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A STUDY ON HOME ENVIRONMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION OF FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF V.H.S.S VIRALY, KERALA

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ABSTRACT

In education, a teacher is a person who provides schooling for pupils and students. A teacher who facilitates education for and individual student may also be described as a personal tutor. The role of teacher is after formal and ongoing. Carried out by way of occupation or profession at a school or other place of formal education. Teaching may be carried out informally with in the family which is called home schooling or the wider community. Formal teaching may be carried out by paid professionals. the objectives of the present study is to find out the level of home environment of female high school teachers, to find out the level of job satisfaction of high school teachers and to find whether there is any significant relationship between home environment and job satisfaction of high school teachers. Such professionals enjoy a status in some societies on as per with physicians, lawyers, engineers, and accountants. A teacher's professional duty may extend by beyond formal teaching. Outside of the classroom teachers may accompany students on field trips, supervise study halls, help with the organization of school functions, and serve as supervisors for extracurricular activities. In some education system, teachers may have responsibility for student discipline.

KEY WORDS: *Home environment and Job satisfaction.*

INTRODUCTION

The word education has derived from the Latin words, “EDUCARE” and “EDUCERE”. The meaning of educare is “to rear”, “to nourish” and “to bring up” or “to rise “. The term educare means to lead out education is the modification of behavior in a controlled environment. Different definitions have been given by different scholars. According to John Dewey, “Education is the process of reconstruction or reconstitution of experience, giving it as more

socialized value, through the medium of increased social efficiency “. So it is used as a means to satisfy human wants. People with more education earn more than others.

In education, a teacher is a person who provides schooling for pupils and students. A teacher who facilitates education for and individual student may also be described as a personal tutor. The role of teacher is after formal and ongoing. Carried out by way of occupation or profession at a school or other place

of formal education. Teaching may be carried out informally within the family which is called home schooling or the wider community. Formal teaching may be carried out by paid professionals. Such professionals enjoy a status in some societies on a par with physicians, lawyers, engineers, and accountants. A teacher's professional duty may extend beyond formal teaching. Outside of the classroom teachers may accompany students on field trips, supervise study halls, help with the organization of school functions, and serve as supervisors for extracurricular activities. In some education system, teachers may have responsibility for student discipline.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Job Satisfaction:

Job satisfaction refers to the way one feels about events, people and things in his working situation. According to Blum (1956), job satisfaction is based on "the results of various attitudes the person has towards his job, towards related factors towards life in general". Hence job satisfaction is a pleasant and positive attitude possessed by an employee towards his/ her job as well as his/ her life. This definition suggests job satisfaction is a general or global affective reaction that individuals hold about their job. While researchers there "facets" or "dimensions" of satisfaction. Examination of these facet conditions is often useful for a more careful examination of employee satisfaction with critical job factors. Traditional job satisfaction facets include: coworkers, pay, job conditions, and supervision nature of the work and benefits". (Williams).

Home Environment:

Home is the place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household. Home environment refers to aspects of people's domestic lives that contribute to their living conditions. These factors may be physical or psychological conditions due to parenting; social circumstances. It can be defined as the surrounding or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the important objectives of the present study.

1. To find out the level of home environment of female high school teachers.
2. To find out the level of job satisfaction of high school teachers.
3. To find whether there is any significant relationship between home environment and job satisfaction of high school teachers.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The method used for the study is Survey cum Correlation method. The sample for the study consists

of 50 high school female teachers belonging in V.H.H.S.S Viraly. The investigator used following Tools: Home environment questionnaire for female teachers, Job satisfaction questionnaire for female teachers. Statistical techniques used like; Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t-test, Correlation.

Suryanarayana and Goteti (2010) designed a study to know teaching competency and teacher job satisfaction among secondary school teachers and concluded that the teaching competency variable was related with the teacher's job satisfaction. Teaching competency in terms of all demographic variables like sex, locality, qualification, experience, type of management and type of institution was differ significantly, whereas the job satisfaction in terms of all demographic variables like sex, locality, qualification, marital status, experience, type of management and type of institution categories was also differ significantly.

Huang (2008) investigated student social capital in Norwegian secondary schools and its effects on student achievement. He also tested an analytical model that links student home background, social capital at school and student academic achievement, using a structural modeling technique. Control variables in the analysis were student age, gender, school size and home community. Testing the analytical model with female and male student subgroup, gender perspectives have been taken into consideration. The study revealed that student social capital, generated from student social relations with parents, teachers and peers, has a significant influence on student achievement.

