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Meenu Maheswaran
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of
Extension Education, NMCA,
NAU, Navsari, Gujarat, India

RD Pandya
Retd. Principal & Dean, N. M.
College of Agriculture, Navsari
Agricultural University, Navsari,
Gujarat, India

Relationship between the profile of woman faculties and their attitude towards professionalism

Meenu Maheswaran and RD Pandya

Abstract

Variable word is self-explicit about its varying behaviour. From the previous researches, it was observed that an individual's behaviour found to be varies from one situation to another situation and, hence independent variables might be having a certain type of influence on dependent variables. Keeping this fact in mind, an attempt was made to find out the relationship between the profile of woman faculties and their attitude towards professionalism. The relationship was found by using the correlation coefficient (r). The study was conducted among hundred woman faculties working in four state agricultural universities of Gujarat state viz: Navsari Agricultural University, Junagadh Agricultural University, Anand Agricultural University and Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University. The results indicated that academic qualification (0.330**), innovativeness (0.259**), decision making ability (0.279**) and job satisfaction (0.310**) and professional performance (0.280**) were significantly correlated with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism at 1 per cent level of significance. The variables such as professional zeal (0.198*), internet exposure (0.230*), communication ability (0.234*), teaching aptitude (0.202*), level of aspiration (0.204*) and management efficiency (0.216*) were significantly correlated with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism at 5 per cent level of significance.

Keywords: Profile, woman faculties, attitude, professionalism

Introduction

Professionalism is pertinent in all service-providing professions. The concept of professionalism is multidimensional in nature so that it's meaning vary for people to people and difficult to use it in one concrete way. Professionals are expected to show a degree of special attainment, altruism and self-sacrifice in their contracts with the rest of the community and in return they receive privileges both in the workplace and at large. Agricultural university is one of the good professional job platform for graduate and post graduated women. There are so many variables influencing the attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism. It is necessary to focus on those variables which are influencing and there by moulding a positive attitude towards professionalism. Variable word is self-explicit about its varying behaviour. From the previous researches, it was observed that an individual's behaviour found to be varies from one situation to another situation and, hence independent variables might be having a certain type of influence on dependent variable.

Review of Literature

Manjula and Naraynagouda (2005) [4] reported that out of seven selected independent variables, only education had exhibited positive and significant relationship with the attitude of overall scientists. While other variables like; age, job experience, attitude towards job and perception of workload had shown no relationship with the attitude of the scientists towards organizational climate.

Bajrang (2009) [1] reported that job satisfaction had positive and significant relationship with attitude of AAU teachers towards multimedia application in higher agricultural education. While experience, annual income, training, infrastructural facilities were showed positive and non-significant relationship and age and education exhibited negative and non-significant relationship with attitude of AAU teachers towards multimedia application in higher agricultural education. Bhat and Ram (2013) [2] indicated that academic achievement, family education had positive and significant relationship with the attitude of respondents towards agriculture education whereas age showed positive and non-significant relationship with the attitude of respondents towards agriculture education.

Corresponding Author
Meenu Maheswaran
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of
Extension Education, NMCA,
NAU, Navsari, Gujarat, India

Sharanappa (2015) [7] revealed that independent variables namely experience and infrastructural facilities were found to have a positive and significant relationship with the attitude. Whereas, the other variables viz., age, education and training received on educational technology had non-significant relationship with attitude of teachers on educational technology.

Mohmmad (2016) [5] revealed that age and experience of scientists had positive and significant relationship with their attitude towards organizational climate. Whereas, education and annual income did not exhibit any significant relationship with their attitude. Scientist’s job performance and job satisfaction had positive and significant relationship and job stress of scientists exhibited negative but significant relationship with their attitude towards organizational climate. Vihariya (2021) [8] revealed that innovativeness was significantly correlated with attitude of researchers towards AIS at 1% level. While, education, service experience, training received, cohesiveness and stress management were significantly correlated with attitude of researchers towards AIS. Further, the innovativeness was significantly correlated with the attitude of extensionists towards AIS at 1% level. Whereas, service experience, communication ability, mass media exposure and training received were significantly correlated with the attitude of extensionists towards AIS.

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted among hundred woman faculties working as Professors/ Research Scientists, Associate Professors / Associate Research Scientists / Associate Extension Educationists and Assistant Professors / Assistant Research Scientists / Assistant Extension Educationists in colleges, research stations and extension institutes of four state agricultural universities of Gujarat state viz: Navsari Agricultural University, Junagadh Agricultural University, Anand Agricultural University and Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University. The relationship was found by using the Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient (r).

