

**ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION AMONG PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**



**A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF EDUCATION
(Session 2018-2020)**

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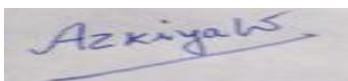
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Sadiqua Qutubuddin (Enrolment No. 1800103725)** has carried out the research work presented in the dissertation titled “**Attitude Towards Teaching Profession among Primary and Secondary School Teachers.**” submitted for partial fulfillment for the award of the **Master of Education** from **Integral University, Lucknow** under my supervision.

It is also certified that:

- (i) This dissertation embodies the original work of the candidate and has not been earlier submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree/diploma/certificate.
- (ii) The candidate has worked under my supervision for the prescribed period.
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Therefore, I deem this work fit and recommend for the submission for the award of the aforesaid degree.



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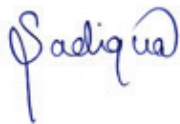
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation “**Attitude towards Teaching Profession among Primary and Secondary School Teachers.**” is an authentic record of the research work carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Azkiya Waris, Assistant Professor** Department of Education, for Master of Education session 2018-20 at Integral University, Lucknow.

I declare that I have faithfully acknowledged and referred to the works of other researcher wherever their published works have been cited in the thesis. I further certify that I have not wilfully taken other’s work para, text, data, results, tables, figures, etc. reported in the journals, book, magazines, reports, dissertations, thesis, etc, or available at web- sites without their permission, and have not included those in this dissertation citing as my own work.

Date: 30 July 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sadiqua'.

Signature

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Teachers play a significant role in society. Their contribution is very crucial in national-building as they shape and mould the future of the students through education and training. They fulfilled their duties of imparting quality education to the learners and train them to face the diverse situations and challenges of life. In the past, the great emphasis was placed on practical knowledge and real learning contribution towards the all-round development of the learner

Every professional education aims to make the education professionally devoted and dedicated to the concerned profession as an effective and efficient professional. Teaching is the only profession that shapes society. Teachers have been looked upon by society as the wisest men of the community. He enjoyed a very respectable status in the society.

An attitude is an important concept to understand human behavior. Attitude is positive or negative feelings that an individual holds about objects, persons, or ideas. The level of commitment is defined by the attitude of the person towards the profession. If a teacher does not have a positive attitude towards his profession they are not able to give their best in their profession. A positive attitude can increase the value of the teaching profession while a negative attitude affects the profession. The teachers and students are in a favorable environment, if teachers have a favorable attitude then teaching-learning process is effective and vice-versa in case of a negative attitude.

A person achieves his aim when he has a positive attitude and interest in his work he will get successful. Thus in the field of education, the achievement of teachers does not depend upon only the command on their subject matter but also the attitude towards his teaching.

Concept of attitude

The word 'attitude' has been derived from the Latin word 'Aptes' it connotes a subjective and mental status for preparation for action. It is primarily an inner state rather than an overt expression. It is basically to act and primarily the act itself. The attitude was first used in America by Franklin H. Giddings, a sociologist and later it was introduced into social psychology by William I. Thomas. The first American psychologist to use the concept in a

general textbook was Howards C. Warren in his “Human psychology”. This treat was widely used in 1920 and the concept of attitude gained more general acceptance in America.

Definition of attitude

i) Allport (1929) defined it “As a mental or neural state of readiness organized through experience exerting or directive on dynamic influence upon the individual responses to all the objects and situations with which it is related”.

ii) Kholer (1929) remarked that “An attitude involves definite psychological stress exerted upon the sensory field of processes originating in the parts of the nervous system.”

iii) Drober (1933) opined that “An attitude is a mental disposition of the human individual to act on against a definite object”.

v) Thurstone (1946) remarked an attitude as “The degree of positive or negative affect associated with some psychological objects. By psychological object, Thurstone meant any symbol, phrase, slogan, person, institution, ideal, or idea towards people can differ to positive or negative effect”.

vi) Kresh and Crutchfield (1948) described the attitude as “An enduring organization of motivational, emotional, perceptual, and cognitive processes to some aspects of the individuals' world”.

vii) Thrustone (1952) has used the concept of attitude to denote “The total of a man’s inclinations and feelings prejudice on the bias, preconceived notions, ideas, threats and convections about any specified topic.”

viii) Guilford (1954) defined attitude as a “Personal disposition common to an individual but possessed to different degrees which imply to react to object situations on positions in ways that can be called favorable or unfavorable”.

ix) Katz (1960) viewed attitude as “Predisposition of the individual to evaluate some symbol on the object or aspect of his world favorably or unfavorably”

Components of attitude

Rose, eagerly and Hovland has given a three-component model of attitude. According to this model following are three-component of attitude;

1. Affective component
2. Behavioral component
3. Cognitive component

Cognitive Component: Cognitive component is related to the ideas, facts, and knowledge about an object.

Affective Component: This component consists of emotions and feelings towards an object. It can be emotions of liking, disliking, positive or negative evaluation toward the object.

Behavioral Component: It is the tendency to behave towards the object.

Characteristics of Attitudes

Favourableness

If an individual has a positive or negative attitude toward some object he may give an opinion to like or dislike the object. He may practice to approve or disprove the object.

Intensity

A strong strength of feeling toward something is called as the intensity. The individual has to express their feeling toward that object. Two-person have an equal attitude of intensity but they may, different in direction.

Salience

Salience means the way by which a person can express their attitude freely. The person may express their attitude in regarding social or political issue.

Attitudes are acquired

An attitude is not innate or inborn. The person can acquire an attitude during the process of the development. He can adopt the attitude from the environment or develop their attitude according to the environment.

Attitudes are more or less permanent

Once acquired attitudes become permanent. Attitude is lasting and enduring. They are stable in a person over some time. Based on the attitude individual future behavior is predicted. Attitude may not change they are more or less permanent.

Teachers Attitude towards the Teaching Profession

Development of a positive attitude towards a profession helps in developing creative thinking and motivating each other someone who causes learning to take place; someone who imparts knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values to a group of learners. A teacher can be viewed as a professionally trained person, who imparts the necessary skills, guide, and facilitate learning hence learning cannot take place without a trained professional that is the teachers. Teaching is the profession that comprises activities towards starting, directing, facilitating, and realizing the learning process in individuals in line with a certain objective. The person executing these activities is the teachers. Teachers are an indispensable component of the education system. No matter how well educational or instructional objectives are established, no matter how functional the content of the subject is selected and organized, it is impossible to achieve the desired results from education unless they are performed by teachers with those objectives and insights. Professionalisation in any field of human endeavor has well-defined processes and procedures or requirements such as sound training and of course licensed before one becomes eligible to practice and professionalism remained a very fundamental to the quality of service offered by the field in its contribution to societal development. The term profession is described as a set of activities that are performed to produce goods or services for the public interest and to earn money in turn, based on some systematic knowledge and skills acquired through some certain training, and whose rules are established by the society. In this sense, when regarded as a social institution and a system, education has some major components including students, teachers, curriculum, administrators, educational experts, educational technology, and both physical and financial sources. Among them, the teachers are the most critical component. At the profession of teaching is dealt with and defined from different aspects (i.e. teachers' role expectations, where and how they should be trained, qualifications they should have, the characteristics of good teachers, etc.). Attitude towards teaching profession Attitude plays an important role in determining people's reactions to particular situations. Attitude is a predisposition to respond favorably or unfavorably to an object, person, or event.