After getting proper permission from the concerned school headmaster, the investigator personally went to the selected school – Government V.H.S. S Viraly and administered the tools - Home environment questionnaire for female teachers, Job satisfaction questionnaire for teachers and the Personal Data Sheet –simultaneously to the high school female teachers during the period second school internship. The data were collected, fed into the computer and analyzed with the proper statistical techniques based on the objectives of the study.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED FOR THE STUDY

Karl Pearson's Moment Correlation

$$r = \frac{N \sum x \sum y - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}}$$

t-test:-

The t-test may be used to test hypothesis stating that the mean scores on some variable will be significantly different for two independent sample or group. It is used when the number of observation (small size) is small and the population standard deviation is unknown. To use the t-test for difference of means, we

assume the two sample are drawn from normal distributions to calculate – ‘t’ the following formula is used.

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Research data is in the qualitative or quantitative form. The qualitative data deals with the qualities whereas quantitative data is in the numerical form. Qualitative data can be changed into quantitative data and vice-versa. Data analysis means the selection of descriptive or inferential statistical method, to decide the level of the formed hypothesis. The data

which are in words qualitative form are interpreted through explanation where as for the numerical data appropriate statistical method is applied. While applying statistical method one should keep in mind the objectives, hypothesis, nature of population, sample selection method, variable distribution of the data, and the correlation between the variables of the research.

The first objective of the study is to find out the level of home environment of female high school teachers. The below tables represents the comparison of Home Environment scores between the various sub-samples of population identified for the study – Age, Type of Family and Marital Status.

Table No. 1
Comparison of Home environment of Female Teachers with respect to their age

Age	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
30-40	24	36.87	7.75	0.35	Not Significant
40-50	26	37.61	7.34		

From the above table, it is seen that the t -value obtained is 0.35 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. This suggests that there is no significant difference

between the Home environment scores of Female Teachers of age group 30-40 (Mean 36.87) and age group 40-50 (Mean=37.71).

Table No. 2
Comparison of Home environment of Female Teachers with respect to their Type of family

Family type	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Nuclear	44	37.20	7.35	0.12	Not Significant
Joint	6	37.66	9.07		

From the above table, it is seen that the t-value obtained is 0.12 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. This suggests that there is no significant

difference between the Home environment scores of Female Teachers of type of family nuclear (Mean 37.20) and jointly family (Mean=37.66).

Table No. 3
Comparison of Home environment of Female Teachers with respect to their Marital Status

Marital	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Married	42	37.33	7.64	0.17	Not Significant
Unmarried	8	36.86	6.5		

From the above table, it is seen that the t value obtained is 0.17 which is not significant at 0.05 levels. This suggests that there is no significant difference

between the Home environment scores of Married Female Teachers (Mean 37.33) and Unmarried Female Teachers (Mean=36.86).

Table No. 4
Comparison of job satisfaction of Female Teachers with respect to their Teaching experience

Teaching experience	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance-
Below 10	26	33.46	6.72	0.8	Not Significant
Above 10	24	35.08	7.53		

From the above table, it is seen that the t value obtained is 0.8 which is not significant at 0.05 level. This suggests that there is no significant difference between the job satisfaction scores of Female Teachers

having Teaching experience below 10 years (Mean 33.46) and those having teaching experience more than 10 years. (Mean=35.08).

ANALYSIS FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOME ENVIRONMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION SCORES OF FEMALE TEACHERS

Table No. 5
Relationship between Home environment and Job satisfaction

Variables	Coefficient of Correlation 'r'
Home environment	0.01
Job satisfaction	

Form the above table it is seen that the Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation 'r' between the home environment and job satisfaction of high school female teachers was 0.01 which indicate there exist a low negligible correlation between two variables home environment and job satisfaction. Therefore it can be inferred that there exists a negligible relationship between Home Environment and Job satisfaction of Female teachers.

CONCLUSION

Conclude this study level of home environment is average to more than 74% of female high school teachers. There is no significant difference between among home environment of high school teachers with respect to their age, family type and marital status. Level of job satisfaction is average to more than 60% of female teachers. There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of high school teachers with respect to their teaching experience. Also there is no significant relationship between home environment and job satisfaction of female high school teachers.

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