

A Study of Scientific Attitude of Secondary School Teachers` (Govt. and Private) on their Behaviour

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the present study is to determine the attitude of secondary school teachers of sahibganj district in jharkhand state towards behaviour. For this a sample consisted of 200 secondary school teachers of secondary school situated in sahibganj district of Jharkhand state was taken. 100 teachers from Government school and 100 teachers form private affiliated school were taken and descriptive survey method was used. In the present study results shows that all secondary school teachers have same attitude towards behaviour and they all want to neglect arrogance in their behaviour. The results of all hypothesis shown that Government and Private Male and Female and rural and urban teachers have similar mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards their behaviour. Therefore, the study indicate that in the Present time Teacher are aware about there behaviour.

Keywords: Attitude, Government , Rural , Urban , Secondary school Teachers

Introduction:

The most important objective of national and international education policy is to keep the number of people using illicit Behaviour as low as possible. The general public and Teachers in particular are encouraged to keep away from Behaviour by means of legislation and campaigns to influence public opinion and to inform people about the harmful effects of behavioural abuse. In Sweden the accent today is on measures which at once restrict the availability of and reduce the demand for illicit Behaviour. A report by the National Institute of Public Health on bad behaviour prevention, for instance, says that A long-term preventive strategy makes no distinction between measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand. Police efforts to clamp down on Behaviour dealing in the street are chiefly aimed

at restricting availability... but police efforts also have an effect on demand in that the strong signals sent out by the police discourage young people from trying Behaviour 1995, 32, our translation). Although it is not necessary to make a distinction between “measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand”, there are of course actions that are aimed specifically on the demand side and those that focus on availability. Bad Behaviour prevention education in schools, for instance, aims primarily to influence the demand for Behaviour among school Teachers.

Attitude toward Behaviour:

The most important objective of national and international Behaviour policy is to keep the number of people using illicit Behaviour as low as possible. The general public and Teachers

in particular are encouraged to keep away from Behaviour by means of anti-Behaviour legislation and campaigns to influence public opinion and to inform people about the harmful effects of Behaviour abuse. A report by the National Institute of Public Health on Behaviour prevention, for instance, says that, "A long-term preventive strategy makes no distinction between measures to restrict availability and measures to curb demand.

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Significance of the Study:

Behaviour and alcohol abuse among Secondary school Teachers is a major cause for concern. Use of illegal substances may be associated with a deterioration in personal and social life, especially in the case of addictive Behaviour when users often become involved in illegal activities to acquire money to purchase the behaviour. Behaviour and alcohol use also disrupts other Teachers who are not themselves users. Therefore, researcher decide to selected the topic "A Study of Attitude of Secondary school Teachers of Sahibganj District in Jharkhand State Towards Behaviour", in which, the investigator will be collect the information regarding Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour, so that the student may save their time, money & energy. Therefore, above said topic is very much essential for student for their future.

Statement of the Problem;

A Study of Attitude of Secondary school Teachers of Sahibganj District in Jharkhand State towards Behaviour.

Operational definitions of the Study:

Attitude : A feeling or opinion about something or someone, or attitude is a settled way of thinking or feeling about something. Secondary school Teachers Those Teachers who takes classes in IX,X and XII

Behaviour : The way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others.

Objectives of Present Study:

- To study attitude among Secondary school Teachers (Government and Private) towards Behaviour.
- To study attitude among male and female Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour.
- To study attitude among rural male and female Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour.
- To study attitude among urban male and female Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour.

Hypotheses of Present Study:

- There is no significant difference in attitude among Government and Private Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour.
- There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour.

Delimitations of the Study:

- The present study was delimited to Sahibganj District of Jharkhand State only.
- The study was delimited to Government & Private Secondary school Teachers of Sahibganj District.
- The study was delimited to one variable i. e. Teachers attitude towards Behaviour.
- The study was delimited to 200 Teachers i. e 100 Government & 100 Private Secondary school Teachers.