It is defined 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. Other researchers define attitude as a positive or negative emotional reaction towards a specific situation. Assert that Attitudes are evaluation; positive or negative statements about objects, people, or events. Thus the successful attainment of the teacher's training goal of providing seasoned professionals to cater to the manpower need of the education system depends strongly on the students’ attitudes towards the profession. It is believed that if students’ perception towards the profession is negative, it is likely that, the teacher's training goal of providing seasoned professionals will not be realized. Maintained that, the teachers’ attitude is an important variable in the classroom application of new ideas and novel approaches to instruction. Therefore attitude is one of the main factors that determine the success of any program. When we ask someone about her/his attitude towards something, say her/his job, we are primarily interested in finding out how s/he feels about her/his job and, in particular, whether s/he likes or dislikes her/his job. In the literature of psychology, the terms ‘affect’ and ‘feeling’ are used interchangeably. An individual who has associated positive effects or feeling with some psychological object is said to like that object or to have a favorable attitude towards the object. An individual who has associated negative affect with the same psychological object would be said to dislike that object or to have an unfavorable attitude towards the object. The above definitions show that an attitude is a preparation or readiness for the response. It is incipient rather than overt. It is not behavior, but the pre-condition of behavior.

As to perform a teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession should be good. The teachers who enter the teaching profession just have to be committed to reaching the goals. Due to the high changes in the circumstances the teachers should be highly professional, they should have to change according to the need and the demand of society. The teachers made harmonious relationship between the teachers and the students and the people maintaining a favorable attitude towards the teaching. It helps to understand them

They become focused on the teaching to solve a visible change the personal characteristics and positions are inter-linked to each other and highly depend on the attitude of the teachers.

The teachers face various difficulties when they start teaching if teachers feel alone and neglected then there is a negative attitude towards their profession, these may not only affect the performance of their teaching but it also affects the student. If teacher is well trained and

has given all the facilities then they develop a positive attitude which help them make bright future of the student and country also. The positive attitude of the teachers gave a good result. Thus the attitude of the teachers play an important role in determining the success and the future of the pupil

The teachers should develop favorably and inspire others himself for the excellence person is well adjusted if it has a desirable attitude towards teaching and he will give the maximum profit to the organization.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Education is the best way for the development of society, Our whole society depends upon the level of education in society. The social-economical, political, and cultural development of society depends upon education. The performance of students highly depends on the nature or attitude of the teachers. Education is the best way for the development of the nation and human resources. Education makes a man perfect in all aspects. The teachers play important role in making man perfect. Therefore the teachers have various quality is required for providing education among students. The direct and indirect way a teacher can influence the student. For different subjects, students can observed teachers in a different way. For the development of academic performance, a teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession is an important consideration. The positive attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession brings a desirable and positive change among the student. The negative attitude of teachers towards their profession brings an unfavorable change in the student, Hence this study investigates the teacher's attitude towards their teaching profession.

NEED OF STUDY

Attitude towards profession is very important for the level of commitment towards their profession. Attitude may affect the performance of the profession. The same thing also followed in the teaching profession. A maximum number of interactions of people take place in the teaching profession. A young mind is nurtured by teachers especially at the secondary school level, they also enhance them to realize their potential. Attitude may affect both students and their performance. A positive attitude would help create a favorable and enriching atmosphere for both the teachers and students. A negative attitude would render the task of teaching and consequently learning on the part of students, both unpleasant and tedious. The attitude would be

teachers towards the teaching profession are developed during their training period. This study is conducted to investigate the effect of the teacher's Attitude toward teaching profession. The present study is to examine that teachers are satisfy with their teaching profession. This study also help the teacher develop positive attitude and the various variable such as gender, education qualification, locality and stream and their impact on attitude of teachers

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION AMONG PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between female and male teachers
- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between graduate and post graduate teachers.
- To study of teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession among art, science and commerce teachers.
- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between rural and urban teachers.

HYPOTHESIS

- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and gender
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and education qualification
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and locality
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching and stream..

LIMITATION OF STUDY

- The size of the sample of the present is limited in its nature, which puts a limitation on the generalization of the results of the present study.
- This study was confined to those schools which were lying around only Lucknow city, not to the district as a whole or beyond.
- This study was limited to only primary and secondary schools and not at senior secondary schools.
- Variables like age, work experience and designation of teachers have not been concerned in the study

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION IN KEY TERM

1)ATTITUDE - The tendency to respond positively or negatively towards certain ideas, object, person, or situation dictionary; the way you think, feel or behave.

2) GENDER - This term cover female and male teachers working in an institution.

3) QUALIFICATION - The degree is given in the form of a certificate that is official.

4)PROFESSION - An occupation which a person had a definite pay and give prolonged training, they give service to the society

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION:-

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic. The literature review surveys scholarly articles, books, and other sources relevant to a particular area of research. The review should enumerate, describe, summarize, objectively evaluate and clarify this previous research. It should give a theoretical base for the research and help you (the author) determine the nature of your research. The literature review acknowledges the work of previous researchers, and in so doing, assures the reader that your work has been well-conceived. It is assumed that by mentioning a previous work in the field of study, that the author has read, evaluated, and assimilated that work into the work at hand.

A literature review creates a "landscape" for the reader, giving her or him a full understanding of the developments in the field. This landscape informs the reader that the author has indeed assimilated all (or the vast majority of) previous, significant works in the field into her or his research.

"In writing the literature review, the purpose is to convey to the reader what knowledge and ideas have been established on a topic, and what their strengths and weaknesses are. The literature review must be defined by a guiding concept (eg. your research objective, the problem or issue you are discussing, or your argumentative thesis). It is not just a descriptive list of the material available or a set of summaries.

.Patanrasd, Sudarat (2000) researched the Attitude of Student Teachers towards Teaching Profession and Globalisation. He finds that the attitude of the student towards teaching is at an average level. The gender of the student affects the teaching profession and globalisation also. There may be an effect of the social-economic status of the student

Surendar Kumar Dhami (2004) conducted a study on the Attitude of Teachers in Elementary School Punjab to Sex, Location, Teaching, and Qualification. The aim of the study is the behaviour of the student and attitude of elementary school teachers finding show that location, gender , qualification , experience may affect the attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession

Sahu and Sood (2005) concluded a study on teacher's Attitude towards Teaching, Self - dependent and Academic Achievement. he defines that the achievement directly depends upon the attitude of the teachers.

Latha and Vidhyakar (2007) conducted a study attitude of primary school teachers towards their profession, an attitude has three basic components i.e. feeling aspect intellectual aspect and specific .. The attitude of teachers towards their teaching profession depends upon the high expectation from them. But due to unavailability of the resources the teachers has unfavourable attitude towards their profession.

