



## A STUDY ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WOMEN AND THE COGNITIVE FAILURES OF THE SECONDARY GRADE TEACHER'S IN TIRUVALLUR DISTRICT.

S.USHA <sup>1</sup> | P.KARNAN <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. ED, STUDENT, GRT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

<sup>2</sup> ASST. PROFESSORS IN EDUCATION, GRT COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

### ABSTRACT

*This study examined the relationship between Attitude towards women and the Cognitive failure of the secondary Grade Teacher's in Thiruvallur District. This study Adopted Normative Survey method of research Participation below 150 Secondary Grade Teacher's randomly selected from the various schools in Thiruvallur District. The research Instruments used for data collection was Attitude towards women developed by Spencp, Helmrich & Stapp, and Cognitive failure developed by Broudbent et.,al tested at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. The finding indicated that exists a negative relationship between Attitude towards the women and Cognitive failure of Secondary Grade and Teachers. There exist significant impact with respect to Type of management, Teachers Qualification, Teachers Salary and there is no significance input on Teachers Age, Teaching experience of the secondary Grade Teacher's.*

**Keywords:** Attitude Towards Women, Cognitive Failure, Hypothesis, Sampling, Survey, Secondary Grade Teachers.

### INTRODUCTION

The education of parents is linked to their children's educational attainment, and the mother's education is usually more influential than the father's. An educated mother's greater influence in household negotiations may allow her to secure more resources for her children. Educated mothers are more likely to be in the labour force, allowing them to pay some of the costs of schooling, and may be more aware of returns to schooling. And educated mothers, averaging fewer children, can concentrate more attention on each child.

An attitude is a hypothetical construct that represents an individual's degree of like or dislike for an item. Attitudes are generally positive or negative views of a person, place, thing, or event-- this is often referred to as the attitude object. People can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object, meaning that they simultaneously possess both positive and negative attitudes toward the item in question.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

The Times of India says Experts on National Girl Child Day on Thursday reiterated the need for society at large and families in particular to change their mindset towards their daughters. This apart, the fact that girls need to be physically strong which is possible through defense classes was also discussed.

State head of Unicef, Job Zachariah said anaemia poses serious threat to the well-being of most girls in the state. "Around 70.6% women in the state including adolescent girls are anaemic. If this problem is tackled then we can also check maternal mortality. At times, we have also seen that the need for treatment in case of a girl child is ignored. This kind of discrimination should come to an end and for

it to take place a change in the mental makeup of the parents is the need of the hour. This in turn will ensure equal rights to girls.

### COGNITIVE FAILURE

Cognitive failure has been described as a breakdown in cognitive functioning which results in mistake or error in task execution that a person should normally be capable of completing, with some people being more prone to experiencing cognitive failure than others. Martin (1983) has mentioned some reasons for the necessity of studying cognitive failure. For certain dangerous tasks such as flying, the occurrence of cognitive failure can have serious effects. In addition, individuals with higher cognitive failures are susceptible to the adverse psychological effects of a high-stress environment. Further, analysis of the types of cognitive failures that commonly occur may shed light on the way in which higher order mental functions are organized.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Formally the problem can be stated as follow.

A study on Attitude towards the women and the Cognitive failures of the Secondary Grade Teacher's in Tiruvallur District.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out significant difference among the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Type of Management.
2. To find out significant difference among the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Type of Management.
3. To find out significant difference between the

- Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Age.
4. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers Age.
  5. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Qualification.
  6. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers Qualification.
  7. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teaching Experience.
  8. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teaching Experience.
  9. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Salary.
  10. To find out significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers salary.
  11. To find out significant relationship between the Attitude towards the Women and Cognitive failures of Secondary Grade Teachers.

**HYPOTHESES OF STUDY**

1. There is no significant difference among the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Type of Management.
2. There is no significant difference among the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Type of Management.
3. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Age.
4. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers.
5. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Qualification.
6. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers Qualification.
7. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teaching Experience.

8. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teaching Experience.
9. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Salary.
10. There is no significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Cognitive failures based on their Teachers Salary.
11. There is no significant relationship between the Attitude towards the Women and Cognitive failures of Secondary Grade Teachers.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

**METHODOLOGY**

The study was conducted through normative survey method of research and it is most suitable for the study.

