ATTITUDE TOWARDS TEACHING PROFESSION AMONG SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS IN DINDIGUL DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT  
The present study was aimed to find out the attitude towards teaching profession among secondary grade teachers. Survey method was conducted on a stratified random sample of 145 secondary grade teachers in Dindigul district. Data was analyzed by t-test. Results found that there is significant difference in attitude towards teaching among secondary grade teachers in respect of gender, age, and marital status. Finding also showed that there is no significant difference in attitude towards teaching among secondary grade teachers with regard to locality of school.

KEYWORDS: Attitude towards Teaching Profession, Secondary Grade Teachers.

INTRODUCTION  
Attitudes affect both our social perception and behaviors. Attitude is a tendency which is attributed to the individual and which forms his thoughts, feelings, and behaviors about psychological objects (Kagitcbasi, 1999, p.102). Attitudes are evaluation statements, either positive or negative, about objects, people or events. Attitudes express how an individual feels about something (Robbins, 1994, p. 17). Attitudes are different from opinions, values, and beliefs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY  
• To find out the significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession among secondary grade teachers in terms of gender, age, locality of school and marital status.

HYPOTHESES  
1. There is no significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession among secondary grade teachers with respect to gender, age, locality of school and marital status.

METHODOLOGY-IN-BRIEF  
Method: Survey Method.  
Sample: 145 secondary grade teachers in Dindigul district.  
Sampling Technique: Stratified random sampling.

Tool  
• Attitude towards Teaching Profession Scale by Ramakrishnan (2015).
DATA ANALYSIS
Table 1: Mean Scores of Attitude towards Teaching Profession among Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Background Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Sub-variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15.55</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>2.327</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Up to 25 years</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>13.38</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>2.243</td>
<td>Significant at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26 &amp; Above years</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15.89</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality of School</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>6.01</td>
<td>1.470</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.48</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15.53</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>2.916</td>
<td>Significant at 0.01 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>12.67</td>
<td>5.29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table-1, the calculated t-values 2.327 and 2.243 are greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance and the calculated t-value 2.916 is greater than the table value 2.58 at 0.01 level of significance. This shows that there is significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession of secondary grade teachers based on gender, age and marital status. The calculated t-value 1.470 is not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that there is no significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession of secondary grade teachers based on locality of school.

CONCLUSIONS
- There is significant influence on attitude towards teaching profession among secondary grade teachers with respect to gender, age and marital status.
- There is no significant influence on attitude towards teaching profession among secondary grade teachers with regard to locality of school.

REFERENCES