

Analysis On Occupation Stress Job And Satisfaction In Secondary Level Teachers Of Kapilvastu District**Babu Ram Bhusal**

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ABSTRACT

Teachers shape the general public through their compelling intercession in the life of students. To make adapting progressively important, reasonable and productive to a student, adequacy of teaching conveyed by a teacher is exceptionally basic condition. In the present investigation an endeavor has been made to quantify the occupational stress job satisfaction and teachers adequacy in secondary level teachers of Kapilvastu area. The present examination has investigated the appropriate components identifying with Job Stress and its satisfaction levels among the teachers by exploring the significant writings from the past investigations. A sample size of N=400 is taken for the investigation and the sample populace was distinguished inside the teachers of Kapilvastu area and its edges of both private and government schools. Further huge contrasts were found in the occupational stress of male and female secondary school teachers.

Keywords: Occupational stress, Secondary school teachers, Job satisfaction, Gender, Private

INTRODUCTION

Education and development are essential to one another. Education teaches academic astuteness, opportunity of articulation in equitable way and sensible knowledge among human beings. Human development is pre-essential to the development of any country and education is the significant impetus for human development.

In nowadays the life of an individual is brimming with stress and tempests in the quick moving society at worldwide level. The majority of the way of life illnesses is brought about by stresses either at work spot or something else. Stress is the wear and tear our bodies experience because of the consistent evolving condition. Stress makes an effect on an individual both physically and sincerely and makes positive and horrendous breaking down feelings. There, in the society at each progression, in a steady progression issue is occurring which make the life of an individual unhappy, tiring and loaded up with negative considerations. The expanding recurrence of rapes, murders, thefts and bigotry feeling made human life pathetic, horrible and caused the

feeling of submitting sue side and so forth. The man isn't protected even in educational foundations and at his/her home. The individual in question may pick any occupation for enduring however any kind of occupation is additionally no more wellspring of the delight giving or satisfying the wants of the existence with no stress or pressures.

Job satisfaction is the mix of two words "Job" and "Satisfaction". Job satisfaction is an occupational action performed by a person thusly for a prizes, satisfaction alludes to the way one feels about occasions, individuals and thing. The individuals who are occupied with calling and business too probably communicated that they are not happy with the work they are doing.

Teacher stress is a particular kind of occupational stress. It is the experience by a teacher of unsavory feelings, for example, strain, disappointment, outrage and melancholy coming about because of parts of his/her work as a teacher. A standard stress is good, and has no negative impacts on teachers, however in the event that the stress consistently hit the teacher's working lives, at that point they respond in various manners like demonstrating job dissatisfaction, less assurance, powerless execution, and general fatigue. Generally speaking, teachers showing elevated levels of stress likewise give indications of significant levels of psychological distress typically exhibited by high uneasiness and low psychological prosperity, just as diminished job satisfaction for example mental ill-health, burnout and job dissatisfaction among the teachers.

Sources of Occupational Stress

By and large occupational stress is brought about by a confound between apparent exertion and saw reward, or a feeling of low control in a job with levels of popularity. Low social help at work and job dissatisfaction can likewise increment occupational stress. It is the psychological and physical express that results when the assets of the individual are not adequate to adapt to the requests and pressure of the circumstance. Stress can undermine the accomplishment of objectives both for individual and for associations moreover.

1. Intrinsic to the job: incorporates factors, for example, poor physical working conditions, and work over-burden or time pressures.
2. Role in the association: incorporates job equivocalness and job strife.
3. Career development: incorporates absence of job security and under/over advancement.
4. Relationships at work: incorporates poor associations with chief or partners, an outrageous segment of which is tormenting in the work environment.

5. Organizational structure and atmosphere: remembers little association for basic leadership and office legislative issues.

The occupation stress happens gradually and gradually in the method for persistently working for quite a while by focusing completely on a specific occupation being ceaselessly from the other social wants which stay unfilled with the progression of time and experienced stressful existence of an individual inside the organization, the side effects of which show up gradually which impacts the dynamic working style of a person. Here, are a couple of indications of an occupational stress which have been accounted for by the different agents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present inspect looks at the job satisfaction, for example how much procedure capacities that are genuinely esteemed by utilizing people are available in their compositions environment. Albeit various investigations have been performed inside the subject of teachers, anyway some had been attempted to assess the action satisfaction of male and female teachers in government and non open foundations.

