



## Social Attitude of Government and Non-Government Employees

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### Abstract:

*The present investigation is the find out the difference between government and non-government employees. The sample consisted of 120 employees out of which 60 were government and 60 were non-government employees. For this purpose of investigation "Social Attitude Scale" by A.S.P Patel, Dinesh Panchal and Navin Patel (1995) was used. The data obtained were shows that there is significant difference of social attitude, women status and family planning between government and non-government employees at 0.01 levels. There is no significant difference of sex education between government and non-government employees.*

**Keywords:** *Social Attitude, Government and Non-government employees*

### Introduction

When we have a positive attitude towards people or group we accept them, on their hand when we have negative attitude towards people or group we reject them, our social relation depends upon our attitude appears in speech, behaviour and relations.

Social attitude is the state of mind which depends upon individual's interest, belief and non-belief. Attitude directs effects of the behaviour depends upon her attitude. Attitude matters a lot important in human's life. For this cruch and cruchfild shows as that attitude matters many mans in personals or individuals life. Life becomes miserable and unsuccessful. We can't be successful without attitude our growth automatically stops. By attitude we can adjust our self in different situations. In absence of attitude we see our self as a new person in different situation and it results to face many problems.

Social attitude is shaped by the effect of family, effect of group and shocking experiences. While in development includes motivational factor. Information and propaganda, group effects, personality social learning and social institution, perceptual factors, cultural factors, stimulus repetition and familiarity, functional determination, mother, father and family life, training and socialization, genetic factors, direct experience with stimulus, social communication, total institutions, need satisfaction, information factors. The present study is investigation of the social attitude of government and non-government employees of Tapi district in Gujarat state.

### Literature Review

(1)A Study on Employees Attitude Towards The organization and Job Satisfaction Alok Kumar Srivastav, Priyank Das Sam Higginbottom Istitute of Agriculture, Technology and Science, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. International Journal of Science and Research ( IJSR ), ISSN (Online ) 2319-7064

Abstract: The analysis has been mode mainly based on the primary data that is by the employee's opinion survey method. For this a sample size of 180 was taken and the stratified random sampling method has been used to select the sample from the total population. The study provides the opinion of employees about all the H. R. Function of Alstom Power project Industries Ltd. and identifies the three Major gaps between HR practice and the Science research in the area of employee attitudes in general

and the most focal employee attitudes, the results of positive or negative job satisfaction and How to measure and influence employee attitudes employment conditions, wages and incentives, inter personal relationship, working conditions, management practices, etc. Percentage analysis and CHI square test is used to reveal that there is no relationship between job enrichment and educational qualification of the respondents and there is no relationship between length of service of the respondents and welfare facilities, and there is no relationship between the salary of the respondents and welfare facilities.

### Objectives of the study

1. To study the difference between social attitude of government and non-government employees.
2. To study the difference between women status, family planning and sex education of government and non-government employees

### Hypotheses

- Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference between social attitude of government and non-government employees.
- Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference between women status of government and non-government employees.
- Ho<sub>3</sub>:** There is no significant difference between family planning of government and non-government employees.
- Ho<sub>4</sub>:** There is no significant difference between sex education of government and non-government employees.

### Method

#### Sample

The sample of the present study consisted of 120 employees living in Tapi district. It consisted 60 government and 60 non-government employees.

#### Tools

In present study in order to measure “Social Attitude Scale” by A.S. Patel (1995), Dinesh Panchal and Navin Patel (1995) were used.

#### Procedure

The collection of data was spread over a period of 25 days. The researcher personally visited the government and private offices. The researcher took the permission of the head department for administering the scales and fixed dates. On the schedule date the researcher meet the employees and made clear to them the purpose of administration. The researchers sought their co-operation.

The instructions were explained by the researcher and the doubts were clarified. They were assured that their response will be used for research purpose only and will be kept confidential. They were suggested to give free frank and honest responses without any hesitation. The scales were administered to the employees. The scales were collected only after they were responded by the subject. After the completion of the administration, the investigator conveyed her gratitude and thanks to the women and head of the department for their kind of co-operation.

The raw scores were statistically analyzed in terms of mean; Standard Deviation and t-test were used to compare social attitude of government and non-government employees.

### Result & Discussion

The main objective of present study was to do study of social attitude of government and non-government employees. In it statistical ‘t’ method was used. Results discussions of present study are as under.

**Table 1: Social attitude of government and non-government employees**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Government	60	196.80	27.88			
Non-Government	60	216.30	24.44	5.04	3.87	0.01

*Significant at 0.01 levels (df = 118)*

Table-1 shows that the value of mean and SD of social attitude of government and non-government employees were 196.80 and 27.88 respectively and of non-government employees were 216.30 and 24.44 respectively. The 't' value came out to be 3.87 which is significant. Thus the null hypothesis 1 which states that "there is no significant difference between social attitude of government and non-government employees" was rejected. It means there is significant difference between government and non-government employees of social attitude at 0.01 levels. It means that the level of social attitude of non-government employees is more than government employees.

**Table 2: Women status of government and non-government employees**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Government	60	68.68	10.09			
Non-Government	60	75.77	10.29	2.08	3.40	0.01

*Significant at 0.01 levels (df = 118)*

Table-2 shows that the value of mean and SD of women status of government and non-government employees were 68.68 and 10.09 respectively and of non-government employees were 75.77 and 10.29 respectively. The 't' value came out to be 3.40 which is significant. Thus the null hypothesis 2 which states that "there is no significant difference between women status of government and non-government employees" was rejected. It means there is significant difference between government and non-government employees of women status at 0.01 levels. It means that the level of women status of non-government employees is more than government employees.

**Table 3: Family Planning of government and non-government employees**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Government	60	67.08	11.42			
Non-Government	60	71.72	11.66	2.31	2.00	0.05

*Significant at 0.05 levels (df = 118)*

Table-3 shows that the value of mean and SD of Family Planning of government and non-government employees were 67.08 and 11.42 respectively and of non-government employees were 71.72 and 11.66 respectively. The 't' value came out to be 2.00 which is significant. Thus the null hypothesis 3 which states that "there is no significant difference between Family Planning of government and non-government employees" was rejected. It means there is significant difference between government and non-government employees of Family Planning at 0.05 levels. It means that the level of family planning of non-government employees is more than government employees.

**Table No. -4 Sex Education of government and non-government employees**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SED	't'	Sign.
Government	60	62.47	10.16			
Non-Government	60	65.82	9.08	1.86	1.80	NS

*Non-Significant*

Table-4 shows that the value of mean and SD of Sex Education of government and non-government employees were 62.47 and 10.16 respectively and of non-government employees were 65.82 and 9.08 respectively. The 't' value came out to be 1.80 which is not significant. Thus the null hypothesis 4 which states that "there is no significant difference between Sex Education of government and non-government employees" was accepted. It means there is no significant difference between government and non-government employees of Sex Education.

### Conclusion

Major finding of the present study are:

1. There is significant difference between social attitude, women status and family planning of government and non-government employees. It means that the social attitude, women status and family planning level of government employees and non-government employees is 0.01 & 0.05 levels significant. It means that the level of social attitude, women status and family planning of non-government employees is more than government employees.
2. There is no significant difference between sex education of government employees and non-government employees. It means that the level of sex education government employees and non-government employees is not significant. It means that the level of sex education government employees and non-government employees is of the same level.

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