

A Comparative Study of the Psychological well being among Government and Private school Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to find out the Psychological well being among teachers so investigator selected two groups one is government teacher and other is private school teacher, both groups have 180 teachers. In each group has 90 government teachers and other one groups has 90 private school teacher. Data were collected from Palanpur, Gujarat. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and Psychological well being scale was developed by Bhogle and Prakash [1995], 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show that, there is significant difference of psychological well being between government and private school teachers. The psychological well being of government teachers is better than the private school teachers. There is no significant difference of psychological well being between male and female teachers. There is no significant interaction effect of type of teacher and sex on psychological well being.

Introduction:

Psychological well-being indicated physical and mental wellness. Singh, (1990) has stated that psychological well-being is different to define. It has been taken to consist of discomfort or desirability and from any disturbance if mental function it is a some-what malleable concept which has to do with people about everyday life activities. Such feeling may range from negative mental state or psychological stains such an anxiety, depression, frustration, emotional, exhaustion, unhappiness, dissatisfaction to a state which has been identified as positive mental heal thy [johada, 1958, warr , 1978]

“Well state of complete physical mental and social well-being and does not consist only of the obsess of disease of infirmity” [world heat organization (who), 1958]

“Psychological well-being as the general experience by individual that there will be positive outcome or circumstances” [Adams, Bezwr & Steinhardt (1997)]

What was the phase of illness the good of care gives is to proponent psychological well-being as ‘seeking a sense of control’ “in the face if the life threading illness he characterized by emotional distress, altered life priorities and fear of the unknown as well as positive life change” in order to promote psychological well-being Scanlon suggest that three question be a asked.

1. What do they worry about?
2. How do they cope?
3. How can nurses help?

At the most basic have psychological well-being (PWD) is quite similar to other term refer to positive mental status, such as happiness for satisfaction and in many base it is not necessary for helpful to worry about find distinctions between such terms [Ivan Robertson cooper]

Well -being is a multifaceted concept. It is often thought of as one of the hallmarks of the liberal arts experience, resulting from educational encounters that both guide students in the search for meaning and direction in life and help them realize their true potential. The Ryff is a straightforward and relatively short survey that assesses the psychological component of well-being. This review discusses the administration and cost of the Ryff; the theoretical background, development, and psychometric properties of the instrument; and possible uses of this instrument in higher education assessment settings.

Aims of the study:

4. To study of the psychological well being among government and private school teachers.
5. To study of the psychological well being among the male and female teachers.
6. To study of the effect of interaction on psychological well being among the types of teachers and sex.

Hypothesis:

4. There is no difference between the psychological well being of the government and private school teachers.

5. There is no difference between the psychological well being of the male and female teachers.
6. There is no interaction effect of the psychological well being in the types of teachers and sex.

Method:

Sample:

Sample in this study consist of 180 subjects the sample were selected in different schools in Palanpur. In survey of Palanpur, researcher had got the information about the government and the private school teachers who doing jobs in various schools in Palanpur. The teachers which were randomly selected in there 90 were government and 90 were private. from that 45 male and 45 female selected to study by government teacher and the other 45 male and 45 female were selected to study by private school teachers.

Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

3) Personal Data sheet:

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about type of teachers and sex.

4) Psychological well being Scale:

Psychological well-being questionnaire developed by bhogle and Prakash [1995] was used to measure psychological well-being. these are 28 sentences in this scale. All at the sentence have two options "yes or no" belong two options can chose one option and marked by symbol [√] there are two types of sentence in this scale positive and negative. The sentence 1,2,3,7,8,9,11,13,17,18,19,20,22,24,25,26,27 and 28 are positive and the sentences no. 4,5,6,10,12,14,15,16,21 and 23 are negative sentences. In positive sentences 1 point for yes and 0 points for no. and in negative sentences 1 point for no and 0 point for yes. The test-retest reliability coefficient is 0.72 and internal consistency coefficient is 0.84 the author has reported satisfactory or validity of the questionnaire.

Statistical Analysis:

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical analysis.

Result and Discussion:

The objective was to study of psychological well being with reference to types of teacher and sex. In this context, 3 null hypotheses (Ho.1 to 3) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypotheses, statistical techniques of two ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table No. 1 to 3.

Table No-1

(N=180)

Mean and SD of psychological well being with reference to types of teacher and sex.

Independent variable		Male	Female
Government teacher	Mean	23.00	22.49
	SD	2.72	3.39
	N	45	45
Private teacher	Mean	22.13	20.82
	SD	3.27	4.21
	N	45	45

Table No. 2

(N=180)

ANOVA summary of psychological well being with reference to types of teacher and sex.