Shivastav and Pratibha (2009) concluded a relationship of teaching competency to teaching attitude towards the profession . In his study, he finds that there is a significant relationship between teaching competency and teaching attitude of secondary school teachers. He concluded that if a person has mastery in the content it doesn't mean that he is professional

QylumAkkusispir Turkey (2010) has conducted a study on teachers burn out level and attitude towards the teaching profession. His aim was to find out the teachers attitude towards the teaching profession and to find out the relationship level and attitude of teachers towards teaching profession. It has found that if teachers have a low level burn out then the attitude of teachers towards teaching is high.

Thukral and Kaur (2010) has concluded research on teachers towards teaching profession to adjustment and job satisfaction he found that there is no significant relation between gender and stream of teachers to job satisfaction

Hussain, Shaukat, Ramzan(2011)has concluded the research on the attitude of the secondary school teachers towards the teaching profession. In the studt rural, urban , government and non-government schools are selected to check the attitude. It has been observed that the secondary school teachers do not the very high positive attitude towards teaching and the female teachers have a more positive attitude towards teaching profession than male. The teachers in the rural areas were more satisfied with their job compared to the urban areas

Roshni P. Trivedi (2012) conducted a study on the teacher's attitude towards teaching profession at a different level. The teachers at primary, secondary, higher secondary have a high attitude towards the teaching profession and there is no significant difference between the various level of teachers.

Dhalival, Sasvikaur (2012) conducted a study on women teachers attitude towards their teaching profession as related to values of self-actualisation, job satisfaction and burnout performance of the student.. If a person does not have a positive attitude towards teaching then he cannot be a good teacher.He finds that there is a relation between the value, job satisfaction and the teaching profession.

Thilakan Sin Ditto (2012) has concluded a study of attitude and work commitment of teachers towards teaching profession two variables used in this they both are important in the field of the education. The whole classroom is affected directly by these variables these are dynamic. In this study, he has to analyse the factor such as the qualification, gender and pay. Regarding Impact of teaching profession, he found that there is only a significant difference in pay scale in the attitude of teachers and work commitment towards teaching profession.

Kumar Romitadevi (2013) conducted a study on the attitude of elementary school teachers towards teaching profession and its relation to the job satisfaction, the various level of teaching attitude towards teachers may be affected by various dimensions such as pay given to them, experience, the relation of their job and status. He also finds that the teachers having a low attitude towards the teaching profession have a high level of their job satisfaction than teachers with a high level of attitude towards their teaching profession.

Haitham.Alkhetab (2013) attitude towards the teaching profession of education student in his study he has shown that there is positive average attitude shown among the students they show favourable attitude towards teaching profession as she was expected. It also evaluates the desert of student, capability and motivation of their student.

DR.Keisham sitaljit singh, Solam Robiya Meetei (2013) has conducted a study on school teachers' Attitude towards teaching profession.. It is concluded that there are very high expectations from teachers and there is no difference between male and female teachers but private School teachers are more effective and interested towards their teaching profession in compare to government school teaches. The teachers show a positive attitude towards their professions.

Dr.P.prakashBabu, TJMS Raju (2013) has concluded a study on the attitude of student teachers towards their profession. The pupil teachers test themselves with prepositional emotional content, important belief etc.. In their teaching profession the attitude of male and female teachers are different in many various areas such as the pay given to them, interest

towards their pupil, the attitude of their teaching towards the administration, management and profession.

Dkhar (2014) conducted a study on teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession to interest in a secondary school; The education is the best way for the all-round development of the person and a person's behaviour is important for the society. The important attribute of a person is the attitude. The teacher's attitude is important in understanding things and making it clear. The things in teaching the behaviour of teachers is affected by his/her attitude towards the teaching profession. He found that the male has a high attitude towards the student compared to women.

Daniel Andronche and Muscata Boscus,(2014) has conducted a study on the attitude towards teaching profession. His aim was to achieve a correlation study of teachers towards teaching profession. They involved the educational science graduate student in his study. There is a component of attitude such as cognitive, affective and behaviour to find the positive correlation between the component of the attitude and it was found there is no relation significant between the component of the attitude.

Jyoti Bala (2014) she studied attitude towards teaching profession and relation to the adjustment of senior secondary school teachers; The education commission pointed out that teachers are the vital factor of the education. He has taken 200 female teachers 100 government and 100 private teachers. In his study, he finds that there is a significant relationship between gender and stream

Anupam Bhargava (2014) conducted a study on the attitude of student and teachers towards the teaching profession. A student-friendly environment can be conducted by the positive attitude of the teachers. If a person has a positive attitude then he can bring desired change in student

Ajay Kumar (2015) has researched attitude towards teaching profession to adjustment among senior secondary school teachers. There is a significant relationship between the attitude and adjustment of teachers. It was found difficult to ensure the standard of school due to lack of attitude.

Rout Sagarika (2015) has conducted a study on the attitude of secondary school female teachers towards teaching profession. Teachers agree that teaching is the noblest profession. There are various factors that differentiated the rural and urban female teachers and their

attitude towards the teaching profession. The year of experience of teachers is not significant between the rural and the urban teachers

Singh Kanwar Jasmindal Pal (2016) has conducted a study on value and attitude of school and college teachers towards the teaching profession, The powerful source of human interest is the value and attitude. Teacher's attitude which was examined is towards teaching profession and economic, political and religious values. The awareness related to the political is high in urban teachers than rural while the rural teachers are more religious than urban.

Elina Soibumcha (2016) has conducted a study on the attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession and it was found that attitude does not depend upon the age and education qualification. The finding of this study revealed the older teachers have a negative attitude than the younger teachers.

Dr. Amita Maheshwari (2016) conducted a study on attitude towards teaching profession prospective teacher: the attitude has both positive and negative impact on the student. A positive attitude brings a desirable change in his pupil and his finding shows that non-aided college student has given a favourable attitude than the government student the various stream shows the same attitude towards the teaching profession

Debdas Sarkar and Santosh Kumar Behera (2016) they conducted a study on the attitude of collage teachers towards the teaching profession, The attitude is a right way of arguing knowledge can bring a desirable change. To the profession through the teaching profession, they can develop capabilities of solving the problem of their life and students also

Kotennavar Gyayatri (2017) concluded a study towards the teaching profession of secondary school teachers participate in school administration adjustment and personality. It found that there is a significant and positive relationship between the adjustment and competences of secondary school teachers

Bhatvir Kumar (2017) concluded a study on secondary school teachers Sainik school towards teaching profession to gender; location, qualification and teachers experience. This research found that an extrinsic and intrinsic reward are given to a person who is in the teaching profession for their motivation. There is a significant difference between the rural and urban Sainik school teachers have a different attitude towards their teaching.

