

# Attitude towards Teaching Profession of Graduate Levels Students in the State of West Bengal, India

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## Abstract

*In the present study, the investigators have tried to study what kind of Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession and to find out the Graduate Level Students concerning their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Category. The investigators have applied the Descriptive Survey type method for the present study. The investigators used self-made questionnaires on Attitude towards Teaching Profession. The overall results of the study explored that the level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession is being Moderate in West Bengal, India and Female Students was comparatively more favorable attitude than the Male Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession as well as Urban Graduate Students is comparatively more positive attitude towards Teaching Profession. It is indicated that there is a no significant difference among the Graduate Level Students with respect to their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Category, Streams.*

**Keywords:** Attitude, Teaching Profession, Graduate Students.

**Introduction:**

Teaching is a kind of art as well as science. The quality of teaching depends on the dedication and love for the subject as well as the love towards the students. But teaching is the exchange of correct experience and knowledge between students and teachers ([Chawla and Mittal 2013](#)). Education is a lifelong process where the important role of the teacher is present. The education process is ineffective without suitable teachers. A teacher is the most important element in the teaching-learning process ([Sarkar and Behera 2016](#)). Teaching in the general sense is an important place in the field of education and plays a specific role in human resource development. It serves as a determining factor in enhancing the quality of the country. Educated young pupils who have different competencies to transfer Education in the next generation ([Zaidi 2015](#)). Teachers have an important role to play in making the formal education system, effective and preparing students with suitable skills through that education system. Teachers also help a group of future citizens to move forward to improve their lives. Without a teacher, any educational institution is like a soulless body. The teacher is the friend, philosopher, and guide of the students. Teaching is very vast which helps to influence skills and encouraging behavior. The attitude of the teacher plays an important role in the competency of the teaching profession ([Sarkar and Behera 2016](#)). Profession refers to specially recognized intellectual activities and training which are aimed to supply skilled staff. Teaching is more important profession than the other professions. Teaching is a profession that provides knowledge-based services to skill development and it relies on specialized intellectual study and training ([Senthikumar and Muthaiah 2017](#)). In the teaching profession, a person gets more opportunities to establish himself in a reputed group of good citizens of society. Perception or attitude is always applicable to the teaching profession because the attitude or perception of professional competence and achievement is very necessary. Attitude towards the teaching profession is also important to meet the needs of the profession ([Akbulut and Karaku 2011](#)). Most of the teachers want to become good citizens in the future and devote themselves to the betterment of society or the country. A teacher is a social worker for social development. Teaching helps a person to increase their updated knowledge in the educational field. Attitudes towards the teaching profession can be very important to determine the level of professional pride as well as the level of commitment of the individual towards the profession ([Maheshwari 2019](#)). The teaching profession includes a set of policies, obligations, etc., even most students prefer to enter the teaching profession. Teaching helps a person to be included in a comfortable life. Teaching is a very noble profession that is directly related to the future of the students. Besides, the tendency of the students to become a good citizen and can be created by the teaching today ([Trivedi 2012](#)). The teaching profession can bring prosperity to the country and the nation as well as the development of society and family. This profession can build a deep and good relationship between teachers and students. Attitude is a psychological structure that combines cognitive, emotional, and psychomotor behavior and can be observed as a holistic behavior. At the same time, the attitude of a person towards an object or event can be positive and negative ([Ozdemir and Demircioğlu 2016](#)). Attitude is a kind of interest that learns through life experience which helps a person, who is learning to behave towards a particular profession or situation. Attitude is the personal complex character of the person ([Soibamcha and Pandey 2016](#)). It helps a person happier. Another thing that must be mentioned when it comes to the teaching profession is that it distinguishes itself from other professions in terms of ethics. Every level of teacher follows a kind of ethical obligation. Attitudes are closely related to different periods of personal life and attitudes can be determined by several factors such as environmental situation, job satisfaction, and status of the profession, etc ([Sang 2018](#)). Attitude towards the teaching

