

Perceived Occupational Stress among Secondary and Higher Secondary Tribal School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

The current research study aimed at find out the variance between secondary and higher secondary school tribal school teachers on occupational stress. For this purpose a total sample of 120 tribal school teachers among them 60 secondary and 60 higher secondary tribal school teachers. Sample was together by using occupational Stress questionnaire developed by A. K. Srivastava and A. P. Singh (1989). 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Results were considered by using F- ANOVA. Results exposed that there is significant difference between secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers on occupational stress. There is significant difference between the occupational stress among 10 year above and 10 year below experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers. The 10 year below teaching experienced teacher have high occupational stress than the 10 year above teaching experience tribal school teachers.

1. Introduction

Teacher is the axle of every educational structure of the learners. The educator is the standard that processes the successes and goals of the country. The value and potentialities of a nation grow assessed in and finished the effort of the educator. The general public of a nation are distended model of their teacher. It is assumed that education is in effect an unworldly development, relating interaction mind with mind. A respectable teacher uses a potent and surviving inspiration on the lifecycle of obtained. The teaching occupation conquers main and important place in the world. Our former President **Mr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** has thought that there is vital necessity to get up the new generation to effectively meet challenges of society and build a strong nation. In instruction to understand these impartial energetic and dedicated teachers are necessary. Focus of teaching has to be on the talented growth of child's character.

Occupational Stress:

Now days, teaching are measured as one of the highest complicated profession as the current world is occupied of stress. Stress is a sensation of burden which may be in the form of physical, psychological and emotional. Occupational stress occurs when employees are not able to balance between their competence and resources to meet these difficulties. Stress is the incapability of a person to cope up with the pressures and feels burden of a job. It is a physical and mental situation which disturbs an individual's efficiency, personal well-being, efficiency and excellence of work.

2. Problem Statement

The research problem of current research is as under is there any difference between the secondary and higher secondary school teachers in respect of occupational stress,

job satisfaction and adjustment? The study is carried out to find out the answer to this question.

"A Study of Occupational Stress, Job Satisfaction and Adjustment of Secondary and Higher Secondary Tribal School Teachers"

3. Aims of the study

1. To study the occupational stress among secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.
2. To study the occupational stress among 10 year above and 10 year below experience level of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.

4. Hypothesis of the study

1. There is no significant difference in occupational stress between secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in occupational stress between 10 year above and 10 year below experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.
3. There is no interaction effect of occupational stress on types of school and experience level of tribal school teachers.

5. Method

Sample

For the current study the sample founded of 60 secondary tribal school teachers and 60 higher secondary tribal school teachers of 15 different schools in Dahod district. A total 120 sample was selected by random sampling method in this study.

Tools

The following tools were used in the present study:

1. **Personal Data Sheet:** A personal data sheet developed by investigator was used to collect information about organization, experience level of the participants.
2. **Occupational stress:** Occupational Stress questionnaire developed by A. K. Srivastava and A. P. Singh,(1989).It is a useful tool to assess the occupational stress of employees. The scale consists of 46 statements each with 5 response alternative. 28 statements are 'true-keyed' and 18 statements are 'false-keyed'.

6. Techniques

The data was analysed by using the following statistical methods:

F-ANOVA was used. Descriptive statistics Mean and Standard Deviation were tribal teachers.F test analysis by SPSS version 20.

7. Result and Discussion

Table No. 1.1. (N=120)
Mean and SD of the score of the overall occupational stress with reference to types of schools and experience of the tribal school teachers.

Types of School	Experience	Mean, SD and n	
Secondary	Below 10yr	Mean	159.80
		SD	16.41
		N	30
	Above 10yr	Mean	149.30
		SD	15.02
		N	30
Higher Secondary	Below 10yr	Mean	151.53
		SD	18.57
		N	30
	Above 10yr	Mean	143.20
		SD	17.50
		N	30

Table No.1.2 (N=120)
ANOVA summary of overall occupational stress with mention to types of school and experience

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
SCHOOL (A)	1548.01	1	1548.01	5.40*
EXP (B)	2660.21	1	2660.21	9.29**
(A x B)	35.21	1	35.21	0.12 (NS)
SSW (Error)	33235.37	116	286.51	
SST	2772089	120		

Level of significance : P>0.05 *, 0.01**, NS=Not significant(Values: 0.05=3.94 and 0.01=6.90)

Table No. 1.3 (N=120)
Difference between mean score of overall occupational stress with mention to types of school, age and experience of the tribal school teachers

Independent Variables	N	Mean	Difference between mean
Secondary	60	154.55	7.18
Higher secondary	60	147.37	
10y above exp.	60	155.67	9.42
10y below exp.	60	146.25	

7.1. Occupational stress with mention to secondary and higher secondary tribal school teacher.

To study about there is significant difference or not significant difference among occupational stress of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teacher, null hypothesis No. 1 was formulated.