Manshree Gogoi (2017) conducted study on attitude towards teaching profession relation to adjustment among the secondary school teachers. In this he finds a significant relationship

between teachers profession and the adjustment. They are interrelated with each other. The majority of teachers shows a positive attitude towards the teaching profession

NadarArasi Alex (2019) conducted a study on pre-service teachers training student and their attitude towards their teaching profession. In his result, he has two findings **i.e.** the attitude of **D.EL.ED** is less than the attitude of B.Ed teachers, the influence of the teachers may affect the attitude of teachers in the way they are directed.

Ramraj Shiv Kumar (2019) conducted a study on the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession to self-concept. It is assumed that there is the relation between the self-concept and teaching profession but after the study, he found that there is no relation between the teacher's self-concept and the attitude towards teaching profession. The teachers should have a high level of self-concept and they may have a high level of teaching attitude towards their profession.

Roopa Vats (2019) conducted a study of teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession. The study has two objectives that are to find the attitude towards the teaching profession and comparison between government and private teachers. It was found that there is no significant difference between attitude towards the teaching profession between them.

CHAPTER-III

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION:-

Research design is a pre-planned sketch for the explanation of a problem. It is the first step to take in the whole research. The study is conducted based on this research design. It tells us due to that how the further process would be taking place. This is a guideline for the whole work.

A research design is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem research. The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, correlation, semi-experimental, experimental, review, meta-analytic) and sub-type (e.g. descriptive-longitudinal case study), research problem, hypotheses, independent and dependent variables, experimental design, and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan. A research design is a framework that has been created to find answers to research questions

According to Miller: “Researcher Design is a planned sequence of the entire process involved in the conducting of a research study”.

According to Kerlinges: “Research design is a plan, structure, and strategy of investigations to obtain answers to the research questions”.

According to E.A. Suchman: “It is a series of guidelines or steps to keep one in the right path”.

Characteristics of Research Design:-

There are four key characteristics of research design:

- **Neutrality:** The results projected in the research design should be free from bias and neutral. Understand opinions about the final evaluated scores and conclusion from multiple individuals and consider those who agree with the derived results design:
- **Reliability:** If research is conducted regularly, the researcher involved expects similar results to be calculated every time. Research design should indicate how the research questions can be formed to ensure the standard of obtained results and this can happen only when the research design is reliable.

- **Validity:** There are multiple measuring tools available for research design but valid measuring tools are those which help a researcher in gauging results according to the objective of research and nothing else. The questionnaire developed from this research design will be then valid.
- **Generalization:** The outcome of the research design should apply to a population and not just a restricted sample. Generalization is one of the key characteristics of research design.

A research design is thus, a general strategy for conducting a research study. The selection of a particular design depends upon the purpose of the study, the types of variables, participants, and the limiting factors underage is to be conducted. Both qualitative and quantitative researchers rely upon research design.

The present study is Quantitative and Six assumptions quantitative research include the follows:

- It is structured research method
- It require large sample size.
- Out come in these research is highly reliable.
- It is based on numeral outcome.
- In these research outcome is reusable.
- In the present study, the data was collected through the use of a questionnaire.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For every research work, there is a proper method is required. These methods are suitable for achieving the objective of the research. Research methodology shows a path to the researcher to get their finding during the study period.

Descriptive research

In the words of **Best (1983)**,

“A descriptive study describes and interprets what is. It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist, opinions that are held, a process that is going on, evident effects, or trends that are developing. It is primarily concerned with the present, although it often considers past events and influences as they relate to current conditions.”

In the word of good(1963)

Descriptive studies may include p[resent fact or current condition concerning the nature of the group of person, a number of the object or class of event and may involve the procedure of induction; analysis, classification, enumeration, or measurement.

Variables

The variable is a concern with the variation of something. A characteristic understudy of which identity or value changes per unit is called variable

Kerlinger says, “Variables is a property that takes on a different value.”

Independent variable the variable affects the value of another variable known as independent variables, such variables not affected by the change in the value of another variable.

The independent variable is controlled and manipulated by the researcher. In the present study gender, locality, education qualification, and the stream is the independent variable.

Dependent variables are the variable that depends upon the independent variable. In the present study attitude towards the teaching profession is the dependent variable.

Population

Best (1978) —**Population** is any group of individuals that have. one/more characteristics in common, that are of interest to the researcher. **The population** may include all the individuals of a particular type or a more restricted.

The population for the present study comprises of government and private school teachers. These teachers are primary and secondary school teachers of Lucknow district.

Distribution of population according to objective

TABLE 3.1

CATEGORIES	SUB-CATEGORIES	NO.OF TEACHERS	TOTAL
GENDER	MALE	35	101
	FEMALE	66	
QUALIFICATION	UG	17	101
	PG	84	
LOCALITY	RURAL	32	101
	URBAN	69	
STREAM	ART	77	101
	SCIENCE	16	
	COMMERCE	8	

SAMPLING

Sampling is a process of selecting **samples** from a group or population to become. The foundation for estimating and predicting the outcome of the population. Well, to detect the unknown piece of information. A **sample** is the sub-unit of the population involved in **research** work. There is a random selection of the number of school teachers.

Simple random sampling is a sampling technique where every item in the population has an even chance and likelihood of being selected in the sample. Here the selection of items entirely depends on luck or probability, and therefore this sampling technique is also sometimes known as a method of chances.

The questionnaire is given to teachers who received 101 from them.

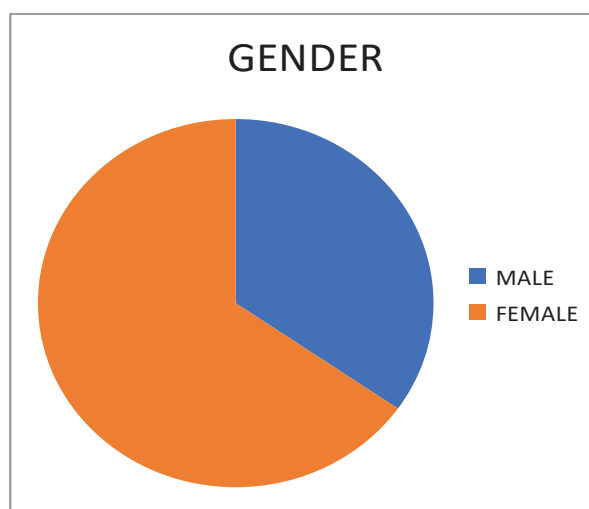
Distribution of sample according to gender

TABLE 3.2

Gender	No. of teachers	Percentage
Male	35	34.7
Female	66	65.3

The above table shows that the total number of male teachers is 35 and female teachers is 66. The male teachers are 34.7 % where female teachers are 65.3% of the total number of teachers is 101.