profession relies on teaching excellence which can be observed that the individual behavior is generally influenced by the attitude ([Hussain et al. 2020](#)). Teaching plays an integral service role in every society and citizen. Besides, this profession gives more importance to the social service work of the country than other professions ([Nenty et al. 2015](#)). On the other hand, they have to follow an idea as an educated person. Teaching is a mass communication work. The perception of students towards the teaching profession is that the professional aspects of young people can be measured and they can be encouraged in the teaching course ([Saks et al. 2016](#)). So the teacher will behave in such a way that the students can easily accept it. For this reason, the teacher has to be especially careful about his behavior. The role of the teacher is very important to influence the future of the society. In the field of education, a teacher is a practitioner who educates students and young people in a responsible, tolerant, and productive manner ([Taneri et al. 2014](#)). Teachers are usually associated with the profession with some general professional ethics and based on this job a positive or negative attitude can be known towards the profession ([Gupta and Gupta 2020](#)). A teacher spends a lot of time during the day with their students at school, which leads to many constraints on his behavior. Students learn according to the characteristics of the teacher.

#### **NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

With regard to organize the present society in a normal and healthy way, the present study can be useful for administrators, teachers, parents, planners, and members of the society who deal with the Attitude of Graduate Students towards the Teaching Profession. Generally, every Student wants a profession after complete their study. Next, they apply for a proper job in various organizations e.g. government and private. Students can become teachers in the future only, if they have a positive attitude towards the teaching profession. The researcher will be able to know the attitude of the students towards the teaching profession. This study is relevant for many reasons. Firstly, a deeper understanding of Graduate Student's attitude towards the Teaching Profession will be gained. Secondly, the results from this study can help the Administrator as well as the different departments of the institution to develop positive attitudes with students towards the Teaching Profession. Finally, the knowledge gained from this study, can help the students in this profession. Attitude of Graduate Student towards the teaching profession is created in the mind of the researcher to study the influence among moderator variables. The psychological point of view, the Graduate Student's attitude is most influential in this profession. Attitudes are generally the effect of behavior which is implied in the surrounding of the young mind. The institution should build up a good environment where favorable Graduate students' attitude towards the teaching profession may find one kind of good sustenance. Hence there an important need for a study of students' attitudes towards the teaching profession at the College level with regard to gender, locality, stream, and category.

#### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE:**

[Yadav and Galriya \(2019\)](#) in their study, it is revealed that the female teachers have more favorable than the male senior secondary school teachers. [Islam and Ansari \(2018\)](#) have explained that no significant difference in attitude towards Teaching Profession between the male and female trainee teachers but the attitude of the female trainee teachers towards Teaching Profession is more favorable than the male trainee teachers. [Ishwarbhai \(2018\)](#) has explored that the B.Ed trainees girls are higher than the B.Ed trainees boys on the attitude towards the Teaching Profession. The attitude towards Teaching Profession of the rural B.Ed trainees girls are more favorable than the urban B.Ed trainees girls. [Dhull and Jain](#)