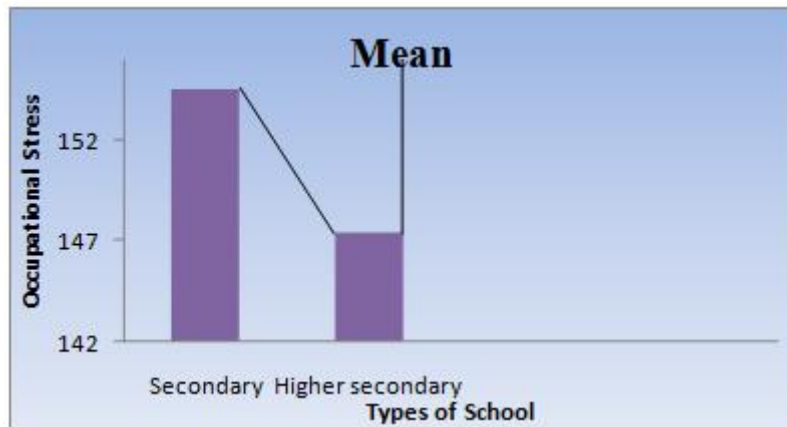
Ho.1: There is no significant difference in occupational stress between secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.

Table 1.2 indicates that F-ratio of types of school is 5.40. The existing value is significant at 0.05level. When checked the difference among the occupational stress of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers by F test, significant F value was found. As shown in table No. 1.3 the mean scores of occupational stress of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers are 154.55 and 147.37 seriatim and the variance between two is 7.18 which is high difference and not minor. So the null hypothesis No.1 is rejected and it means they differ significantly in occupational stress between secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers. The

secondary tribal school teachers possess high occupational stress than the higher secondary tribal school teachers.

Graph No. 1
Chart showing mean scores of occupational stress with mention to secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.

X = Types of school (secondary and higher secondary)
 Y = 1.00 Sem. = 2 Average Score



7.2. Occupational stress with mention to 10year above and 10year below experience of the tribal school teachers.

To study about There is no significant difference in occupational stress between 10year above and 10year below experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers, null hypothesis No. 2 was formulated.

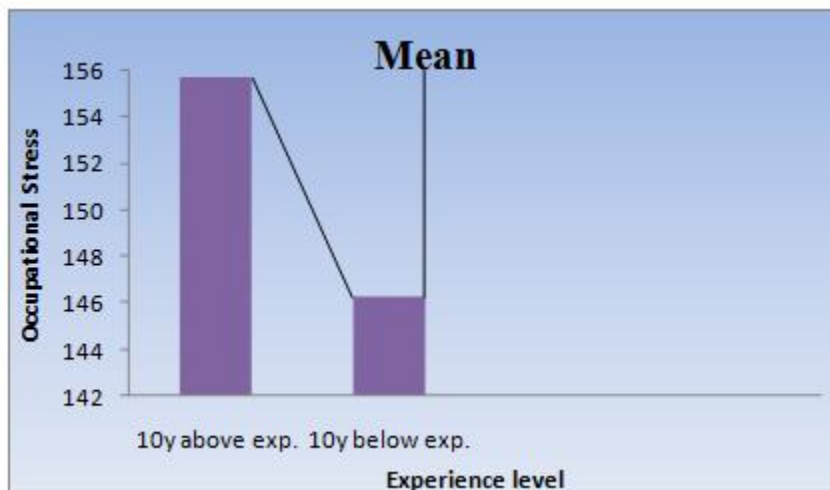
Ho. 2: There is no significant difference in occupational stress between 10year above and 10year below experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers.

While ANOVA was useful to check the among the occupational stress of 10year above and 10year below

experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers. Not significant F value was found in Table No.1.2 for experience is 9.29 that are significant at 0.01level. As shown in table 1.3 the mean value of 10year below is 155.67 and the mean value of 10year above is 146.25 There is a difference of 9.42 between the both which is major and not minor. So the null hypothesis No.1 is rejected and it means there is significant difference between the occupational stress among 10year above and 10year below experience of secondary and higher secondary tribal school teachers. The 10year below teaching experienced teacher have high occupational stress than the 10year above teaching experience tribal school teachers.

Graph No. 2
Chart showing mean scores of occupational stress with mention to 10year above and 10year below teaching experience tribal school teachers.

X = Types of school (secondary and higher secondary)
 Y = 1.00 Sem. = 2 Average Score



7.3.Occupational stress with mention to interaction effect of types of school and experience level of the tribal school teachers

To verify the interaction effect of types of school and experience on occupational stress of the tribal school teachers

Ho. 3: There is no interaction effect of occupational stress on types of school and experience level of tribal school teachers.

As exposed in table 1.2 the F value of interaction among types of school and experience is 0.12. That means there is no significant difference at 0.05 level. To show the interaction effect of types of school and experience on occupational stress no significant effect found.

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8. Conclusion

1. The secondary tribal school teachers possess high occupational stress than the higher secondary tribal school teachers.
2. The 10year below teaching experienced teacher have high occupational stress than the 10year above teaching experience tribal school teachers.
3. This proposes the types of school and experience does not play a significant role in the occupational stress.