Comparative Study Of Family Environment Of Female School Teachers Working In Public And Private Sector

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Abstract:

The present study is an attempt to check the impact of demographic factors like type of school, income and family type on family environment of female school teachers. The population for this research was the female school teachers working in public and private sector schools. The research work presents the status of female school teacher's working in public and private sector in Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur. The well documented model was used as conceptual framework for understanding the theoretical background of the study. The measuring instrument in this research was Family Environment Scale modified by Professor Mohan Chandra Joshi and Dr. Om Prakash R Vyas (1987). The tool used to gage the situation was structured and well tested in academics. To achieve the objectives primary research was conducted constituting 378 respondents from the desired area and snowball technique was used to collect the data.

The data was analysed through Microsoft Excel-2019 and appropriate hypothesis tools like students t-test and ANOVA was used for data analysis.

Key Words: Family Environment, School Teachers, Teachers, Educators, Female.

Introduction:

The expression "family environment" incorporates the conditions and social environment conditions inside the family. As creation of every family is unique; in this way, family climate contrast from numerous points of view. Each family climate is exceptional. A few families carry on with sumptuous life while others have low financial status. The family climate is unequivocally identified with person's prosperity. As indicated by Business Dictionary," Family is a social unit of at least two people related by blood, marriage, or reception and having a common obligation to the shared relationship.

Family climate implies the enthusiastic climate in a family wherein there is an adoration, harmony and backing for one another. From relational connections in a family, the family climate creates. Sociologists commented that home and family is the primary objective from common man and lady. There is a solid connection between family climate and ladies' vocation improvement.

The family climate straightforwardly impacts the individual's trademark example of Behavior and his acclimation to life. Family climate additionally relies on the local area or gathering it has a place. Family units have ended up being more suitable than joint families. In the event that family climate is good, it could make a normal individual into an unmistakable character, however then again, helpless family climate annihilates every one of the opportunities for accomplishment of a splendid individual.

As indicated by conventional sexual orientation job standards, ladies are the "kinfolk's guardian" of the family and in this way feel committed to give care. Moderately aged grownups may encounter parental figure trouble – mental pain related with requests of giving, care for somebody with physical or intellectual impedances. This synchronous tension from youths or youthful grown-up youngsters, and maturing guardians might add to pressure in centre adulthood.

Various societies see their family surroundings in an unexpected way. (Bhatia & Chadha, 1993) had given following different aspects of family environment

1. **Cohesiveness:** Cohesiveness is portrayed by the level of responsibility, help and backing relatives accommodate each other.
2. **Expressiveness:** Expressiveness is described by the degree to which relatives are urged to act transparently and express their sentiments and considerations straightforwardly.
3. **Conflict**: The measure of transparently communicated animosity and struggle among the relatives
4. **Acceptance and Caring**: Extent to which the individuals are unequivocally acknowledged and how much the caring is communicated in the family.

Over four subscales are in relationship measurement.

1. **Independence:** Extent to which relatives are self-assured and freely settle on their own choices.
2. **Active Recreational Orientation:** Extent of investment in friendly and sporting exercises. Over two subscales are in self-improvement measurement.
3. **Organization:** Degree of clear association structure in arranging family exercises and obligations.
4. **Control:** Control is portrayed by level of cutoff setting inside a family.

Family Environment Scale:

Family Environment Scale is modified by Professor Mohan Chandra Joshi and Dr. Om Prakash R Vyas (1987). FES is utilized to gauge the social-ecological attributes of family. The scale is a 79 thing stock that has 10 subscales estimating Relational Dimensions. The Personal Growth and the System Maintenance.

The Relationship measurement incorporates estimations of union, expressiveness, and struggle Cohesion is the level of responsibility and backing relatives accommodate each other, expressiveness is the degree to relatives are urged to communicate their sentiments straightforwardly, and struggle is the measure of transparently communicated outrage and struggle among relatives.

