

Investigating the Social Relationship between information Technology Work and Family Environment

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ABSTRACT

Adaptation is a universal human life process. The modern man's path to happiness is not an easy one and, at best, he is faced with a seemingly endless number of personal and social problems. War disrupts life. This study with secondary school students examined the relationship between academic strategies and home environment variables as predictors of academic achievement. The results show that family has a better intelligence and has a positive effect on students' beliefs and academic performance. The research design starts with the collection of data from the CT and in the second stage the collected data is analyzed using the standard statistical tools and methods. Analytical tools and methods used in the study: Mean, S.D and Two Way ANOVA. Duration is 3 years i.e. 2011-2013.

Keyword: Social Adjustment, IT Professional, Family Environment

INTRODUCTION

Adjustment is Universal human life processes. It is not limited to the any specific period but to the whole span of life throughout the lives all living organism from Amoeba to man meet situation in which they are unable to satisfy the needs promptly or completely. Everyone in his world generally faces the problem of adjustment. Personality adjustment is mode of individual life experience project in the environmental towards other human beings and situation. Mathis et al (1970) call adjustment as a continuous process at every stage of life. There are problem to be solved the solution to the problems always lives some new experience in the individual life. The problems that people face today seem to be increasing in frequency, and Coleman (1956) described the problems of modern life in the following lines. The path to happiness of modern man is not an easy one, and at best he is faced with a seemingly endless number of personal and social problems. War disrupts life. The destruction of time in the industrial economy has destroyed people's energy and happiness, a fact that is only apparent in the millions of victims of depression and inflation. The mystery of racism and superiority. Hatred and anger harm people and society. Too much competition, high team conflict. Rapid social change and the threat of global war continue to make modern man more insecure. Therefore, it is necessary to re-examine the factors that can be easily manipulated to improve students' behavioral change and thus create interest in learning.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Few studies conducted in respect of Family Climate and Academic Achievement and areas Under.

Jelani Mandara and Carolyn B. Murray [2000], examined the effects of family functioning, marital status and family income, on African American adolescents' self-esteem. One hundred sixteen adolescents participated, 64% of whom were female. Compared with boys with non married parents, boys with married parents had higher overall self-esteem, even when family income and family functioning were controlled. Parental marital status had no effect on girls' self-esteem. Family functioning was a very strong predictor of self- esteem for both sexes. However, family relational factors were more important to girls' self-esteem, whereas structural and growth factors were more impotent for boys.

Elegbellye. O.S. and Akoda. B.A. [2001] the psychological effects of single-parent and two-parent educational backgrounds on Nigerian youth were examined. The results of the study show that there are significant differences in the education of children from single-parent families and two-parent families. There are significant differences in mathematics and English between children living in households with a father and those without a father.

James L. Rodriguez (2002) investigated the relationship between family environment and academic achievement among three generations of Mexican American high school students. Analysis of variance revealed that first- and second-generation students had higher grades and more parental care than third-generation students. Regression analyses showed that parental involvement was a significant predictor of student achievement across three generations.

Antonia Lozano Diar (2003) investigated the personal, family and academic factors that affect the performance of secondary school students. The purpose of this study was to establish the relationship between the individual, family and academic performance that leads to academic failure and to determine how these factors interact. The results of this study clearly show that the individual, family and education directly affect students' learning.

Stephen Demuth and Susan L. Brown [2004] examine disadvantaged children by examining the developmental outcomes of two-parent families and single-mother families. Gao has two childbearing parents. In addition, family structure explains why single-parent youth have higher crime rates than single-parent youth.

Patricia Leila Snatos (2005) conducted a comparative study on the family climate characteristics of highly and poorly educated children. The aim of this study was to identify differences in family background, from socioeconomic status to expectations for the child's future that would affect his or her education. The results generally show that the family environment of children in the LAP group is generally more fortunate; families of children in the HAP group provide more support and encourage the children's development.

Objectives of Study:

This research paper study on the following objectives:

1. The main purpose of the study is to Social the relationship between IT professionals and family environments.
2. Examine the relationship between various social relationships between IT professionals and family environments.

