

# **Examining the Health Relationship between Media Professionals and Family Environments**

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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. The purpose of this study is to examine how the family's move to a new community affects the transition of young people to a new school. The findings show that students who are new to the school have a worse academic transition than students who have been in the area for a longer time. The main purpose of the study is to improve the quality of IT professionals with their home environment. Analytical tools and methods used in this study: Measurement and two-way analysis of variance. Duration is 3 years, i.e. 2011-2013.**

**Keyword: Health Adjustment, IT Professional, Family Environment.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Adaptation is a universal way of life. It is not limited to a certain time, but throughout the life cycle, all organisms, from amoeba to humans, face situations that cannot be met in a timely and successful manner. Everyone in their own world frequently faces the problem of adaptation. Behavior change is a model of a person's life engineering in relation to other people and events in the environment. Mathis et al. (1970) define adaptation as a continuous process at every stage of life.

There are problems to be solved, and solving problems always brings some new knowledge to life.

The problems that people face today are becoming more and more common, and Coleman (1956) has mentioned the problems of modern life in the following lines. The path of modern man 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. The explosion of the economic machine has made people stronger and happier, a fact that can only be clearly seen 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 are as under'

Ethel L Jones [1996] studied the relationship between the variables of family climate and academic achievement as perceived by the students. The purpose of the study was to find out if there was a statistically significant relationship between students' perception of their family climate and scholastic achievement. The students included lived either with their natural parents or single-mother or single-father. The results indicated that there were only slight differences in the students' perceptions of their family climate. However, a statistically significant relationship was found between the students' perception on their family climate and reading achievement. A statistically significant relationship was also found between the students' perception of their mothers and reading and mathematics achievement. The researcher concluded that there was a measurable interaction between family members which was related to their scholastic achievement. Jelani Mandara and Carolyn B. Murray [2000] examine the effects of parental occupation, marital status, and family income on the self-esteem of African American youth. 116 youth, 64 percent of whom were female, participated. Boys with married parents had higher self-esteem than unmarried boys, even when controlling for family income and family activities. Parental marital status had no effect on girls' self-esteem. Family work is a positive factor in the self-esteem of both men and women. However, family relationships are more important for girls' self-esteem, while norms and upbringing are less important for boys' self-esteem.

Elegbellye. O.S. and Akoda. B.A. [2001] studied psychological implications of single and double parenting background on academic performance of Nigerian adolescents. The findings showed that there was a significant difference between the academic achievement of children who belonged to single and double parenting backgrounds. A significant difference was noticed between the performance in mathematics and English language of children from father present and father absent families. Similarly, a significant difference was also found between academic achievement of children from mother present and mother absent families.

James L. Rodriguez [2002] explored the relationship between family environment and academic achievement among three-generation Mexican-American high school students. This study examined generation differences in the perceptions of family environment and academic achievement of Mexican -American high school students. Analysis of covariance procedure revealed first and second generation students reported significantly higher grades and higher levels of family monitoring than third generation students. Regression analyses revealed that family involvement was a significant predictor of student grades across all the three generations of students.

**Objectives of Study:**

This research paper study on the following objectives:

- 1) The main purpose of the study is to Health the relationship between IT professionals and family environments.
- 2) Examine the relationship between various Health 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 periods : 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:

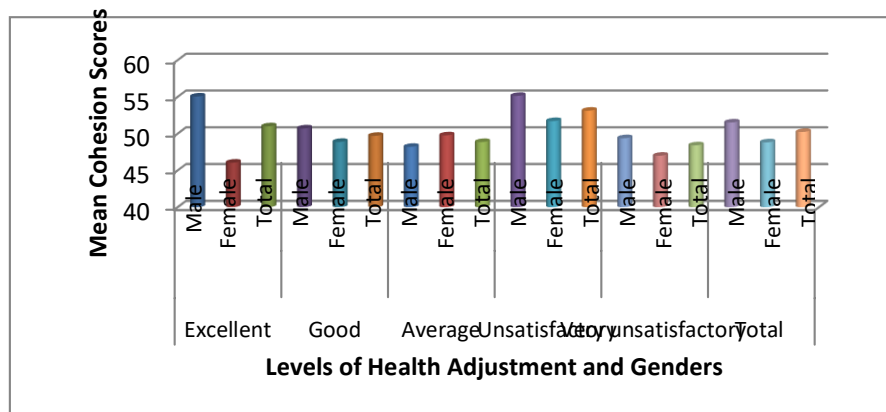
1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. Two way ANOVA