(2017) revealed that the female teachers have more favorable attitude than the male teachers towards the Teaching Profession. [Parhi \(2017\)](#) in her study explored that the attitude towards the Teaching Profession of the female student-teachers have more favorable attitude than the male student-teachers. [Reddy and Sakuntala \(2016\)](#) observed that the urban locality has a significant influence on the attitude of Primary school teachers towards teaching-learning material than the rural locality. [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#) through their study explained that there is a significant difference between the attitude of Male and Female college teachers as well as there is a significant difference between the attitude of Arts and Science streams, college teachers towards Teaching Profession. And also found that there is no significant difference between the attitude of rural and urban college teachers towards the Teaching Profession. A significant difference is notice the attitude of General and SC/ST college teachers towards the Teaching Profession and also revealed that the college teachers have moderate level attitude towards the Teaching Profession at Cooch Behar district. [Singh and Singh \(2016\)](#) through their Study explained that a significant difference in attitude towards the Teaching Profession between female and male primary school teachers. Female primary school teachers are more favorable than male Primary teachers. [Rentlei and Malsawmi \(2015\)](#) have explored that the high attitude towards the Teaching Profession 17.44%, Moderate attitude have 62.03%, and low attitude towards teaching profession have 13.47%. [Kavitha and Venkateswaran \(2015\)](#) explained that no significant difference between Urban and Rural as well as no significant difference between Arts and Science secondary school teachers attitude towards teaching. [Kaya and Kaya \(2015\)](#) have investigated that a significant difference between male and female teachers' attitudes towards the teaching profession. [Kumar \(2015\)](#) indicated that the Rural teachers have highly attitude than the Urban Teacher's attitude on teaching Profession. [Kaur and Shikha \(2015\)](#) highlighted that the Secondary female teachers were more favorable attitude than the Secondary male School Teachers. [Bademcioglu et al. \(2014\)](#) have explored that there is no significant difference between male and female, but female teachers have positive attitudes than the male teachers obtained their mean score. [Bhargava and Pathy \(2014\)](#) observed that in the tribal category significant difference at 5% level between male and female student-teachers of science and social science streams. [Chakraborty and Mondal \(2014\)](#) explored that 66.5% of teachers were an average attitude towards the Teaching Profession and urban teachers have more attitude than the rural teachers and also revealed that Science Streams teachers were high attitude towards Teaching Profession. [Parvezi and Shakir \(2013\)](#) observed that no significant difference between the attitudes of female and male prospective teachers towards the Teaching Profession but female prospective teachers are more favorable than the Teaching Profession than male prospective teachers on obtained mean scores. And also found that there is no significant difference between the attitudes of science and social science perspective teachers towards the teaching profession, but science prospective teachers towards the Teaching Profession is better than social science prospective teachers. [Rao \(2012\)](#) in her Study revealed that a significant difference in the Means of Teacher Attitude towards the teaching profession on the basis of gender. And also found that the mean of total teacher's attitude score of female teacher was found to be greater than the male teachers respectively.

#### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To assess the level of attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession.
2. To find out the difference between Boys and Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.

3. To find out the difference between Rural and Urban Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
4. To find out the difference between Rural Boys and Urban Boys Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
5. To find out the difference between Rural Girls and Urban Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
7. To find out the difference between Unreserved Boys and Unreserved Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
8. To find out the difference between OBC Boys and OBC Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
9. To find out the difference between Scheduled Caste Boys and Scheduled Caste Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
6. To find out the difference between Honours & General Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
10. To find out the difference between Honours Boys and Honours Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
11. To find out the difference between General Boys & General Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession.
12. To find out the difference among the Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Streams.(Arts, Science and Commerce)
13. To find out the difference among the Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Category ( UR, OBC, SC and ST).

**Null Hypothesis( $H^0$ ) of the study:**

- $H0_1$ .** There would not have high favorable level of attitude of graduate students towards teaching profession.
- $H0_2$ .** There is no significance difference between Boys and Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_3$ .** There is no significance difference between Rural and Urban Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_4$ .** There is no significance difference between Rural Boys and Urban Boys Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_5$ .** There is no significance difference between Rural Girls and Urban Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_7$ .** There is no significance difference between Unreserved Boys and Unreserved Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_8$ .** There is no significance difference between OBC Boys and OBC Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_9$ .** There is no significance difference between Scheduled Caste Boys and Scheduled Caste Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_6$ .** There is no significance difference between Honours & General Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.
- $H0_{10}$ .** There is no significance difference between Honours Boys & Honours Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.

**H0<sub>11</sub>.** There is no significance difference between General Boys & General Girls Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession.

**H0<sub>12</sub>.** There is no significance difference among the Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession on the basis of Streams.(Arts, Science and Commerce)

**H0<sub>13</sub>.** There is no significance difference among the Graduate Level Students in respect to their attitude towards teaching profession on the basis of Category (UR, OBC, SC and ST).

#### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The present study of nature is a descriptive type. The researcher has applied the survey method of Descriptive type in this present study. The researcher has selected 386 Students who are studying in Graduate Level in the different degree of West Bengal as a sample for the present study. For the collection of data has applied simple Random sampling technique. The researcher has applied Teaching Profession questionnaire as a research tool for collecting the data in the present study. The researcher himself constructed a self-made Questionnaire which consists of 29 (twenty-seven) questions related to their attitude towards Teaching Profession. The questionnaire consisted of 29 Items (15 Items are Positive and 14 Items are Negative). The questionnaire was constructed on the basis of Likert's Five Point Scale i.e. Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (DA), Strongly disagree (SDA), and Neutral (N). The value of the coefficient of correlation of the present research tool was 0.86 which indicates that the tool was highly reliable and in case of measuring the validity of the tools, the Expert Judgment Method was used by the researcher with regard to measure the validity of the tool ([Singh, 2009](#)). The present researcher has used SPSS (Version-20) imitated by the techniques which are mentioned below to analyze the data: MEAN; S.D.; 't'-Test; ANOVA and Graph.

#### RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

**H0<sub>1</sub>:** There would not have high favorable level of Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession in West Bengal, India.

##### Analysis of attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession on the basis of cut off point

**Table No-1: Shows the Number, Mean and S.D of Total Graduate Students**

Group	Number	Mean	Std. Deviation
Students	386	115.54	10.09

$$M \pm \sigma$$

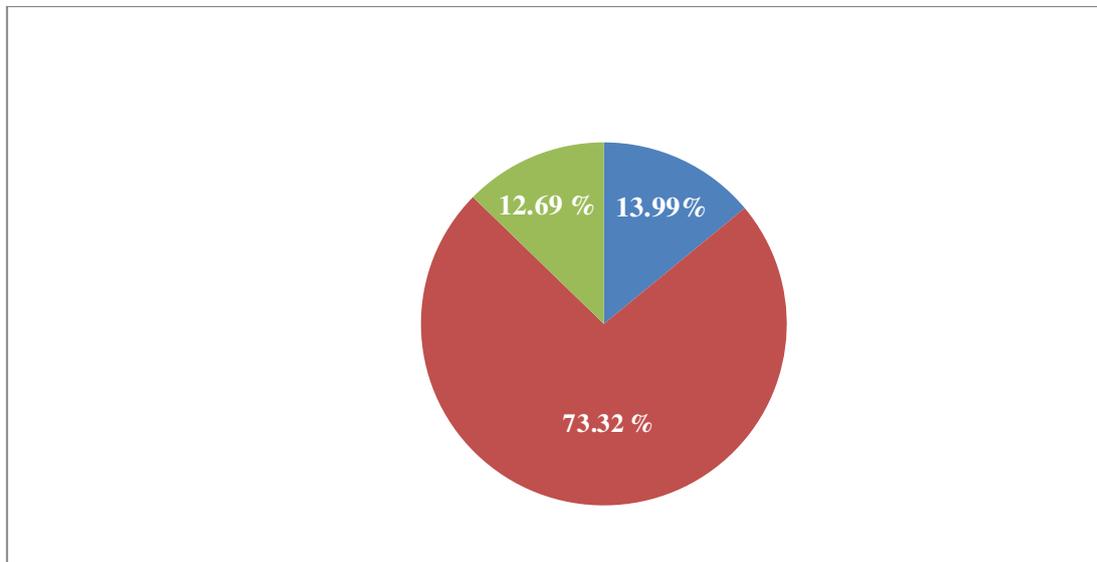
$$M + \sigma = 115.54 + 10.09 = 125.63$$

$$M - \sigma = 115.54 - 10.09 = 105.45$$

**Table No-2, Show the level of Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession on basis of Cut off point**

Scores	Frequency	Percentage	Level of Attitude
Above-125.63	54	13.99 %	High
Between-125.63 to 105.45	283	73.32 %	Moderate

Below- 105.45	49	12.69 %	Low
Total	386	100%	



**Figure: 1. Graphical representation of the level of Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession on basis of Cut off point**

**Table No-3: Results of t-Test between different groups of Graduate Students with regard to Their Attitude towards Teaching Profession.**

