

**Impact
Factor
3.025**

ISSN 2349-638x

Refereed And Indexed Journal

**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

Monthly Publish Journal

VOL-IV

ISSUE-II

FEB.

2017

Address

• Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
• Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512 (MS.)
• (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 9158387437

Email

• aaiirjpramod@gmail.com
• aayushijournal@gmail.com

Website

• www.aiirjournal.com

CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE

Occupational Stress Among Srp Police Personnel In Amravati City, Maharashtra

Mr. Kailash Karale

Research Scholar ,
RashtraSant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University,
Nagpur

Dr.Sanjay Choudhari

Binzani Mahavidyalaya,
Nagpur

Abstract

Police work tends to impose a high degree of stress and a multiplicity of stressful situations which can affect the physical, mental and interpersonal relationships of SRPF police personnel. The objective of the present study was to assess the level of stress among SRPF police personnel and to find the association of various factors with the level of stress among SRPF police personnel. Method. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 102 SRPF police personnel in Amravati city. A structured questionnaire based on The Professional Life Stress Test by Fontana was given to all participants. A grading scale was used to link participant's verbal descriptions of perceived stress to a numerical scoring system being given scores between zero and five. The total score obtained for each respondent was considered as a measure of stress level. Results. Different stressors that were identified among the srpf police personnel included criticism by superiors, excess work, no rewards, inadequate value given to abilities and commitments and no satisfaction from work. Seventy participants scored >15 which indicated that stress in the workplace was a problem, while 32 participants scored ≤15, indicating stress in the workplace was not a problem. A significant association was found with between age group, marital status, education and working hours and the level of stress among SRPF police personnel. Conclusion. The majority of SRPF police personnel studied were under stress at their workplace due to a variety of stressors. This indicates the necessity to modify the organizational environment within the police force.

Key Words:-Occupational stress, SRPF police personnel, Stress level.

Introduction

Stress can be defined as a physiological response to physical and mental demands or "An interaction between environmental forces and events called stress precipitators, which appear threatening to the person's reaction to the threat". Evidence from the Health and Safety Executive suggests that 20% of workers feel 'very' or 'extremely' stressed at work, with the proportion rising to 49% in some occupational groups.

In the Occupational Disease Intelligence Network (ODIN) system for Surveillance of Occupational Stress and Mental Illness (SOSMI) in Manchester, policing features among the top three occupations most commonly associated with workplace stress by both occupational physicians and psychiatrists. In the United Kingdom, levels of suicide several times higher than in age-matched populations are being reported among police officers.

Certain job-related factors among Indian SRPF police personnel act as specific stressors, for example working conditions, work overload, lack of recognition, fear of severe injury or being killed on duty, inadequate equipment, shooting someone in the line of duty, anti-terrorist operations, confrontation with the public, lack of job satisfaction and Police hierarchy.

The present study examines srpf police personnel, whose occupation is generally perceived as highly stressful. The subjective stress caused by daily living or working situations may lead to various minor mental health problems and subsequent changes in job performance and quality of

life. Hence, this study was undertaken to assess the level of stress among srpf police personnel and to find the association of specific factors with the level of stress among srpf police personnel in Amravati city, Maharashtra.

Methodology

This cross-sectional study was conducted among srpf police personnel in Amravati city, Maharashtra, between February and May 2009. Permission was obtained from institutional ethical committee and from the higher authorities of police station. The study included all personnel working within the city police stations of City Kotawali, and Rajapeth. Out of 113 srpf police personnel, 102 srpf police personnel participated in the study. Two srpf police personnel were on medical leave and nine, who were posted in election duties, were excluded.

Routine roll-call was selected as the most appropriate time to undertake the study to ensure most of participants were present. However some participants completed the study proforma in their leisure time. The aim of the study and how to respond the questions was explain to each respondent. Informed consent was taken before they participated in the study. A structured questionnaire, written in the local language, was given to all participants. A total 24 questions were included in the questionnaire about the respondent's own life. Questions about stress were based on The Professional Life Stress Test by Fontana.⁷ Participant's verbal descriptions of perceived stress were linked to a numerical scoring system with responses such as 'yes', 'no', 'often', 'sometimes', or 'very rarely' being given scores between zero and four, respectively. The total score from each respondent was calculated and used as an indicator of stress, rather than a precise measurement tool.

Scores⁷ were graded as: ≤ 15 = stress is not a problem in the life of personnel who scored this level of stress. 16-30 = a moderate range of stress for a busy professional person. It indicates that it is worth looking at how stress can reasonably be reduced. 31-45 = stress is clearly a problem, and the need for remedial action is apparent. The longer the individual works under this level of stress, the harder it often is to rectify the situation. 45-60 = at these levels, stress is a major problem, and something must be done without delay.

Sociodemographic information like age, sex, working hours, addiction (tobacco use), marital status, type of family and education was collected. Information was also collected about any existing morbidity among participants. The outcome variable assessed was the level of stress among SRPF police personnel.

Results

A total of 97 male (95.1%) and five female (4.9%) SRPF POLICE PERSONNEL were included in the study. The participants comprised of two police inspectors, two assistant police inspectors, five police sub-inspectors, 8 assistant. subinspector rank officials, 11 head constables and 74 were police constables.

