



**A STUDY OF ATTITUDE OF MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS AT SECONDARY
LEVEL OF DISTRICT BUDGAM (KASHMIR)**

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Abstract

The present study was a modest effort to compare male and female secondary school teachers on various dimensions of Attitude. A sample of 300 teachers of different secondary schools in District Budgam (150 male teachers and 150 female teachers) were selected randomly from various secondary schools in District Budgam. S.P. Alluwalia Teacher Attitude Inventory was used to collect data. It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on teaching profession of teaching attitude. Male school teachers were found to have better attitude towards teaching profession than female secondary school teachers.

Keywords: *Attitude, Male, Female, Teachers, Secondary Level.*

INTRODUCTION: Attitude is a point of view, substantiated or not, true or false, which one holds towards a person, object, task or idea. The point of view can either be positive, negative, hostile or indifferent. One's attitude can account for one's behavior and/or performance. It can be defined as learned mental or neural set of readiness, system or disposition in which the motivational, affective, perceptual and thought process are included and due to which the individual's positive or negative activity is directed to the objects, individuals and groups surrounding him. There are three basic components of attitude which are found to be common to all attitudes and are cognitive (belief), affective (feeling) and behavioral (action). Cognitive refers to the set of beliefs and opinions through which the attitude is expressed. Affective component refers to the emotions associated with a person or an object. These emotions include pleasant or unpleasant feelings, likings or disliking for the object, good or bad mood, attraction

or aversion. Feeling component serves as a motivating factor and intensity of positive or negative feeling would determine the motivational force behind the resulting behavior. Behavioural component refers to the actual behavior which occurs in relation to a person or an object. If a person holds positive attitude towards another person, he will show a tendency to help or support that person or an object. If his attitude is negative, the tendency would be to discourage or ignore that person. Generally all the three components of attitude are in harmony with each other. For example, if you like (affective component) a particular teacher very much and hold him in high respect (cognitive component), then you will try to attend all his classes (behavioural component). They are formed on the basis of acceptance of social norms and values, emotional and personal experiences, ego-involvement and social perceptions, technological changes and economic development, suggestions and self-concept or ideals of life etc. Attitude of the teacher has an impact on the behavior of the student in the classroom as well. The teacher spends most of the school day in the close association with his students and as a result of this; his basic attitudes and actions, his tastes and mannerism have great influence on the students. The teacher creates the emotional climate in the classroom just by being friendly, calm or nervous. This directly affects the children because children learn attitudes and behavior mostly by example. Emotional tension, for example, is contagious. A teacher who is fearful and generally hostile can induce fear, worry and insecurity in his students.

Objectives: The following objectives were formulated for the present investigation:

1. To study the Attitude of Male and Female Secondary School Teachers.
2. To compare Male and Female Secondary Teachers on Attitude.

Hypotheses: In the light of the objectives enumerated above, the following hypotheses were framed for this investigation:

1. There is no significant difference between Male and Female Secondary School Teachers on Attitude.

Operational Definition of Variables

Teaching Attitude: Thurston (1935) defines attitude as the sum total of man's inclinations and feelings, prejudice or bias, pre-conceived notions, ideas, fears, threats about any specific topic. An attitude is often defined as a tendency to react favorably or unfavorably towards a designated class of stimuli, such as a national or ethnic group, a custom, or an institution (Anne Anastasi).

In the present study, attitude refers to the scores obtained by the subjects on Ahluwalia's Teacher Attitude Inventory on the following dimensions:

- i. Teaching profession
- ii. Classroom teaching
- iii. Child centered practices
- iv. Educational process
- v. Pupils
- vi. Teachers

SAMPLE: The sample for the present study consisted of 100 teachers (50 Male and 50 Female) selected randomly from the different secondary schools in District Budgam (J&K).

The breakup of the sample are as under:

Group	N	Total
Male Teachers	150	300
Female Teachers	150	

Tool Used: The data for the present study was collected with the help of the S.P. Alluwalia Teacher Attitude Inventory.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Teaching Profession of Teaching Attitude.

Group	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	36.52	4.08	2.57	Significant at 0.05 level
Female School Teachers	37.05	4.36		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on 'Teaching Profession' of Attitude. As, mean score favours Male Teachers (37.05) which shows that Male school teacher have better teaching profession than Female School Teachers.

Table 2: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Classroom Teaching of Teaching Attitude.

Group	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	27.26	2.96	6.09	Significant at 0.01 level
Female School Teachers	29.41	3.10		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on ‘Classroom Teaching’ of Attitude. As, mean score favours Female School Teachers (29.41) which shows that Female School Teachers have better classroom teaching than Male Teachers.

Table 3: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Child Centered Practices of Teaching Attitude.

Group	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	41.25	4.28	3.98	Significant at 0.01 level
Female School Teachers	42.38	4.65		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on ‘Child Centered Practices’ of Attitude. As, mean score favours Female School Teachers (42.38) which shows that Female School Teachers have better child centered practices as compared to Male Teachers.

Table 4: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Educational Process of Teaching Attitude.

Group	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	39.46	5.51	2.04	Significant at 0.05 level
Female School Teachers	41.25	5.96		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on ‘Educational Process’ of Attitude. As, mean score favours Female School Teachers (41.25) which shows that Female School Teachers have better educational process as compared to Male Teachers.

Table 5: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Pupils of Teaching Attitude.

Group	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	34.29	4.21	5.96	Significant at 0.01 level
Female School Teachers	38.54	5.08		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on ‘Pupils’ of Attitude. As, mean score favors Female School Teachers (38.54) which shows that Female School Teachers have better pupils as compared to Male Teachers.

Table 6: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on Teacher of Teaching Attitude.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	30	30.28	4.35	6.14	Significant at 0.01 level
Female School Teachers	30	32.26	4.98		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on ‘Teacher’ of Attitude. As, mean score favors Female School Teachers (32.26) which shows that Female School Teachers are better teachers as compared to Male Teachers.

Table 7: Showing the mean comparison of Male and Female School Teachers on composite score of Teaching Attitude.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance
Male Teachers	30	41.85	4.86	4.96	Significant at 0.01 level
Female School Teachers	30	43.47	5.21		

The perusal of above table makes it clear that there is a significant mean difference between Male and Female School Teachers on Teaching Attitude. As, mean score favors Female School Teachers (43.47) which clearly indicates that Female School Teachers have favorable teaching attitude as compared to Male Teacher.

In the light of the above analysis, the hypotheses No. 1(chapter 1) which reads as, “There is no significant difference between Male and Female Secondary School Teachers on Attitude”, stands rejected.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the data analysis, the following conclusions have been drawn:

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on teaching profession of teaching attitude. Male school teachers were found to have better attitude towards teaching profession than female school teachers.

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on classroom teaching of teaching attitude. Female school teachers were found to have better attitude towards classroom teaching than Govt. school teachers

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on child centered practices of teaching attitude. Female school teachers were found to have better attitude towards child centered practices than Govt. school teachers

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on educational process of teaching attitude. Female school teachers were found to have better attitude towards educational process than Govt. school teachers

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on pupils of teaching attitude. Female school teachers were found to have better attitude towards pupils than Govt. school teachers

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on teacher of teaching attitude. Female school teachers were found to have better attitude towards teacher than Govt. school teachers

It was found that there is a significant difference between male and female teachers on teaching attitude. It was found that female teachers have favorable teaching attitude as compared to male teachers.

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