



Marital Adjustment And Family Environment Of Govt. And Pvt. School Teachers

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Abstract

The family environment includes the conditions and social interaction and conditions within family members. Each family is a combination of different members in a different setting, every family surroundings is unique. The family environment can differ in several ways Family environment has been found to play an important role in the adjustment of people. A person with a temperate and loving family environment will have high-quality adjustment in all fields of life whereas a person with a unenthusiastic family environment will have a unsatisfactory adjustment. Family factors include emotional deprivation, parents' health and health behaviours, parents' level of education, intimate partner violence and family stress. Community factors include schools and neighbourhoods. Usually couples marry with full of high expectations from each other. According to Marital adjustment is the state in which there is an overall feeling in husband and wife of happiness, satisfaction with their marriage and with each other, Thomas (1977). Dalack (1990) explains marriage as socially lawful sexual amalgamation, begun with a traditional public announcement and taken as ideas of presentation. Objectives of present study were to find out the nature of family environment and marital adjustment of govt. and pvt. school's teachers. Marital Adjustment Questionnaire by Kumar and Rohatagi (1985) and family environment scale (Bhatia and Chadha 1983) was administered individually to each female teacher. In all 120 subjects were selected (60 govt. school female teachers and 60 pvt. school teachers). Both the groups were form of lower socio-economic status. 60 teachers were selected randomly for each group from different parts of Agra city. Appropriate statistical calculation was done. The hypothesis partially supported by the present findings.

Introduction

There is a list of six areas of marital adjustment, which is defined by the psychologist, such as, religion, social life, mutual friends, in-laws, money and sex. Psychologist Margolin (1980), defines ten areas of marital adjustment, i.e. communication, couple growth, conflict resolution, sex, affection, roles, parenthood cooperation, values, and money. Family surroundings means the emotional situation in a family in which there is a love, calm and hold up for each other. Family situation and female's career growth. From interpersonal dealings in a family, the family situation develops. Home and family is the main goal from ordinary man and woman. There is a strong relationship between Jamabo & Ordu (2012) show that both working and non working class women exhibit no clear difference in their marital adjustment. The educational achievement of female does not have an effect on their marital adjustment. Females who are of low income group show the same degree of marital adjustment similar to those of upper economic group. From interpersonal, Interactional relations in a family, the family environment expands. Home and family is the main goal from ordinary male and female. Dave (2015) reported a study to discover out the marital adjustment for functioning and non functioning women. It was established that there is significant dissimilarity in marital adjustment among operational and non operation a females. Bradbury & Fincham (1990) studied that females feel higher level of depressed feelings and tensions after marriage and these factors have an effect on their married life. In this study results revealed that non working married women are better adjusted than working married women. This indicates that working married females could not pay full notice to their houses and are not capable to please their family persons. Rogers & May (2003) reported that working class females are usually more content with their lives and marriage than non working females. These dissimilarities between these findings could be attributed to school environment. Rossmann and Campbell (1965) found that service they with a burden of responsibilities the functioning females generally develop pressure. According to Hollahan and Gilbert (1978) reported that Working females always understanding larger conflicts roles and excess of work than male, usually for the reason that of female's higher family responsibilities. Females with jobs also have to contract with stresses linked with their job roles (Sund and Ostwald, 1985 Reisch, 1984) frequently without any relocation of household tasks. Krantz and Ostergreuv (2001) reported that among Swedish women determines that heavy home responsibility and or a work strain state of affairs are factors that seem to

contribute high level common physical and mental indications among salaried females of middle age. Dual responsibilities rated as a high risk factor.

