ISSN No: 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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INDIAN STREAMS RESEARCH JOURNAL



ISSN: 2230-7850 IMPACT FACTOR: 4.1625(UIF) VOLUME - 6 | ISSUE - 12 | JANUARY - 2017

WORK ETHICS OF HIGHER SECONDARY TEACHERS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

n the present study an attempt is made by the investigators to study the Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India. Random Sampling Technique was used to compose a sample of 750 Higher Secondary Teachers. Mean, Standard Deviation and t values were calculated for the analysis of data. The result revealed that the Gender and Type of family had no significant difference but, Locality, Teaching subject and Teaching experience exhibited significant difference in respect of their Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers.

KEYWORDS: Work Ethics, Higher secondary, Teachers,

INTRODUCTION:

Work ethics is a term that encompasses the organizational and personal standards of behavior a



Dr. P. C. Naga Subramani

professional individual is expected to possess. Most organizations have their own internal code of practice that defines the work ethics of a certain profession. Ethics refers to a set of rules that describes acceptable conduct in society. Ethics serve as a guide to moral daily living and helps us judge whether our behavior can be justified. Ethics refers to society's sense of the right way of living our daily lives. It does this by establishing rules, principles, and values on which we can base our conduct. The concepts most directly associated with ethics are truth, honesty, fairness, and equity. While ethics is a societal concern, it is of critical importance to the professions that serve society. Because professionals such as physicians, attorneys, engineers, and property and facility managers provide services that affect our welfare, they develop professional codes



of ethics that establish professional standards for behavior.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Having teachers with knowledge, wisdom and values are essential to achieve quality education. The beliefs which individuals hold are closely linked with the decisions and choices that they wake during the cause of everyday life. Among the major expectations of an education system. There is a value end that extant has always been free throughout human life values influences people's lives and therefore one can decide aims contents and methodologies of education. Values guided our actions. A teacher's work ethics that guided his or her actions is culturally inherited to one generation to another of the influences in classroom. Teacher's work ethics are reflected in their attitude towards different pupils. Many researchers touch upon value patterns among teachers. But a few researches were done on habitats and types of school as demographic variables along with gender They bear the weight and responsibility of teaching, apart from parents, and the main source of knowledge and values for children. Teachers are main contributions of education. They pass on knowledge and values in every generation. They play crucial roles in developing and touching one's life. They mold children with knowledge and values to prepare them for working life and to become good citizen of the nature.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem selected for the present study may be stated as follows, "Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers in Cuddalore District".

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The researchers have framed following objectives for the study to find out the difference in Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers if any, among:

- 1. Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers.
- 2. Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers.
- 3. Arts and Science Subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers.
- 4. Higher Secondary Teacher's teaching experience up to 10 years and above 10 years.
- 5. Nuclear family and Joint family Higher Secondary Teachers.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

For the present study, based on the objectives the researchers framed the following hypotheses,

- 1. There is significant difference between Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Work Ethics.
- 2. There is significant difference between Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Work Ethics.
- 3. There is significant difference between Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Work Ethics.
- 4. There is significant difference between up to 10 years and above 10 years experienced Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Work Ethics.
- 5. There is significant difference between Joint family and Nuclear family of Higher Secondary Teachers in respect of their Work Ethics.

METHODS OF THE STUDY

Normative survey method was employed. The tool was administered to the samples of 750 Higher Secondary Teachers. The data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis to arrive at a conclusion.

TOOLS USED

Teacher's Work Ethics Scale was constructed and standardized by Naga subramani P.C. (2014). Teacher's Work Ethics Scale consists of 45 items. There are 35 positive statements and 10 negative statements in respect of the Teacher's Work Ethics. In each statement five point scale ranging from "Always", "Often", "Sometime", "Rarely" and "Never" is used. The different points on the scale are assigned with arbitrary weights, for example 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 in the order of "Always" response to "Never" response for the positive statements. The scoring scheme is reversed for the negative statements. Here the "Never" response is given the weight of 5 and the "Always" response is given the weight of 1. An individual score is the sum of all the score of the 45 items. The maximum score that one can get in this is 225. Higher score indicates the high Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers and the Lower score indicates the presence of low Work Ethics of Higher Secondary Teachers.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In this present study, 750 Higher Secondary Teachers working in different Higher Secondary Schools were taken as sample. The random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample. The samples were collected from the Higher Secondary Teachers of various Higher Secondary Schools in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The following statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data.

- 1. Descriptive Analysis
- 2. Differential Analysis

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MEANS OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS E-LEARNING

SL. NO	VARIABLE		NUMBER	MEAN	S.D	`t'	Signifi cant value
	Gender	Male	430	161.68	12.91	0.86	NG
1.		Female	320	160.41	14.84		NS
	Locality	Rural	260	164.12	14.78	2.62	S
2.		Urban	490	168.11	14.64		
	Teaching subject	Arts	360	162.46	14.28	3.43	G
3.		Science	390	168.12	14.65		S
	Teaching experience	Up to 10	370	161.66	14.72	2.68	
4.		Above 10	380	163.45	12.45		S
	Type of family	Joint	280	165.42	12.83	0.45	NS
5.		Nuclear	470	164.86	14.12		

S=Significant

NS=Not Significant

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

(i) The verification of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in the Work Ethics of Male and Female Higher Secondary Teachers (t=0.86).

- (ii) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is a significant difference in the Work Ethics of Rural and Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers (t=2.62) and it is inferred that the Urban area Higher Secondary Teachers have more Work Ethics than their counterparts.
- (iii)The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is significant difference in Work Ethics of Arts and Science subject handled Higher Secondary Teachers (t=3.43) and it is inferred that the Higher Secondary Teachers who handled Science subject have more Work Ethics than the Higher Secondary Teachers who handled Arts subject.
- (iv) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data indicates that there is significant difference in the Work Ethics of up to 10 years and above 10 years experienced Higher Secondary Teachers (t=2.68) and it is inferred that the above 10 years experienced Higher Secondary Teachers have more Work Ethics than their counterparts.
- (v) The testing of the hypothesis based on the analysis of data indicates that there is no significant difference in Work Ethics of Joint and Nuclear family of Higher Secondary Teachers (t=0.45).

CONCLUSION

To sum up, the following conclusions have been reached in the light of the present investigation. Gender and Type of family had no significant difference but, Locality, Teaching subject and Teaching experience exhibited significant difference in Value Pattern of Higher Secondary Teachers in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India.

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