

A Comparative Study of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers towards their Teaching Profession

Syed Ishfaq Ahmad Shah* (M.A, M.Phil, UGC-NET, JRF), Aashiq Ahmad Thoker (M.A, M.Ed, M.Phil, UGC-NET)

Research Scholars, Faculty of Education, University of Kashmir. Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir.

*Email of Corresponding Author: salikishu@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

Abstract:

The present study was undertaken to find and compare the teaching attitude of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers towards their teaching profession. 200 respondents were selected by using by simple random sampling technique. Teaching Attitude Scale developed by J.C. Goyal was used for data collection .The data was subjected to statistical treatment by using Mean, Standard Deviation, and t-value. The result revealed that Government Secondary School Teachers have higher attitude towards their teaching profession than Private Secondary School Teachers. Further comparing on the basis of gender it was found that Government male Teachers have higher teaching attitude towards their teaching profession than females and private female Secondary School Teachers posses' higher teaching attitude towards their teaching profession than their counterparts.

Key words: Government Secondary School Teacher, Private Secondary School Teachers, Attitude, Teaching Profession.

1.Introduction

An educational institution performs a significant function of providing learning experience to lead their students from darkness of ignorance to the light of knowledge. It is well known fact that the quality and extent of the learner achievement are determined primarily by teacher's competence, attitude, sensitivity and motivation. The teacher is required to acquire adequate knowledge, skills, interests and attitude towards the teaching profession. The teachers work has become more complicated and technical in view of the new theories of psychology, philosophy, sociology, modern media and materials. Teaching attitude as a concept is concerned with a teacher's way of thinking, acting and behaving towards his/ her profession. It has very serious implications for the teaching learning process. The teacher by virtue of his position and role is one of the most important agent of a transmission and enrichment of culture in today's society. Having to deal with human material during the most impressionable period of life, the teacher is bound to make massive impact on personality character, intellectual growth, attitude and values of future citizens. In view of their crucial role, it is important for the society to provide the adequate equipments to enable them to meet the challenges of their task and Indian society is no exception to it.

For professional growth of the teachers and improvement in education, the attitudes held by them are very important. How a teacher performs his/ her duty as a teacher is dependent, to a great extent, on his/ her attitudes, values and beliefs. A positive favorable attitude makes work not only easier but also more satisfying and professionally rewarding. A negative and unfavorable attitude makes his profession harder, tedious and unpleasant. In addition a teachers attitude also influence the behavior of his her students. Thus effective and productive learning on part of the students can be achieved only by teachers with desirable attitude.

Fishbein (1967) defines attitude is a mental disposition of the human individual to act for or against a definite object. Allport (1935) defines it is a mental or neural state of readiness, organized through experience, excreting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individuals responses to all objects and situations with which it is related. Thrustone (1946) has defined attitude as the degree of positive or negative affect associated with some psychological object. It is the tendency to react favorably or unfavorably towards a designated class of stimuli such as a rational or social group a custom or an institution (Alexander 1982). A teacher's attitude is the

relatively stable overt behaviour which affects his status (Brain, 1928). When a certain type of experience is constantly repeated a change of set is brought which affects certain central nervous system.

The teacher occupies a unique place in the education system. He is the pivot of the entire education process. So if Teachers are to be efficient in their work they should have adequate professional information and skills, sound philosophy of work and positive and favourable attitude towards teaching profession. An attitude is "a relatively enduring organization of beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies towards socially significant objects, groups, events or symbols" (Hogg & Vaughan 2005, p. 150) " A psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor" (Eagly & Chaiken, 1993,) For creating academic excellence, effective teaching learning process, psychological makeup of learners and socio-economic development of the nation teachers attitude should positive towards his/her profession, because it is considered the noble and core profession and key agent for creating desirable and positive change in the society. So in this connection teachers attitude should be healthy and positive towards his/her noble profession.

Singh (1970) has conducted a study on whether Teachers like their career, the result revealed that Teachers have favourable attitude towards their profession. Anjaneya, S.R (1970) conducted a study on job satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers and found that dissatisfaction varies with type of institution they work. Rao (2012) conducted a study on attitude of Secondary School Teachers towards teaching profession and results revealed that there is no significant difference between Teachers attitude with relation of type of family and gender. H.V. Belagali (2009) studied Teachers attitude towards teaching profession and found that female Teachers have higher attitude towards teaching profession as compared to their counterparts. Yara Philas Olatunde (2009) studied relation between Teachers attitude and students academic achievement and found that healthy attitude of Teachers towards teaching promotes effective teaching learning process.

1.1 Statement of the problem:

A Comparative Study of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers Towards Their Teaching Profession.

1.2 Objectives:

1. To find and compare the Government and Private Secondary School Teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.
2. To find and compare the Government male and female Secondary School Teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.
3. To find and compare private male and female Secondary School Teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.