FIGURE 3.1



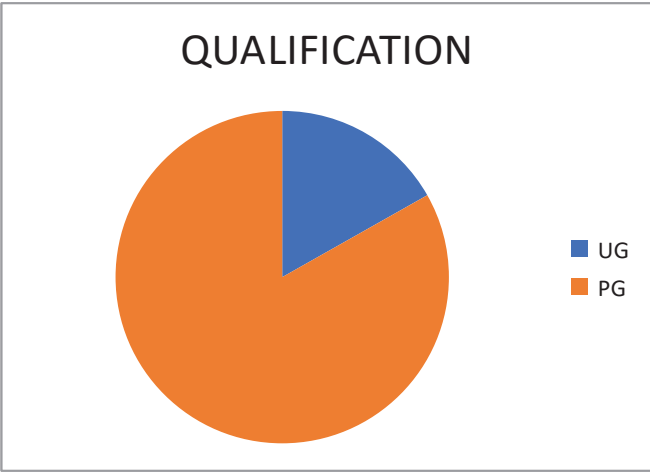
Distribution of sample according to qualification

TABLE 3.3

Qualification	No. of teachers	Percentage
UG	17	16.8
PG	84	83.2

The above table shows that the total number of UG teachers is 17 and PG teachers are 84. The UG teachers are 16.8 % where PG teachers are 83.2 % of the total number of teachers is 101

FIGURE 3.2



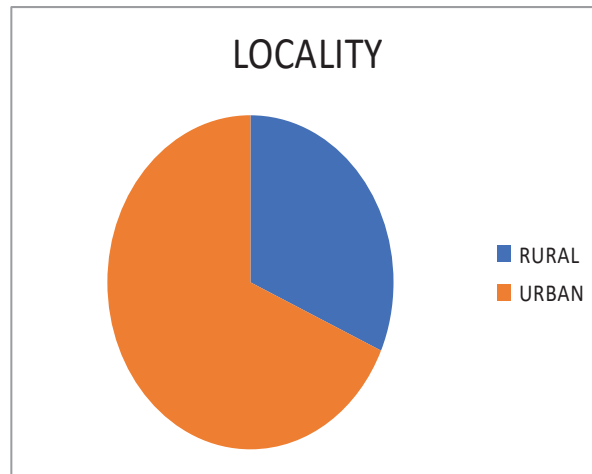
Distribution of sample according to the locality

TABLE 3.4

Locality	No. of teachers	Percentage
Rural	32	31.7
Urban	69	68.3

The above table shows that the total number of rural teachers is 32 and urban teachers are 69. The rural teachers are 31.7 % where urban teachers are 68.3% of the total number of teachers is 101.

FIGURE 3.3



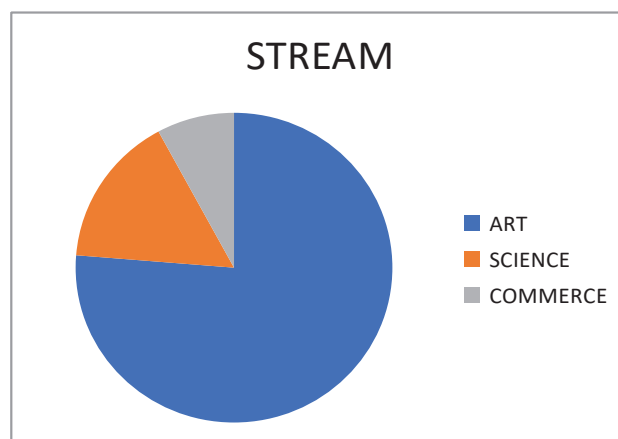
Distribution of sample according to the locality

TABLE 3.5

Stream	No. of teachers	Percentage
Art	77	76.2
Science	16	15.8
Commerce	8	7.9

The above table shows that the total number of art teachers is 77, science teachers are 16 and commerce teachers is 8. The art teachers are 76.2 %, science teachers are 15.8% and commerce 7.9 % of the total number of teachers is 101

FIGURE 3.4



TOOL USED FOR PRESENT STUDY

This Attitude scale developed and standardized by Dr. Umme Kulsum, (2008) Department of Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore was used to collect the data from the secondary school teachers. Quite a few scales are measuring the attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession at different levels. But the teaching profession, these days is coming to be understood from a broader perspective with more and more roles and functions expected from them. Any scale for measuring the attitude of teachers towards teaching as a profession should be comprehensively incorporating almost all the roles and functions of teachers, to ensure sufficient content validity. 20 Technique Employed-The technique employed to develop the attitude scale was Likert's (1932) four-point of the Summated Rating technique.

Areas of the Scale An analysis made by the investigator by exhaustive reviews of all the available researches in the area and discussions held with an expert in the field, resulted in the incorporation of the five areas for the attitude scales given as under:

1. The academic aspect of the teaching profession: This area includes statements of the academic aspect of the profession. These statements are related to the predispositions teachers generally have for the type of work they are doing. The predispositions they have for their commitment to academic work, the predisposition they have for their professional growth, etc. are some of the ingredients of the component.
2. Administration aspects of the teaching profession: These areas include statements on the predisposition of teachers on their involvement in the school administrative tasks. This work is of curriculum development and co-curricular activities.

3. Social and psychological aspects of the teaching profession: This component pertains to the predispositions of teachers as regards the social status of the teaching profession, the morale-boosting, and its influence on molding the future generations. The psychological feeling of security or insecurity and the pleasure or pain, in general, are also inculcated in this component.

4. Co-curricular aspects of the teaching profession: It relates to the dispositions of teachers' roles and functions in the area of co-curricular activities and their importance as a part and parcel of the teaching profession. The functional aspect is highlighted in this component.

5. Economic aspects of the teaching profession: Predisposition about the economic profitability of the profession in terms of salary and other fringe benefits, besides other aspects are included in this component

For scoring, the positive and negative statements that were tried out, the appropriate key was developed by giving a score of 4,3,2, and 1 for favorable statements and 1,2,3 and 4 for the unfavorable statements respectively. The total scores of the respondents ranged from 73 to 292.

Scoring: Each item of the scale is provided with four alternative responses. The weight ranging from 4 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree) for favorable /positive items. In the case of unfavorable/negative items range of weights is reversed, which is from 1(strongly agree) to 4 (strongly disagree) and they are marked* in the booklet.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Analysis and interpretation of data is the next step after the collection of data. Various techniques were used for the analysis of data. For the analysis following tests are used.

Analysis

The raw data however valid, accurate, and reliable little significant unless it has been classified in systematic tabular form. After classification and tabulation, such treatment is given to data that facilitates analysis. Statistical method goes under the fundamental purpose of description and analysis of data. Two types of statistical application are relevant which had been adopted to study

1) Descriptive Analysis

2) Inferential Analysis

Descriptive Analysis

In describing and analyzing the sample data in meaningful statistical measures are used.

1) Frequency score of data and percentage for speed of data

2) Mean as a measure of central tendency of data

Mean

The mean commonly understood as the arithmetic mean is the most useful of all statistics measure as it is the base from which many important measures are computed

$$\text{Mean} = \text{AM} + \frac{\sum fd \times I}{N}$$

Where

AM = the assumed mean

F = the frequency in given class interval

D = the level difference of score is range assume from the mean, the level of the assumed mean (AM) being as taken is zero

$\sum fd$ = the summation of the product of all f and d frequency table

N = the count of the sample

I = the class interval in which scores are grouped

Standard Deviation

Written as SD in abbreviation form, the variance or deviation is a value that describes how all the scores in the distribution are dispersed or spread about the mean score.