Five subscales refer to Personal Growth: independence, achievement orientation, intellectual cultural orientation, active-recreational orientation, and moral-religious emphasis. Independence evaluates the degree to which relatives are emphatic, independent and settle on their own choices. Achievement Orientation reflects how much exercises are projected into an accomplishment arranged or serious system. Intellectual-cultural orientation estimates the degree of interest in political, scholarly, and social exercises. Active-recreational orientation estimates the measure of cooperation in friendly and sporting exercise. Moral-religious surveys the accentuation on moral and strict issues and qualities.

The final two subscales, organization and control, are for System Maintenance. These action how much arranging is placed into family exercises and obligations and how much set principles and techniques are utilized to run day to day life.

Research Methodology:

The primary objective of the study was to study the Family Environment of women working in public and private sector.

The universe for the study was the teachers working in the selected public and private sector schools of the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur district. They were from different types of schools like primary, secondary and senior secondary.

To achieve the desired objective Purposive sampling was used to collect the primary data. Initially some schools were visited to collect the data and employees were contacted and requested to provide the data but due to poor response rate. Later on snow-ball sampling technique was used to collect the data in it the reference of the

school teachers were collected and then they were asked to provide the information and give new references. Total 378 responses were collected from these schools.

The data was analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel, SPSS and appropriate hypothesis testing tools like chi-square test was applied.

Figure No. 1 Sample Distribution
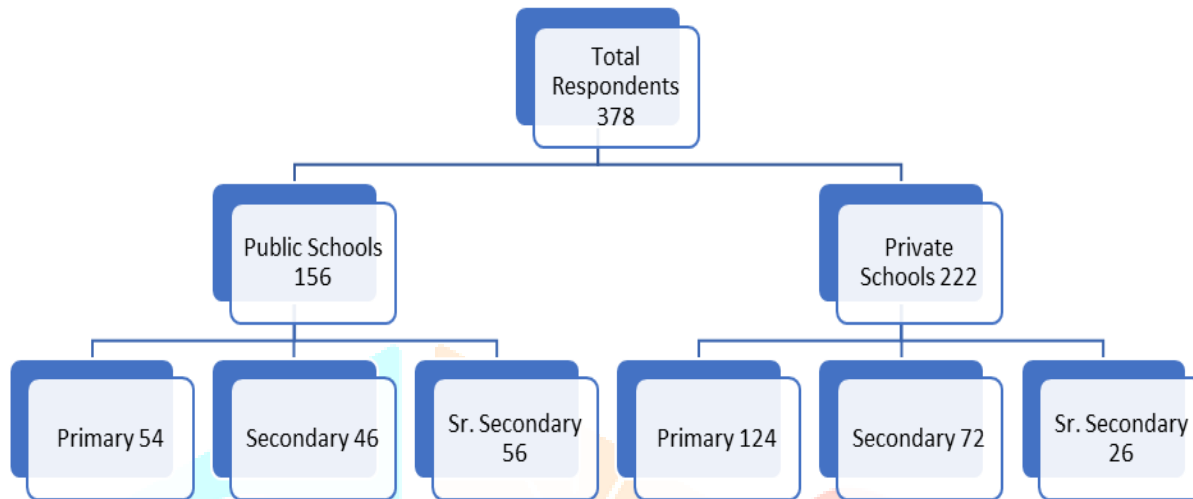
Data Analysis:

Table No. 1 Demographic Factors with Percentage

	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Cumulative
School Type	Public	156	41.2698	41.2698
	Private	222	58.7302	100.0000
Level	Primary	178	47.0899	47.0899
	Secondary	118	31.2169	78.3069
	Sr. Secondary	82	21.6931	100.0000
Age	< 30	58	15.3439	15.3439
	31-40	138	36.5079	51.8519
	41-50	120	31.7460	83.5979
	> 50	62	16.4021	100.0000
Marital Status	Single	38	10.0529	10.0529
	Married	330	87.3016	97.3545
	Divorced	10	2.6455	100.0000
Salary	< 20000	92	24.3386	24.3386
	20000-30000	60	15.8730	40.2116
	30000-40000	48	12.6984	52.9101
	40000-50000	50	13.2275	66.1376
	50000-60000	44	11.6402	77.7778