Variables	Groups	N	Mean	S.D	Mean Difference	S <sub>ED</sub>	df	t-value	Result
Gender	Boys	114	113.47	11.61	3.30	1.05	384	3.15**	S
	Girls	242	116.77	8.86					
Residence	Rural	298	115.27	10.28	1.21	1.22	384	0.99@	NS
	Urban	88	116.48	9.42					
	Rural Boys	128	113.00	11.90	4.25	3.07	142	1.38@	NS
	Urban Boys	16	117.25	8.33					
	Rural Girls	170	116.97	8.50	0.65	1.25	240	0.53@	NS
	Urban Girls	72	116.31	9.69					
Category	UR Boys	63	115.10	12.66	1.81	1.58	190	1.14@	NS
	UR Girls	129	116.91	8.88					
	OBC Boys	49	113.27	11.41	4.04	1.87	119	2.17*	S
	OBC Girls	72	117.31	9.06					

	SC Boys	29	111.07	9.55	3.62	2.20	63	1.65@	NS
	SC Girls	36	114.69	8.16					
Course	Honours	289	116.03	9.62	1.96	1.18	384	1.66@	NS
	General	97	114.07	11.29					
	Honours Boys	97	114.11	11.52	2.89	1.19	287	2.43*	S
	Honours Girls	192	117.01	8.37					
	General Boys	47	112.15	11.83	3.73	2.27	95	1.64@	NS
	General Girls	50	115.88	10.57					

*\*Significant at 0.05, \*\* Significant at 0.01 and @ Not Significant [Table Value of 't' against df-384, 287, 240, 190, 142, 119, 95, 63 at 0.05 level=1.97, 1.98, 2.00 and 0.01 level= 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.66 respectively]*

**Table No-4 : Shows the Number, Mean and S.D of Graduate Students with regard to Their Attitude towards Teaching Profession of difference groups on the basis of Caste, Educational Qualification and Age with regard to Depression.**

Different Aspects	Group/Variable	N	Mean	S.D
Streams	Arts	298	115.16	9.68
	Science	58	117.43	12.53
	Commerce	30	115.70	8.56
Category	UR	192	116.31	10.28
	OBC	121	115.67	10.23
	SC	65	113.08	8.92
	ST	8	115.13	10.84

**Table No-5: Shows the results of ANOVA on different groups of Graduate Students with regard to Their Attitude towards Teaching Profession.**

Different aspects of	Sum of Squares		Mean Squares		F-value
	Between Groups	Within Groups	Between Groups	Within Groups	
Streams	251.73	38618.11	125.86	101.61	1.24@
Category	512.32	38657.52	170.77	101.20	1.69@

*\*Significant at 0.05, \*\* Significant at 0.01 and @ Not Significant [Table Value of 'F' against df-2/383, 3/382 at 0.05 and 0.01 level are 3.20, 2.63 and 4.66, 3.86 respectively]*

