

An Impact of Social Freedom of Woman Prospective teachers in Relation to Home Environment

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ABSTRACT

Social freedom means the will of women means obtaining freedom from social customs – traditions, religious ritual which give them a lower level in Indian society. The Social Freedom of the women depends on her place of living. Women living in rural society do not get due respect and position. Status of women has improved considerably both at the work front as well as at the home front. Social Freedom in girls will flower only when the home environment stimulating and supportive. The purpose of the study is to find out the relationship between Home Environments with social freedom of woman on prospective teachers.

Keywords: Social Freedom, Home Environment, Prospective Teachers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian women are considered as a source of power (shakti) since mythological era. The Hindus worship goddesses as mothers. But in reality, women occupy a back seat to men. So, they are revered as mothers, sisters and other social restriction. Many poets have imagined woman's minds as ocean. The higher layers of their minds, like those of the ocean, have stormy waves. But depths are composed and aware. Women's minds are essentially dedicated and capable. The truth is justified by the **Bhagvad Geeta** wherein **Lord Krishna** describes his explanation in the ladylike quality of higher intelligence. For centuries women have been treated as weak, obedient, shy, and fearful partner of women have been of men and by that, have enjoyed a lesser status in society.

SOCIAL FREEDOM:-

"It all men are borne Free, now is it that all women are born slaves?"

– Astell Marry.

Social freedom is the desire to be free from social banned, meeting, customs and roles, which enforce traditional role and restrictions on girls or women. Social freedom means the will of women means obtaining freedom from social customs – traditions, religious ritual which give them a lower level in Indian society. In past women are believed as maid or goddess which totally dependent on men. They don't provide higher education they are banned from horse around, works outside. They only have to work inside four walls of house like household and bringing up the children. Traditional family style also was patriarchy.

Today the role of women in the society is changing and the change in their traditional role is great demand of time. The transition in women's role has continuously gained strength since the government of India has declared the year 2001, as Women Empowerment year. It is a great challenge for the women of 21st century to face the support shown by traditional people of folded society of India. Women

have equal rights to enjoy freedom in terms of social, personal and professional life style.

Women rights:-

Women's rights are also secured under the constitution of India mainly in bringing equality, dignity, and freedom from unfairness; further, India has various statues governing the rights of women. Indian constitution has restricted any intolerance on the basis of caste, sex, religion, race and place of birth.

Articles for women:-

Some of the provisions that safeguard the women right are as follows:

- **Article – 14 (1)** Equality before law for women has been maintained.
- **Article – 15 (3)** Direct the state to make special provision in favor of women and children.
- **Article – 16** Ensure equal opportunities of employment to any office under the state for all citizens and state should make provisions to frame policies to secure for men and women equally.
- **Article - 39(1)** maintains the right to have adequate means of livelihood.
- **Article – 39(d)** the right of equal pay for equal work (Both men and women).
- **Article – 39:-** A commence that to promote justice, a provision of providing a free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme is maintained to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by economic or other disabilities.
- **Article – 42:-** Direct the state to secure the friendly condition of work and for maternity relief.

According to Hindu Code Bill, son and daughter will have equal share on the property. **The marriage act** provides the marriage as personal affairs. It further states that if a partner feels dissatisfied she or he has

the right of divorce etc. **The government of India declared 2001 as the year of women's empowerment (Swashakti).** The national policy for the empowerment of women came which was also passed in 2001.

According to a report by **Katherine, B. (2012)** India is the 'Fourth most dangerous country' in the world of the women among the G20 countries, so, this report has faced criticism for its inaccuracy. **On 9 March 2010**, one day after international women's day, Rajya Sabha passed the women Reservation Bill requiring that 33% of seats in India's parliament and state legislative bodies should be reserved for women. God has created men and women a two different human by physique. But women also have a heart like a men which feels the pain, they also have treasure of desire which they wish to fulfill. They also want to be free, they also want to fly on the conflicting to these, in our society, women are being dominated and their desires are clutched by the society. Therefore, this is the peak time to be aware and be empowered.

- ✓ Let's fight for your freedom
- ✓ Let's fight for your hope
- ✓ Let's fight for your life

Home Environment

"Home is the first school for a person".

The home environment for women continued to change .Changes in the family culture affect the home environment.

According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (1994), "Home is a place where one lives, especially with one's family."

Home environment refers to:-

Climate usual in the home, which varies from culture to culture, society to society and family to family. It is well known that home is most important place where a child gets the love, care and sympathy through playful learning activities. Home environment is

giving appropriate atmosphere which is helpful in child's proper development and forming basic patterns of behaviour.

The warmth of relationships between parents and children and siblings is the most important factor of home environment. Home environment affects the various spheres of one life-intelligence, personality, learning ability, adjustment behaviour, life style, emotions, habits, attitudes etc the parents pure affection and love to child which helps the child to be himself, to try out new things, to explore, to make mistake in the process, to learn.

II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL FREEDOM AND HOME ENVIRONMENT

A women's social freedom depends her home environment, social status, family status and family education. Social freedom of women means the freedom which the family or society does not control. Women are free when she control her own life, her property, her religion her business and her future. Spread of education has started a change in the male dominant society there is now a little change in status of women. They are fully participated in various areas like Education, Science & Technology, sports, media, politics and culture etc. They are enjoying "Ladies First" position in the various field but despite of all these they are not move freely in society. Status of women has improved considerably both at the work front as well as at the home front. Even society has a change in the attitude towards women their education and importance of their carrier.