RESEARCH METHODS

- Research design: Research design is first collected the information from IT and second steps to analysis of collected data with used of statistical tools and techniques.
- Reference period is 3 years i.e.2011-2013
- Tools and techniques: An effort is made to use those devices, which analyses the data. The following types of tools and techniques of analysis are used under the study:

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. Two way ANOVA

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data:

In this research paper, the methodology adopted for the present investigation was presented. This papers analysis of data, and interpretation of the results. The data collected have been analyzed under both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using Two-way ANOVA and the results obtained have been interpreted. Analysis related to in mates of Social adjustment levels in various areas and family environment.

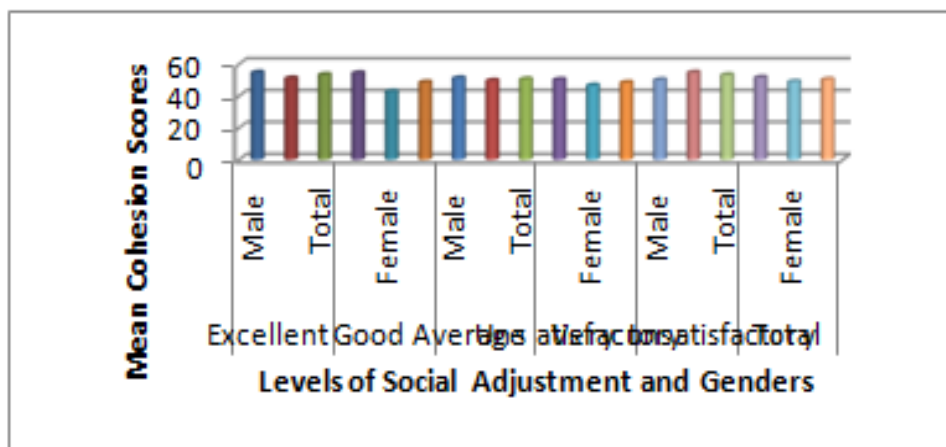


Figure No.1 Mean Cohesion scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

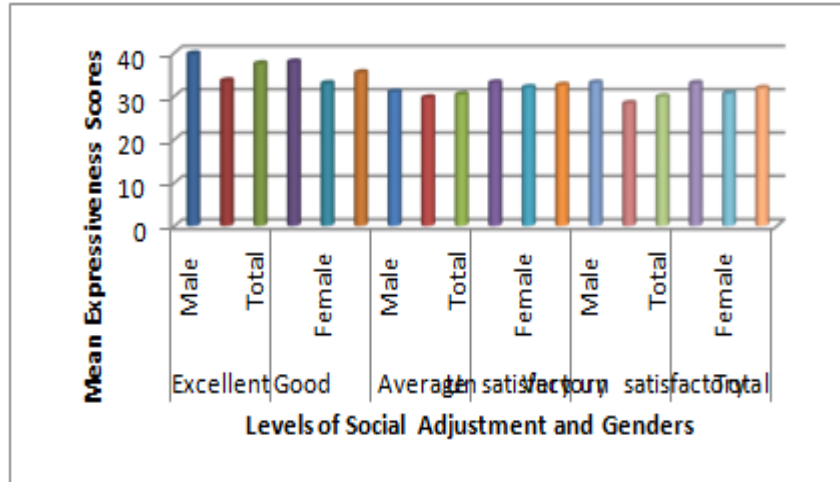
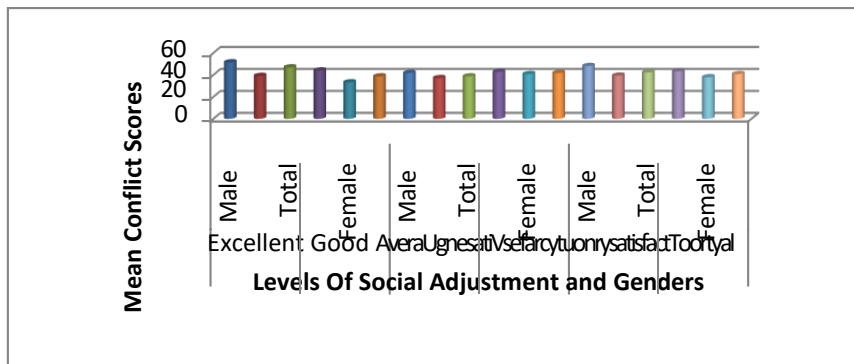


