

## PROBLEMS OF FEMALE TEACHERS AND THEIR ADJUSTMENT IN GUJARAT

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### ABSTRACT

*The present study aims to determine the problems faced by female teachers and how do they adjust themselves while they are doing service in secondary schools of Gujarat. Researcher wants to find out why female teachers are facing problems and how can they be resolved. To understand and find out the solutions for female teachers problems, researcher will prepare questionnaire for problems and adjustment. The analysis will be done in both qualitatively and quantitatively. Various studies have been done on this topic but still results are not obtained upto mark. This paper endeavours to identify the core causes of this by evaluating female teachers. The goal is to analyze female teacher's problems and their adjustment in Gujarat with proper solutions.*

**Keywords:** Female Teachers, Problems, Adjustment.

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### Introduction

India is a rising nation that heavily relies on its enormous human resource potential. If these resources are correctly utilized, the nation will undoubtedly advance quickly, effectively, and efficiently. Women make up the majority of the country's human resources, and they have the potential to make significant contributions to the development of a strong, prosperous, and powerful nation. Nonetheless, when they are well-educated and capable of dispelling the illusions that have kept them ignorant and in a state of regression, they can contribute most effectively.

With equal mental capacity, women are men's companions. She shares the same rights to freedom and liberty as he does, including the right to take part in the smallest details of human activity. She has the same right to the highest position in her own field of endeavor as does man. Although they are not the same, men and women have the same status. It is a necessary corollary of these facts that anything that will diminish the status of one of them will equally ruin the other because they are an unmatched pair that are complementary to one another. Without the assistance of the other, the other could not possibly exist. A modern, educated woman faces several conflicts in today's world. If she is a housewife, she is under stress since her education has not spared her from household duties. If she is a working woman, her inability to balance her life at home and at work causes her stress.

Undoubtedly, the stress that arises from women's ambivalence about juggling the duties of housewife and worker is great, but many of them manage to do so with ease, especially if their husbands and other family members are understanding and helpful. Nonetheless, the tension between the two positions has often resulted in a rift between the spouse and other family members in many households.

In order to improve the level of life for their families, ambitious men from lower socioeconomic classes desire their wives and daughters to work. These guys, however, are unable to accept the concept of independence, even in their professional lives. They are stuck in the mythology of Sita and Savitri,

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unable to break away. When their women start to speak up and share their likes and dislikes as well as their own thoughts, they get upset. They believe that women are abusing the freedom that they have so kindly granted them. If their wife makes more money than they do, it damages their ego. However, the orthodoxy cannot bind the ladies when they go out to work. Hence the modern women's tensions enhance as she has to cope with the demands of the male relations.

Many conflicts arise when both husband and wife are working. The husband desires that the wife should take up job but disapproves the complete involvement of the wife in the job. For him job of the wife is only secondary commitment. Her primary duty he feels is towards him and his family. He wants his wife to work and also to take up full time duties of looking after the household. When the wife is unable to cope with this situation the seeds of conflict and estrangement between the husband and wife begin to germinate. After returning from her work the wife is tired but she receives no sympathy or help from her, husband or in-laws when the tensions so created become unbearable the wife has no option but to resign from the job., But this is also not liked by the husband who resents the loss of income and blames the wife for not being able to reconcile between her job outside and her duties to her family.

The tension reduction in such cases is possible when all the family members recognize that the household work is to be shared and is a joint responsibility of all members of the family. In those families in which the joint responsibility is recognized the tension are suitable dealt with. Everyone will assume that working women confront numerous challenges if they come from above. Thus, this field has been chosen by the researcher for her study's research. The researcher teaches in a non-granted school. Because a female teacher must fulfill two roles in her daily life, the researcher is also familiar with the issues that develop in the home as a result of the woman's employment as a teacher at an outside location and her regular household responsibilities.