Review Of Related Literature

Bala (2016) conducted a study to investigate social freedom of female perspective teachers. There is a difference in the social freedom of rural and urban female perspective teachers. Urban subjects enjoy more social freedom as compared to rural ones. Findings of the study:- There is no difference in the

social freedom of married and unmarried female perspective teachers.

Narad (2007) conducted a study of personal values of senior secondary school students in relation to school environment and home environment and reported that there is positive correlation among them.

Objectives Of The Study:

As apply evident from the title of the research the objective of the present investigation is as follows:-

- To assess the social freedom of woman Prospective Teachers.
- To assess the Home environment of woman Prospective Teachers.
- To study and compare the social freedom of married and unmarried woman prospective teachers.
- To find the relationship between Social Freedom and Home Environment among woman Prospective Teachers.

Hypotheses

- ✓ There is no significant difference between Social Freedoms of woman prospective teachers with respect of Marital Status.
- ✓ There is no relationship between Social Freedom and Home Environment of woman prospective teachers.

Research Methodology

Methodology is the sheet anchor of any research proposal. It is the procedure that has to be adopted decided upon before starting work upon it. As the nature of the study clearly shows that the present investigation adopted the descriptive survey method, because this method was the most suitable and appropriate for the current study.

Population And Sampling

A sample is a small proportion of the population selected for observation and analysis. They are chosen Purposive sampling way. So that chance or the operation of probability and can be utilized .A sample of 200 prospective teachers of Rohtak and Sonipat district have been taken for the investigation of the present study.

Tools Used

- ✓ Social freedom scale by L.I Bhusan (2014).
- ✓ Home Environment by Dr Reena Sharma, Dr Vibha Nigam (2003)

III. INTERPRETATION

Interpretation is the most important step in the total research process. It calls for critical examinations of the results of one's analysis in the light of all the limitations of the data gathered. Thus analysis and interpretation of data help further research to attack the problems with appropriate statistical techniques to avoid the unnecessary .In this chapter analysis of data is presented as under:-

Objective: I: To Assess the Social Freedom of Woman Prospective Teachers

Table 1

Sr. no	Range of Z-scores	No of students	Grade	Level of Social freedoms
1	+2.01 and above	3	A	Extremely High
2	+1.26 to+2.00	17	B	High
3	+0.51 to +1.25	40	C	Above Average
4	-o.50 to 0.50	59	D	Average
5	-0.51 to-1.25	26	E	Below Average
6	-1.26to-2.00	16	F	Low
7	-2.01 and below	03	G	Extremely Low

Interpretation:- It is revealed from the Table 1 that the level of social freedom is Extremely high in 3 prospective teachers . 17 prospective teachers are having high level of social freedom. Maximum prospective teachers are lies in average level of social freedom category. Another hand 40 prospective teachers are having above average. 26 prospective teachers are below Average level of social freedom. And rests of prospective teachers are having in low level of social freedom.

Objective:-II: To assess the Home Environment of Woman Prospective Teachers.

Table 2

Sr. No	Row score	No. of perspective teacher	Qualitative norms
1	280-329	43	Good home environment
2	240-279	111	Average home environment
3	200-239	46	Low home environment

Interpretation:- It is evident from the TABLE No-2, that 43 prospective teachers are having good home environment. On the other hand, 46 prospective teachers are having low home environment. On the

other hand maximum prospective teachers are having average home environment.

Objective: III: To. Compare the Social Freedom of Married and Unmarried Woman Prospective Teachers

Table 3

Group	N	Mean	Sd	t-value	Level of significance	Remarks
Married	100	13.83	2.96	0.0158	1.97 at level 0.05	Not Significant
Unmarried	100	14.56	3.88			

Interpretation:- It evident from the TABLE 3 that the computed 't' value of social Freedom is .0158 and critical value is 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance with 198 df. Calculated 't' value is less than critical 't' value so that the null hypotheses **"There is no significant difference between social freedom of married and**

unmarried woman prospective teachers" is **retained**.

The result shows that social freedom is not affected by the marital status

Objective: IV: To Find The Relationship Between Social Freedom And Home Environment among Woman Prospective Teachers.

Table 4

Group	N	Mean	Co-Relation	Level of significance	Remarks
Social freedom	200	259.46	0.139	0.05 at level .138	Significant
Home Environment	200	14.53			

Interpretation:- It is evident from the table 4 that the computed 'r' value of Social freedom with relation to home environment is 0.139 and the critical value of is 0.138 at 0.5 level of significance with 198df. So the Null Hypothesis, **"There is no relationship between Social freedom and home environment of woman prospective teachers"** is **rejected**. It may be interpreted that there is a significant relationship of Social Freedom and Home Environment of Woman Prospective Teachers. Home environment positively co- related with social freedom. If good home environment will be provided to the female

prospective teachers than Social Freedom maybe enhanced.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concluded that social freedom is influenced by the home environment. So, Social Freedom in girls will flower only when the home environment stimulating and supportive. Psychologists and educationists all over the world are now more optimistic. It is known that good parental care, good nutrition, early stimulus and a stimulating

environment are most likely to increase the social freedom and help talent hunting and harnessing it among female to the maximum. Analysis of this study is expected to give information about social freedom of female prospective teachers which can affect their home environment. It is hoped that the findings can help the students, teachers, college administrators, parents and the Government and can act as a guide in the programmes organized within or outside school in order to instill good environment and high social freedom.

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