



## A Study of Attitude of Secondary School Teacher of Sabarkantha District towards 'Karmayogi Talim'

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### Abstract:

*Today the world has become a global Village due to invention of the various Technologies. The Technology has been used in present Education system, to make the teaching effective and interesting. In this is the case, we must know the attitude of teachers who are importing Education in the classroom. In the present study total 449 Secondary school of Sabarkantha were selected. From among 40 school of rural and 15 school of urban areas were randomly selected by lottery method. The teachers of these selected school were taken as a cluster as the sample of the study. The researcher has used self made attitude scale which was verified by the expert. The researcher himself had visited various schools and had collected data by making the teachers to fill up the attitude scale. At the end it was found that area was not an effecting factor, cast was not an effecting factor, educational experience of teachers was not effecting factor towards their attitudes. This study will help teachers in bringing more effectiveness in their teaching work. It will also help teachers to improve their attitude towards teaching and make the teaching interesting. It will also become useful to principals, teachers, and government in making the teaching work effective.*

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**Keywords:** Attitude, Education, Karmayogi Talim

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### 1. Introduction

It is because of latest researches that the world is known today as a 'Global village'. Today's knowledge becomes old on the next day. Lord Shri Krishna had said in Gita, "Change is a universal law"

The above statement has become true in every field of like. Today, Change touches each and every field of like. A teacher helps to conform to changes. Two major poles of education process are teacher and students. Here, the effect of a teacher is found to be more on students. Therefore in order to equip the teacher related problem, the government marks many attempts. The government at times, arranges 'Karmayogi Talim' to equip the teachers, So that a teacher can increase his knowledge and provide useful experiences in the classroom.

The success of 'Karmayogi Talim' depends on teacher's attitude towards it. The attitudes of a teacher towards Karmayogi Talim being of an at most importance, the will to study such attitudes originated in the researcher's mind. Thus, the researcher selected this subject as the research problem.

### 2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as shown below.

1. To determine the level of attitudes of secondary school teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.

2. To evaluate in terms of area, the attitudes of secondary school teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
3. To evaluate in terms of caste (sex), the attitudes of secondary school teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
4. To evaluate in terms of educational experience, the attitudes of secondary school teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
5. To find out the effect of interaction of area, cast, and educational experience on attitudes of secondary school teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.

### 3. Hypotheses of the Study

Hypotheses of the present study were as follows.

1. There will not be any significant effect of area on the attitudes of Secondary School teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
2. There will not be any significant effect of cast on the attitudes of Secondary School teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
3. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of Secondary School teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
4. There will not be any significant effect of cast on the attitudes of Secondary School teachers of rural areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
5. There will not be any significant effect of cast on the attitudes of Secondary School teachers of urban areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
6. There will not be any significant effect of area on the attitudes of female teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
7. There will not be any significant effect of area on the attitudes of male teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
8. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of the teachers of rural areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
9. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of the teachers of urban areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
10. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of the female teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
11. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of the male teachers towards Karmayogi Talim.
12. There will not be any significant effect of area on the attitudes of teachers with 10 or less than 10 years of experience towards Karmayogi Talim.
13. There will not be any significant effect of area on the attitudes of teachers with more than 10 years of experience towards Karmayogi Talim.
14. There will not be any significant effect of caste on the attitudes of teachers with 10 or less than 10 years of experience towards Karmayogi Talim.
15. There will not be any significant effect of caste on the attitudes of teachers with more than 10 years of experience towards Karmayogi Talim.
16. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of male teachers of rural areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
17. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of female male teachers of rural areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
18. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of male teachers of urban areas towards Karmayogi Talim.
19. There will not be any significant effect of educational experience on the attitudes of female teachers of urban areas towards Karmayogi Talim.

#### 4. Variables of this Study

The variables involved in this study are shown in the table1 given below.

**Table 1**  
**Information of Variables of this Study**

Sr. No.	Variable	Type of variable	Category
1	Caste(sex)	Independent variable	(1) Female (2) Male
2	Area	Independent variable	(1) Rural (2) Urban
3	Educational experience	Independent variable	(1) 10 or less then 10 years (2) more then 10 years
4	Attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim	Dependent variable	-----

#### 5. Research Method

Survey method was used in this research.

#### 6. Scope of the Study

In this research, the teachers of 449 Grant-in-Aid schools of Sabarkantha District were the scope of the study.

#### 7. Sample

For selection of sample from the scope, the secondary school of Sabarkantha district was divided into a category which is shown in table 2 below.

**Table 2**  
**Population into two Categories**

Category →	Rural	Urban	Total
Strength →	389	60	449

Among the above two categories, 40 schools from rural areas and 15 schools from urban areas, were randomly selected by lottery method. The teachers of these selected schools were taken as a cluster sampling method in the study. The strength of the teachers included in the sample is shown in table 3 given below.