In India family responsibilities are still considered to be her primary responsibilities where sharing in domestic chores is rare. In our society female is considered the maker and the defender of the entire household. Every conceivable thing on the home front from bearing and rearing children to cooking, washing, cleaning, marketing, all comes under the duty schedule of a woman. In Indian society, daughters are groomed to become efficient home managers and this upbringing and mental makeup comes under severe strain, once a woman has to manage both her office and home. They, after their working shift come back home, and are compelled to start their second shift of drudgery with renewed vigour. Even after splitting her whole day between two tough and exacting jobs, a married woman's duty is never finished. Family adjustment can be defined in various ways. It may be defined in terms of simple physical coherence, of happiness, of the achievement of certain tasks, or of success in dealing with family problems. In the study of family adjustment it is particularly valuable to observe the family as a whole. It is important to include as many elements of a family as possible because every element affects every other element, and partial approaches will not tell the whole story about a family, such an approach may, in fact, produce a misleading story. Because of the great complexity, however, researchers have generally focused on certain relationships, including those among marital pairs, parental pairs, parent child pairs and siblings. These properties concern the family's compulsory nature, its intimacy and smallness and its constantly changing nature. Some family conflicts arise because its members are not in agreement on the role that each of them is to play. Other conflicts stem from personality clashes among the family members or from clashing value systems and differing philosophies of life. Families show a wide variety of approaches to their conflicts, and within any one family, efforts will vary, depending upon the nature of the problem at hand, the members who are most directly concerned, and certain other factors. Some conflict behaviors. Which have been noted in families are blocking, restructuring, compromise, accommodation, mediation, and escape. On the basis of above review of previous studies the following objectives and hypothesis were formulated.

Objectives–

1. What is pattern of family environment among govt. and private school teacher.
2. What is the level of marital adjustment and family environment among govt. and private school teachers.
3. What is effect of socio economic status on marital adjustment and family environment of govt. and private school teachers.

Hypotheses–

1. There will be no difference between pattern of family environment of govt. and private school teachers belong to lower socio economic status.
2. There will be no difference between marital adjustment of govt. and private school teachers belong to lower socio economic status.
3. Lower economic socio status of both groups of school teachers will influence more to the private school teacher then the govt. school teachers.

Methodology

Research Design

This is an ex-post-facto field study in which marital adjustment and family environment of govt. and pvt. schools are taken as dependent variables, whereas, socio-economic status of teachers is selected as independent variable. Marital Adjustment Questionnaire by Kumar and Rohatagi (1985) and family environment scale (Bhatia and Chadha 1983) was administered individually to each female teacher. All the families were belonging to lower socio-economic status. This research work was done after the independent variable has occurred in the situation and its effect on other variables was studied. The procedure and instructions were followed according to the test manuals respectively.

Sample

For this research work an incidental purposive sampling technique was used, to select the subjects. In all 120 subjects were selected (60 govt. school female teachers and 60 pvt. school teachers). Both the groups were form of lower socio-economic status. Their age level, educational status and religious of the subjects were controlled to a certain extent i.e., age

ranges between 30–40 years, educational status was at least post–graduate for each subject. All the female teachers of both the groups were belong to urban population area of Agra city. Female teachers were selected from different Govt. and Pvt. School of Agra City.