Review of Literature:

Ana L. (2012) the study examines the effects of alcohol use on high school Teachers' quality of learning. We estimate fixed-effects models using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Our primary measure of academic achievement is the student's GPA abstracted from official school transcripts. We find that increases in alcohol consumption result in small yet statistically significant reductions in GPA for male Teachers and in statistically non-significant changes for females. For females, however, higher levels of drinking result in self-reported academic difficulty. The fixed-effects results are substantially smaller than OLS estimates, underscoring the importance of addressing unobserved individual heterogeneity. Robert L.(2013) many schools implement random student Behaviour testing

(RSDT) programs as a Behaviour prevention strategy. This study analyzes self-report surveys of Teachers in eight secondary schools with well-established RSDT programs, comparing Teachers who understood they were subject to testing and Teachers who understood they were not subject to testing. Teachers subject to testing reported significantly less marijuana and other illegal Behaviour use than Teachers in the same schools who were not

subject to testing, and also had more positive attitudes toward testing. Alcohol use, which was not tested for in seven of the eight schools, did not differ between groups. This study provides evidence that awareness of eligibility for Behaviour testing in schools with well-established RSDT programs is associated with lower rates of Behaviour use. Shaul Lev-Ran (2013) the study revealed that the poor response rate in this survey dictates caution in interpretation the results. However, they suggest that among medical specialties, psychiatrists had higher levels of self-reported competency in treating addictions and lower rates of moralism towards addictions. Across substances, the highest rates of moralism and lowest ratings of treatment efficacy were directed towards individuals with alcohol dependence.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

To solve any problem the interpretation of data is very important. The collection of data is not one end in itself. It has to be analyzed with a view to test various hypothesis formulated according to different objectives set in the study.

Hypothesis No. 1: There is no significant difference in attitude among Government and Private Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour.

Table 1.1

Mean, S.D., 't' values of Government and Private stream Secondary school Teachers

Variables	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Government Secondary school Teachers	100	63.27	6.11	198	0.62	Not Significant at.05 level & 0.01 level
Private School Secondary Teachers	100	62.75	5.61			

df = 198, .05 = 1.98 , .01= 2.62

Interpretation:

The mean value of attitude of Government and Private Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour are 63.27, 62.75 and S.D. value are 6.11, 5.61 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.62 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no.1 There is no

significant difference in attitude among Government and Private Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour is accepted. Therefore, Government and Private Teachers have same attitude towards Behaviour.

Hypothesis No. 2 There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour.

Table 1.2**Mean, S.D., 't' values of male and female Secondary school Teachers**

Variables	N	M	S.D.	df	't' Value	Level of Significance
Male Teachers	100	64.94	7.91	198	1.02	Not Significant at .05 level and 0.01 level
Female Teachers	100	63.90	6.41			

df = 198, 0.05 = 1.98 , 0.01=2.62

Interpretation:

The mean value of attitude of Male and Female Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour are 64.94, 63.90 and S.D. value are 7.91, 6.41 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.62 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis no. 2 There is no significant difference in attitude among male and female Secondary school Teachers towards Behaviour is accepted. Therefore, male and female Teachers have same attitude towards Behaviour.

Main Findings of the Study

The mean value of attitude of Government and Private Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour are 63.27, 62.75 and S.D. value are 6.11, 5.61 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 0.62 which is less

than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, Government and Private Teachers have same attitude towards Behaviour.

The mean value of attitude of Male and Female Secondary school Teachers attitude towards Behaviour are 64.94, 63.90 and S.D. value are 7.91, 6.41 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 1.02 which is less than standard table value at df 198, which is 1.98 at .05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level of significance therefore, male and female Teachers have same attitude towards Behaviour.

Educational Implications

The results of all hypotheses shows that Government and Private Secondary school Teachers, male and female and rural and urban Teachers have similar mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards Behaviour. Therefore, the study indicate that at

the present time Teachers is aware about Behaviour and attitude. Educators have an average knowledge about behavioural use and display predominantly empathic attitudes.

However, the relation between the two is inverse. The implications of these findings for the development of preventive actions against the abuse of Behaviour in the colleges. Specific knowledge on Behaviour has generated intolerant attitudes which prevent the establishment of such bonds.

Conclusion:

Above results shows that all secondary school (Government and Private) Teachers have same attitude towards Behaviour and arrogance and they all want to neglect the bad Behaviour . The results of all hypotheses shown that government and Private teacher ,male and female and rural and urban Teachers have similar mean values which mean they all have same thinking and attitude towards Behaviour and arrogance . Therefore, the study indicate that in the present time Teachers is aware about Behaviour and arrogance.

Suggestions for further Studies

Having completed the present study investigator has put forth few suggestions for further research to be conducted in the related areas.

1. The present study was confined to Secondary school Teachers only. The

similar study can be conducted on lower class like primary and Senior Secondary etc.

2. The present study was confined to Sahibganj District of Jharkhand only. The similar study can be conducted for other cities too.
3. The present study was confined to Teachers attitude towards behaviour. Same other study can be conducted on arrogance also.
4. The present study was confined to a sample of 200 Secondary school Teachers. A more compressive study with much large sample may be taken.
5. The similar study can be conducted for the hostler and non hostler Teachers also.

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