**Table 3**  
**Strength of Teachers in the Sample**

Area →	Rural		Urban		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Caste →					
Educational Experience ↓					
10 or less then 10 year	27	73	80	28	208
More then 10 year	90	112	44	66	312
Total	117	185	124	94	520

Thus, the selection of sample in this research was done by the stratified, random, cluster method.

## 8. Selection of Tool

In this research, the self made attitude scale was selected as the tool for collection of data. For construction of this tool, firstly, data was collected by collecting statements from various sources and factors were determined and the attitude scale of first type was prepared which had 65 statements.

Then, this attitude scale was sent to the experts for its verification. Then, keeping in mind their suggestion, an attitude scale of final form having 45 statements was primarily administered on 50 teachers. Then, with the help of column analysis of the results 't' score and co-efficient of correlation were found and an attitude scale of correlation were found and as attitude scale of 25 statements having 't' score of 1.68 or more and co-efficient of correlation of 0.20 or more was prepared.

## 9. Data Collection

In this, the researcher himself had visited various schools and had collected data by making the teachers to fill up the attitude scale.

## 10. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this research, the attitude sample was classified and mean, median, standard deviation and 't' were calculated, in term of various variables and data was collected and analyses accordingly.

## 11. Inferences of the Research

1. In this research, served hypotheses were formed and tested and inferences were drawn from the result, which are as shown below.
2. There is no significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of the teachers of urban and rural areas. Teachers of both types of area have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, areas are not the affecting factor.
3. There is no significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of male and female teachers. Teachers of both types of castes have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, caste is not the affecting factor.
4. There is no significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of teachers having educational experience of 10 or less than 10 years and more than 10 years. Teachers with varying educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, educational experience is not the affecting factor.
5. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of male and female teachers of rural areas. Teachers of both types of castes have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim, Thus the caste is not the affecting factor in rural areas.
6. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of male and female teachers of urban areas. Teachers of both types of castes have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim, Thus the caste is not the affecting factor in urban areas.
7. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of male teachers of urban and rural areas. Male Teachers of both the areas have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, area is not the affecting area on male teachers.
8. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of female teachers of urban and rural areas. Female Teachers of both the areas have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, area is not the affecting area on female teachers.
9. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of teachers of rural areas having educational experience of 10 or less than 10 years and more than 10 years. Teachers with varying thus, educational experience have similar attitudes towards

- Karmayogi Talim, Thus, educational experience is not the affecting factor on teachers of rural areas.
10. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of teachers of urban areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. Teachers with varying thus, educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim, Thus, educational experience is not the affecting factor on teachers of urban areas.
  11. There is no significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of male teachers having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. Teachers with varying educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, the educational experience is not the affecting factor on male teachers.
  12. There is no significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of female teachers having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. Teachers with varying educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, educational experience is not the affecting factor on female teachers.
  13. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of the teachers of urban and rural areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years. The teachers of both the area having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, areas are not the affecting factor on the teacher's educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years.
  14. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of the teachers of urban and rural areas having educational experience of more then 10 years. The teachers of both the area having educational experience of more then 10 years have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, areas are not the affecting factor on the teachers educational experience of more then 10 years.
  15. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of male and female teaches having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years. The teachers of both the castes have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, caste is not the affecting factor on the teachers having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years.
  16. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of male and female teaches having educational experience of more then 10 years. The teachers of both the castes have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, caste is not the affecting factor on the teachers having educational experience of more then 10 years.
  17. There is a significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of male teachers of rural areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. The teachers having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years have more positive attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Than the teachers having educational experience of more then 10 years. It means that educational experience is the affecting factor on male teachers of rural areas.
  18. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of female teachers of rural areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. The female teachers of rural areas having verging educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, the educational experience is not the affecting factor on female teachers of rural areas.
  19. There is a significant difference between the means of the scores of attitudes of male teachers of urban areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years and more then 10 years. The male of urban areas having educational experience of 10 or less then 10 years have more positive attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Than the teachers having

educational experience of more than 10 years. It means that educational experience is the affecting factor on male teachers of urban areas.

20. There is no significant difference in the means of the scores of attitudes of female teachers of rural areas having educational experience of 10 or less than 10 years and more than 10 years. The female teachers of urban areas having verging educational experience have similar attitudes towards Karmayogi Talim. Thus, the educational experience is not the affecting factor on female teachers of urban areas.

## 12. Conclusion

An attempt has been made to know the attitudes of secondary school teachers of Sabarkantha district towards the Karmayogi Talim. In this research, the researcher has honestly and faithfully tried to find solution to the problem. The researcher has achieved the objectives and hypotheses inspite of restriction of time limited and have completed the research. This small attempt of researcher will be considered worthy, if it becomes useful to principals, teachers and government in marking effective the teaching work.

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