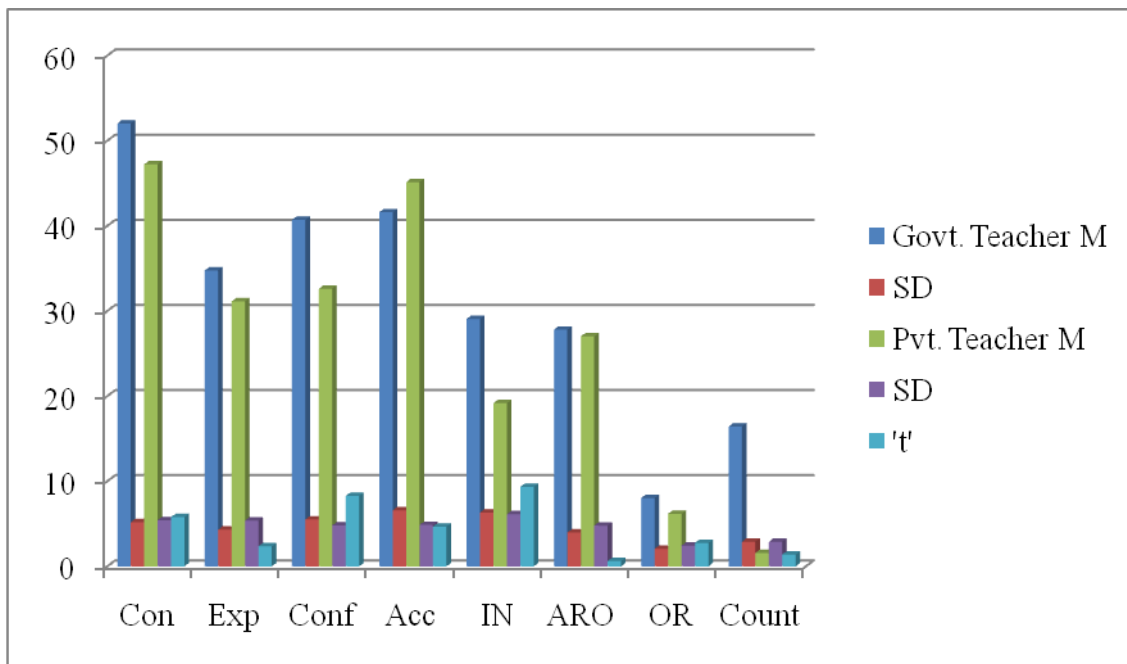
Tests used

Marital Adjustment Questionnaire in Hindi language constructed by Kumar and Rohatagi (1985) measures marital adjustment of husband and wife both and consists of 25 'yes' or 'no' items and provides a global composite score for marital adjustment for married couples. It was emphasized that there is nothing 'right' or 'wrong' about these items and no items be omitted. Since many items related to every personal life of the subjects they were assured that there replies would be kept confidential. All these items were scored either '0' or '1' depending on the direction of the items. The test retest reliability was .71 (with an index of reliability of .84). The rates was given with a time interval of 3 weeks. The questionnaire was validated against Singh's Marital Adjustment Inventory. The Coefficient Correlation between the questionnaire and Singh's Marital Adjustment Inventory for a group of 20 wives were found to be .71 with an index reliability of .84.

Family Environment Scale by Moos and Moos (1980) Indian adaptation in Hindi language by Bhatia and Chadha (1983) is used. It measures 3 dimensions and provides 8 sub-scales. (a) Relationship Dimensions:- 01. Cohesion 02. Expressiveness 03. Conflict 04. Acceptance and caring (b) Personal Growth Dimensions:- 01. Independence 02. Active Recreational Orientation (c) System Maintenance Dimensions:- 01. Organization 02. Control Split half reliability was found for this scale from .48 to .92 convergent, divergent and content validity was calculated, it ranged .62 to .89.

Results

Table & Figure 1: Significant Difference between Govt. Female Teachers and Pvt. Female Teachers of lower socio- economic status group on different sub.- scales of Family Environment scale.



Groups	Con	Exp	Conf	Acc	IN	ARO	OR	Count
Govt. Teacher Mean	52.03	34.76	40.7	41.6	29.07	27.8	8.03	16.42
SD	5.18	4.32	5.51	6.59	6.33	3.98	2.06	2.89
Pvt. Teacher Mean	47.24	31.12	32.61	45.13	19.17	27.01	6.18	1.57
SD	5.43	5.38	4.82	4.87	6.12	4.79	2.45	2.88
't'	5.79	2.35	8.27	4.67	9.34	0.62	2.75	1.39

Table I shows that Government School teachers of lower group have obtained higher mean score and differ significantly from Private school teachers of lower group on family environment sub- scales like Coh. ($t = 5.79, p < .01$) Exp ($t = 2.25, p < .05$), Conf. ($t = 8.27, p < .01$) and Ind. ($t = 9.34, p < .01$).

It shows that the government school teachers of lower group have high degree of commitment and provide support to the family members, express their feelings and thoughts directly, are assertive and make their own decisions, but they often express their aggression openly. On the other hand, the private school teachers of lower group have obtained higher mean scores and differ significantly from government school teachers of lower group on family environment sub-scales like Acc ($t = 5.57, p < .01$). It reveals that the private school teachers of lower group are more caring and have clear organization and structure in planning family activities. On ORG responsibilities of the government school teachers of lower socio economic group have higher responsibilities, than the teacher of pvt. schools. No significant differences were found between both the groups on rest of the family environment sub-scales.