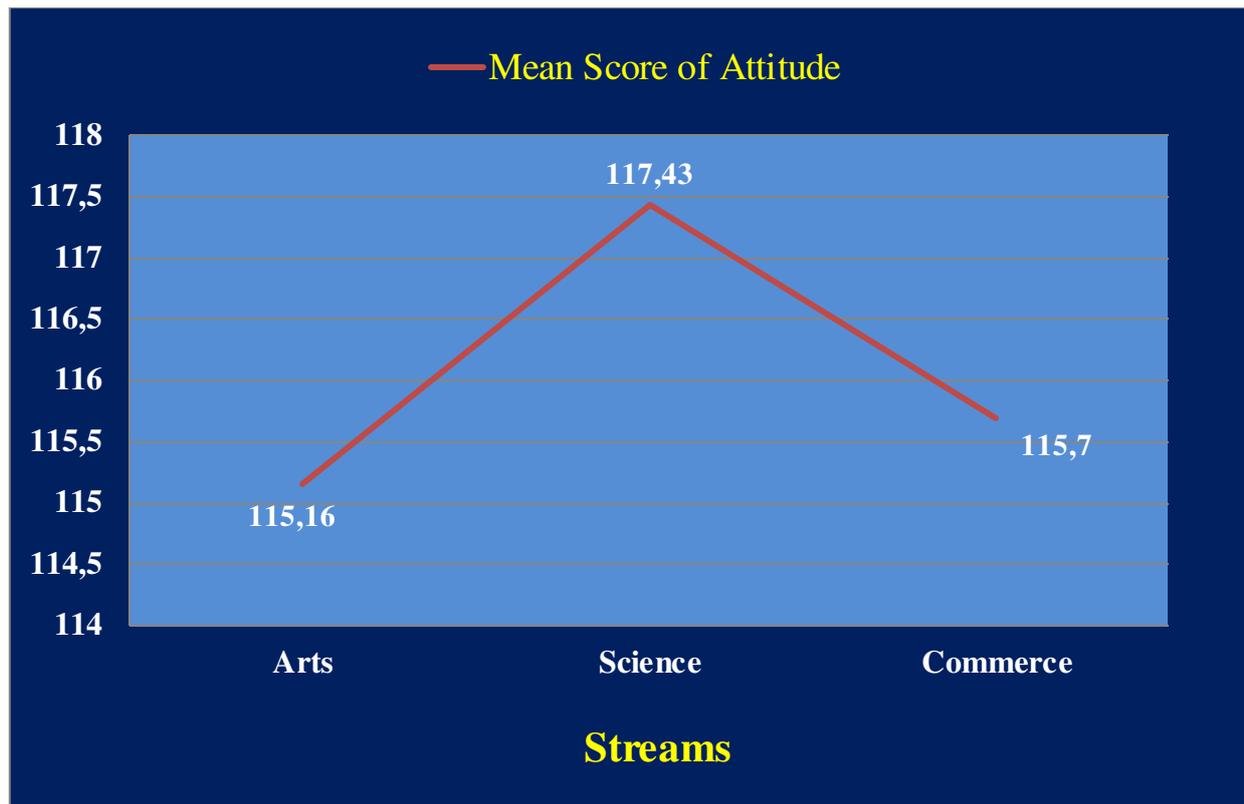


Figure 2: Graphical Representation of the Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Different Streams.