**SAMPLE**

A stratified random sampling technique was adopted for the selection of sample of 150 Secondary grade Teachers taken for the study

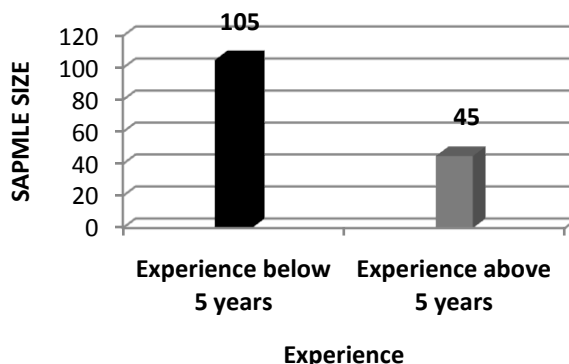
**TABLE - 1**

**TABLE SHOWING THE SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION**

S.NO	VARIABLES		TOTAL
1	Experience below 5 years	105	150
	Experience above 5 years	45	
2	Government	50	150
	Aided	50	
	Private	50	

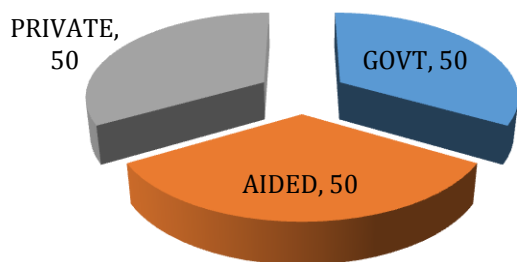
**FIGURE - 1**

**FIGURE SHOWING THE SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAMPLE BASED ON TEACHERS EXPERIENCE**



**FIGURE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE**

**SAMPLE BASED ON DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT**



**RESEARCH TOOLS**

To test the hypotheses framed, the tool have been used are

1. Attitude towards women by **Spence, Helmrich & Stapp, (1978 )**
2. Cognitive Failures by **Broadbent, Cooper, FitzGerald& Parkes,(1982).**

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

Suitable descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used in the interpretation of the data to draw out a more meaningful picture of results from the collected data. In the present study the following statistical measures were used.

- **Arithmetic Mean (x)**
- **Standard Deviation**
- **Karl Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient**
- **‘t’ Test**

**MAJOR FINDINGS**

1. It is found that there exists difference in the Attitude towards the Women of Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Government, Aided and Private based on their Attitude towards the Women.
2. It is found that there exists difference in the Cognitive failures of Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Government, Aided and Private based on their Cognitive failures.
3. It is found that there exists no significance difference between the AGE OF Below 30 and Above 30 Secondary Grade Teachers age on their Attitude towards the Women mean scores.
4. It is found that there exists no significance difference between the AGE OF Below 30 and Above 30 Secondary Grade Teachers age on their Cognitive failures mean scores.
5. It is found that there exists a significance difference between the Degree and Without Degree Secondary Grade Teachers Qualification on their Attitude towards the Women mean scores.
6. It is found that there exists is a significance difference between the Degree and Without Degree

Secondary Grade Teachers Qualification on their Cognitive failures mean scores.

7. It is found that there exists no significance difference between the Below 5 years and Above 5 years Secondary Grade Teachers Teaching Experience on their Attitude towards the Women mean scores.
8. It is found that there exists no significance difference between the Below 5 years and Above 5 years Secondary Grade Teachers Teaching Experience on their Cognitive failures mean scores.
9. It is found that there exists a significance difference between the Below 20000 and Above 20000 Secondary Grade Teachers Salary on their Attitude towards the Women mean scores.
10. It is found that there exists a significance difference between the Below 20000 and Above 20000 Secondary Grade Teachers Salary on their Cognitive failures mean scores.
11. It is found that there exists a negative relationship between Attitude towards the Women and Cognitive failures of Secondary Grade Teachers.