1.3 Hypothesis:

1. There is significant difference between Government and Private Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.
2. There is significant difference between Government male and female Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.
3. There is significant difference between private male and female Secondary School Teachers attitude towards their teaching profession.

1.4. Delimitation of the study

1. The study was delimited to two districts namely Leh and Kargil of the Ladakh division.
2. Only those respondents were selected who are working as +2 Lecturers (Secondary School Lecturers) in Government and Private higher Secondary School Institutions.

2. Research method:

Keeping in view the research evidence, objects and hypothesis, the researchers found it suitable to go through descriptive survey method.

2.1 Sampling procedure:

200 Secondary School Teachers were selected by using simple random sampling technique, out of which 100 were selected from private and 100 were selected from Government Secondary School. Among Government Secondary School Teachers 25 were male and 25 were female Secondary School Teachers same was case with Government Secondary School Teachers.

2.3 Tools: Teacher Attitude Scale developed by J.C. Goyal was used for data collection.

2.4 Statistical techniques used: Information gathered was put to suitable statistical treatment by using Mean, SD and t- test.

3. Discuss and interpretation of results:

A perusal of table 1.1 shows significance of difference between mean scores of Government and Private Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 5.26 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus it is clear that there is significant difference between attitude of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers towards their teaching profession. Further the difference in mean scores favours Government Secondary School Teachers. Thus it can be inferred that Government Secondary School Teachers (M=153.9) possess higher attitude towards their teaching profession than Private Secondary School Teachers (M=145.8). Therefore, the hypothesis stated as There is significant difference between Government and Private Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession stands accepted.

Table 1.2 shows the significance of difference between mean scores of Government and Private male and female Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 2.25 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. From these results it is revealed that there is significant difference between Government male and female Secondary School Teachers towards their teaching profession. Further the mean difference favours Government male Secondary School teachers. Thus it can be inferred that Government male Secondary School Teachers (M=152.4) have high attitude towards their teaching profession as compared to Government female Secondary School Teachers (M=147.6). Hence the hypothesis stated as There is significant difference between Government male and female Secondary School teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession stands accepted.

Table 1.3 shows significance of difference between mean scores of Private male and female Secondary School Teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 3.63 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Further can be interpreted that there is significant difference between private male and female Secondary School Teachers attitude towards their teaching profession so far as the mean difference is concerned it favours female Secondary School Teachers. Thus Private female Secondary School Teachers (M=158.4) have higher attitude towards their teaching profession as compared to male Secondary School Teachers (M=151.2), therefore, the hypothesis stated as There is significant difference between private male and female Secondary School Teachers attitude towards their teaching profession stands accepted.

3.1 Main conclusions of the study:

1. There is significant difference between teaching attitude of Government and Private Secondary School Teachers. Government Secondary School Teachers have higher teaching attitude towards their teaching profession as compared to Private Secondary School Teachers.
2. There is significant difference between teaching attitude of Government male and female Secondary School Teachers. Male Secondary School Teachers have higher attitude towards their teaching profession than their female counterparts.
3. There has been found significant difference between teaching attitude of Private male and female Secondary School Teachers. Private female Secondary School Teachers possess higher teaching attitude towards their teaching profession as compared to Private male secondary school teachers.

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First A. Author (Syed Ishfaq Ahmad Shah): M.A, B.Ed, M.Phil, & UGC-NET, JRF. Research Scholar (Ph.D), Department of Education, University of Kashmir.

Second A. Author (Aashiq Ahmad Thoker): M.A, M.Ed, M.Phil & UGC-NET. Research Scholar, Department of Education, University of Kashmir.

Table 1.1 Showing significant differences between mean scores of Government and Private Secondary School Teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession.

Category	N	X	SD	t-value	Results
Government	100	153.9	10.18	5.26	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	100	145.8	11.48		

Description of above table

A perusal of table 1.1 shows significance of difference between mean scores of Government and Private Secondary School teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 5.26 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table 1.2 Showing significant differences between mean scores of Government male and female Secondary School Teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession.

Category	N	X	t-value	Remarks
Male	50	152.4	2.25	Significant at 0.01 level
Female	50	147.6		

Description of above table:

Table 1.2 shows the significance of difference between mean scores of Government and Private male and female Secondary School teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 2.25 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence.

Table1.3 Showing significance of difference between mean scores of Private male and female Secondary School Teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession.

Category	N	X	SD	t-value	Results
Male	50	151.2	10.31	3.63	Significant at 0.01 level
Female	50	158.4	9.44		

Description of above table:

Table 1.3 shows significance of difference between mean scores of Private male and female Secondary School Teacher’s attitude towards their teaching profession. The calculated t-value came out to be 3.63 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence.

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