ATTITUDE OF TEACHERS TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CASTE AND SEX IN ODISHA STATE

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Abstract

The attitude is a great psychological factor which effects the profession of any person in his or her professional intention as into mission or fashion or may be devotedly devoted devotion. But when it is came into contact with the sociological factors like caste, sex or like possession the researcher thinks that what will be imagination? In this research study, Researcher again thought about teaching profession in this context specially based on caste and sex.....Problem is that what will be attitude of teacher of Odisha state in this conceptualization? Hence researcher has to research on attitude of teachers towards teaching profession with special reference to caste and sex in Odisha state. So to know about the attitudes, researcher selecting 1000 samples out of total population on the basis of random sampling techniques with the help of a attitude scale (A self made questionnaire scale developed according to Edwerd A. L. (1969) Techniques of attitude scale Construction, Bombay, Bakils, Feffer and Simon.) to collect data and on the basis of normative survey method analysis and interpretation with required statistical technique like Mean, F-ratio and level of significance tested the hypotheses has tried his best to find out the purposive findings to focus on proper suggestive suggestion towards discussion.

Key words: Attitude, Teacher, Teaching Profession, Caste and Sex, Odisha state.

I. Introduction: Attitude of teachers can be defined as the degree of positive or negative effect on the basis of caste and sex regarding teaching profession. Where by Teaching
Profession: refers to devotedly devoted devotion of teachers towards dedicated dedication in the teaching mission. Whereas, Caste indicates Schedule Tribe and Other caste and Sex refers to both male and female teachers. There by The researcher introduced the research problem,” Attitude of Teacher towards teaching profession-with special reference to caste and sex of Odisha state”

II. Objectives And Hypotheses

Objectives of the study:-

- Attitude of teachers towards teaching profession-with reference to caste and sex of Odisha.

Hypothesis of the Study: -

H₁ There will be significant difference in attitude towards teaching among scheduled tribe teachers and other caste.

H₂ There will be significant difference in attitude towards teaching among male and female teachers of Odisha state.

III. Methodology And Procedure

Method: - Survey method is properly implemented to this research works successfully.

Population: All the secondary school teacher of Odisha state is constituted the population.

Sample: - Random sampling technique selects 500 Male + 500 female samples /total population

Scope: -This work covers all schools within territory of Odisha state as the scope of the study.

Delimitation: All the teachers of all the secondary school of Odisha state delimited to the study.

Tools:


Statistical Techniques: -

Mean, F-ratio and level of significance have been properly implemented in this study.

IV. Analysis And Discussion

Verification of Hypothesis

H₁ There will be significant difference in attitude towards teaching among scheduled tribe and teachers of other caste.

The results are presented in table:-
Table: Comparison of Attitude of Teachers towards Teaching on the Basis of their Caste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups (Caste)</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F-ratio</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule Tribe (c₁)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>162.17</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Caste (c₂)</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>157.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS - Not Significant

The main effect of caste upon attitude of teachers towards teaching was found to be statistically insignificant. The reported 1.40 which is statistically insignificant indicate that attitude of teachers from scheduled tribe (M=162.17) and other caste (M=157.63) towards teaching did not differ statistically at any significant level.

Since there is no statistically significant difference in attitude towards teaching on the basis of caste of teachers in Odisha state, differential hypothesis $H_1$ stands rejected.

$H_2$  There will be significant difference in attitude towards teaching among male and female teachers.

The results are presented in table:-

Table: Comparison of Attitude of Male and Female Teachers towards Teaching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F-ratio</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Teachers (d₁)</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>162.96</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Teachers (d₂)</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>156.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NS - Not Significant

The main effect of sex upon attitude of teachers towards teaching was found to be statistically insignificant. The reported 2.56 which is statistically insignificant indicate that attitude of male (M=162.96) and female teachers (M=156.84) towards teaching did not differ statistically at any significant level.

Since there is no statistically significant difference in male and female teacher’s attitude towards teaching profession in Odisha state, differential hypothesis $H_2$ stands rejected.
References:


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