Source of variance	Sum of square	Df	Mean sum of square	F
A (types of teacher)	72.20	1	72.20	*6.10
B (Sex)	37.36	1	37.36	3.16 NS
AxB	7.20	1	7.20	0.61 NS
SSW	2083.02	176	11.84	
SST (cr.total)	2199.78	179		
NS – Not Significant, *-p>0.05				

Table No.3

N=180

Mean scores and difference of Mean of psychological well being of school teachers with respect to types of teacher and sex.

Independent variables	N	Mean	Difference of mean
A1 (Government)	90	22.74	1.26
A2 (Private)	90	21.48	
B1 (Male)	90	22.57	0.91
B2 (Female)	90	21.66	

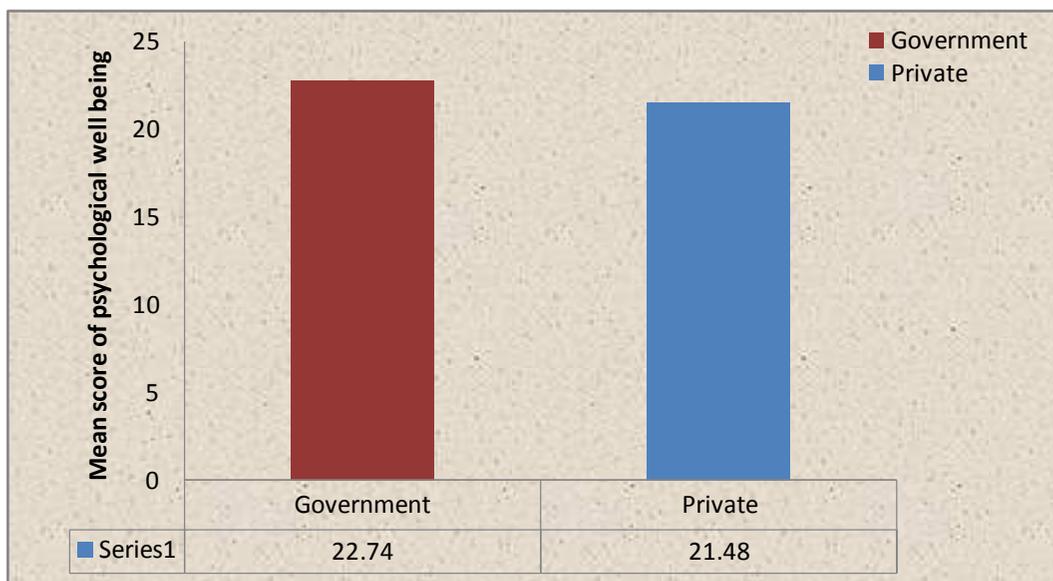
❖ Psychological well being with reference to government and private teachers:

The F value of the types of teacher (Table No. 2) is 6.10. The present value is statistically significant at 0.05 level. When check the difference between psychological well being of government and private teachers by F test, significant F value was found. Table No. 3 reveals that, the mean scores of psychological well being of government and private school teachers are 22.74 and 21.48 respectively and the difference between two is 1.26 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No. 1 is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the psychological well being of government and private school teachers. The government teachers possess high psychological well being than the private school teachers. This difference can also be seen from graph No. 1 designed on the basis of obtained result.

Graph No. 1

Chart Showing Mean Scores of psychological well being with reference to government and private school teachers

X = Types of Teachers (government A₁ and Private A₂)
 Y= 1.00 Sem. = 2 Average Score



❖ Depression with reference to male and female teachers:

According to table no. 2 it is observed that 'F' value of depression of the male and female teachers is 3.16 which does show no significant difference at a level of 0.05, from the hypothesis the obtained value is accepted. The results get no significant difference.

According to the table no. 3 it is observed that mean score of psychological well being of male and female teacher are 22.57 and 21.66. The difference is 0.91 so we can say that there is no effective difference between male and female about psychological well being. According to result the null hypothesis no. 2 is accepted.

❖ Psychological well being with reference to interaction effect of the types of teacher and sex :

The F value of interaction between types of teachers and sex (Table No. 2) is 0.61 which is statistically not significant. To show the interaction effect of types of teacher and sex (AXB) on psychological well being no significant effect found. Hence the null hypothesis No. 3 is maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of teachers and sex on psychological well being.

Conclusion:

4. The psychological well being of government teachers is better than the private school teachers.
5. There is no significant difference between the psychological well being of the male and female teachers.
6. There is no significant interaction effect between the types of teacher and sex on psychological well being.

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