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{N}\right)^2}$$

Where

AM=the assumed mean

F=the frequency is given class interval

d=the level difference of score is range assume from the mean, the level of the assumed mean (AM)being as taken is zero

$\sum fd$ =the summation of the product of all f and d frequency table

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I=the class interval in which scores are grouped

T-test

The **t-test** is one type of inferential statistics. It is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

The formula used for calculation of t-test

where,

$\bar{x}_1$ = mean of the first group

$\bar{x}_2$ = mean of the second group

S_1 = standard deviation of the first group

S_2 = standard deviation of the second group

N_1 = total number of cases in the first group

N_2 = total number of cases in the second group

Degree of Freedom (df)

The number of degrees of freedom in distribution is the number of observations or values that are independent of each other and cannot be deduced from each other. It is denoted by the symbol „df“.

$$df = (N_1 - 1) + (N_2 - 1)$$

The formula used for calculation of Degree of Freedom

where,

N_1 = total number of cases in the first group

N_2 = total number of cases in the second group

ANOVA(ONE WAY)

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to determine whether there are any statistically significant differences between the means of two or more independent(unrelated) groups.

Level of Significance

A difference is marked significant when the gap between two sample means points to or signifies a real difference between the parameter of the population from which the sample is drawn. If $p > 0.05$, then t - values are taken non-significant and if $p < 0.05$, then t -values are taken significant.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

INTRODUCTION:-

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data to discover useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names while being used in different business, science, and social science domains. In today's business, data analysis is playing a role in making decisions more scientific and helping the business achieve effective operation.

In the research procedure, every phase of the process has its value and significance.

Analysis of the data means studying the tabulated material to determine the inherent meaning.

Francis Rummel has stated the importance and nature of analysis and interpretation in the following words:-“The analysis and interpretation of data involve the objective material in the possession of the researcher and his/her subjective reason and desires to derive from the data, the inherent meaning to their problem”. An analysis is important in that it helps to determine the definition of the concepts, which are involved in one's.

Quantitative Data Analysis:-

Data collection forms a major part of the research process. This data however has to be analyzed to make sense of. There are multiple methods of analyzing quantitative data collected in surveys. They are:

Cross-tabulation: Cross-tabulation is the most widely used quantitative data analysis methods. It is a preferred method since it uses a basic tabular form to draw inferences between different data-sets in the research study. It contains data that is mutually exclusive or have some connection with each other.

Trend analysis: Trend analysis is a statistical analysis method that provides the ability to look at quantitative data that has been collected over a long period of time. This data analysis method helps collect feedback about data changes over time and if aims to understand the change in variables considering one variable remains unchanged.

MaxDiff analysis: The MaxDiff analysis is a quantitative data analysis method that is used to gauge customer preferences for a purchase and what parameters rank higher than the others in this process. In a simplistic form, this method is also called the “best-worst” method. This

method is very similar to conjoint analysis but is much easier to implement and can be interchangeably used.

Conjoint analysis: Like in the above method, conjoint analysis is a similar quantitative data analysis method that analyzes parameters behind a purchasing decision. This method possesses the ability to collect and analyze advanced metrics which provide an in-depth insight into purchasing decisions as well as the parameters that rank the most important.

TURF analysis: TURF analysis or Total Unduplicated Reach and Frequency Analysis, is a quantitative data analysis methodology that assesses the total market reach of a product or service or a mix of both. This method is used by organizations to understand the frequency and the avenues at which their messaging reaches customers and prospective customers which helps them tweak their go-to-market strategies.

Gap analysis: Gap analysis uses a side-by-side matrix to depict quantitative data that helps measure the difference between expected performance and actual performance. This data analysis helps measure gaps in performance and the things that are required to be done to bridge this gap.

SWOT analysis: SWOT analysis, is a quantitative data analysis methods that assigns numerical values to indicate strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of an organization or product or service which in turn provides a holistic picture about competition. This method helps to create effective business strategies.

Text analysis: Text analysis is an advanced statistical method where intelligent tools make sense of and quantify or fashion qualitative and open-ended data into easily understandable data. This method is used when the raw survey data is unstructured but has to be brought into a structure that makes sense.

H 01 -There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude toward teaching profession and gender

TABLE 4.1

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value df=99	Significance
MALE	35	174	13.599	2.299	1.425	Not significant at 0.05 level
FEMALE	66	177	11.835	1.457		

Shows relevant statics i.e. mean, standard deviation (SD), and t-ratios of male and female teachers' attitudes towards the teaching profession. It is clear that the mean score of 35 male teachers was calculated to be 174 with the standard deviation 13.599 which is slightly less than the mean score of 66 female teachers i.e. 177 with a standard deviation 311.83. The t-value of the male and female is observed at 1.425 at 99 degrees of freedom. The table value of t on 99 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level is 1.96 respectively. Here the calculated value of t(1.45) at the degree of freedom 99 is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, so this hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level. It means there is no significant difference between male and female primary and secondary level teachers attitude towards the teaching profession

H02-There is no significant relationship between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and educational qualification

TABLE 4.2

Qualification	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value df=99	Significance
PG	84	177.06	12.336	1.346	.874	No significance at 0.05 level
UG	17	173.94	13.622	3.304		

Shows relevant statics i.e. mean, standard deviation (SD), and t-ratios of U.G and P.G teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession. It is clear that the mean score of 17 teachers was calculated to be 173.94 with the standard deviation 13.622 which is slightly lower than the mean score of 84 P.G teachers i.e. 177.66 with a standard deviation 12.336. The t-value of the U.G and P.G is observed .874 at 99 degrees of freedom. The table value of t on 99 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level is 1.96 respectively. Here the calculated value of t(.874) at a degree of freedom 99 is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, so this hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level. It means there is no significant difference between U.G and P.G primary and secondary level teachers attitude towards the teaching profession

H 03-There is no significant relationship between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession among rural and urban

TABLE 4.3

Locality	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t-value df=99	Significance
Rural	32	177.66	12.149	2.148	.621	Not Significance at .05 level
Urban	69	176.01	12.778	1.538		

Shows relevant statics i.e. mean, standard deviation (SD), and t-ratios of male and female teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession. It is clear that the mean score of 32 rural teachers was calculated to be 177.66 with the standard deviation 12.149 which is slightly less than the mean score of 69 urban teachers i.e. 176.01 with standard deviation 12.778. The t-value of the rural and urban is observed .621 at 99 degrees of freedom. The table value of t on 99 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level is 1.96 respectively. Here the calculated value of t(.621) at the degree of freedom 99 is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, so this hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level. It means there is no significant difference between rural and urban primary and secondary level teachers attitude towards the teaching profession

H0 4-There is no significant relationship between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and stream

TABLE 4.4

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	150.254	2	75.127	.472	.625
Within Groups	15586.875	98	159.050		
Total	15737.129	100			

In this hypothesis, there are three boards of secondary school such as art, science, and commerce .in which 77 art 16 science 8 commerce primary and secondary school teachers have been taken respectively.

