

Comparative Study of Wards of Employed & Unemployed Women with Respect to Their Mental Health

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1. Introduction

Healthy mind rests in healthy body. In order to have healthy mind, proper physical health of body needs to be essential. In order to have good soul of students, their body deserved to be in healthy state. World Health Organisation (WHO) had defined health as, "Good health does not confine itself with physical condition free of ill health or anaemic state but it refers to better state of physical, mental and social well being. Thus health can be studied in two categories. (1) Physical Health, (2) Mental Health.

If Physical Health of any person contaminates then immediately symptoms could remarkably noticed for which the person might have to approach any doctor, but in case of Mental Health, if anything goes wrong, it can hardly be noticed by others and so it is difficult to overcome such health without any time lapsation. The present research subject is concerned with the wards of employed and unemployed women. It has been noticed that there is remarkable effect on mental health of

wards of employed and unemployed women and what could be the nature of such ill mental health. Main cause seemed to be failure of poor performance in School/College Examinations, Worries, Undue Stress of examination, which directly reflect in mental health.

Researches on under mental health conducted in India and abroad have confined to certain limited areas some of the studies are reviewed below.

Agashe (1991) Study of the mental health of player and non player the correlation analysis related that IG was not significant related to any variables. The expression was positively related to mental health SES was very weakly related to mental health similarly result emerged from Anova.

Anand (1999) A Study of higher school students, the mental health of the adolescents their academic achievement and the educational and occupational status of parents were positively related.

Das (1989) A study of mental health of teacher serving in primary school. The study relevant the majority of teachers did part time job far more income. The difference pay scale created among teacher.

2. Statement of the Problem

“Comparative Study of Wards of Employed and Unemployed Women with Respect to their Mental Health”.

3. Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between the mental health of wards of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.
2. There is no significant difference between the mental health of boys of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.

3. There is no significant difference between the mental health of girls of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.
4. There is no significant difference between the mental health of boys and girls studying in 9th class of employed women.
5. There is no significant difference between the mental health of boys and girls studying in 9th class unemployed women.

4. Methodology

For the present Research work Test developed by Dr. Aurnkumar Singh and Dr. Aparna Sen Gupta's (1987) has been used. The survey sample collection of been obtain of 2000 wards of employed and employed women. From 28 school distributed in 14 Tahsil of Amravati District has been collected.

5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant difference between the mental health of wards of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.

Table-1: Mental Health of the wards of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th Class

Variables	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Devision	't' value	Level of significance
Mental health of the wards of employed women	1000	85.45	35.6966	1.02	0.05
Mental health of the wards of unemployed women.	1000	86.75	19.1076		0.01

Table 1 depicts that the calculated 't' value is 1.02 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of level of significance. This shows that there is no significant difference between the mental health of wards of employed and unemployed women. Thus the null hypothesis is accepted difference between the mean value is due to sampling error.

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference between the mental health of boys of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.

Table-2: Mental health of the boys of employed women and unemployed women of 9th Class.

Variables	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Derivation	't' value	Level of significance
Mental health of the boys of employed women	500	89.99	24.4748	2.28	0.05
Mental health of the boys of unemployed women.	500	89.09	18.2802		0.01

From the above table is clear the calculated value is 2.28 which is found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. It is clear that there is a significant difference between the mental of the boys of employed women and unemployed women at 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis is rejected. Hence we can say that the mean value shows that the mental health boys of employed women possess good health compared to the unemployed women mental health.

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference between the mental health of girls of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.

Table-3: Mental health of wards of women of employed and unemployed women studying in 9th class.

Variables	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Derivation	't' value	Level of significance
Mental health of the girls of employed women	500	84.91	44.1907	0.22	0.05
Mental health of the girls of unemployed women.	500	84.43	19.6445		0.01

From the above table it is clear that the calculated value 0.22 which is found to be not significant at both levels of significance. It is inferred that there is no significant difference between the mental health of girls studying in 9th class of employed and unemployed women. Hence the above hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference between the mental health of boys and girls studying in 9th class of employed women.

Table-4: Comparison of Boys and Girls of employed women studying in 9th class mental health.

Variables	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Derivation	't' value	Level of significance
Mental health of the boys of employed women	500	85.99	24.4748	0.47	0.05
Mental health of the girls of employed women.	500	84.91	44.1907		0.01

From the above table it is clear that the calculated value 0.47 which is found to be not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance. Hence it is inferred that there is no significant difference between the mental health of boys and girls studying in 9th class of employed women. Hence the above hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant difference between the mental health of the boys and girls studying in 9th class unemployment women.

Table-5 Comparison of Boys and Girls of unemployed women studying in 9th class about mental health.

Variables	Number of Students	Mean	Standard Derivation	't' value	Level of significance
Mental health of the boys of unemployed women	500	89.09	18.2802	3.88	0.05
Mental health of the girls of unemployed women.	500	84.43	19.6445		0.01

Table 5 depicts that the calculated 't' values is 3.88 which is found to be highly significant at 1 percent level and 5 percent level of significance. It is found that there is a significant difference between the mental health of boys and girls studying in 9th class of unemployed women. The mean value shows that the boys possess higher level of mental health than the mental health of girls of unemployment women. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

6. Conclusion

- 1) Mental health of the wards of Employed women and Unemployed Women, showing their mental health to be equivalent.
- 2) Mental health of the Boys of Unemployed women is better than that of the Boys of Employed women.
- 3) Mental health of the Girls of Employed women and Unemployed Women, showing their mental health to be equivalent.
- 4) Mental health of the Boys of Employed women and Unemployed Women, showing their mental health to be equivalent.

- 5) Mental health of the Boys of Unemployed women is better than that of the Girls of Unemployed women.

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