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Study of Occupational Stress of Senior Secondary Level Teachers

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Abstract:

Modern education is based on science and technology. With the introduction of educational technology in the discipline of education, great changes have taken place in the process of teaching-learning and training of teachers. In the last twenty five years, classroom teaching has been changed considerably with the application of technology of teaching. The emphasis is being given to evolve new practices in teaching in order to raise the academic performance and individual difference of the students be properly considered in teaching learning situations.

Every nation of the world is for going ahead to make education an effective tool for social change and national development. The fact which has been recognized but not properly stressed that the quality of educational investment determines the level of prosperity, welfare and security of the people in the conditions of modern life, the effectiveness of education as well as its level in terms of quantity and quality are controlled by the extent to which the system of education itself employs the new findings of educational technology. For this a unique system of teaching, learning has to be devised which may strive to achieve the desired objectives in an optimum way. Attempts are being perpetually made to develop the management of teaching and learning by which a system may be evolved which may correctly help us to ascertain the output of education that has been achieved.

Keywords: *Education, occupational stress, critical ratio value, random sampling method, standard deviation, research and development*

1. Introduction

Education is the backbone of a Nation. Therefore, education has to be acquired from the cradle to the grave. Higher education occupies pinnacle in the setting of educational pyramid in India. With acceleration in awareness, knowledge, standard of living more and more aspirates are getting admitted in higher education institutes and even trying their hands in the field of the research.

The face of the education system has altogether changed and glory is crowned on research. Research has exclusively changed the paradigm of higher education in India context.

Today, we have numerous higher institutions and they are producing efficient professionals that have made original researchers with innovative mindsets. The number of Nobel Prize laureates from India can be summarized on fingertips. The patents developed and filled from India stand nowhere in comparison with countries like China, USA or UK.

Even though with increase in enrolment ratio at higher education institutions, the quality parameters are deteriorating at a much faster speed. The reasons for all these fallouts lie in just one word and that is research.

1.1. Objectives of the Study

1. To study of the occupational stress of senior secondary teachers of arts level.
2. To study of the occupational stress of senior secondary teachers of Commerce level.
3. To study of the occupational stress of senior secondary teachers of Science level.

1.2. Hypotheses of the Study

1. Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Arts level senior secondary Teachers.
2. Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Science level senior secondary Teachers.
3. Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Commerce level senior secondary Teachers.

2. Method and Materials

The investigator adopted the Survey method for investigation in the presence study.

- Tools used in the study: In the present study is occupational stress by Dr.A.K.Shrivastav and Dr.A.P.Singh.
- Sample: In the presence study 200 teachers were selected as sampled by using stratified random sampling technique.

2.1. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The data obtained through the tool used has been subjected appropriate statistical treatment in the time with the objectives of the investigation.

(Teacher)	(N)	(Mean)	(S.D.)	(C.R)	Deference Level	
					0.05 Level	0.01 Level
Men	100	185.82	15.02	0.46	Deference	
Women	100	186.78	14.91			

*Table 1: Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Arts level Senior secondary Teachers
(df=N₁+N₂-2=100+100-2=198)*

It is obvious from the table No.1 that comparatively deference between men and Women of Arts level senior secondary teachers the value for Mean of men is 185.02 and women 186.78. The standard deviation of these man and woman are 15.02 and 14.91 respectively. So critical ratio of these is 0.46. This value is obtained is higher than the table value at 0.05 level of confident. So we say that there is no deference in occupational stress between men and women of senior secondary arts level teachers also represented in Figure 1.

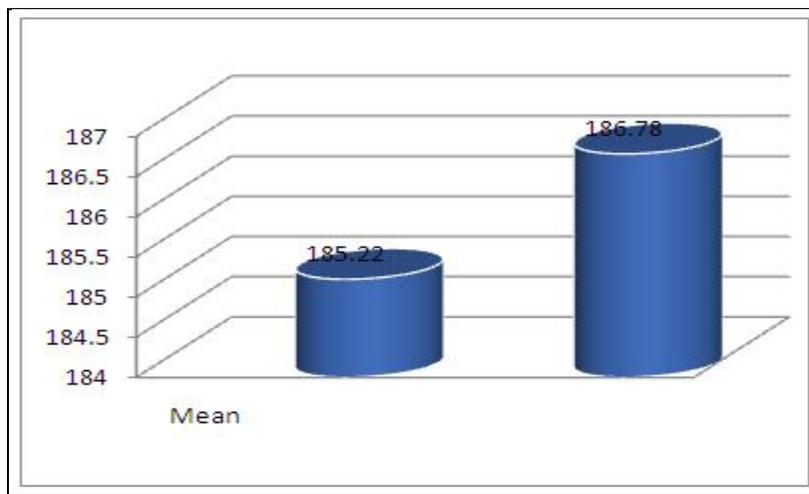


Figure 1

(Teacher)	(N)	(Mean)	(S.D.)	(C.R)	Deference Level	
					0.05 Level	0.01 Level
Men	100	187.27	15.66	0.89	Deference	
Women	100	189.14	14.16			