**Analysis and Interpretation of the Data:**

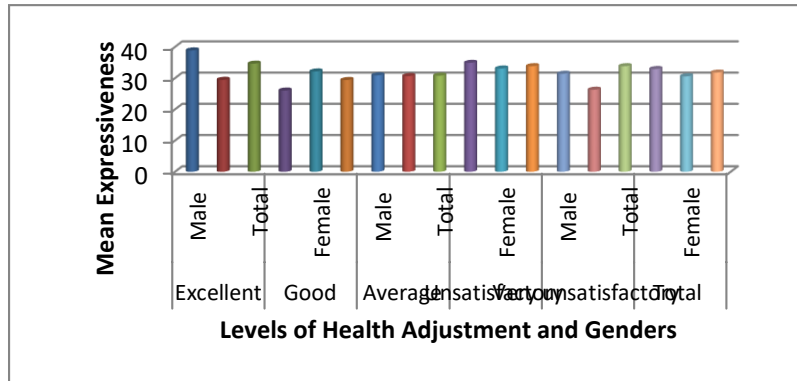
This article describes the methods used in this research. This case study is about data analysis and interpretation of results. Two-way analysis was used to analyze the collected data descriptively and statistically and the results were interpreted.

Analysis related to inmates of health adjustment levels in various areas and family environment

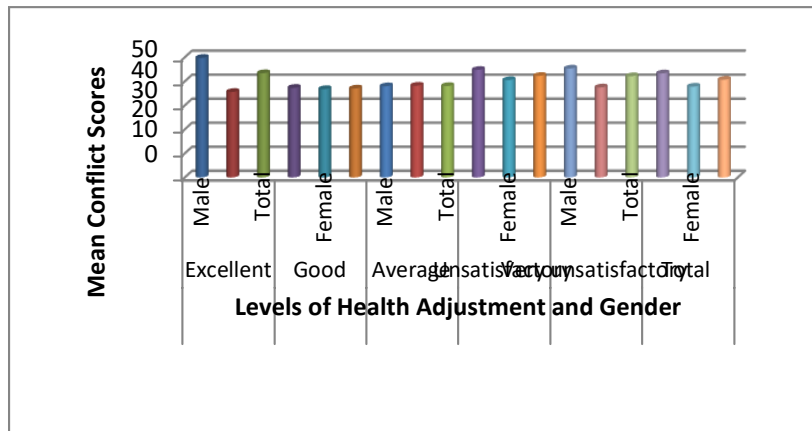
**Graph 1 Mean cohesion scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



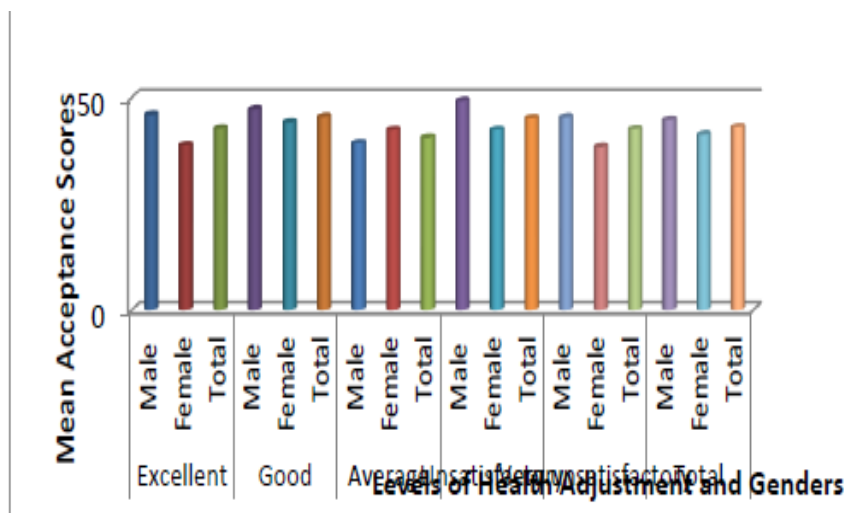
**Graph 2 Mean expressiveness scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