Figure No.:2 Mean Expressiveness scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment



FigureNo.:3 Mean Conflict scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

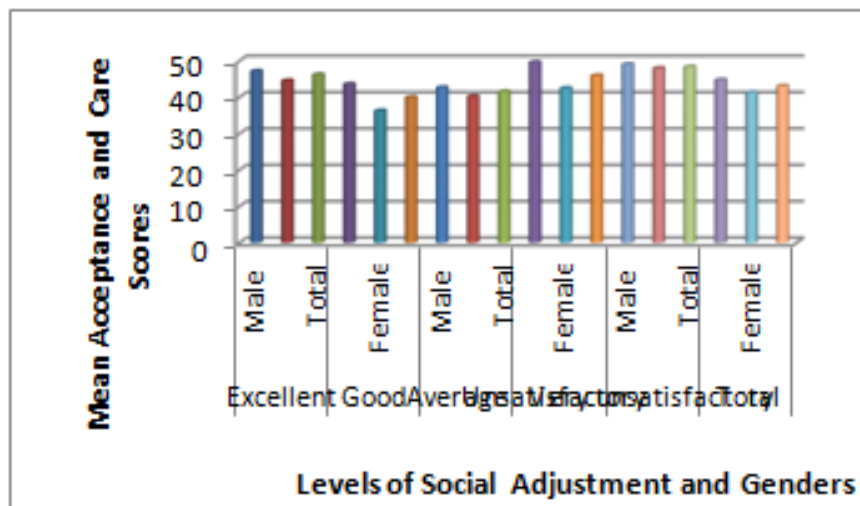
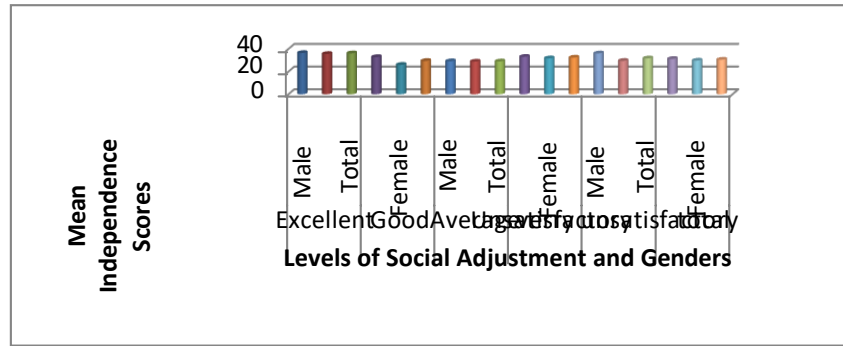


Figure No.:4 Mean Acceptance and Care scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of Social adjustment



FigureNo:5 Mean Conflict scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

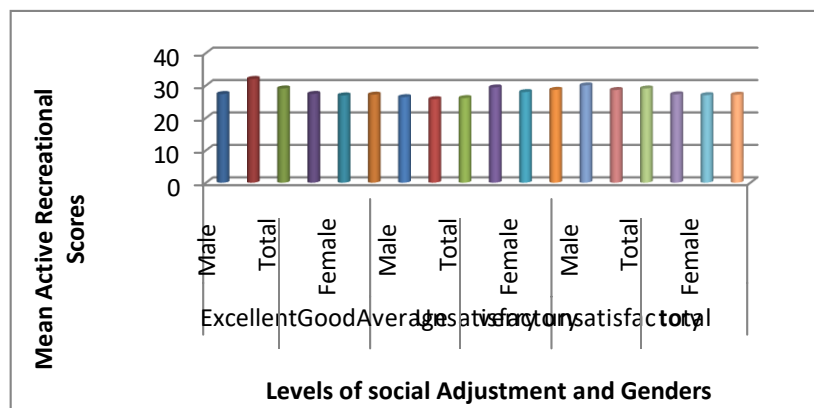


Figure No.:6 Mean Active Recreational scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

