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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

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International Recognized Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

ISSN 2231-5063

Impact Factor: 3.4052(UIF)

Volume - 4 | Issue - 12 | June - 2015 Available online at www.aygrt.isrj.org

A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL, TEACHERS TOWARDS SMALL FAMILY NORM



Anjumbano Koujalgi

Short Profile



ABSTRACT:

In the present investigation an attempt has been made to study the Attitude of primary school teachers towards Small family norms. The population of the present study consists of teachers those who are working in Primary schools of Karwar district. The sample of the present study consists of 400 Primary school teachers of Karwar district. The study was limited to 40 primary schools for study. These schools consist of Government and Private schools. There is a significant difference between the attitudes of male and female Primary School teachers of urban and rural towards Small family norms. There is no

significant difference between the attitudes of less experienced and more experienced, scheduled and non-scheduled Primary school teachers towards Small family norms.

KEYWORDS

Private schools, universalizing, standardized, technique.

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INTRODUCTION

A family consisting of a married couple with one or two children is considered as a small family norm for the present study. The size of the family is a matter of great importance not only for the country as a whole but also for the welfare and health of the individual, the family and the community.

Our country has adopted the goal of universalizing the two child family norm by the end of this century. The achievement of this goal has consequences both at the micro level i.e. level of individuals and family and at the macro level i.e. for the nation as a whole.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

- 1. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Male and Female teachers towards Small family norms.
- 2. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Urban and Rural teachers towards Small family norms.
- 3. There is no significant difference between attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards Small family norms.
- 4. There is no significant difference between attitudes of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled teachers towards Small family norms.

POPULATION:

The population of the present study consists of teachers those who are working in Primary schools of Karwar district.

SAMPLE:

The sample of the present study consists of 400 Primary school teachers of Karwar district. The study was limited to 40 primary schools for study. These schools consist of Government and Private schools.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

Keeping in view the nature of the problem under investigation and the kind of data necessary for its solutions the investigator has employed the "Survey Method" to study the attitudes of primary school teachers towards Small family norms.

TOOL USED:

In the present study the researcher has used an attitude scale towards the Small family norm which is constructed and standardized by "Saudi and Sharma" (1985). Because he thought worth While information could be collected from the respondents regarding their attitudes towards Small family norms, with the help of attitude scale.

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ATTITUDE SCALE:

For measuring attitudes towards Small family norms, a Tool developed by Dr.T.S Sodhi and Dr. Guru Dev Sharma (1985). The authors used likert technique and then constructed items. Small family norms Consisted of 18 items.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

HYPOTHESIS NO 1:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of male and female teachers towards Small family norms.

TABLE-1
Table shows the number of mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of attitude of male and female teachers towards the small family norms.

Attitude	Sex	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Small	Male	200	5.7400	3.7734	1.1047	S
family	Female	200	6.58000	3.6394		
norms						

The above table reveals that the calculated't' value 1.1047 is less than the table 't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes male and female teachers towards small family norms.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be inferred that the male and female teachers have uniform attitudes towards the small family norms.

HYPOTHESIS NO 2:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of Urban and Rural teachers towards small family norms.

TABLE-2
Table shows the number of mean, Standard Deviation and't' value of attitude of Urban and Rural teachers towards the small family norms.

Attitude	Sex	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Small	Male	200	7.2500	3.7700	3.7500	S
family	Female	200	5.2700	3.3870		
norms						

The above table reveals that the calculated' value 3.7500 is greater than the table't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes of male and female teachers towards the small family norms.

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Therefore, based on above discussion it could be inferred that the Urban and Rural teachers have more attitudes towards small family norms.

HYPOTHESIS NO 3:

There is no significant difference between attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards the small family norms.

TABLE-3
Table shows the number Mean, Standard Deviation and 't' value of attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards the small family norms.

Attitude	Sex	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Small	Less	300	8.6997	3.9585	0.8661	NS
family	experienced					
norms	More	100	8.9000	3.8874		
	experienced					

The above table reveals that the calculated' value 0.8661 is greater than the table't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected i.e., there is significant difference between attitudes of less experienced and more experienced teachers towards the small family norms.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be concluded that the less experienced and more experienced teachers have more attitudes towards the small family norms.

HYPOTHSIS NO 4:

There is no significant difference between attitude of scheduled and Non-Scheduled teachers towards Small family norm.

TABLE-4
Table shows the number Mean, Standard Deviation and't' value of attitudes of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled teachers towards the Small family norms.

Attitude	Sex	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significance
Small	S	300	5.5000	3.3882	1.5550	NS
family	Non-S	100	6.4600	3.7140		
norms						

The above table reveals that the calculated 't' value 1.5550 is less than the table 't' value 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted i.e., there is significant difference between the attitudes of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled teacher towards the small family norm.

Therefore, based on above discussion it could be concluded that the Scheduled and Non-Scheduled teachers have uniform attitude towards the Small family norms.

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MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- 1) There is a significant difference between the attitudes of male and female Primary School teachers towards Small family norms.
- 2)There is a significant difference between the attitudes of urban and rural Primary school teachers towards Small family norms.
- 3)There is no significant difference between the attitudes of less experienced and more experienced Primary school teachers towards Small family norms.
- 4)There is no significant difference between the attitudes of scheduled and non-scheduled Primary school teachers towards Small family norms.

CONCLUSION:

- 1) Male and Female Primary teachers although, they differ in their attitude towards Small family norms.
- 2)Primary teachers with varying degrees or teaching experience do not differ in their attitude towards Small family norms.
- 3)Scheduled and non scheduled Primary teachers do not differ in their attitude towards Small family norms.
- 4)Scheduled and Non scheduled Primary teachers do not differ in their attitude towards Small family norms.

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