

Factors Affecting Stress Among Women

Kounsar Jan¹, Dr Sarika²

¹Research Scholar in Glocal University

²Assistant Professor in Glocal University

Abstract

Pressure is a crucial phenomenon. It's a really subjective knowledge. It's based commonly upon the record experiences, environmental problems as well as temperament. Pressure is a part of living and it is produced by regularly changing situations that someone should face. A specific level of anxiety becomes unavoidable. Because of the complicated nature pressure of it's continues to be studied for numerous years by researchers in psychology, sociology, medication and also maybe even in control. The study style of this particular study is descriptive. The study is worried about the factors which lead to stress involving teachers. In a descriptive analysis, the techniques as well as tools are ideal for researches with no knowledge that is lots of. Though it requires careful preparation to obtain accurate and complete info factor of protection and economy against bias i.e. consumed to account. The issue of stress is ever growing. The era of mechanization, computerization has resulted in distress. The working females face stress as they've to ride two horses' home and career.

Keywords: - Stress, Workplace, Employment, Women, Income.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pressure is a continually changing state where a person is confronted with a possibility, or, demand, resources regarding how much the single wants and for which outcome is perceived to be both vital and uncertain. The father of anxiety principle Dr. Hans Selye (1956) defined pressure as a broad response of body to the need setting after it. These demands are widely known as 'stressors' and also may be sometimes unpleasant or pleasant situations or maybe factors. Based on Professor Richard S Lazarus (1966), "Stress occurs when a person perceives the needs of an outside scenario are past his/her perceived capacity to coop with them". Stress will be the reaction of the body as well as mind on the stressors. A Stressor is biological agent or a substance, setting condition, an event or external stimulus which causes anxiety to an organism. You will find various Stressors like Environmental Stressors, Daily Stress Events, Workplace Stressors, Life Changes, and Social Stressors in addition to chemical Stressors. This particular paper focuses on your office Stressor.

2. WORKPLACE STRESS IN WOMENS

"Workplace stress" next is the dangerous actual physical as well as psychological reactions which could happen when there's a struggle between employment requires on the quantity and also the employee of command a worker has more than meeting these demands. Generally, the mix of demands that are higher in a task and a reduced quantity of control over the situation is able to result in stress.

Fear of job redundancy, layoffs as a result of an unstable economic climate, increased demands for overtime as a result of staff members cutbacks serve as bad stressors. Personnel that begin to really feel the "pressure to perform" could get caught in a downward spiral of improving work to fulfill growing expectations without any increased job satisfaction. The unyielding requirement to work at maximum functionality takes the toll of its in employment dissatisfaction, reduced efficiency, employee turnover, illness as well as death. Absenteeism, illness, alcoholism, "petty bodily politics", snap or bad conclusions, apathy and indifference, insufficient commitment or maybe genuinity are by products of an over pressured workplace.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Zhang (2010) analyzed the sources of job stress among females academics in research colleges of China. Depending on the results of the study of her, firstly, females academics perceived the requirements for career development as very demanding. The primary career issues for them add the demand for renewing expertise, lack of gradual career and research productivity progress. Secondly, gender associated barriers increased pressure on females academics. Lastly, females academics felt higher issues in fulfilling both academic work as

well as family functions. The primary conflict scenarios pertained to "performing both family and work roles really well," "children's education as well as "lack and future" of time to satisfy private interests as well as hobbies."

In an additional study Ugwu (2010) investigated the many function anxiety sandwich generation female workers encounter both in your home and also in your office and the way they deal with that stress. sandwich generation females participated in the study of his. Results showed that sandwich generation females which receive proper care giving supports possibly from the husbands of theirs or perhaps from house helps experience much less anxiety compared to the counterparts of theirs with no care that is that giving supports as well as sandwich generation females who cared for the ill aged parents encounter even more anxiety than their counterparts that care for nourishing aged parents. Sandwich generation female personnel that provide care giving solutions to big families didn't differ from the counterparts of theirs in the standard household size on measures of several role stress.

An additional study conducted by Wei et al. (2009) examined 121 Chinese advanced females on work family conflict as well as the stressors of theirs. The end result demonstrated that professional female's self role perceived and social role perceived have conflicts; education, inbound ratio, specialist experience is able to affect the anxiety; domesticity satisfaction, spouse stress, family activity, job devotion as well as work load are stressors of professional women' s work family conflict.

Likewise, Abdullah et al. (2008) assessed occupational tension, social and family problems as well as work contentment of working females in Bangladesh. The study contained the info as well as situation on working females, the hazards in addition to occupational strains they face at the office and in family life in numerous developed and developing countries like Bangladesh. Also, this particular study has additionally attempted to illustrate the place that the issues are and just how much these for working females could be fixed by offering them mental sustenance, voicing contrary to the very long standing harassment of females & advocating equality for them.