	> 60000	84	22.2222	100.0000
Education	Graduation	62	16.4021	16.4021
	Post-Graduation	276	73.0159	89.4180
	Ph. D.	22	5.8201	95.2381
	Other	18	4.7619	100.0000
Job Tenure	< 5 years	86	22.7513	22.7513
	5- 10 years	98	25.9259	48.6772
	10- 15 years	78	20.6349	69.3122
	15- 20 years	48	12.6984	82.0106
	> 20 years	68	17.9894	100.0000

Analysis of Family Environment

There were 79 questions related to family environment of the female school teachers working in private and public schools. The below table contains the average and standard deviation of the response of the respondents of female school teachers working in public and private schools on all 79 questions related to family environment:

Table No. 2 Family Environment Score: Public & Private Schools

	Public Schools		Private Schools	
	AVG.	Std. Dev.	AVG.	Std. Dev.
B-1	1.6	0.7	1.59	0.77
B-2	3.7	1.2	3.31	1.23
B-3	3.9	0.8	3.86	0.97
B-4	3.6	0.9	3.57	1.03
B-5	1.7	1	1.78	1.02
B-6	3.3	1.1	3.15	1.1
B-7	2.7	1	2.36	0.98
B-8	3.1	1	2.5	1.13
B-9	2.2	0.8	2.3	1.02
B-10	3.7	1	3.88	1.12
B-11	4.1	1.2	4.01	1.19
B-12	2.3	1.4	2.39	1.24
B-13	1.8	1	1.77	1.05
B-14	1.4	0.7	1.66	0.9
B-15	3.7	1.2	2.92	1.22
B-16	4.2	1.2	3.92	1.31
B-17	1.4	0.8	1.46	0.87
B-18	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.91

B-19	2.5	1.4	3.16	1.52
B-20	3.9	1.2	4.05	1.18
B-21	2.7	1	2.5	1.05
B-22	2.3	1.3	2.68	1.46
B-23	2.1	0.9	1.78	0.87
B-24	3.5	1	3.47	1.11
B-25	1.9	0.9	1.87	1.09
B-26	2.4	1.3	2.82	1.23
B-27	2.3	1.4	2.89	1.43
B-28	1.8	0.9	1.77	0.9
B-29	2	0.8	2	1.06
B-30	3.4	0.9	3.41	0.94
B-31	2.7	1.2	2.41	1.17
B-32	3.5	1.5	3.15	1.37
B-33	3.4	1.3	3.3	1.15
B-34	2.8	0.8	2.56	1.02
B-35	3.5	1.3	3.22	1.29
B-36	2.3	1.2	2.22	1.08
B-37	1.9	1.1	1.94	1.03
B-38	2.7	1.2	2.83	1.26
B-39	2.1	1	2.16	0.98
B-40	4.2	1	4.04	1.22
B-41	3.3	1.3	3.55	1.25
B-42	1.8	1	1.97	0.97
B-43	2.7	1.5	2.78	1.3
B-44	2.9	1.1	2.91	1.12
B-45	2.1	1.1	2.11	1.06
B-46	1.9	1	2.21	1.03
B-47	1.6	0.8	1.71	1.03
B-48	2.6	1	2.51	1.08
B-49	1.8	0.9	1.81	0.93
B-50	1.7	1	2.19	1.07
B-51	3.9	1.2	3.42	1.27
B-52	2.4	1.2	2.44	1.15
B-53	1.6	0.8	1.73	0.9
B-54	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.01
B-55	4.2	1.2	4.02	1.26

B-56	1.9	1	2.09	1.11
B-57	1.7	0.8	1.8	0.95
B-58	1.6	0.9	1.71	0.92
B-59	3.7	1.3	3.21	1.13
B-60	2.3	0.9	2.2	1.01
B-61	3	1.1	2.6	1.1
B-62	1.8	0.9	1.88	1.04
B-63	2.3	1	2.08	1.05
B-64	2.3	1.2	2.18	1.22
B-65	2.6	1.4	3.2	1.5
B-66	2.9	1.1	2.57	1.15
B-67	3.4	1	2.97	1.12
B-68	3.6	0.9	3.04	1.05
B-69	2.9	0.9	2.51	1
B-70	4.1	1.2	3.69	1.42
B-71	3.7	1.3	3.3	1.4
B-72	3.9	1	3.63	1.23
B-73	2.2	1.1	2.32	1.43
B-74	3.2	1.5	3.51	1.38
B-75	3.6	1	3.62	1.17
B-76	3	1	2.64	1.03
B-77	2.4	0.9	2.51	1.26
B-78	1.9	0.7	1.77	0.87
B-79	2.4	0.9	2.65	1.15