The sociodemographic characteristics are shown in : The minimum age of participants was 21 years while the maximum age was 57 years, with a mean age of 36 (SD \pm 9.31) years. About a third of participants (34.3%) were in the age group 31-40 years. Seventy-three (71.6%) participants were married while 17 (16.7%) participants were separated. Regarding their education, most of the participants (38.2%) were graduates and 11 (10.8%) had completed post-graduation qualifications. Most participants (82.4%) worked more than 8 hours a day. Although they were working in periodic shifts, almost all worked hours exceeding 12 hours daily. Among the male participants; 80.4%

personnel were tobacco users. Most of the participants (72.5%) were living in nuclear family. Regarding morbidity status 18 (17.6%) participants had hypertension, six (5.9%) had diabetes and two (1.9%) had tuberculosis.

The shows the different stressors among the SRPF police personnel. A majority of the SRPF police personnel were subjected to stress as a result of criticism by superiors, working hours always exceeding shift hours, feeling inadequately rewarded, feeling inadequately valued for abilities and commitments and not feeling satisfied after finishing their work.

The association of different factors and level of stress among SRPF police personnel. A significant association was found between age group, marital status, education and working hours with the level of stress among the studied SRPF police personnel.

Discussion

Stress is an important factor influencing individual efficacy and satisfaction in modern day occupational settings. This study investigates the level of stress among SRPF police personnel and different factors associated with stress levels among police in Amravati city, Maharashtra. In the present study most of the participants (82.4%) were working hours more than eight hours daily. Although they were working in periodic shifts, almost all were working hours exceeding 12 hours daily. Long working hours appear to be an important factor leading to stress among SRPF police personnel.

In our study a total of 32 (31.4%) participants scored ≤ 15 , indicating that stress in workplace presents no problem while 68 (66.7%) participants scored between 15-30 which suggest that stress in workplace was likely to be causing a problem. Two personnel had a score of 31-45 where stress was clearly a problem, and the need for remedial action was apparent. Important stressors among the SRPF police personnel we studied were criticism by superiors, working hours always exceeding the amount of time available, lack of rewards, the feeling of being inadequately valued for abilities and commitments, not feeling satisfied after finishing their work and not having enough time to spend themselves.

In our study, a significant association of stress levels among SRPF police personnel was found with different factors ($p < 0.05$). There were significant differences in marital status, with the individuals who were divorced or separated reporting higher levels of stress. Increased stress levels associated with increased working hours indicate an area where stress awareness and management training may able to target with good impact. As the age of the participants increased, measured stress levels also increased. The most important risk factors associated with perceived work stress among police officers in the US aged ≥ 50 years were maladaptive coping behaviors (e.g. excessive drinking or problem gambling) and exposure to critical incidents (e.g. shootings). Also, perceived work stress was significantly associated with anxiety, depression, somatization, posttraumatic symptoms of stress and/or burnout, chronic back pain, alcohol abuse, and inappropriately aggressive behavior.

A significant association between gender and mental ill-health was found, with females more likely to score more than males.

Occupational stress among SRPF police personnel can reduce productivity, encourage absenteeism, lower morale, increase conflict with others, cause physical and emotional problems and poor satisfaction with life. Limitations of the present study include the use of self-administered questionnaires as the results are thus based entirely on the respondents' honesty and how they

perceived their attitudes towards the variables used in this study. Secondly, since this study was based on a cross-sectional research design, caution about causality must be taken into account when drawing conclusions about associations. Also the male predominance in the study population made it impossible to study gender-related patterns.

Conclusion

The majority of SRPF police personnel studied reported stress at the workplace. A significant association of stress level among SRPF police personnel was found between age group, marital status, education and working hours. Hence there is a need for resources to be directed towards exploring effective ways of modifying the organization of workload and improving the management environment.

References

- i. Rogers RE, Li EY, Shani AB. Perceptions of Organizational Stress among U.S. Military Officers in Germany: An Exploratory Study. *Group Organization Management* 1987; 12(2); 189-207.
- ii. Health & Safety Executive (HSE). The Scale of Occupational Stress. The Bristol Stress and Health at work Study, Contract Research Report. 2000: 212-218.
- iii. Centre for Occupational & Environmental Health. Occupational Physicians Reporting Activity. Quarterly Report. Manchester: University of Manchester, March 2000.
- iv. Schmitdke A, Fricke S, Lester D. Suicide among German federal and state police officers. *Psychol Rep* 1999; 84:157-66.
- v. McCafferty F, McCafferty E, McCafferty M. Stress and suicide in police officers: paradigm of occupational stress. *South Med J* 1992;85:223-43
- vi. Mathur P., Stress in SRPF POLICE PERSONNEL: A preliminary survey. *NPA magazine* 1993: 45 (2).
- vii. David Fontana. Professional Life Stress Scale. *Managing Stress*, the British Psychological Society and Routledge Ltd, 1989.
- viii. Bryan Vila. Impact of long work hours on police officers and the communities they serve. *Am J of Industrial Medicine* 2006 : 49 (11); 972-80
- ix. Mathur P. Perceptions of police stress: An empirical study of stressors and coping response among SRPF POLICE PERSONNEL in India. *Indian journal of criminology* 1995: 23 (1);9-19.
- x. Channa S.M, Gururaj.G, Chaturvedi S.K, Prabha.S.C. Occupational stress and mental health of SRPF POLICE PERSONNEL in India. NIMHANS publication, 1996.
- xi. Spraa GS. Post traumatic stress disorder. *MJA*. 1992; 156(10): 731-3.
- xii. Collins PA, Gibbs ACC. Stress in police officers: a study of the origins, prevalence and severity of stress-related symptoms within a county police force. *Occup Med*. 2003; 53: 256-64
- xiii. Gershon RRM, Lin S, Li X. Work stress in aging police officer. *JOEM*. 2002; 44(2): pp.160

i.