There are two sources of variation one is the sum of scores between the group and the other is the sum of squares within the group. He sums of squares (S_b^2) is 150.254and mean of squares variance is 75.127 and within the sum of squares (s_w^2) is 15586.875 and the mean of squares variance is 159050 .there are different degree of freedom for between-group (s_b^2) is 2 for within-group (s_w^2) is 98. The f-ratio of the different boards is .472.The table value of F-ratio at 2 and 98 at freedom degree at 0.05 at a level significant 3.06 respectively. Here the f value of F-ratio .472at degree of freedom 2 and 98and very less than the table value of both significance, so this hypothesis is accepted at both level of significance. It means there is no significant difference among the different streams of primary and secondary school teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS/CONCLUSION, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

FINDINGS

- There is no significant difference between the teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession and gender. It means that both male and female have the same attitude towards their profession.
- There is no significant difference between a teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and educational qualification. The result reveals that the lower and higher education qualification has a similar level of attitude towards their profession.
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession and stream but there is a difference between the mean score of it.
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession among rural and urban. It means that the rural or the urban residence may not affect the attitude of teachers toward the profession.

CONCLUSION

From the above it is concluded that the attitude of a person does not depend on the gender, qualification, stream etc. The two persons belong to the different area have a same level of attitude in them. The attitude is not innate; the person changes their attitude according to their expectation or feeling towards any thing. They may show high or strong intensity feeling towards their profession whether they belong to different categories. As we know that the social expectation and the teachers is very high so also that the teacher's expectation is high from school. So if the school can satisfy their expectations by increasing standard of school. If the need for teachers is fulfilled then attitude of teachers can also improve towards their profession. For the favorable attitude of teachers, various measures should be taken at the state and national level.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- To improve teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession various programs should organized such as workshops, seminar refresher courses during in-service teaching.
- They should create a healthy environment for the teaching and learning process.
- They should given a reasonable workload such as workload so that they cannot feel overwhelmed.
- The higher authorities may not have interfered much in their work so that they can prove themselves and learn through it.
- When teachers are motivated or directed by the principal they show their high spirit in their work. It helps them to participate actively in school activities or decision making. Therefore, all the principals should be directed to have a supportive and cooperative attitude towards their teachers to enhance their performance.
- All secondary school teachers should involve themselves in co-curricular and sports activities with students so that they understand their abilities and interests.

Suggestions for further study

- The present research was conducted on a smaller sample of teachers working in different schools of Lucknow, which is limited in size, further research can be conducted on a larger sample including teachers from different cities and regions.
- This kind of study can also be conducted on teachers of English, Hindi and Urdu medium schools.
- A comparison of teachers of different job experiences, age groups, and socioeconomic status can also be made in this regard.
- The comparison of government and private school teacher's attitudes may also be carried out.
- Studies may also be conducted on married and unmarried female and male teachers.
- This kind of study can also be conducted on teachers of UP, CBSE, and ICSE board schools.
- It is suggested that the attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession must be tested on some other variables like pay structure, promotional avenues, job security, etc.
- This study can be conducted on pre-service teacher's attitudes towards their profession.

- A comparative study is also conducted on attitude of school teachers and college teacher in lucknow district

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- All secondary school teachers should involve themselves in co-curricular and sports activities with students so that they understand their abilities and interests.

Suggestions for further study

- The present research was conducted on a smaller sample of teachers working in different schools of Lucknow, which is limited in size, further research can be conducted on a larger sample including teachers from different cities and regions.
- This kind of study can also be conducted on teachers of English, Hindi and Urdu medium schools.
- A comparison of teachers of different job experiences, age groups, and socioeconomic status can also be made in this regard.
- The comparison of government and private school teacher's attitudes may also be carried out.
- Studies may also be conducted on married and unmarried female and male teachers.
- This kind of study can also be conducted on teachers of UP, CBSE, and ICSE board schools.
- It is suggested that the attitude of teachers towards the teaching profession must be tested on some other variables like pay structure, promotional avenues, job security, etc.
- This study can be conducted on pre-service teacher's attitudes towards their profession.

- A comparative study is also conducted on attitude of school teachers and college teacher in lucknow district

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Teachers play a significant role in society. Their contribution is very crucial in national-building as they shape and mould the future of the students through education and training. They fulfilled their duties of imparting quality education to the learners and train them to face the diverse situations and challenges of life. In the past, the great emphasis was placed on practical knowledge and real learning contribution towards the all-round development of the learner

An attitude is an important concept to understand human behavior. Attitude is positive or negative feelings that an individual holds about objects, persons, or ideas. The level of commitment is defined by the attitude of the person towards the profession. If a teacher does not have a positive attitude towards his profession they are not able to give their best in their profession. A positive attitude can increase the value of the teaching profession while a negative attitude affects the profession. The teachers and students are in a favorable environment, if teachers have a favorable attitude then teaching-learning process is effective and vice-versa in case of a negative attitude

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION AMONG PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between female and male teachers
- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between graduate and post graduate teachers.
- To study of teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession among art, science and commerce teachers.
- To study the teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession between rural and urban

teachers.

HYPOTHESIS

- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and gender
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and education qualification
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and locality
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching and stream..

LIMITATION OF STUDY

- The size of the sample of the present is limited in its nature, which puts a limitation on the generalization of the results of the present study.
- This study was confined to those schools which were lying around only Lucknow city, not to the district as a whole or beyond.
- This study was limited to only primary and secondary schools and not at senior secondary schools.
- Variables like age, work experience and designation of teachers have not been concerned in the study

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION IN KEY TERM

1)ATTITUDE - The tendency to respond positively or negatively towards certain ideas, object, person, or situation dictionary; the way you think, feel or behave.

2) GENDER - This term cover female and male teachers working in an institution.

3) QUALIFICATION - The degree is given in the form of a certificate that is official.

4)PROFESSION - An occupation which a person had a definite pay and give prolonged training, they give service to the society

Variables

The variable is a concern with the variation of something. A characteristic understudy of which identity or value changes per unit is called variable

Kerlinger says, “Variables is a property that takes on a different value.”

Independent variable the variable affects the value of another variable known as independent variables, such variables not affected by the change in the value of another variable.

The independent variable is controlled and manipulated by the researcher. In the present study gender, locality, education qualification, and the stream is the independent variable.

Dependent variables are the variable that depends upon the independent variable. In the present study attitude towards the teaching profession is the dependent variable.

Population

Best (1978) —**Population** is any group of individuals that have. one/more characteristics in common, that are of interest to the researcher. **The population** may include all the individuals of a particular type or a more restricted.

The population for the present study comprises of government and private school teachers. These teachers are primary and secondary school teachers of Lucknow district.

SAMPLING

Sampling is a process of selecting **samples** from a group or population to become. The foundation for estimating and predicting the outcome of the population. Well, to detect the unknown piece of information. A **sample** is the sub-unit of the population involved in **research** work. There is a random selection of the number of school teachers.