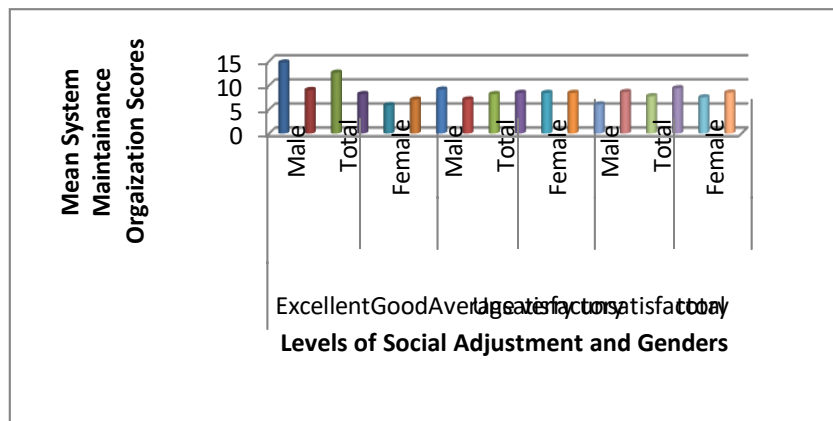


Figure No. :7 Mean System Maintenance Organization scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

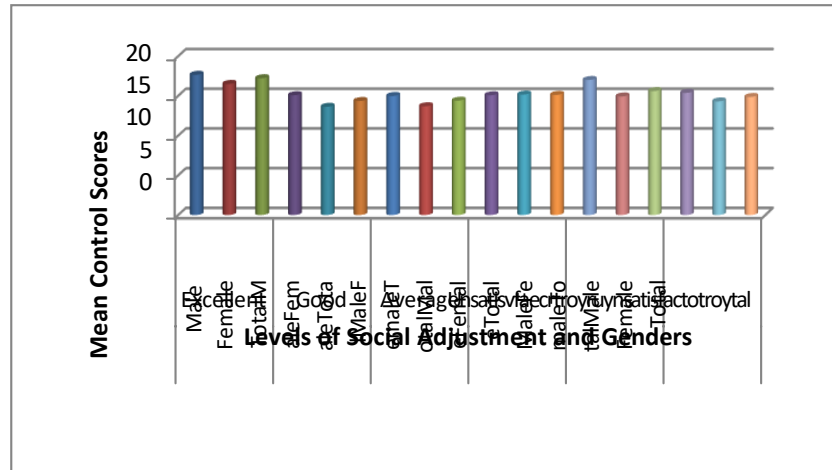


Figure No.:8 Mean Control scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of social adjustment

Hypotheses of Study:

H1: IT employees with higher levels of social adjustment will have lower family environment scores.

TWO-WAY ANOVA:

Table.1 Organizational Climate

Adjustment	Gender	social	
		Mean	SD
Excellent	Male	58.71	4.57
	Female	49.50	7.91
	Total	55.30	7.42
Good	Male	53.62	1.56
	Female	51.54	7.26
	Total	52.58	5.26
Average	Male	54.12	9.75
	Female	51.22	5.98
	Total	52.80	8.35
Unsatisfactory	Male	57.10	9.01
	Female	57.29	4.20
	Total	57.20	6.89
Very unsatisfactory	Male	57.00	0.00
	Female	52.33	2.06
	Total	53.89	2.81
Total	Male	55.23	8.69
	Female	52.53	6.18
	Total	53.94	7.71
F(adjustment)		F=4.417;p=.002	
F(gender)		F=9.794; p=.002	
F(interaction)		F=1.881;p=.114	

Society: There is a significant difference among IT workers with different levels of social interaction ($F = 4.417$; $p = 0.002$). The mean score of adjusted relationship for good, good, average, dissatisfied and dissatisfied IT workers is 55.30, 52.58, 52.80, 57.20 and 53.89 respectively. Gender comparison shows that there is a significant difference between male and female workers ($F = 9.794$; $p = 0.002$) and the scores of male workers are better than female workers. The interaction between the level of adjustment and gender is found to be not significant ($F = 1.881$; $p = 0.114$), indicating that the pattern of correlation scores for male and female workers is the same regardless of their level of adjustment.

RESULTS

Integration: There is a significant difference between IT employees with different integration levels ($F = 3.385$; $p = 0.010$). The average fit scores of very good, good, average, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied IT employees are 53.26, 48.50 and 50.40, respectively. 48.30 and 53.06. The gender comparison shows that there is a significant difference between male and female employees ($F = 9.741$; $p = 0.002$) and male employees have higher scores than female employees. 5.127; $p = 0.001$), indicating that integration has the same score for female and male employees regardless of the fit level.