Kumari and Chahal (2017) led an investigation utilizing spellbinding technique on secondary school teachers in Sirsa region of Haryana to discover the teacher adequacy in connection to sort of school, sexual orientation, area and level of understanding. The teacher viability scale built and approved was utilized to gather information 100 sample teachers from Sirsa locale of Haryana. Discoveries of the investigation indicated that the teacher adequacy of government school teachers is higher than tuition based school teachers, sexual orientation and territory doesn't have any noteworthy job in teacher viability. Results of the examination uncovered that the teachers having over ten years of experience are profoundly compelling when contrasted with those having less than 10 years of involvement with secondary schools.

Dr. Nain Sing, AnupamaKatoch (2017) in the present investigation an endeavor has been made to quantify the occupational stress of secondary school teachers of area Mandi in Himachal Pradesh. A sample pool of 200 secondary school teachers from the administration schools was arbitrarily taken. The significant data from the sampled subjects were gathered through the institutionalize Occupational Stress Index. It was discovered that the secondary school teachers by and large had occupational stress having high, moderate and low levels. Further noteworthy contrasts were found in the occupational stress of male and female secondary school teachers.

Dr. Harpreet Kaur (2017) the examination inspected teacher effectiveness in connection to occupational stress and life satisfaction. The sample in the investigation was 645 teacher educators from 96 private B.Ed. schools associated to three state

colleges of Punjab for example Punjabi college, Patiala, Punjab University, Amritsar were haphazardly chosen by lottery technique. Based on discoveries, it is recommended that the school ought to sort out fundamental ability development software engineers, emotional wellness and prosperity for teacher educators and the headings ought to be given to the universities to dispense pay rates to employees according to UGC standards. Additionally, the head of school must arrangement psychologically while perceiving the admonition indications of teacher's stress in the school in regards to outstanding burden, duties and financial status.

Dr. G. Lokanadha Reddy and Dr. R. Vijaya Anuradha (2013) This examination analyzed the Occupational Stress of teachers working at higher secondary level. 300 and Twenty Seven higher secondary teachers from Vellore District in Tamil Nadu were picked as sample, by utilizing Simple Random Sampling Technique and managed with an Occupational Stress Rating Scale. The factual methods utilized were rate, mean, SD, mean $\pm$ 1SD, t-test, F-test, and stepwise numerous relapse examination and they got results are dissected as needs be.

Dr. S.S.Jeyaraj(2013)The point of the investigation is to decide the Occupational Stress level of Government and Aided Higher Secondary School Teachers living in various socio-social and financial circumstances. 185 Aided school teachers and 120 Government teachers have partaken in the present investigation. Arrangement creators are encouraged to investigate the teacher training and evaluation framework with the supposition that individual and social attributes and working conditions may affect teacher occupational stress. Results additionally demonstrated that teachers who announced more noteworthy stress were less happy with instructing, were bound to leave educating (vocation expectation), and less inclined to take up a showing profession once more (vocation commitment).Implications for additional exploration are likewise talked about.

Research Methodology

A sample pool of 400 secondary school teachers from the administration schools and tuition based schools was haphazardly taken. The applicable data from the sampled subjects were gathered through the institutionalize Occupational Stress and its satisfaction Index. It was discovered that the secondary school teachers for the most part had occupational stress having high, moderate and low levels. Further huge contrasts were found in the occupational stress of male and female secondary school teachers of Kapilvastu region.