Marital adjustment indicates that school teachers of both the groups have experience similar type of stresses regarding their family and marriage.

Table :- II Shows marital adjustment score on MAQ four govt. and pvt. school teachers

Test	Govt. Teacher M	SD	Pvt. Teacher M	SD	t'
MAQ	19.45	1.99	19.55	2.11	0.27 ^{NS}

NS- Not Significant

Table II indicating that both the groups of school teaches showing similar kind of marital adjustment. It indicate that female teachers of both the groups like to move out of their places with their better half, High level of faith is also reported between husband and wife. These spouse share their ideas on family economic balance, problem solving of family issue taking care of habits and interest vice-versa. They have also express their positive feelings towards sexual satisfaction and affectionate toward their children and other family members.

Discussion

The married individuals may have different problems of life than single persons due to their marital status in family and society. Particularly Indian woman may have specific types of problems, needs and goals as related to their status and roles in family and impact of their family environment. The married females in all the communities and castes may have entirely different kinds of demands of adjustment than single female. The martial status as well as the environment of family in which they live, may put different family pressures depending upon different family environments. The work status to which she belongs to may place different adjustment problems for her. The following are some previous studies indicating that the present study is supporting their findings and in the line of their outcome of their research.

Present finding are in support of Hudek et al. (2016) who investigated the predictors of job and family involvement in a sample of 91 employed females. The predictors included in this study were some self- concept variables, social support, coping strategies, job and marital satisfaction, measures of conflict and some demographic variables. Results showed that lower scores on avoidance coping and femininity and higher scores on problem - focused

coping contribute significantly to the prediction of job involvement while femininity, number of kids and emotionally attention adjustment and coping strategies are significant positive predictors of family participation. Farber (2006) did an integrative study on women's career development within a family. This paper attempted to integrate career, family and developmental theories using a family developmental psychology perspective. It used the Inter System model to understand the synthesis of individual, interactional, and intergenerational forces that influence the career development of women. This integrated, multilevel approach was recommended because of the complexity of the process, present findings are in the line of research outcome of Farber (2006). Wharton & Erickson (2005) investigated the relations between women's job and family emotion work and the effects of both on women's job-related well being. Their results are in collaboration with present research in which behavior and actions of family affectionate work had negative effect for women's empowerment and well being. While subject's involvement in emotion work resulted in lower job-related well being, these negative consequences stemmed from family emotion work they performed rather than from their performance of emotional labor on the job. By contrast, subjects job-related well being was not as much at risk from women's performance of emotional labor at work. Saxena (1996) evaluated the life satisfaction and perceived happiness as function of family structure and employment of females. Researcher studied family and employment of women in India as indicators of life satisfaction and happiness. Results reveal that non-working females experience greater life satisfaction than working females and happiness was greater among non-working women than working women. Similar by and large findings of present investigation are in support of the present study. Lobodzinska (2016) studied the Women's employment or return to 'family values' in central Eastern Europe. The author reviewed research conducted before and after 1989 (post socialism) regarding women's family and employment roles combined with their attitudes toward marital adjustment and family environment. Findings of present research school teacher for both the groups regarding their family environment and marital adjustment are in the line of Lobodzinska (2016). Misra (1998) intended to trace some of the predictors of work family conflict among Indian working women. The findings reported that the pattern of predictors were by and large similar but not as the same for different disturbed areas. The powerful predictor was better half Support. Current findings are also supporting the view of author. The studies related to socio-economic status with variables like joint and nuclear

families, their marital adjustment are reported by Sen, (1999); Mathur, (1999); Chaturvedi, (1983) are also supported by present findings.

Conclusion and implications

On the basis of the results it can be conclude that there is significant difference among the Govt. and Private teachers as for as their marital adjustment is concerned which is also under the influence family environment. As both the groups of govt. & private school teachers have similar kind of responsibilities related to their nature of the job. Findings of the research may be useful and helpful to set up different strategies and policies for betterment of school teacher's mental health and creating consciousness related to various problems of females. Related to their families. The information obtained from the study may be useful to the policy makers to plan some positive aspects particularly related to Indian female empowerment.

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