Presentation: There is a significant difference between employees with different levels of socialization ($F = 13.194$; $p = .000$). The mean scores of IT employees according to the variables of good, good, average, dissatisfied and not satisfied are 37.41, 35.35, 30.30, 32.47 and 29.83 respectively. Gender comparison shows that the difference between male and female employees is not significant ($F = 20.022$; $p = 0.000$), and the scores of male employees are higher than those of female employees. 20.022; $p = 0.000$.

Conflict: There is a significant difference between employees experiencing different levels of conflict ($F = 5.761$; $p = .000$). The adjusted mean conflict scores for good, good, neutral, dissatisfied, and dissatisfied IT employees were 46.78, 38.58, 38.58, 41.65, and 42.17, respectively. The gender comparison shows that there is a significant difference between male employees and female employees ($F = 46.915$ $p = .000$) and male employees do not have a more agreeable score than female employees ($F = 3.780$ $p = .000$), indicating that the pattern of conflict scores for male and female employees is different regardless of the adjustment.

Acceptance and Care: There is a significant difference among employees with different levels of social interaction ($F=12.130$; $p=.000$). The mean scores for excellent, good, average, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied regarding acceptance and care of IT staff are 46.15, 39 and 41.49 respectively. 45.90 and 48.2 6. Gender comparison shows that there is a significant difference between male and female employees with male employees being more recognized and cared for than female employees ($F=16.457$ $p=0.000$). Significance ($F=2.286$ $p=0.000$) shows that the scores of acceptance standard and care are different for male and female employees regardless of their compliance.

Freedom: There is a significant difference between employees with different levels of social interaction ($F = 10.973$; $p = .000$). The independent adjustment mean scores for good, good, average, inadequate and inadequate for IT staff are 36.04, 29.35, 28.94 and 32.30 respectively. The gender comparison showed that there is a significant difference between male and female employees ($F = 11.585$; $p = .000$); the interaction between the level of compliance and gender was found to be significant $F = 11.585$; $p = .000$), indicating that the pattern of independence scores is different for male and female employees regardless of their level of compliance.

Good Fun Orientation: There is a significant difference between employees with different socialization levels ($F = 7.943$; $p = .000$). We see that the fun score increases and gains value when there is a social exchange problem. The average score of IT employees regarding fun preferences is 17.2227.15. 26.09 and 28.63 respectively. Gender comparison showed that there is no significant difference between male and female workers ($F = .041$; $p = .840$), female workers are more likely to be poisoned than male workers. The finding is significant ($F = 2.543$; $p = 0.000$), indicating that the pattern of positive fun scores is different for male and female workers regardless of the adjustment method.

Organizational Control: There is a significant difference between employees with different level of social interaction ($F=14.289$; $p=.000$), we see that when there is a change problem in the society, physical maintenance increases. The organization e-scores decrease linearly and linearly. The mean score of system repair organization is good, good, average, dissatisfied and dissatisfied IT employees is 9.96, 7.837.94, 7.88 and 8.39 respectively. Gender comparison showed that there was a significant difference between male and female employees ($F = 12.671$; $p = .000$), where male employees had higher scores on caring more for organization compared to female employees. The difference was found to be significant ($F = 8.220$; $p = .000$), which shows that there is a difference in the maintenance organization structure scores regardless of the level of change between male and female jobs. The difference is significant ($F = 14.289$; $p = 0.000$); The

mean control scores for good, good, neutral, dissatisfied, and dissatisfied IT employees are 18.62, 14.35, 14.39, 15.12, and 15.61, respectively. The gender comparison showed that there was a significant difference between male and female employees ($F = 12.671$; $p = .000$), where male employees had higher control scores than female employees. The mean control scores were significant ($F = 8.220$; $p = .000$), indicating that the pattern of control scores was different for male and female employees, regardless of their adjustments.

CONCLUSION

This case study promotes understanding of the changing relationships between IT workers in their families. The idea of this research is that the changes in the relationship between IT workers and the information left behind in the post-epidemic period have special characteristics. The meaning of life is related to relationships, and there are many important things. Epidemics and experiences are important factors that affect the relationship between IT workers' meaning in life and their relationships.

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