### **Review of Related Literature**

#### **National Dhakal, B. (2015)**

Conduct in his thesis entitle "problem faced by mathematics teacher in teaching mathematics at secondary level" his study is to find the problem faced by the mathematics teacher teaching mathematics in secondary level and also find the cause which was faced by the mathematics teacher. The descriptive survey research design was adopted to conduct the study for convenience. He made tools: questionnaire, class observation form and interview schedule. 50 secondary school of Okhaldunga district were selected and tools were applied to find out the related information. Collected data are analyzed by mean weightage with the help of Likert Scale. The researcher categorized the problems into following categories problem related to the classroom management, problem related to mathematical instruction, methods, and problem related to teacher's training and its transfer in classroom teaching. He found that there are myriad problems that cause teacher inefficient and unenthusiastic to execute duty properly in the classroom. Most of the problem faced by teacher showed lack of moral education, overload in the mathematics classroom, lack of supervision, lack of gets opportunity to join in the mathematical conferences, seminar and other program, lack of proper teaching methods, lack of support to the mathematics subject by the administration.

#### **Thapa, P.(2015)**

Conduct her thesis entitled "problem faced by female teacher in teaching mathematics" the objectives of her study were to identify the problem faced by secondary level female teacher while teaching mathematics and to find out the situation of practice and opportunity. The study was descriptive in nature. The study was conducted with the sample of thirteen female mathematics teachers of Bardiya district. The three tools that were used to solve this problem were questionnaire observation form and interview schedule. Face to face interviews were taken with mathematics. The teachers were selected through simple random sampling procedure. It was found that female teachers face disciplinary problem, less respect in comparison to male teacher.

Moreover they were not found to encourage their student to participant in different mathematical problem. Female teachers have no more time for teaching preparation because they have multiple responsibilities. Curriculums of mathematics don't encourage new methods of teaching. They also faced some unit's mathematics difficult to teach to the students of secondary level.

#### **Akashy Kumar (2016)**

Investigator checked impact of family climate, academic motivation and adjustment on academic achievement of adolescents. The main objective was to study the level of family climate, academic

motivation, adjustment and academic achievement of adolescents. The researcher has used Adjustment Inventory for School Students (AISS) constructed and standardized by Dr A.K.P. Singh & R P Singh (2012, reprinted). The major findings were:

- When expressed in terms of a 99% confidence interval, the population of secondary school students' overall estimated mean score for dimension I (emotional adjustment) was determined to be 3.43 score points, with a maximum sampling error of 0.7%.
- The population of secondary school students' overall estimated mean score for dimension II (social adjustment) was determined to be 6.85 score points, with a maximum sampling error of 2.5%, as expressed in terms of 99% confidence interval.
- When expressed in terms of a 99% confidence interval, the population of secondary school students' overall estimated mean score for dimension III (educational adjustment) of adjustment was found to be 3.59 score points with a maximum sampling error of 6.1%.
- According to a 99% confidence interval, the population of secondary school students' overall estimated mean adjustment score was found to be 13.87 score points, with a maximum sampling error of 3.8%.

#### **Annie Marie Merlene A. (2016)**

Investigator checked Influence of certain psycho-social factors on prosocial behaviour and classroom adjustment of students at degree level. The objective was to assess the level of Self-esteem of Degree students in the Arts and Science colleges of Kerala. Sample for the present study constituted a representative group of 750 Degree students from the different Arts and Science Colleges, under the various Universities in Kerala. The sample was selected on the basis of stratified random sampling technique. The research tools used for study were:

- Prosocial Personality Battery (PSB) short version (Penner, 2002),
- Classroom Adjustment Scale (Jaseer & Sanandaraj, 1994),
- Self esteem Inventory (Thomas & Sanandaraj, 1985),
- Spirituality Scale (Sreekumar & Sanandaraj, 2002),
- Family Environment Scale (George & Sanandaraj, 2003),
- A Scale of Type A behaviour pattern (Knight, 1986),
- Personal Information Sheet (Prepared by the investigator).

