

Comparative study of attitude towards teaching of science and arts B.Ed. students

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Abstract

Attitude plays a very important role in effective communication in the classroom. A teacher with a positive attitude towards teaching is considered better and becomes popular among the students for his better teaching. Therefore, it is very important to study the attitude of the teacher belonging to various groups. In this modern age, education plays an important role. India who is passing through great socio-economic and political change, education is an effective instrument. Education is regarded as mirror of the society and educational institutions as 'society in Miniature' Education is no exception to it. It is an indispensable vital process in human life. It aims at shaping an individual into a free, full, whole and a perfect man. It has in it the potentialities to shape the destiny of a nation.

Keywords: education, science, attitude, comparative

Introduction

Of all the factors and variables that influence the educational system the teacher occupies the pivotal role. He is at the core of the process who can mend or end, the future of the individuals, the society and the nation. But the teacher is thinking, feeling and actions are guided by his attitude towards the profession. Much work has been done to investigate the variable that influence the attitude and their impact on the efficiency of the teacher, the effectiveness of his teaching as well as the success of the teaching as well as the success of the teaching learning process. Attitudes are comparatively stable feelings, since they are developed over several years of experience and training, the environment and the time factor, upon the teachers attitude towards teaching of any scheme of education. This has been corroborated by various research studies both in India and abroad.

Rationale of the study

Modern civilization has become more complex in nature. Teacher is the change agent and the catalyst to bring about social and cultural transformation. Everything depends upon teacher and his attitude towards profession. The present research will be valuable intensity of the favourable of unfavourable attitudes of Science and Arts, male and female B.Ed. pupil teachers towards teaching.

The investigator has taken up this investigation on several grounds. One feels the necessity for something and tries to invent it. Researcher feels that this study will thus help not only in understanding the attitude of teachers belonging to different area towards teaching but help in presenting some concrete suggestions for development of their attitude towards teaching.

Objectives of the Study

Following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of Arts & Science B.Ed. students.

2. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of male and female B.Ed. students.
3. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and Science male B.Ed. students.
4. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of Arts female and science female B.Ed. students.
5. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and Arts female B.Ed. students.
6. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of science male and science female B.Ed. students.
7. To compare the attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and science female B.Ed students.
8. To compare the attitudes of science male and Arts female B.Ed. students.

Hypotheses

The following hypothesis were tested:

1. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Arts and Science B.Ed. students.
2. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of male and female B.Ed. students.
3. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and Science male B.Ed. students.
4. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Arts female and Science female B.Ed. students.
5. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and Arts female B.Ed. students.
6. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Science male and Science female B.Ed. students.
7. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Arts male and Science female B.Ed. students.
8. There is no significant difference between attitudes towards teaching of Science male and Arts female B.Ed. students.

Delimitations of the study

Taking into consideration the time and the resources available with the investigator, the study has been limited to the following aspects.

1. The sample consists of students of B.Ed. institutions of district Rohtak.
2. The sample consists of 100 B.Ed. students drawn from K.M. College of Education, Bhiwani, Govt. College of Education Bhiwani and M.L.R.S. College of Education, Charkhi Dadri.
3. The study is based on the total scores of Ahluwalia's Teacher. Attitude Inventory only and not on any factorwise analysis.

Design of the study

Design of the research is a planning stage of research which is usually made logically, visualizing is practicability. Design of study is:

Methodology

"Techniques is to research what method is teaching or in a sense what logic to thinking". Descriptive survey Method or Normative Survey Method was applied in this study to find out the attitudes of Arts and Science, B.Ed. pupil teachers towards teaching. Investigator used normative Survey Method for research because by using this method, data of large number of cases are gathered at a particular time.

Procedure of the study

After selecting the problem, the investigator selected the tool used for this problem and the sample. The investigator contacted the Principal of the College in order to establish support with him. Finally the tool used i.e. attitude inventory test was administered on the selected sample students according to the instructions given in the test. The scripts were scored, and thus, obtained results were interpreted and analysed.

Statistics Used

Mean and Standard Deviation of the scores of teacher attitude inventory were calculated separately for each stream of Arts and Science, male and female. 't' test was employed to compare the difference between mean scores of male and female pairs of stream of B.Ed. pupil teachers of the scale. Mean, standard deviation and 't' scores were calculated using following formula:

Findings

Overall picture that emerges out of this study proved most of the initial hypotheses of the investigator right. The findings of investigator are as follows:

1. It has been found that Arts and Science B.Ed. students do not differ significantly in attitudes towards teaching, however, Arts B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession while that of science B.Ed. students were towards child centered practices.
2. It has been found that Female B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession, child centered practices, educational process and teachers. However, male B.Ed. students were found lacking such attitude towards teaching profession and teachers.

3. It has been found that No significant differences exist between the attitudes of Arts and Science B.Ed. students. Child centered practices and least favourable towards pupils.
4. It has been found that Arts female B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession while Science B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards child centered practices, however, the mean difference of two groups is not significant.
5. It has been found that Arts female and science male B.Ed. students were found to have significant difference in attitude towards teaching profession and teachers.

Conclusion

Conclusions of the study are:

1. Arts and Science B.Ed. students do not differ significantly in attitudes towards teaching, however, Arts B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession while that of science B.Ed. students were towards child centered practices.
2. Female B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession, child centered practices, educational process and teachers. However, male B.Ed. students were found lacking such attitude towards teaching profession and teachers.
3. No significant differences exists between the attitudes of Arts and Science B.Ed. students. Child centered practices and least favourable towards pupils.
4. Arts female B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards teaching profession while Science B.Ed. students were found to have most favourable attitude towards child centered practices, however, the mean difference of two groups is not significant.
5. Arts male B.Ed. students were found to have favourable attitude towards child centred practices while Arts female B.Ed. students were found lacking such attitudes to child centered practices and this group of students lacking.

Educational Implications

This study can be utilized during the training period as an evaluative tool to study, whether necessary attitude towards the profession has developed or not. To find out the Lacuna and to suggest necessary measures for remedies. Secondly, this investigation has tremendous impact on education. Specially for teachers, to select recruit. Educate assign teachers to particular teaching positions in an acceptable manner one must have more precise information about the many meaning associated with teaching in general and particulars situation. To get these informations and to identify teacher effectiveness this study presents a comprehensive picture.

The teacher can evaluate themselves to know their own achievements and short comings, to realize to odds and choose the favourable course. Therefore, the study can be a means for self-guidance.

Suggestions for Further Research

1. Comparative studies between teachers of different states of northern region regarding their attitudes towards teaching could be under taken.

2. Cross cultural studies can be undertaken between the teachers on the basis of caste and religion or faith can be undertaken.
3. A comparative study can be conducted on the two inventories - The MTAI and TAI.

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