

CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Research takes the advantage of knowledge which is accumulated in the past as a result of constant endeavor. It can never be undertaken in isolation to the work that has already been done on the problems which are directly or indirectly related to a study proposed by a researcher.

2.2 Meaning and Importance

Human knowledge has three phases- preservation, transmission and advancement. Practically all human knowledge could be found in books, journals & papers.

Before taking up specific research project in the development of a discipline, the researcher must be thoroughly familiar with previous theories and researches. To assure this familiarity, every research project in the behavioral sciences has to review the available theoretical & research literature. The phrase "Review of literature" consist of 2 words 'Review' and 'literature'. The term review means to organize the knowledge of specific area of research to evolve an edifice of knowledge to show that the proposed study would be an addition to this field. In research methodology the term literature refers to the knowledge of particular area of investigation of any discipline which

includes theoretical, practical and its research studies. There are some reasons for review of literature -

1. Indication of directions
2. Pre-request to plan of study.
3. Avoid duplication .
4. Source of problem of study.
5. Finding gaps.
6. Clear picture of the problem.
7. Determining meaning and relationship among variables.



2.3 Studies on Mental Health

Vivance Kovees (2006) – Conducted study on teacher's mental health and teaching levels in France. A survey was carried out on teachers aged 20-26. Some teaching levels depending on teacher's gender were found to be at greater risk of mental health problem. Main occupational risk factor identified was lack of support from colleagues.

Clarot S. Bedregals G.P. (2003) – Conducted a study on mental health of teachers from 12 basic schools in suburban community in chile. 12 question version of Golberg health questionnaire was administered to 139 teachers. A possible emotional problem was detected in 28.6%. The life prevalence of mental health problem was 32%. Relationship with the children was the best perceived and relationship with superiors was worst perceived. Age and number of working hours were two risk factors for mental health problems identified in the sample.

Manisha Singh (2001-2002)- conducted a study on assessment of mental health of middle aged female teachers of Varansi city .Sample of 50 middle aged female teachers was randomly selected from 15 government recognized schools of Varansi. Overall assessment reveals that though the subjects are normal in general but a substantial proportion is at risk of developing psychological stress generated problems that may affect their mental health.

2.4 Studies of Job Satisfaction

Raj P and Mary R.S. (2005) - Conducted a study on job satisfaction of government school teachers in Pondicherry region. Findings were that job satisfaction of government school teachers was not high. Overall satisfaction level showed 39% of government school teachers had low level of job satisfaction between gender, medium of instruction, salary and religion.

Sarah Hean and Roger Carett (2001)- Conducted a study on sources of job satisfaction in secondary school teachers in Chile. The nature of job satisfaction in Chilean secondary school teachers was investigated and cause of satisfaction and dissatisfaction was identified. Teachers mentioned most often their satisfaction with interaction with students, relationships held within the school and opportunities to the development of society. Sources of dissatisfaction are poor salary, excessive work load, students characteristics, resources and infrastructure.

Khatoon Jahira and Hasan (2000)- Conducted study on job satisfaction of 20 school teachers in relation to their special variables, sex, experience, professional training, salary and religion. They found that majority of teachers liked their job. Female teachers had great degree of job satisfaction than male teachers. Fresh teachers drawing more salary were more satisfied than seniors. Teacher training was found to influence negatively. Religion was not found to make any effect on job satisfaction.

Ever (1992) - Conducted a study on factors effecting job satisfaction of secondary school teachers in Michigan . There were interesting differences between stayers and potential leavers. Stayers had higher scores, less stress and more sincerity. They perceived work conditions more favorably but did not differ from leavers in terms of the extent of roles and responsibilities undertaken.

Agarwal Meenakshi (1991) - Studied job satisfaction of teachers in relation to some demographic variables and values. The objectives were (1) to study job satisfaction of teachers in relation to achieved characteristics (2) to study values of teachers having high and poor job satisfaction .Sample comprised of 338 female teachers and 265 male teachers of primary and secondary school job satisfaction scale, teacher's personal blank, the value tests were used for data collection. Mean, standard deviation, t- test were used for data analysis and interpretation. The major findings were (i) trained graduate teachers, single family teachers and more experienced government teachers were

found to be more satisfied with their job (2) Economic and political values were significantly related to job satisfaction.

Atreya Jai Shankar (1989) – Studied teachers values & job satisfaction in relation to their teaching effectiveness at degree college level. The objectives were (i) to study values & job satisfaction of teachers having high, average, low teaching effectiveness (ii) To find out the values and magnitude of job satisfaction associated with teachers of high, average and low teaching effectiveness. (iii) to find out the degree of influence of teachers values and job satisfaction on teaching effectiveness . The study was an ex post facto research where 600 teachers from II colleges of Meerut university were selected through random sampling. Tools used for the study were a new test for study of values by Gilani, the teachers job satisfaction scale of kumar & teacher's effectiveness scale. The major findings were – (i) at degree level teaching effectiveness was significantly related to values and job satisfaction (ii) the effective teacher markedly differed from ineffective teachers on job satisfaction scale.

2.5 Studies on Mental Health and Job Satisfaction

Shrivastava, B (2003)- Conducted study to determine Mental Health, values and job satisfaction among teachers of Hindi and English medium schools. The finding was that mental health of both hindi and English medium teacher is normal and satisfactory on the whole but there is still scope for its improvement in case of English medium male teachers. Job satisfaction of these teachers is quite normal and

satisfactory. Health and religious values are positively correlated with mental health among English medium female teachers but knowledge value is negatively correlated with mental health in this very group.

Pradhan et al (1995) - Conducted study on effect of mental health, job satisfaction, sex, management of school, teaching experience and educational qualification on teacher effectiveness. The result revealed that sex and management of schools has no significant independent effect on teachers effectiveness. Mental health and job satisfaction have significant effect on teachers effectiveness.

Travers and Cooper (1993) – Conducted a study on mental health, job satisfaction and occupational stress among U.K. teachers .Results revealed that teachers as compared with other highly stressed occupational groups, experienced lower job satisfaction and proper mental health. Job pressure factors of management structure of school and lack of status and promotion were the predictors of job satisfaction. Mental health was predicted by a variety of job pressure and personal factors but predominantly linked to job pressure of ambiguity of the teacher's role intention to leave was highly related to mental ill health in teachers .

Michiko Nagail Kenji ,T. suchiya, Timothea , Touloupoulou and Nore conducted a study on poor mental health associated with job dissatisfaction among school teachers in Japan. The study aimed to compare likelihood of minor psychiatric disorder (MPD) among school teachers with that among civil servants. The proportion of subjects with

MPD among teachers was greater than that among civil servants, the difference in the proportion was not statistically *significant* in the multiple logistic regression analysis adjusted for potential confounders. Poor mental health of Japanese school teachers; female teachers in particular, was found to be associated with job dissatisfaction.

2.6 Overview :-

On reviewing the literature related to the present study it was found that many researches were done in the field of job satisfaction, adjustment, attitude, teaching effectiveness taking background variables as age, gender teachers at different levels such as primary, secondary, college teachers etc. Studies taking job satisfaction and mental health were also done but none of the study was done on teachers working in special schools so here the researcher found a gap which has to be filled