Correlation coefficient (r)

The index of the degree of relationship between two continuous variable is known as correlation coefficient. In this study association between dependent and independent variables either positively or negatively is known as correlation coefficient. The formula of correlation coefficient is as under (Rangaswamy, 2021) [6].

$$r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)/n}{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2/n} \sqrt{\sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2/n}}$$

Where,

r = Correlation coefficient

x_i = Independent variable

y_i = Dependent variable

n = Total number of respondents

Results and Discussion

In all, 20 independent variables were selected as the profile characteristics of the woman faculties viz., age, family education, academic qualification, professional experience, professional participation, annual income, professional zeal, infrastructural facilities, internet exposure, training received, communication ability, teaching aptitude, innovativeness, group cohesiveness, decision making ability, level of aspiration, management efficiency, professional stress, job satisfaction and professional performance. The relationship between these independent variables with the attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism were worked out with the help of correlation coefficient and findings are presented in table 1 and fig. 1.

The empirical model showing relationship between the profile of woman faculties and their attitude is presented in fig.2.

The data in table 33 revealed that the academic qualification (0.330**), innovativeness (0.259**), decision making ability (0.279**) and job satisfaction (0.310**) and professional performance (0.280**) were significantly correlated with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism at 1 per cent level of significance.

The variables such as professional zeal (0.198*), internet exposure (0.230*), communication ability (0.234*), teaching aptitude (0.202*), level of aspiration (0.204*) and management efficiency (0.216*) were significantly correlated with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism at 5 per cent level of significance. Whereas, the age (0.138), family education (0.179), professional experience (0.196), professional participation (0.110), annual income (0.156), infrastructural facilities (0.016), training received (0.048) and group cohesiveness (0.082) were non-significantly correlated, while professional stress (-0.050) had negative and non-significant correlation with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism.

The above findings suggested that the hypothesis (Ho₁) is partially accepted and partially rejected.

Table 1: Relationship between the profile of woman faculties and their attitude towards professionalism (n=100)

Sr.	Independent Variables	Coefficient of correlation (r)
1.	Age	0.138 ^{NS}
2.	Family education	0.179 ^{NS}
3.	Academic qualification	0.330**
4.	Professional experience	0.196 ^{NS}
5.	Professional participation	0.110 ^{NS}
6.	Annual income	0.156 ^{NS}
7.	Professional zeal	0.198*
8.	Infrastructural facilities	0.016 ^{NS}
9.	Internet exposure	0.230*
10.	Training received	0.048 ^{NS}
11.	Communication ability	0.234*
12.	Teaching aptitude	0.202*
13.	Innovativeness	0.259**
14.	Group cohesiveness	0.082 ^{NS}
15.	Decision making ability	0.279**

16.	Level of aspiration	0.204*
17.	Management efficiency	0.216*
18.	Professional stress	-0.050 ^{NS}
19.	Job satisfaction	0.310**
20.	Professional performance	0.280**