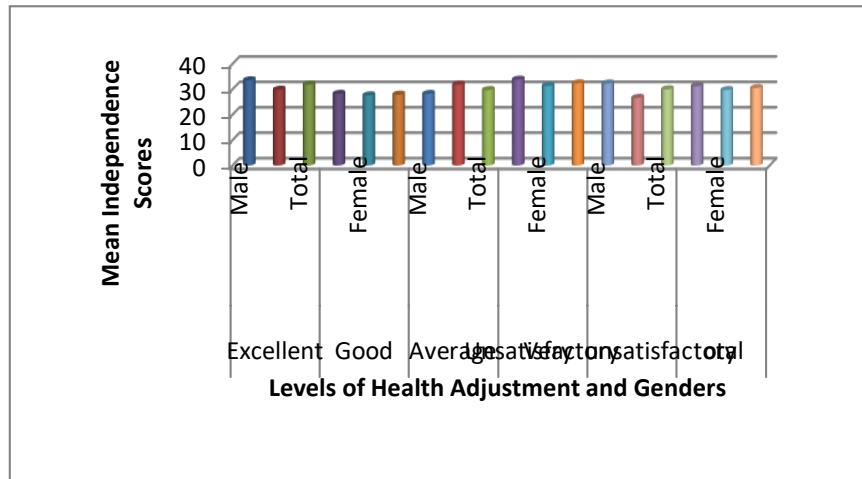
**Graph 3 Mean conflict scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



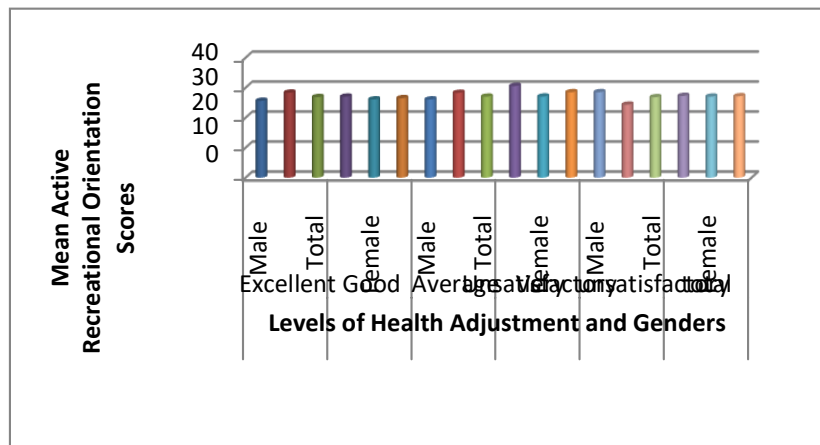
**Graph 4 Mean acceptance scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



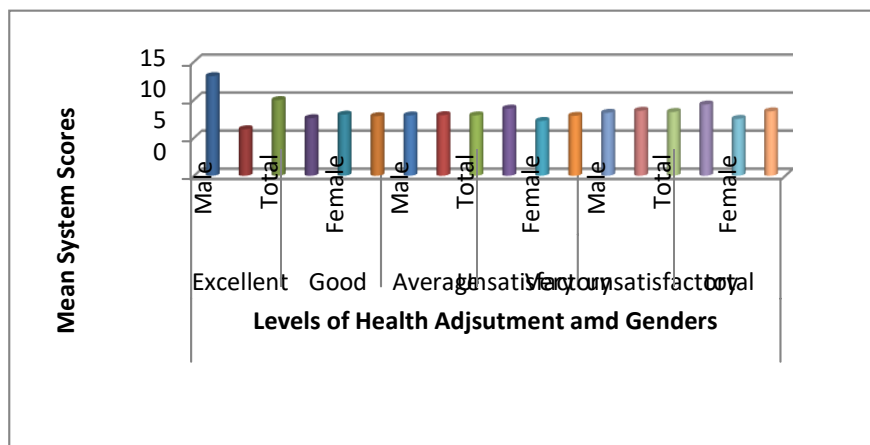
**Graph 5 Mean Independence scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