The Major findings of the study were: 'Self esteem' of majority (70.49%), 'Spirituality' of majority (69.69%), 'Family Environment' of majority (70.36%), 'Prosocial Behaviour' of majority (72.497%), 'Classroom Adjustment' of majority (68.758%) of the degree students in the Arts and Science Colleges of Kerala is only moderate.

#### **Sah, S.(2016),**

Conducted on thesis entitled, "problem faced by teacher teaching mathematics at secondary level". He research study about to identified and analyze the problem faced by teachers in teaching mathematics at secondary level in Lalitpur district and also find causes of arising such problems. He used mixed research design to conduct his study. Thirty schools of Lalitpur district were selected to sample by stratified random sampling method. Among 30 schools 13 schools were selected from rural area and 17 schools were selected from urban area. Questionnaire, Interview, and Classroom observation form were applied 5 schools from 30 schools. The Researcher used mean as a statistical tool for analysis and interpretation of data collection from questionnaire. The result further authenticated by qualitative data obtained from interview and class observation.

The researcher categorized whole data into problems related to teaching materials, teaching method, school Administration, teacher trainer and its transfer in classroom. after analysis of the data the Researcher found that the teachers were facing problems due to construction, selection and use of teaching materials, due to lack of ICT lab and internet, regular supervision from related agency. From his study it can be concluded that teaching activities of mathematics in Lalitpur satisfactory because teachers are facing numbers of problems due to construction and purchase of teaching materials, due to selection and use of teaching materials, due to teachers training and it transfer in classroom and finally due to work school administration.

### **Sonali Borah Sahariah (2017)**

Investigator checked the influence of family relationship on adjustment, self concept academic performance of adolescents-a study. The main objective was to find out the variations in different areas of adjustment of the adolescents. The total universe of the study constitutes with 1765 students studying in 24 provincialised schools in Kamrup district (Metro) out of which 794 are boys and 971 are girls. Out of these total population, 30% i.e. 529 students studying in 11<sup>th</sup> Standard have been selected as sample for the study from 18 schools of Kamrup metro district. Research Tools used during the studies was Adjustment Inventory for School Students (AISS) by A.K.P. Sinha and R.P. Singh. The major findings were:

- The majority of boys have decent emotional adjustment, as seen by their 5.88% excellent, 38.66% good, 26.05% ordinary, 15.13% unsatisfactory, and 14.29% very unsatisfactory emotional adjustment scores.
- In the social domain, 65.22% of respondents have a self-concept that is above average, 29.11% have a high self-concept, and only 5.67% have an average self-concept.
- In temperamental aspect, 73.16 % have above average, 21.93% have average and 4.73% have high-self concept.
- In case of Educational aspect, 55.95 % adolescents have above average, 38.00% have high and 6.05% have average self concept.
- In Moral aspect, most of the adolescents have above average self concept and also high Self Concept i.e. 56.71% and 38.56% respectively. Only 4.16% have average moral concept.

### **Sengar Abhishek (2018)**

Investigator has studied adjustment among trainee teachers in relation to their values and attitude towards religion. The main objective was to study the relationship between adjustment and values among trainee teachers. Investigator took a sample of 1600 trainee teachers comprising of trainee teachers of required groups namely rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female. Tools used for the study were, Bell Adjustment Inventory (Student Form) by R.K. Ojha, The Student – Teacher's Value Inventory by Dr. Minakshi Biswal. The investigator found that there has been significant relationship found between Home Adjustment and Values of male trainee teachers but there has been no significant relationship found between health adjustment, social adjustment and emotional adjustment with values. Major findings of the research were:

- The values of male trainee teachers and their home adjustment have been found to be significantly correlated. The values of male trainee teachers and health adjustment have not been found to be significantly correlated. The values of male trainee teachers and social adjustment have not been proven to be significantly correlated. The values of male trainee teachers and their emotional adjustment have not been proven to be significantly correlated.
- The values of female trainee teachers and their level of home adjustment have not been found to be significantly correlated. The values of female trainee teachers and health adjustment have not been found to be significantly correlated. The values of female trainee teachers and social adjustment have not been proven to be significantly correlated. A noteworthy correlation has been observed between the Emotional Adjustment and Values of female trainee teachers.