**Significant at 0.01 level of probability *Significant at 0.05 level of probability

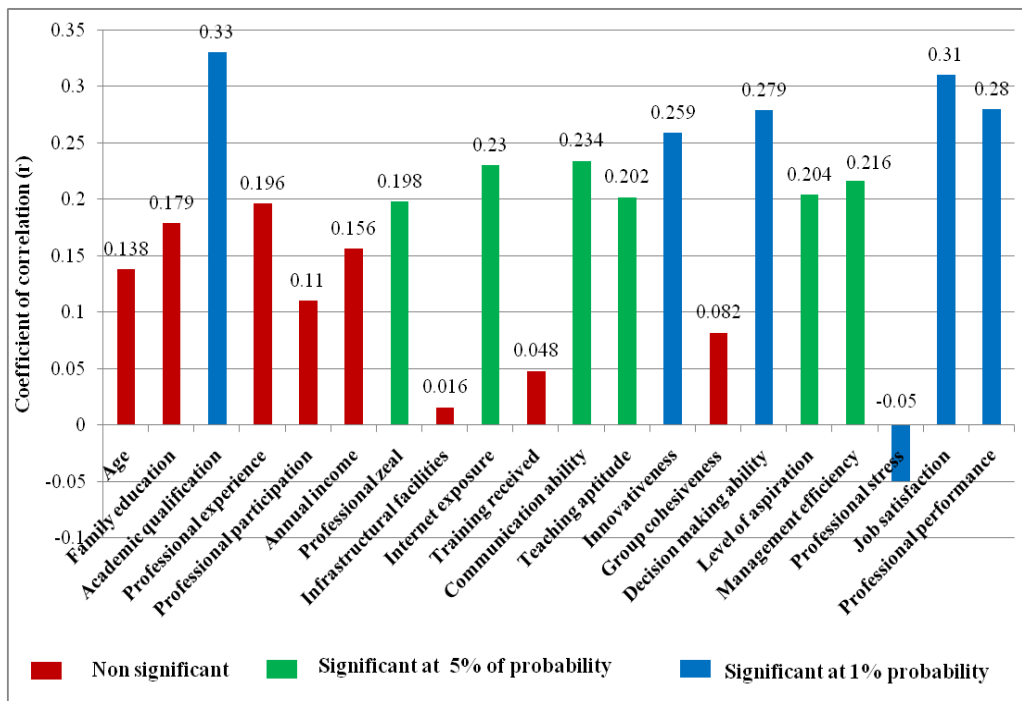


Fig 1: Relationship between profile of professional woman faculties and their attitude towards professionalism

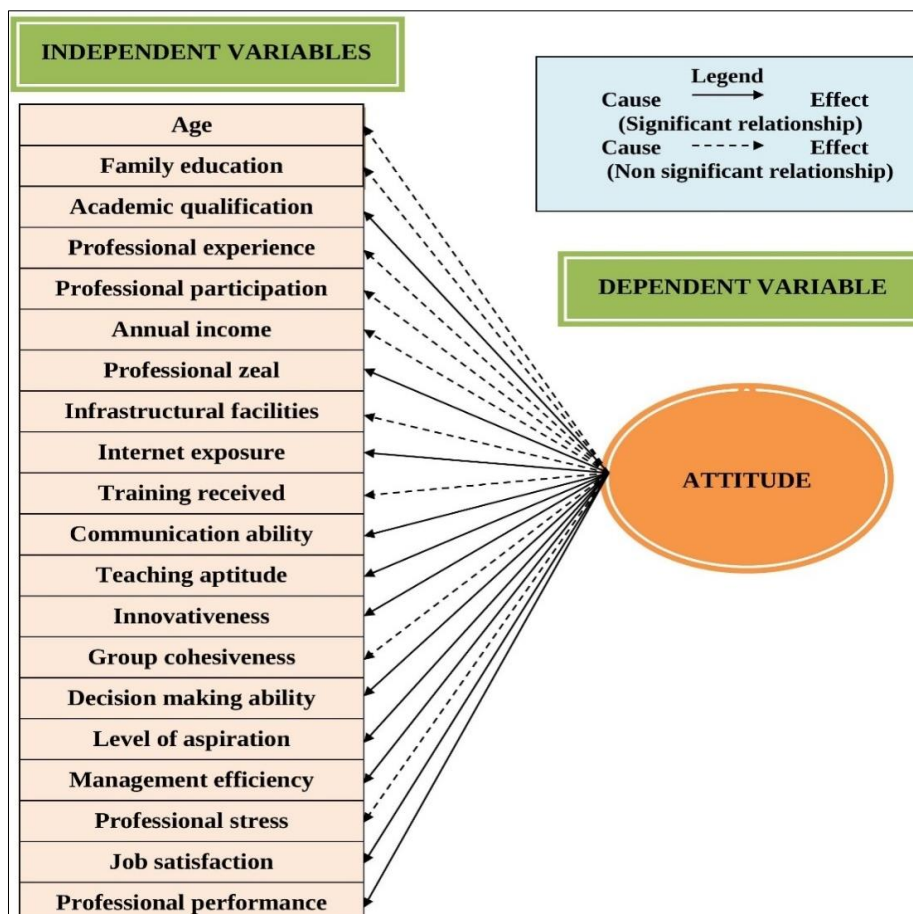


Fig 2: Empirical model showing relationship between the profile of woman faculties and their attitude towards professionalism

Conclusion

Academic qualification, innovativeness, decision making ability, job satisfaction and professional performance had positive and highly significant correlation with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism. The professional zeal, internet exposure, communication ability, teaching aptitude, level of aspiration and management efficiency were having positive and significant correlation with attitude of woman faculties towards professionalism. The relationship of profile with attitude can guide the authorities to refine the professionalism of woman faculties by focusing on working environment.

Research Category

Agricultural Extension and Communication

Acknowledgement

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