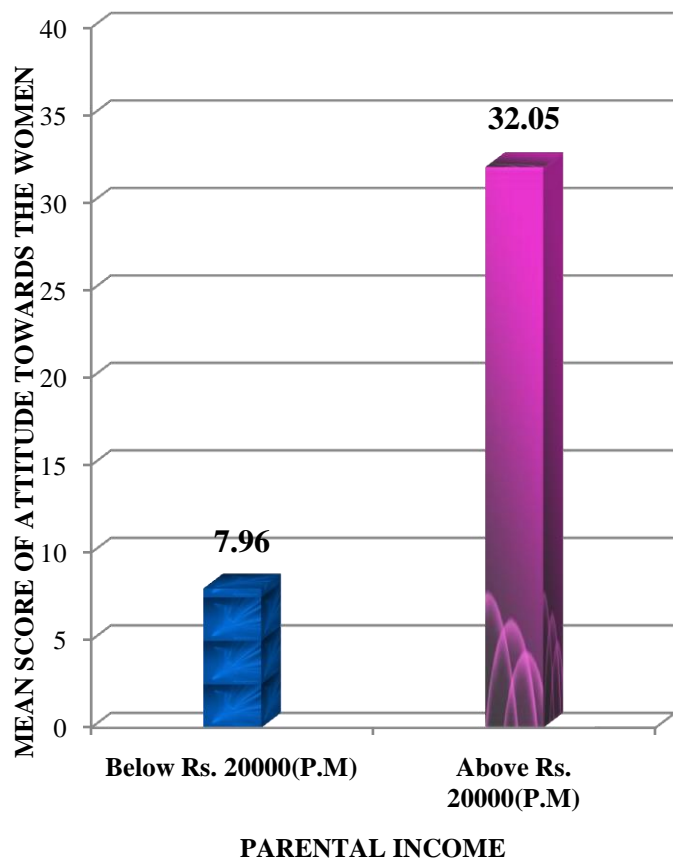
**TABLE -2**

**Table shows the significant difference between the Secondary Grade Teachers with respect to Attitude towards the Women based on their Teachers Salary mean scores.**

VARIABLE	TEACHERS SALARY	N	MEAN	SD	t-value	L.S
Attitude towards the Women	Below 20000	28	7.96	1.710	7.713	0.01
	Above 20000	122	32.05	16.462		

FIGURE - 2

**FIGURE SHOWING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WOMEN BASED ON THEIR TEACHERS SALARY MEAN SCORES**



functions, these may include perceptual failures, failures of memory and actions, for example failing to pay attention to someone when they are giving important information, forgetting people's names when you meet them or forgetting to lock doors when leaving a building.

According to cognitive scientists, there are two modes of thinking, intuitive and reflective. In intuitive, or System One, thinking, impressions, associations, feelings, intentions, and preparations for action flow effortlessly. System One produces a constant representation of the world around us and allows us to do things like walk, avoid obstacles, and contemplate something else all at the same time. We're usually in this mode when we brush our teeth, banter with friends, or play tennis. We're not consciously focusing on how to do those things; we just do them. In contrast reflective, or System Two, thinking is slow, effortful, and deliberate. This mode is at work when we complete a tax form or learn to drive. Both modes are continuously active, but System Two is typically just monitoring things. It's mobilized when the stakes are high, when we detect an obvious error, or when rule-based reasoning is required. But most of the time, System One determines our thoughts. Hence this study will help the teachers, students and the others in developing women status and decrease cognitive failures in near future.

### CONCLUSION

The trend towards gender equality in principalship appointments continues to interest researchers, especially when it appears in traditional societies that maintain patriarchal, anti-feminist attitudes and values. India is a country with diverse traditions and customs. In all the religions, women hold a venerable position. Unfortunately, since ages, the role of women was confined to household chores and limited to domestic issues. In the male-dominated Indian society, women suffered to extreme levels of exploitation. Some factors like death of bread winner, sudden fall in family income or inadequate family income forced women to seek employment in informal sector (small trader, artisan or field labourer on a family farm) but yet, that did not result in women empowerment. The participation of women as workers and women's education was negligible.

Indian women is distinct from their western counter parts in that they do not shed their conventional roles as mothers and house wives inspire of their professional responsibilities. They are skilled at blending professional excellence and traditional love for home harmoniously. The study is purely exploratory in nature and seeks to identify the factors preventing women employees from aspiring for higher post and problems faced by women executives in public sector banks related to work performance. Further this aims also at finding out the organizational support for women employees to achieve higher post. Knowledge is wealth. Everyone should improve their knowledge to shine in their future life. Women teachers who are all preparing their students for the exams should develop their knowledge to get success in their academic. The purpose of the present investigation

### EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

One of the most profound differences between men and women is the role each plays in reproduction. Menstruation and gestation have historically influenced and limited the role that women played in society. In some societies, a woman's value was measured in her ability to bear children, and raising children became the focus of many women's lives. However, in the twentieth century, these issues have been alleviated by several factors. First, a shift from an agrarian to an industrial society meant that people began having children at much lower rates and women played an increasingly important role in the labour force.

The analysis clearly explains that the attitude towards women is high among Government schools. Because government schools follow the rules and regulation in recruiting women teachers and give importance for the women education. It is inferred that the attitude towards women is high among the age group which constitutes the age above 30. This is the age of mature behavior and have good self acceptance among them. Cognitive failure is something that happens to every person in day to day

was to cognitive failures and their attitude towards women teachers. The study is sore to find some usefulness in the field of Education and Findings of the study conserve as a database for further research.