Analysis &Intrepretations

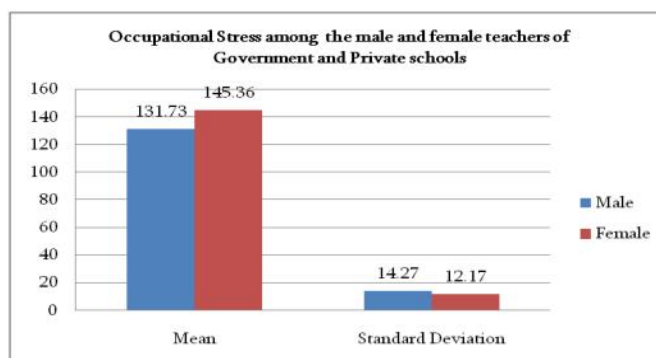
To examine the levels of job satisfaction and occupational stress among the legislature and the non-public school teachers and to analyze the level of job satisfaction and occupational stress between the male and the female teachers.

Table 1: Occupational Stress among the male and female teachers of Government and Private Schools

School Teachers	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	t-value	df	Significance Level
Government aided	200	126.21	10.21	6.75	398	Significant (0.01)
Private	200	143.72	12.55			
Male	225	131.73	14.27	5.01	398	Significant (0.01)
Female	175	145.36	12.17			

Table-1 demonstrates that the teachers working in private secondary schools face across the board high level of occupational stress ($t=6.75$, $p < 0.01$) when contrasted with their counterparts working in government-aided secondary schools.

Table-1 additionally shows that the female secondary school teachers face significant high level of occupational stress ($t=5.01$, $p < 0.01$) when contrasted with their male counterparts.



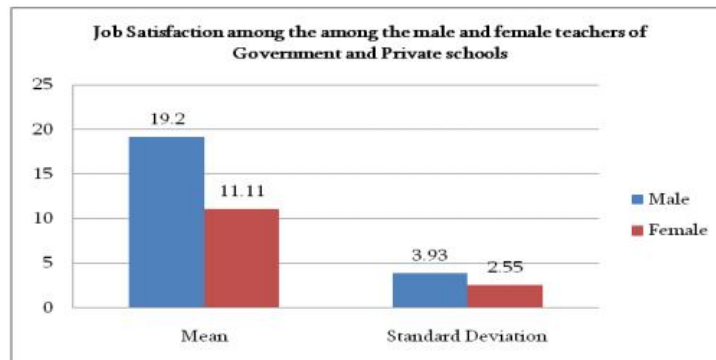
Graph 1: occupational Stress among the male and female teachers of Government and Private schools

Table 2: Job Satisfaction among the among the male and female teachers of Government and Private Schools

School Teachers	N	Mean	S.D	Calculated t-value	df	Level of significance
Government aided	200	20.23	2.35	17.45	398	Significant (0.01)
Private	200	11.04	2.32			
Male	225	19.20	3.93	12.03	398	Significant (0.01)
Female	175	11.11	2.55			

Table-2 shows that the teachers working in private secondary schools face low level of job satisfaction ($t=17.45$, $p < 0.01$) when contrasted with their counterparts working in government-aided secondary schools.

Table-2 likewise demonstrates that the female secondary school teachers face low level of job satisfaction ($t=12.03$, $p < 0.01$) when contrasted with their male counterparts.



Graph 2: Job Satisfaction among the male and female teachers of Government and Private schools

RESULT

The teachers of Kapilvastu region working in private secondary schools have generously higher levels of occupational stress when contrasted with their counterparts working in government-aided secondary schools and private secondary schools teachers have altogether poor levels of job satisfaction when contrasted with their counterparts working in government-aided secondary schools.

The female secondary school teachers have higher levels of occupational stress when seen to their male counterparts. It is additionally observed that the female secondary school teachers are found to have altogether decreased levels of job satisfaction when contrasted with their male counterparts. The female secondary school teachers are more disappointed with the job than their counterparts.

CONCLUSION

A solid negative connection exists between the occupational stress and job satisfaction of the secondary school teachers. Secondary school teachers experience fluctuated levels of occupational stress and lower levels when sort of school (government/private) and sexual orientation are thought about, accordingly suggesting that the working conditions are diverse for the teachers. Effective education can be accomplished through the endeavors of very much qualified, equipped and effective teachers. Likewise, a negative connection between job satisfaction and occupational stress mirrors that when teachers are not happy with their jobs they will feel the stress

of the occupation; so as to cut down the measure of occupational stress the job satisfaction ought to be expanded.

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