CORRELATES OF STRESS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PENANG

A thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial **fulfilment** of the requirements for the degree Master of Science (Management), **Universiti** Utara Malaysia

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Sekolah Siswazah (Graduate School) Universiti Utara Malaysia

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti dan menentukan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan tekanan di kalangan guru sekolah menengah di Georgetown, Pulau Pinang serta mengenal pasti faktor-faktor yang dianggap paling menekan. Kajian ini juga mengukur tahap tekanan dan mengenal pasti manifestasi tekanan yang dialami oleh guru sekolah menengah.

Sebanyak 80 % saiz sampel yang telah dipilih daripada sembifan buah sekolah di sekitar Georgetown. Sejumlah 348 soal selidik telah diedarkan dan sebanyak 75 % (260) soal selidik telah dikembalikan. Daripada 260 soal selidik tersebut, hanya 249 boleh digunakan. Jumlah responden lelaki ialah 65 orang dan perempuan 184 orang. Kira-kira 55 % daripada responden berumur 40 tahun ke bawah dan 61 % telah berkecimpung dalam profesion perguruan selama lebih daripada 10 tahun.

Soal selidik yang dibentuk mengandungi 51 item telah digunakan untuk mengkaji punca tekanan di kalangan guru. Statistik Deskriptif telah digunakan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor demografi seperti umur, jantina dan tempoh perkhidmatan. Statistik Inferensi seperti t-Test, Anova (One Way Analysis Of Variance), Pearson Correlation Analysis dan Stepwise Regression Analysis telah digunakan untuk mengkaji korelasi angkubah bebas dan angkubah

bersandar. Analisis tersebut menunjukkan kekuatan dan arah hubungan angkubahangkubah yang dikaji.

Hasil utama daripada kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa tekanan mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dan positif dengan sistem penilaian guru, gaji dan ganjaran, beban kerja, rakan sejawat, pelajar bermasalah dan pengurusan masa. Dapatan yang diperolehi memperlihatkan bahawa tahap tekanan akan meningkat sekiranya guru menganggap sistem penilaian guru tidak adil dan objektif, dan gaji serta ganjaran yang diterima tidak memuaskan. Tahap tekanan juga akan meningkat sekiranya beban kerja bertambah, rakan sejawat tidak memberi kerjasama atau sokongan yang diharapkan, masalah di kalangan pelajar meningkat dan pengurusan masa yang tidak cekap. Walau bagaimanapun, tekanan tidak mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan faktor-faktor demografi seperti umur, jantina dan tempoh perkhidmatan.

Empat angkubah, iaitu pengurusan masa, pelajar bermasalah, beban kerja dan rakan sejawat, secara bersama menjelaskan 34.64 % varians dalam tahap tekanan. Namun demikian, varians dalam tahap tekanan didapati tidak dapat dijelaskan oleh sistem penilaian guru dan gaji dan ganjaran Dapatan ini menunjukkan bahawa 65.36 % varians dalam tahap tekanan masih perlu diperjelaskan. Keadaan ini memperlihatkan bahawa masih terdapat faktor-faktor lam yang harus dipertimbangkan dalam kajian-kajian yang akan datang.

Hasil kajian mendapati pengurusan masa sebagai prediktor terbaik untuk tahap tekanan. Para guru yang mempunyai masalah pengurusan masa mendapati bahawa mereka mempunyai sedikit masa untuk berehat dan kekurangan masa untuk rnenyiapkan tugasan yang diberi. Dalam kajian ini, tiga petanda tekanan yang menonjol ialah keletihan, berasa tertekan dan sakit kepala.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors which cause stress among secondary school teachers in Georgetown, Penang and factors that they perceived as most stressful. This study also investigated the degree or levels of stress and the manifestations of stress.

A sample size of 80 % was taken from nine secondary schools in Georgetown, Penang. A total of 348 questionnaires were distributed and a response rate of about 75 % (260 questionnaires) was obtained. However, out of the 260 questionnaires returned, 249 were usable. Of the 249 respondents, 65 were males and 184 were females. About 55% of the respondents were below 40 years old and about 61 % of the respondents have been in the teaching profession for more than 10 years.

A self-constructed **51-items** questionnaire was used to investigate the correlates of stress among secondary school teachers. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the respondents demographic factors, Inferential statistics technique such as the **t**-Test, **Anova** (One Way Analysis Of Variance), Pearson Correlation Analysis and **Stepwise** Regression Analysis were used to analyze the correlation of the independent and the dependent variables. This analysis showed the strength and direction of the relation.

The major findings of the study showed that stress was significantly and positively related to teacher evaluation system, salary and benefits, workload, colleagues, student misbehavior and time management. The results showed that stress level tends to increase with poor teacher evaluation system, lower salary and benefits as perceived by the teachers, increased workload, lesser **collegial** support, increased student misbehavior and poor time management. However, stress among secondary school teachers was not related to demographic factors along age, gender and lengths of service. From the data generated, it was found that there were no significant differences in stress level among teachers of various age groups and lengths of service. Stress level did not differ between male and female teachers.

Four variables, namely time management, student misbehavior, workload and colleagues, jointly explained 34.64 % of the variance in stress level. However, the variance in stress level was not significantly explained by teacher evaluation system and **salary** and benefits. This implied that 65.36 % of the variance in stress level has yet to be explained. This indicated that there are other factors that need to be considered in future studies of stress among secondary school teachers.

The best predictor for stress level was found to be time management. Teachers who face time management problem found themselves having too little time to relax and insufficient time to complete their work. The three most common symptoms of

stress	experienced	by	secondary	school	teachers	were	exhaustion,	tension	and
headacl	he								

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My husband : Sk. Mohd Sawpi b. Lawi

&

My beloved children:

Muhammad Hazim

Muhammad Al Fateh

Sheikh Muhammad Zufar

Siti Syafawani

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context Of The Problem

This study investigated the correlates of stress among secondary school teachers in Georgetown, Penang. The manifestation of stress and factors that contributed to stress among teachers, as well as, factors that they perceived as most stressful were identified.

For several years, the teaching profession, along with most helping profession, has been seen as very stressful, and school factors associated with stress among teachers have been analyzed and debated at length. (Tuettemann and Punch, 1992). Teachers today carry a great deal of responsibilities, having to educate and impart knowledge as well. The Malaysian National Education Philosophy which clearly defined the task and responsibility in the teaching profession, is used as the guiding principles in all matters pertaining to education planning and implementation. Teachers play an important role to uphold this philosophy and to facilitate the achievement of the National Education Goals.

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

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