Lu (2007) likewise examined the effect of the consequences and work family conflict of organizational support on working females in Taiwan. 441 females (aged between fifteen and also sixty four years) in paid work doing work in 3 public colleges in northern Taiwan created the sample public because of this analysis. The findings showed that work family conflict was clearly linked with lower family and job satisfaction, greater stress and much more severe actual physical ailments. Implementing family friendly policies and developing a supportive work environment is able to help working females to control the work family conflict of theirs and improve the health outcomes of theirs.

4. DESIGN OF THE STUDY

- **Research Approach:** The teachers had been approached throughout the lunch break. Right after a brief introduction, the test form was initially administered to be able to determine the instructors that have worry. Right after identifying teachers with stress the last questionnaire was administrated. The questionnaire had thirty questions in all, that the teachers found it not so difficult.
- **Data Analysis:** Analysis was performed with the help of proportion. Marital status, income, education, locale, family type, employment type had been considered as impartial variables. Exhaustion, communication, decision making, supervision, connection with management, nicely ventilated category areas have been considered as the dependent variables.

5. ANALYSIS

The evaluation of the analysis was performed with the aid of tables. The questionnaire is split into four sections. The very first section consists of information seeking queries about the respondent including age, income, education, marital status. These're the variables. The study shows connection between these variables as well as the various elements. The primary questionnaire is split into three sections. The areas are split as

Personality Characteristics:

The very first part relates to the personality attributes which could cause stress. Personality is usually described as an organized and dynamic set of qualities possessed by someone that exclusively influences his or maybe her behaviors, motivations, and cognitions in different scenarios. There are many personality characteristics which

influence stress. But in the current study the investigator with the assistance of pilot study identified 10 typical attributes that create stress. These 10 characteristics are provided below.

- **Loss of Control:** The person is not able to take charge of the predicament He/She feels the problem is beyond her feeling and control of desperation is probable.
- **Anger:** has been not able to bear the object, or maybe the intention to bring about harm on the object. It's an aversion with much stronger exaggeration. It's a reaction to a perceived threat to others or self who they see as vital. The threat might be genuine or imagined. Anger is a reaction to the perception of threat because of physical conflict, negligence, injustice, betrayal or humiliation. Expression of anger could be through passive or active behavior. The expression of 'active' anger is lashing out physically or verbally to an intended goal. When anger is passive it's indicated by quiet sulking, passive - aggressive behavior and tension.
- **Fear:** is a great, uncomfortable sensation of danger or risk, either real or even imagined. Fear is a protective, survival advantage, reaction to a specific stimulus. Fear is connected to number of mental state. It's impulsive and contains a selection of biological reaction run rapidly, freezing of body, stress hormones released etc. It's inborn in most people.
- **Hostility:** is a kind of furious denial. For daily speech it's much more normally used as a synonym for aggression as well as anger. Hostility is a helpful refusal to recognize proof that one's perception of the planet is wrong. Rather than reconsidering, the aggressive individual tries to push and coerce the planet to fit the perspective of theirs, even when this's a forlorn hope & however damaging it cost. Hostility is a result that forms an element of discounting of undesirable cognitive dissonance.
- **Dependency:** A excessive and pervasive importance to be looked after which results in submissive and also clinging conduct, fear of separating, hard to shoot common choice. A centered individual requires others to assume responsibility for significant aspects of his/her life. He's difficulty in expressing disagreement with other people due to fear of loss of approval or assistance. He's difficulty is initiating projects or even doing things or/on their very own. He seems helpless or uncomfortable when alone due to exaggerated fear. He's unrealistically preoccupied with fears of being left alone. He's unwilling to create much reasonable demands.
- **Introverts as well as Extroverts:** are main dimension of human temperament. Extroverts are generally, assertive, and gregarious look for excitement. Extroverts appreciate human interactions and they are inclined to be passionate, talkative. They take pleasure in activities which involve huge public gathering like people, community activities, public demos as well as political organizations or Maybe Company. Introverts in comparison tend to be more reserved, much less out going, and much less friendly. They have a tendency to have smaller sized group of buddies and much less prone to flourish on making new friends. They are generally quiet, deliberate, low-key, and non engaged in social situations. They take pleasure in solitary tasks like reading, watching movies, writing, designing as well as inventing.
- **Assertiveness:** Is actually the capability to express one's, negative or positive perception without violating the rights of others. It's direct, honest and open communication that is self enhancing & expressive. It gives self-confidence & gains expect from friends and peers. This can help in decision making ability. An assertive individual has the capability to say 'no'. He's in a position to express the thoughts of his evidently though it's contrary to the opinion of others. He's the capability to 'start' and 'end' a discussions with ease. He asks for help or information, and changes the mind of his if he finds his act and decision with full acceptance and understanding of the consequences. Assertive individual communicates what he actually would like to in a definite fashion, respecting individual feelings as well as rights of others.
- **Exhaustion:** is a scary experience. Demands, set-backs, failures, threats or maybe worries pressure bear greatly as well as the individual is less and less in the position to respond to the circumstances. He's always exhausted, becomes dysfunctional and desperately 'wants to' be from the upsetting scenario. There's a risk in taking hasty action which the visitor may regret late. It's dangerous when executing tasks that need constant concentration.
- **Friendliness:** has been favorably disposed. The sensation of warmth as well as comfort is felt. They're not antagonistic. There's a casual perception, painless understanding and easy to connect with. Within friendliness there's kindness, approachability, congeniality, closeness, intimacy, familiarly, helpfulness,