Simple random sampling is a sampling technique where every item in the population has an even chance and likelihood of being selected in the sample. Here the selection of items entirely

depends on luck or probability, and therefore this sampling technique is also sometimes known as a method of chances.

TOOL USED FOR PRESENT STUDY

This Attitude scale developed and standardized by Dr. Umme Kulsum, (2008) Department of Education, Bangalore University, Bangalore was used to collect the data from the primary and secondary school teachers

FINDINGS

- There is no significant difference between the teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession and gender. It means that both male and female have the same attitude towards their profession.
- There is no significant difference between a teacher's attitude towards the teaching profession and educational qualification. The result reveals that the lower and higher education qualification has a similar level of attitude towards their profession.
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession and stream but there is a difference between the mean score of it.
- There is no significant difference between teacher's attitudes towards the teaching profession among rural and urban. It means that the rural or the urban residence may not affect the attitude of teachers toward the profession.

CONCLUSION

From the above it is concluded that the attitude of a person does not depend on the gender, qualification, stream etc. The two persons belong to the different area have a same level of attitude in them. The attitude is not innate; the person changes their attitude according to their expectation or feeling towards any thing. They may show high or strong intensity feeling towards their profession whether they belong to different categories. As we know that the social expectation and the teachers is very high so also that the teacher's expectation is high from school. So if the school can satisfy their expectations by increasing standard of school. If the need for teachers is fulfilled then attitude of teachers can also improve towards their profession. For the favorable attitude

of teachers, various measures should be taken at the state and national level.

Suggestions for further study

- The present research was conducted on a smaller sample of teachers working in different schools of Lucknow, which is limited in size, further research can be conducted on a larger sample including teachers from different cities and regions.
- This kind of study can also be conducted on teachers of English, Hindi and Urdu medium schools.
- A comparison of teachers of different job experiences, age groups, and socioeconomic status can also be made in this regard.
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- Studies may also be conducted on married and unmarried female and male teachers.
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- A comparative study is also conducted on attitude of school teachers and college teacher in lucknow district

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Appendix-I



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Consumable Booklet
of
ASTTP-KU
(English Version)

Dr. (Mrs.) Umme Kulsum (Bangalore)

Please fill in the following informations : **Date**

Name _____

Father's Name _____

Qualification : Academic _____ **Professional** _____

Designation _____ **Experience in Years** _____

Institution where working _____

Type of School : Govt. ☐ **Aided** ☐ **Private** ☐

Area : Urban ☐ **Rural** ☐

INSTRUCTIONS

On the following pages 55 statements pertaining to Teaching profession have been given. Read each statement and decided your response on Four point alternative, viz., **Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree** and **Strongly Disagree** and put a ☒ mark in the relevant box ☐ which is nearest to your response.

Please answer to all the 55 statement.

Your answer will be kept confidential.

Scoring Table

Area	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Raw Score						
z-Score						
Level / Grade						

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Sr. No.	STATEMENTS	Strongly Agree	Agree	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Score
1.	Teaching never gets monotonous.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.	Administrative work of the school is also one of the duties of a teacher.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3.	One of the responsibilities of a teacher is to cultivate interest in the co-curricular activities in the students.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4.	A teacher should not sacrifice an evening of recreation in order to visit a student's home.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5.	Teachers do not determine the moral standards of nation.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.	A teacher should not be expected to do more work than he is paid for.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.	A teacher is not expected to burden himself with problems.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8.	The work of a teacher need not be supervised.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9.	Teachers should encourage their sons/daughters to enter teaching profession.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10.	Teaching profession offers meagre monetary benefits.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11.	There is a scope for idling away one's time in the teaching profession.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.	Teacher is an integral part of school management.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13.	Teachers need not be entrusted with the arrangements for excursions and matches.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14.	Teachers should not expect students to like them.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15.	Teachers need not prefer their close friends to be from the teaching profession.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16.	Teaching develops personality and character.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17.	A teacher should be more interested in his pupils than his pay.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18.	Teaching makes teachers tired.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19.	Teachers are to be preferred as members of school management committees.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20.	Teachers participation in the co-curricular activities makes him to learn more about students' abilities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Area	I			II			III								IV			V		
Item No.	1	11	18	2	8	12	19	4	5	7	9	14	15	16	3	13	20	6	10	17
Raw Score																				
Total																				



REDMI NOTE 6 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

Sr. No.	STATEMENTS	Strongly Agree	Agree	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Score
21.	Those who fail in other fields of work usually become teachers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
22.	Teachers derive more joy and happiness in the company of children.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
23.	Teachers seriously consider changing their profession.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
24.	Teachers should not have a say in the curriculum prepared for the school.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
25.	An ideal teacher can exist only in imagination.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
26.	A good teacher makes his professional life one of continuous growth.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
27.	Teachers should be consulted in all the administrative reforms that are proposed for the schools.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
28.	Inferior teachers try to cover their defects by actively participating in co-curricular activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
29.	If teaching profession is not honoured, our nation will not progress.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
30.	There are many benefits in teaching profession other than money.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
31.	If a teacher had to live his life again, he should prefer to teach.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
32.	Correction work is the worst part of a teacher's job.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
33.	School administrators should not be considerate to the demands of teachers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
34.	Teachers lose their grip in teaching by participating in co-curricular activities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
35.	Teaching profession has bright future.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
36.	Teachers take to teaching only because their parents wished them to do so.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
37.	Teaching profession should not be recommended to any intelligent student.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
38.	Teaching profession is a good medium of serving humanity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Area	I				II		III								IV		V	
Item No.	25	26	31	32	24	27	21	22	23	29	33	35	36	37	38	28	34	30
Raw Score																		
Total																		

4 | Consumable Booklet of ASTTP-KU

Sr. No.	STATEMENTS	Strongly Agree	Agree	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Score
39.	Teachers should try to supplement their income even by overlooking professional ethics.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
40.	The eager faces of the students inspire teachers to do their best.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
41.	It is difficult to lead a luxurious life in teaching profession.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
42.	The community neither appreciates teacher nor recognizes their work.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
43.	A teacher can influence many generations.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
44.	The salaries paid to teachers are a national waste.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
45.	Teaching is the best means of self expression.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
46.	Teaching is the noblest of all the professions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
47.	Men of high status do not take up teaching.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
48.	Teachers do not have leadership qualities.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
49.	One should be proud of being a teacher.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
50.	Teaching is an occupation requiring mediocre ability.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
51.	Teaching offers a wide variety of social contacts.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
52.	Teaching is one of the greatest stimulants to mental activity.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
53.	Teaching profession suppresses ambitions.	☐	☐	☐	☐	• ☐
54.	Teaching keeps one young.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
55.	Teachers' contribution to national development is stupendous (extra-ordinary).	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Area	I			II	III											IV	V		
Item No.	40	45	52		41	42	43	46	47	48	49	50	51	53	54	55		39	44
Raw Score																			
Total																			

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Consumable Booklet of Attitude Scale Towards Teaching Profession (ASTTP-KU) (Eng.)

RP