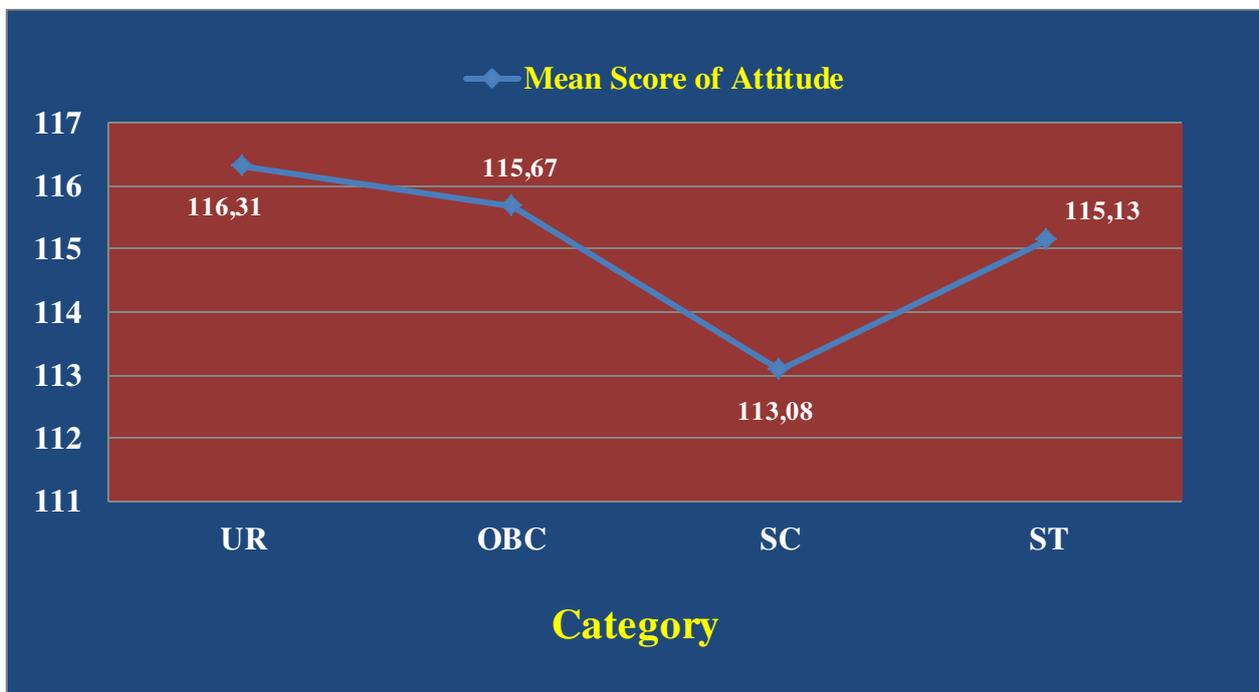


Figure 3: Graphical Representation of the Attitude of Graduate Students towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Different Category.

**Testing of  $H_{01}$  and Interpretation:**

On the basis of Cut off Point, from the [Table No-2](#), we can see that out of the total 386 Graduate Students, 13.99 % Graduate Students have scored Above 125.63, 73.32 % Graduate Students have scored Between 125.63 to 105.45 and 12.69 % Graduate Students have scored Below 105.45 on the Attitude measuring Questionnaire constructed by the researchers for the Graduate Students. Therefore, it can be said that the maximum percentage (73.32 %) Graduate Students have scored Between 125.63 to 105.45, which indicates that the level of Attitude of Graduate Students is being Moderate in West Bengal, India.

**Testing of  $H_{02}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**3.30**) is greater than the table value at the 0.01 level of significance (2.59 at 0.01 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that a significant difference between Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that rejected to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{03}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**0.99**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Graduate Level Students with respect to their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Urban Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Rural Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{04}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**1.38**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Boys Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Urban Boys of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Rural Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{05}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**0.53**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Girls Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Rural Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Urban Girls of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{06}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**1.14**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between Unreserved Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Unreserved Girls of Graduate Level

Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Unreserved Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{07}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**2.17**) is greater than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that a significant difference between OBC Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that rejected to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the OBC Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the OBC Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{08}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**1.65**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Scheduled Caste Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Scheduled Caste Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{09}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**1.66**) is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). The result indicates that there is no significant difference between Honours and General Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Honours Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the General Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{010}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**2.43**) is greater than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that a significant difference between Honours Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, rejected to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the Honours Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Honours Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{011}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No- 3](#), it is observed that the calculated 't'-value (**1.64**) is greater than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance ( 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance). Therefore, the result indicates that there is no significant difference between General Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis. On the other hand, on the basis of the obtained Mean Scores, it can be said that the General Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the General Boys of Graduate Level Students.

**Testing of  $H_{012}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No-5](#), it is observed that the calculated 'F'-ratio is **1.24** which is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance (3.02). Therefore, the result is not significant and we can say that there is no significant difference among the Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Streams. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis.

**Testing of  $H_{013}$  and Interpretation:**

From [Table No-5](#), it is observed that the calculated 'F'-ratio is **1.69** which is less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance (2.63). Therefore, the result is not significant and we can say that there is no significant difference among the Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession on the basis of Category. So that, accepted to the null hypothesis.