affinity. There's a sensation of liking the individual and enjoying the business of theirs. There's good will. There's understanding and attention.

Table No:1 Personality Factors

Personality characteristics	Yes	No
Loss of control	94	56
Fear of failure	66	84
Anger	68	82
Submissiveness	88	62
Dependency	80	70
Introvert	84	66
Exhaustion	104	46
Assertiveness	48	102
Hostility	60	90
Friendliness	64	84

Right after identifying the personality factors leading to stress, it's decided to analyze 4 predominant factors. That's exhaustion, submissiveness, assertiveness, and loss of command with pertinent variables and they're dealt with detail subsequently.

Table No: 2. Relationship Between exhaustion and age.

Exhaustion	Age		
	20-30	30-40	Above 40
Yes (104)	25(24.03%)	26(25%)	53(51.45%)
No (46)	21 (45.6%)	15 32.6%)	10 (21.7%)

Table No two shows the connection between the age as well as exhaustion. The era of the respondents in the study ranges from 20 55 seasons. Thus they've been grouped under 3 categories young (20 30), Middle (30 40), traditional (above forty). The basic belief goes that age mainly causes exhaustions, fatigue and tiredness. The study shows greater amount of exhaustion (51.45 %) of all the age group of above forty. They feel exhausted in the conclusion of the day. Some of them majority would be the instructors of regular XII and X who feel tired during exam time preparing as well as test papers corrections. Besides they're made taking coaching classes in the conclusion of the day and therefore feel exhausted. This age group which is above 40 could also have exhausted feeling as they're nearing menopause and might be under medication. The coaches of age group twenty 30 lessen responsibility and don't really feel extensive.

Table No:3 Relationship between Exhaustion and Flexibility of working hours

Exhaustion	Flexibility of working hours	
	Yes	No
Yes (104)	50(29.9%)	74(71.1%)
No (46)	24(52.2%)	22(47.8%)

Almost 3 quarter of the teachers without any freedom of working hours show signs of exhaustion. Adaptable timings make them mentally free and really feel simple. By freedom of working many hours the school authorities provide them with freedom of choice in choosing timings for classes. Although this's not feasible to a significant degree for regular teachers, part time teachers art as well as craft teachers, spoken English teachers like freedom of timings. Strict timings makes them tensed to achieve on time and remain long hours from home. Teachers with toddlers as well as infant are stressed due to rigid timings. When timing is versatile they think less forced by the control. Teachers with no flexible timings feel that they're made following rigid rules

Table No:4 Relationship between Exhaustion and type of employment

Exhaustion	Employment	
	Temporary	Permanent
Yes (104)	77(74 %)	37(26%)
No (46)	20(43.4%)	26(56.6%)

Teachers might be appointed as permanent or temporary staff. About seventy-five % of the short-term teachers report to possess exhaustion. Short-term staffs face issues of dismissal. The notion of being taken out of the task makes them feel pressured. It's not the situation with irreversible staff. Although you will find variables that create anxiety, the thought of permanency of employment makes them think easier. Typically, the irreversible team are seniors that knows the principles and don't confront the issue of the removal out of the task. Several of them are senior they benefit from pretty good rapport with the control. Several of them have say in the control. This enhances the confidence of theirs as well as self confidence. Hence they don't be stressed. On the flip side short-term staffs are almost juniors that are unaware of the guidelines as well as regulations and therefore they're pulled up still for slightest mistakes.

Hence it could be inferred that age freedom of working type as well as hours of employment may result in stress. Assertiveness another character characteristic it's shown associated with variables, locale, education as well as income.