*Table 2: Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Science level Senior secondary Teachers
(df=N₁+N₂-2=100+100-2=198)*

It is obvious from the table No.2 that comparatively deference between men and Women of Science level senior secondary teachers, the value for Mean of men is 187.27 and women 189.14. The standard deviation of these man and woman are 15.66 and 14.16 respectively. So critical ratio of these are 0.89. This value are obtained is higher than the table value at 0.05 level of confident. So we say that there is no deference in occupational stress between men and women of senior secondary Science level teachers also represented in Figure 2.

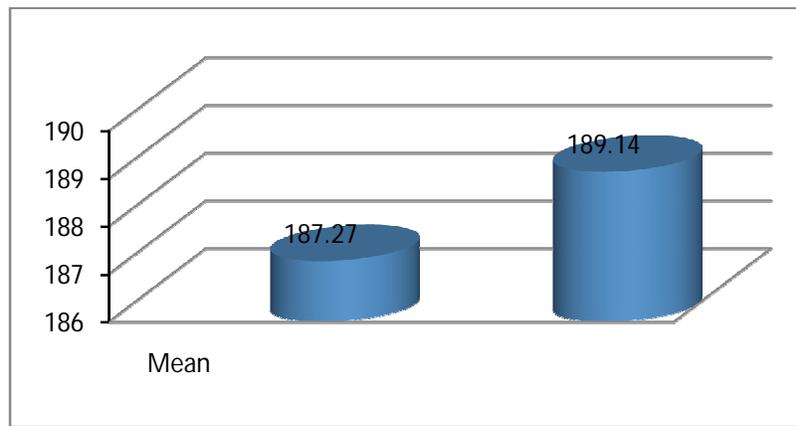


Figure 2

(Teacher)	(N)	(Mean)	(S.D.)	(C.R)	Deference Level	
					0.05 Level	0.01 Level
Men	100	187.24	16.07	0.65	Deference	
Women	100	188.66	14.68			

Table 3: Comparatively deference between Men and Women of Commerce level Senior secondary Teachers
 ($df=N_1+N_2-2=100+100-2=198$)

It is obvious from the table No.3 that comparatively deference between men and Women of Commerce level senior secondary teachers the value for Mean of men is 187.24 and women 188.66. The standard deviation of these man and woman are 16.07 and 14.68 respectively. So critical ratio of this is 0.65. This value are obtained is higher than the table value at 0.05 level of confident. So we say that there is no deference in occupational stress between men and women of senior secondary Comers level teachers also represented in Figure 3.

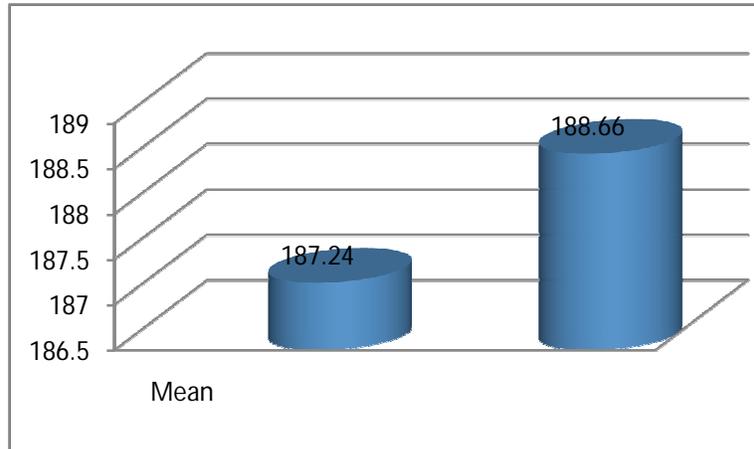


Figure 3

3. Conclusion and Suggestion

The results of this study suggests to includes occupational stress in the testing device for selecting prospecting teachers and also train them in developing the skill among their students so as to give our nation citizen with good thinking skill and innovative ideas. In Rajasthan, there is a heavy academic and social pressure in higher education that results in negative emotional states and more internalizing problems. These results in negative emotions including anger. Anger is an important emotion which decides an individual's unique adjustment with his environment. Such an emotion is neither totally bad nor totally good.

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