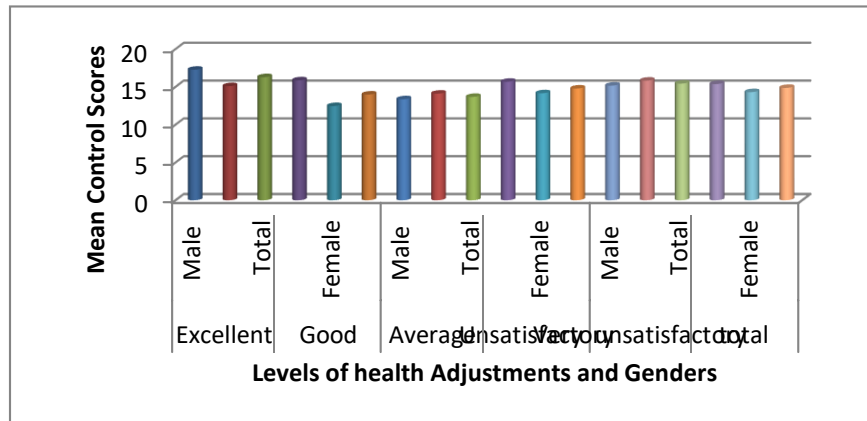
**Graph 6 Mean Active Recreational Orientation scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



**Graph 7 Mean System scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment**



Graph 8 Mean control scores of male and female IT employees with different levels of health adjustment



**Hypotheses of Study:**

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

**TWO-WAY ANOVA:**

**Table.1 Organizational Climate**

Adjustment	Gender	Health	
		Mean	SD
Excellent	Male	58.38	6.35
	Female	50.56	5.93
	Total	54.86	7.27
Good	Male	54.29	3.50
	Female	45.19	1.63
	Total	49.26	5.26
Average	Male	52.21	9.33
	Female	57.67	5.90
	Total	54.49	8.48
Unsatisfactory	Male	60.71	10.50
	Female	54.76	2.62
	Total	57.22	7.56
Very unsatisfactory	Male	51.84	8.22
	Female	53.59	5.18
	Total	52.56	7.13
Total	Male	55.23	8.69
	Female	52.53	6.18
	Total	53.94	7.71
F (adjustment)		F=10.081; p=.000	
F (gender)		F=15.914; p=.000	
F (interaction)		F=14.132; p=.000	

**Health:** There is a difference between IT workers with different levels of family cohesion (F=10.081; p=.000). The adjusted family mean score for good, good, average, inadequate and inadequate for IT workers is 54.86, 49.26, 54.49, 57.22 and 52.56 respectively. Gender comparison showed that there was a significant difference between male and female workers, with male workers scoring better than female workers (F=15.914; p=.000). The interaction between cohesion

level and gender was found to be significant ( $F=14.132$ ;  $p=.0000$ ), indicating that the pattern of health scores for male and female workers is different regardless of their cohesion levels.