Table No:5 Relationship between assertiveness and Income

Assertiveness	Income	
	>5000	<5000
Yes (102)	77 (75.42 %)	25 (24.6%)
No (48)	18 (37.5%)	30 (62.5%)

By the table it could be inferred that teachers getting much more than Rs. 5000 as the pay of theirs are assertive. The variety of income as well as assertiveness presents a good connection (i.e.) as the revenue increases amount of assertiveness increases. The much better paid teachers organically are assertive. They're senior, much better performers. This raises their confidence and self esteem. Assertive trait makes them place across the opinion of theirs with confidence. They're respected much more both in the pupil community and among colleagues.

Table No:6 Relationship between Lack of assertiveness and education

Assertiveness	Education	
	Graduates	graduates
Yes (102)	62(60.76%)	40(39.3%)
No (48)	14(29.1%)	32(70.96%)

By the table it could be inferred that approximately sixty % of graduates indicate lack of assertiveness. By the table it could be realized the minimum qualification of respondents were undergraduates, the distinction of assertiveness isn't amazing. However post graduates showed far more assertiveness and therefore less stressed. They express the opinion of theirs as they've much better opportunities to do it. Most of them are senior in the term of theirs of employment. They're assertive in the business of theirs; relationship with colleagues as well as management gives them ample chance of decision making. This can help them to build the skill of theirs of assertiveness.

Table No:7 Relationship between assertiveness and locale

Assertiveness	Locale	
	Rural	Urban
Yes (102)	67(65.6%)	35(34.4%)
No (48)	8(16.6%)	40(83.4%)

Rural teachers are much less assertive approximately sixty five % than urban teachers based on table No.7. The rural teacher of theirs with exposure that is restricted makes them less confident. The exhibition of theirs of assertiveness isn't valued. Countryside instructor are less paid out if not for federal service. They're significantly less skilled as the urban teachers. The language abilities of theirs are most certainly average. Thus the assertiveness of theirs is less. In comparison, because of exposure, far better qualification, proficiency in ability and language to shift tasks permits them to be much more assertive. Being assertive the citified teachers show patterns of less anxiety compared to countryside teachers.

Loss of control, character trait varies based on family type, marital status as well as hours of work.

Table No: 8 Relationship between Loss of control and type of family

Loss of control	Type of family	
	Joint	Nuclear
Yes (94)	54(57.42%)	40(42.62%)
No (56)	11(19.64%)	39(80.36%)

Far more than one half of the teachers, residing in nuclear family lose control much less than in joint household. Married instructor in joint household have a tendency to loss management where as instructors in joint household get this particular family structure designed for the work of theirs with plenty of pressure. But teachers who have children that are small to attend locate joint family, much better so that the children of theirs could be looked after. But teachers with grown up kids believe that joint family is a responsibility.

Table No:9 Relationship between Loss of control and marital status

Loss of control	Marital status	
	Single	Married
Yes (94)	23(24.6%)	66(75.4%)
No (56)	23(41%)	33(59%)

3 fourths of the married teachers think loss of command based on the analysis. The tension of preserving house as well as kids is less involving singles. But the exception to the one category is those that are divorced. Divorced though in joint or nuclear household lose control. This typically they relate it to the inferior status of theirs in society. They've to reply to several embarrassing questions and feel really depressed. Divorced mothers have to tackle the kids single handedly. Consequently, the divorced category shows much more loss of control.

Table No: 10 Relationship between Loss of Control and hours of work

Loss of control	Hours of work	
	Less than four	More than four
Yes (94)	74(78.7%)	20(21.3%)
No (56)	16(28.5%)	40(71.5%)

Teachers who worked under 4 hours each day showed much less loss of control (twenty-one %) compared to teachers who worked over 4 hours based on table no.10. Longer working hours means remaining in the college campus for an extended time as well as thus time invested for themselves as well as the loved ones of

theirs gets a lesser amount of. This leads to them to lose control frequently. Hours of work hence place a crucial role.

6. CONCLUSION

Consequently a thorough research was completed to be able to learn the validity of well-liked beliefs. The study is going to provide insights to the component that lead to stress. By this particular research the causes could be recognized that result in possible problems for health, emotional health and wellbeing as well as relationships to others.

Besides within the last twenty years amount of individuals are reporting the anxiety impacting the job of theirs went as many as 4 time statistics also show that mentor are at increased possibility of becoming anxiety, because it may be brought on by selection of circumstances. Many of them are able to deal with it others couldn't although stress is typical part of life, extreme or prolonged stress can result in illness. The strain faced by teachers is considerable. Thus the focus of mine in the study of mine is usually to identified the factors leading to stress by doing so ideas could be made overcoming them. This can result in a much better environment, productivity as well as health in work.

7. REFERENCES

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