## REFERENCES

1. **Alders, Amanda (2011)** *Perceived Self-Efficacy and Its Role in Education- Related Cognitive Performance in Latino American Elderly.* *Journal of Latinos and Education*, v10 n4 p299-319 2011.
2. **Batsiou, S.; Bebetos, E.; Panteli, P.; Antoniou, P. (2013)** *Attitudes and Intention of Greek and Cypriot Primary Education Teachers towards Teaching Pupils with Special Educational Needs in Mainstream Schools.* *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, v12 n2 p201-219 Mar 2013.
3. **Bebeau, Muriel J.; Loupe, Michael J. (2005)** *Masculine and Feminine Personality Attributes of Dental Students and Attitudes Toward Women's Roles in Society.* Online Submission, Paper presented at the International Conference on Education.
4. **Bosco, Francesca M.; Bono, Adele; Bara, Bruno G. (2012)** *Recognition and Repair of Communicative Failures: The Interaction between Theory of Mind and Cognitive Complexity in Schizophrenic Patients.* *Journal of Communication Disorders*, v45 n3 p181-197 May-Jun 2012.
5. **Cano, Jamie (2000)** *Male Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Attitude and Perception towards Female Teachers of Agriculture.* *Journal of Agricultural Education*, v31 n3 p19-23 Fall 2000.
6. **Caron, Rosemary M.; Kispert, Elisabeth; McGrath, Robert J. (2012)** *College Women's Attitudes, Behaviors, and Beliefs Regarding the HPV Vaccine: Translation to Health Education Practice.* *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, v40 n1-2 p41-60 2012.
7. **Federico, Pat-Anthony; Landis, David B. (2003)** *Student Attrition in a Computer-Managed Course and Cognitive Attributes. Summary.* *Journal of Educational Psychology*, v73 n6 p796-808 Dec 2003
8. **Franck, Loren; Carlson, Stephen D. (2003)** *Some Affects of Women's Rights Demonstrations Upon Attitudes of Nonfeminist Mormons.* *Journal of Research*, v9 n3 p188-198 Nov 2003.
9. **Hye Ha, Eun(2006)** *Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy for Depressive Mothers of Children with Behavior Problems.* *Child & Family Behavior Therapy*, v28 n2 p1-13 Apr 2006.
10. **Leather, Carol; Hogh, Henriette; Seiss, Ellen; Everatt, John (2010)** *Cognitive Functioning and Work Success in Adults with Dyslexia.* *Dyslexia*, v17 n4 p327-338 Nov 2010.
11. **Leather, Carol; Hogh, Henriette; Seiss, Ellen; Everatt, John (2011)** *Cognitive Functioning and Work Success in Adults with Dyslexia.* *Dyslexia*, v17 n4 p327-338 Nov 20
12. **Leather, Carol; Hogh, Henriette; Seiss, Ellen; Everatt, John (2011)** *Cognitive Functioning and Work Success in Adults with Dyslexia.* *Dyslexia*, v17 n4 p327-338 Nov 2011.
13. **Meena, M. S.; Jain, Dilip; Meena, H. R. (2013)** *Measurement of Attitudes of Rural Women towards Self-Help Groups.* *Journal of Agricultural Education and Extension*, v14 n3 p217-229 Sep 2013.
14. **Mezey, Susan Gluck (2005)** *Local Representatives in Connecticut: Sex Differences in Attitudes towards Women's Rights Policy.* *Electronic Journal of Research in Attitudes towards Women's Rights Policy*, v5 n2 p259-282 Sep 2005.
15. **Poliakoff, Ellen; Smith-Spark, James H.(2008)** *Everyday Cognitive Failures and Memory Problems in Parkinson's Patients without Dementia.* *Brain and Cognition*, v67 n3 p340-350 Aug 2008.
16. **Pontifex, Matthew B.; O'Connor, Phillip M.; Broglio, Steven P.; Hillman, Charles H.(2004)** *The Association between Mild Traumatic Brain Injury History and Cognitive Control.* *Neuropsychological*, v47 n14 p3210-3216 Dec 2004.
17. **Pontifex, Matthew B.; O'Connor, Phillip M.; Broglio, Steven P.; Hillman, Charles H. (2009)** *The Association between Mild Traumatic Brain Injury History and Cognitive Control.* *Neuropsychologia*, v47 n14 p3210-3216 Dec 2009.
18. **Preiss, Marek; Lukavsky, Jiri; Steinova, Dana(2011)** *Decreased Self-Reported Cognitive Failures after Memory Training.* *Educational Gerontology*, v36 n9 p798-808 2010.
19. **Rast, Philippe; Zimprich, Daniel; Van Boxtel, Martin; Jolles, Jellemer(2009)** *Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire across the Adult Life Span.* *Assessment*, v16 n2 p145-158 2009.
20. **Sones, Gittelle Krauthame (2002)** *Relationship of Cognitive Styles and Reading Readiness in Kindergarten Children.* *Innovation Abstracts*, v5 n32 Nov 4 2002.
21. **Vezina, Jacqueline Pauli (2006)** *Grandmothers, Mothers, and Daughters: Intergenerational Attitude Transference among Rural Women.* *International*