## RESULTS

This research paper discusses the benefits of reforming the health of IT employees at different levels as follows: Integration: There are significant differences in the change treatment for the health of IT employees at different levels ( $F = 6.304$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ), here we see that the scores approach Linear and decrease as health problems increase. The mean scores of the combined IT personnel of good, good, neutral, dissatisfied and dissatisfied are 51.00, 49.70, 48, 53.12 and 48.41 respectively. The gender comparison showed that there was a significant difference between male and female employees ( $F = 18.030$ ;  $p = .000$ ), with male employees getting more common ke than female employees. The interaction between the level of integration and gender was found to be not significant ( $F = 7.020$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that the pattern of integration scores in terms of the level of integration for male and female employees is the same. Power: There is a significant difference between employees with different levels of health reform ( $F = 18.717$ ;  $p = .000$ ). The mean scores of IT employees treated as good, good, neutral, dissatisfied, and dissatisfied were 34.61, 29.38, 30.76, 33.81, and 33.81, respectively. The gender comparison did not show any difference between male and female employees ( $F = 15.393$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ), where male employees had better corresponding scores compared to female employees. The interaction between compliance level and gender was found to be significant ( $F = 23.189$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that the pattern of scores differed for male and female employees: There was a significant difference between employees with different levels of health reform ( $F = 9.715$ ;  $p = .000$ ). The adjusted mean conflict scores for good, good, neutral, dissatisfied, and dissatisfied IT employees were 43.38, 37.00, 38.03, 42.26, and 42.13, respectively. Gender comparison showed that there was a significant difference between male and female employees ( $F = 49.014$ ;  $p = .000$ ) and male employees had more inconsistent scores than female employees. The interaction between level of compliance and gender is significant ( $F = 13.763$ ;  $p = 000$ ), indicating that the pattern of conflict scores is different for women and men. Main workers do not talk about their reforms.

**Acceptance and Care:** There is a significant difference between employees with different levels of health reform ( $F = 7.591$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ). The mean scores for excellent, good, average, dissatisfied and very dissatisfied regarding the acceptance and care of IT staff are 42.68 and 45.47, respectively. 40.54 and 45.16. The gender comparison shows that there is a significant difference between male and female employees ( $F = 32.547$ ;  $p = .000$ ), and male employees are more familiar with and care for them than female employees. The interaction between the level of compliance and gender is found to be significant ( $F = 8.193$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that the acceptance and care scores are different for male and female employees regardless of the level of compliance.

**Independence:** There is a significant difference between employees with different levels of health reform ( $F = 5.243$ ;  $p = .000$ ), and we find that the independence scores decrease and the values increase when there is a problem in the consumption health reform. The average score of the independent adjustment for good, good, average, inadequate and inadequate for IT personnel is 31.83, 27.83, 29.65 and 32.29, respectively. The gender comparison showed that there is a significant difference between male and female employees ( $F = 6.469$ ;  $p = 0.011$ ); The interaction between the level of adjustment and gender was found to be significant ( $F = 5.750$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that there is a difference in the independence scores for male and female employees regardless of their adjustment.  $p = 0.027$ ), we found that the positive score of playing games significantly decreased and was significantly affected by the increasing health problems.

The average entertainment satisfaction scores of well-behaved, well-behaved, average, dissatisfied, and dissatisfied IT employees were 26.85, 26.49, 26.99, and 28.48, respectively. Gender comparison showed that there was no significant difference between male and female employees ( $F = 2.213$ ;  $p = 0.138$ ), female employees had more fun than male employees. The interaction between the level of compliance and gender was found to be significant ( $F = 8.687$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that male and female employees had different positive fun scores regardless of their level of compliance; ); those who were dissatisfied and dissatisfied with the IT personnel reform were 9.96, 7.837.94, 7.88 and 8.39 according to gender comparison, the difference in life between male employees and female employees ( $F = 27.650$ ;  $p = .000$ ). The organizational monitoring scores of male employees were higher compared with IT employees, indicating that the pattern of organizational monitoring scores was different for male and female employees regardless of their adjustments. .

Control group: There is a significant difference between employees with different treatment levels ( $F = 5.578$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ); the average control scores for good, good, neutral, dissatisfied and dissatisfied IT employees are 16.28, 13.98113.67, 14.78 and 15.43, respectively. Gender comparison showed no difference between male and female employees ( $F = 0.528$ ;  $p = 0.468$ ), female employees had higher control scores than male employees. The interaction between compliance level and

gender was found to be significant ( $F = 25.297$ ;  $p = .000$ ), indicating that the pattern of control scores for male and female mother workers was different regardless of compliance levels.

## CONCLUSION

The needs of daily life can be met with health. A person's character development requires physical and mental health. Only in this way can a person participate in society. Only a healthy person can analyze the feelings of his family. In cases of poor health, coordination problems may also occur. Everyone tries to adapt to their different abilities.

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