given a definite form of these data. Hence the mean, standard deviation, t-test was used.

6. Data Analysis, Interpretation and Discussion of Results

6.1 Ho – 1: The significant difference is not found in teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of secondary level schools.

Table 1: Male and female teacher

Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value	Approve/Reject
Male Teacher	300	241.68	27.49	0.63	Approved
Female Teacher	300	243.08	26.52		

0.05 Significance Level = 1.96

Part of Freedom = 598

0.01 Significance Level = 2.58

From the observation of above-mentioned table 1 and figure 1, it is known that the mean value of teaching attitude of male teachers of secondary level is 241.68 and standard deviation is 27.49 and that of female teachers of secondary level schools is 243.08 and standard deviation is 26.52. The value of 't' was found to be 0.63 at 598 degrees of freedom, which was found to be less than the significant 't' values of 1.96 and 2.58 at 0.05 and 0.01 level. As a result, no significant difference was found in the teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of secondary level schools. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted.

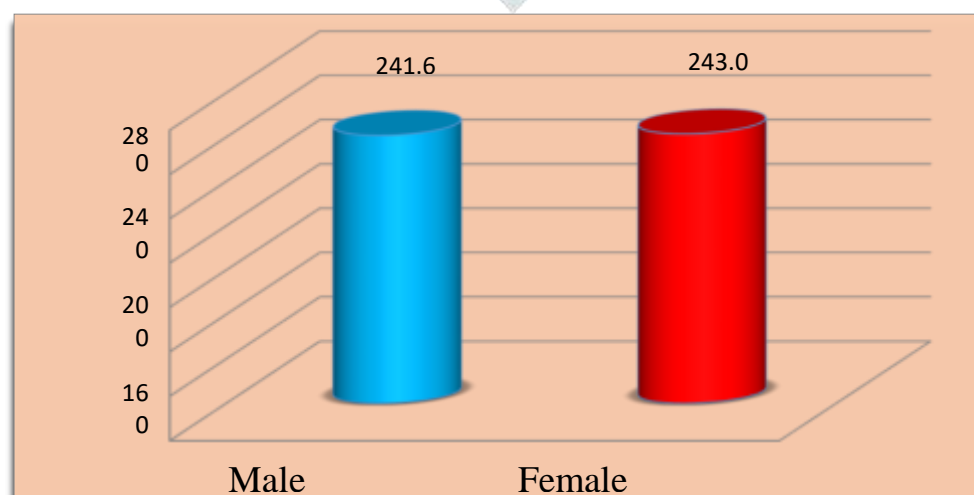


Figure 1: Graph showing the median of teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of secondary level schools

Table 2: Govt and private school

Group	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-value	Approve/Reject
Government school teacher	300	242.86	28.35	0.43	Approved
Private school teachers	300	241.90	25.61		

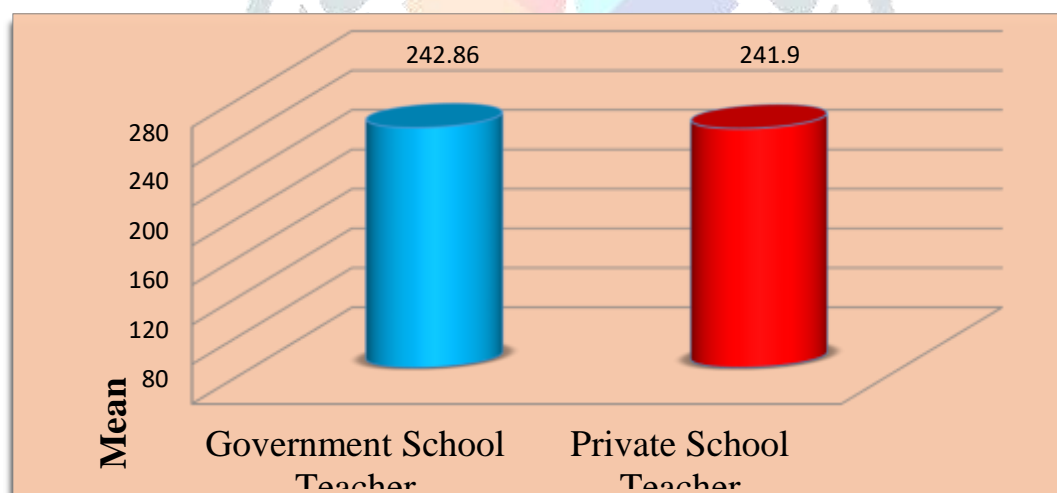
0.05 Significance Level = 1.96

Part of Freedom = 598

0.01 Significance Level = 2.58

From the observation of above-mentioned table and figure 2, it is known that government schools whose level is of secondary schools. The mean value of teaching attitude of teachers is 242.86 and standard deviation is 28.35 and private schools (which are registered under government committee and recognized by the education department, these institutions are working in the field of education) The mean value of teaching attitude of secondary school teachers is 241.90 and the standard deviation is 25.61, thus the value of 'T' at 598 degree of independence was found to be 0.43 which was found to be less than the significant 'T' value of

1.96 and 2.58 at 0.05 and 0.01 level. Therefore, as a result, no significant difference was found in the teaching attitude of the teachers of government and private secondary schools. Hence the hypothesis is accepted.

**Figure 2:** Mean value of teaching attitude of teachers of government and private secondary level schools

7. Conclusion

The significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of secondary level schools. The significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of teachers of government and private secondary schools. The significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of teachers of secondary level schools in rural and urban areas. The significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of government secondary level schools. The significant difference was not found in teaching attitude of male teachers and female teachers of private secondary level schools.

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