**Major Findings and Discussion of the Results:**

Through the present study we found that there is a Moderate level of the Attitude of Graduate Level Students in West Bengal, India ([Figure-1](#)). This finding of the study is supported by [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#); [Renthlei and Malsawmi \(2015\)](#); [Chakraborty and Mondal \(2014\)](#). In this study we found that there is a significant difference between Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. And also found that the Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Boys of Graduate Level Students. This finding of the study is supported by [Yadav and Galiya \(2019\)](#); [Islam and Ansari \(2018\)](#); [Ishwarbhai \(2018\)](#); [Dhull and Jain \(2017\)](#); [Parhi \(2017\)](#); [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#); [Singh and Singh \(2016\)](#); [Kaya and Kaya \(2015\)](#); [Kaur and Shikha \(2015\)](#); [Bademcioglu et al. \(2014\)](#); [Parvezl and Shakir \(2013\)](#); [Rao \(2012\)](#). It is revealed that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Graduate Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the Urban Graduate Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Rural Graduate Level Students. This finding of the study is supported by [Reddy and Sakuntala \(2016\)](#); [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#); [Kavitha and Venkateswaran \(2015\)](#); [Chakraborty and Mondal \(2014\)](#). It is observed that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Boys of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the Urban Boys of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Rural Boys of Graduate Level Students. This study explained that there is no significant difference between Rural and Urban Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. And also explained that the Rural Girls were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Urban Girls of Graduate Level Students. This finding of the study is supported by [Ishwarbhai \(2018\)](#); [Kumar \(2015\)](#). It is pointed out that there is no significant difference between Unreserved Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the Unreserved Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Unreserved Boys of Graduate Level Students. It is also indicates that there is a significant difference between OBC Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the OBC Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the OBC Boys of Graduate Level Students. This study mentions that there is no significant difference between Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession. It is also mentioned that the Scheduled Caste Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Scheduled Caste Boys of Graduate Level Students. It is suggested that there is no

significant difference between Honours and General Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the Honours Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the General Graduate Level Students. It is explored that there is a significant difference between Honours Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and Honours Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Honours Boys of Graduate Level Students. This finding of the study is supported by [Kaur and Shikha \(2015\)](#). This study indicates that there is no significant difference between General Boys and Girls of Graduate Level Students to respect their level of Attitude towards Teaching Profession and the General Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the General Boys of Graduate Level Students. This finding of the study is supported by [Kaur and Shikha \(2015\)](#). It is also found that Graduate level Students who belongs to Science Stream is comparatively high attitude towards Teaching Profession than other Streams and the Graduate level Students who belongs to Arts Stream is comparatively low attitude towards Teaching Profession than other Streams on the basis of their obtained mean score ([Figure-2](#)). This finding of the study is supported by [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#); [Kavitha and Venkateswaran \(2015\)](#); [Bhargava and Pathy \(2014\)](#); [Chakraborty and Mondal \(2014\)](#); [Parvezi and Shakir \(2013\)](#). Lastly, this study revealed that Graduate level Students who belongs to Unreserved Category is comparatively high attitude towards Teaching Profession than the other Categories and the Graduate level Students who belongs to Scheduled Caste Category is comparatively low attitude towards Teaching Profession than the other Categories on the basis of their obtained mean score ([Figure-3](#)). This finding of the study is supported by [Sarkar and Behera \(2016\)](#).

## CONCLUSION:

The teaching profession is a noble profession and it has high responsibility and sensitiveness. Assistant attitude towards any activity enhances efficiency, effectiveness, knowledge, competency, and so on. Subsequently, the quality of teachers is increased which is very important for educating the new generation. However, the present study found that there is a Moderate level of the Attitude of Graduate Levels Students and it is also found that the Girls of Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards the Teaching Profession than the Boys of Graduate Level Students. At present, there are many other opportunities for girls in the teaching profession, so the high attitude of girls in the teaching profession is being noticed. Urban Graduate Level Students were more favorable attitude towards the Teaching Profession than the Rural Graduate Level Students. Urban students get more educational opportunities, so they are more motivated towards the Teaching Profession. Institutional infrastructure in the urban area is very good. So, the teachers of that area motivate the students towards the teaching profession. It is also pointed out that the Unreserved Graduate Level Students were comparatively more Attitude towards Teaching Profession than the Other Category of Graduate Level Students. Unreserved category students feel that the teaching profession is much more comfortable and independent than other professions.

Though, it is a humble attempt in his direction to assess the level of attitude of Graduate Students towards the teaching profession. This study is very much essential to know the shape of a desirable attitude towards the teaching profession and that promotes the equal educational opportunities of Graduate Students. This study is very much essential for the development of professional efficiency and quality education of Graduate Students and it will be of immense use for the educational administrators,

which will throw light upon the attitude of Graduate Students. It is hoped that this study will be particularly helpful for parents or guardians, teachers, administrators to provide guidance, counseling, and treatments to the attitude of Graduate Students towards the teaching profession.

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