Table No. 3 Family Environment Average and Standard Deviation Score

	B	
	Average	**Stdev**
Public	2.689711	1.34864
Private	2.647052	1.342802

Ho1 There is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women working in public and private sector Schools.

Ha1 There is significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women working in public and private sector Schools.

To check the above hypothesis the t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances and fallowing results were obtained.

Table No. 4 Hypothesis Testing: Type of Schools on Family Environment

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances		
	Public	*Private*
Mean	2.689711133	2.647052115
Variance	0.680437043	0.532065869
Observations	79	79
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	154	
t Stat	0.34433645	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.365531513	
t Critical one-tail	1.654808385	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.731063027	
t Critical two-tail	1.975488058	

On the basis of above analysis null hypothesis is accepted as the two tailed p-value (0.731) is more than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). So it can be inferred that there is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women working in public and private sector Schools. The family environment is same with public and private sector school teachers.

Ho2 There is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women with respect to marital status.

Ha2 There is significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women with respect to marital status.

To check the above hypothesis the Anova: Single Factor was applied and fallowing results were obtained.

Table No. 5 Hypothesis Testing: Marital Status on Family Environment

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*		
Marital Status 1	79	199.6315789	2.526982	0.355742		
Marital Status 2	79	211.430303	2.676333	0.607618		
Marital Status 3	79	221.4	2.802532	0.898968		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	3.006197902	2	1.503099	2.421323	0.091026	3.034414
Within Groups	145.2615789	234	0.620776			
Total	148.2677769	236				

On the basis of above analysis null hypothesis is accepted as the p-value (0.0910) is more than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). So it can be inferred that there is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of working women of different marital status. The family environment is same with different marital status of female school teachers.

Ho3 There is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women with respect to salary.

Ha3 There is significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of women with respect to salary.

To check the above hypothesis the Anova: Single Factor was applied and fallowing results were obtained.

Table No. 6 Hypothesis Testing: Salary on Family Environment

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*		
Salary 1	79	206.1521739	2.609521	0.652046		
Salary 2	79	219.4	2.777215	0.508164		
Salary 3	79	210.125	2.65981	0.342345		
Salary 4	79	208.52	2.639494	0.732164		
Salary 5	79	204.1363636	2.584005	0.847483		
Salary 6	79	213.6666667	2.704641	0.658025		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	1.930780552	5	0.386156	0.619464	0.685035	2.233275

| Within Groups | 291.7376723 | 468 | 0.623371 | | | |
| Total | 293.6684529 | 473 | | | | |

On the basis of above analysis null hypothesis is accepted as the p-value (0.6850) is more than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). So it can be inferred that there is no significant difference in different dimensions of family environment of working women of different salary structure. The family environment is same with different salary structure of female school teachers.

Conclusion:

From the above analysis it is clear that the family environment of women working in public and private sector Schools are independent with respect to the ownership of schools, salary and family type.

From the data analysis it is also clear that whether the teacher is from private school or from public school the family environment is same and it needs the attention and to be healthy. With present situation it is tough to maintain good work life family balance.

Suggestions:

We must respect the school teachers as they are the nation builders by transferring the knowledge to the young minds. The society should thank and give respect and regards to the teachers for shaping the young minds in the positive direction.

Every individual is unique in nature so the problems need the special attention regardless of income, school type and family. Counselling and problem-solving sessions are the need of the hour. After COVID-19 the things become more problematic.

Train the teachers (TOT), In order to reorient and motivate the school teachers the seminars, conferences and workshops should be planned. The teachers should be invited to deliberate their problems which they face and should get experts advice to handle it.

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