### **International**

#### **Stephanie Yang (2015)**

The advancement of technology has led to a greater diversity in American society. Numerous foreign students studying in the United States have particular problems. The literature that is currently available indicates that language anxiety, cultural acclimatization, and learning obstacles and discrepancies account for the majority of the top anxieties experienced by overseas students. Asian students make up the largest student population on the Hawaiian university campus under study. In actuality, Hawaii is the only US state where the majority of the population is not white.

This study looked at the anxiety levels of foreign graduate students residing in Hawaii, USA. This study places a strong emphasis on the vast range of variables and their potential impact on anxiety predictors. Examined were the life obstacles and learning hurdles faced by overseas graduate students in Hawaii. The most common learning challenges were "course content difficulty," "limited course

options," "interactions with professors," and "communication ability." The most common life obstacles were "language," "relationship with people," "quality of accommodation," and "financial crisis." Comprehending the experiences of overseas graduate students is crucial in developing supportive programs that aid in their academic and personal integration.

#### **Gene Vasilopoulos (2016)**

In this work, the author critically examines current research on language proficiency among overseas students and their adaptation to Western Anglophone colleges. There is a discussion of two research streams: the post-structuralist language and identity framework that uses qualitative methods, and the problem-solving approach that is primarily led by positivist epistemologies and quantitative procedures. The essentialization of identity, the dependence on fixed constructs of language and adjustment, the isolation of linked variables, the attempt to establish linear correlation/causative linkages, and the incapacity to explain variation and change are some of the limitations of both approaches. In order to gain a better understanding of the intricate, unpredictable, and always evolving process that overseas students encounter when assimilating into their new academic community, the Deleuzian ontology of "becoming" and assemblage is proposed.

#### **Shaheen Majid (2017)**

The investigator looked at overseas students' reasons for studying abroad as well as their difficulties adjusting to Singapore. This study's primary goals were to look at the perspectives of foreign students studying in Singapore, as well as the causes that motivate them and the different difficulties they encounter. A total of 140 international graduate students from two Singaporean public universities participated in the study, which employed a questionnaire to gather data. Students who studied abroad felt that the main advantages were: getting to know different cultures; boosting confidence; getting work experience abroad; and enjoying independent life.

The overseas students encountered a number of personal difficulties, including being apart from loved ones, missing social gatherings and holidays in their home countries, and the high expense of living in Singapore. The pressure to get good grades, a heavy workload, and trouble understanding teachers' and students' accents were other study-related issues. The overseas students employed several adjustment tactics to surmount socio-cultural barriers, such as establishing new friendships, maintaining communication with family and friends back home, and touring Singapore's tourist attractions. Some recommendations for assisting overseas students in swiftly acclimating to a new setting were provided in this study.

#### **Conclusion**

Various national and international research papers regarding educators' adaptation in educational settings have been reviewed. It is evident from the above mentioned literature that the teacher problems and adjustment has a vital role in the education system, the researcher finds it relevant to have a glance at the present scenario of educational institutions. It is a fact that teachers are human beings like all other professionals and not machines. Like all others, they also have the personal, familial and societal needs and problems. The matter of prime importance is that how they try to find solution to their personal problems and dilemmas without causing any damage or lose to the system where they work.

Another matter is how the teachers who come from different sects of the society can lead a satisfied life in the school atmosphere. The importance of this aspect of adjustment will become clear when we know that a teacher has to face authorities, colleagues and students of various belief, culture, customs, and life style etc.

A few studies discussed the teacher's adjustment in general. Despite having a thorough understanding of the relevant literature and the study's background, the investigator was unable to identify any connections between teachers' adjustments to locality, marital status, school medium, and school type. This represents a research gap. So, Researcher would like to continue the research on the same topic.

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