



A STUDY ON STRESS MANAGEMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES TOWARDS SRI ALAMELU STEELS WITH REFERENCE TO SALEM

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Abstract

This think about on stretch administration among laborers in fabricating businesses helps specialists in deciding the causes of work-related stretch and how it influences them at work. Moreover, the report highlights how the firm oversees the sorts of stretch that workers involvement and recommends remedial programs for the same work environment. Essential and auxiliary sources were utilized to accumulate information for this think about, which was conducted utilizing a clear inquire about plan strategy. A test estimate of 120 workers has been chosen for information examination in this think about, and the survey strategy is the approach utilized to assemble essential information. The discoveries are inspected and translated utilizing the Chi-square Test, relationship, and fundamental rate examination. Charts are utilized to show the information investigation and translation that has been assembled.

Keywords: *Fabricating Industry, Stretch Administration, And Work-Related Stress.*

Introduction

The term representative stress is wide and incorporates preparing, instruction, and assistance with respect to the impacts of stretch on people or bunches. They consider of push administration instructs and energizes the advancement of adapting mechanisms. The term stress alludes to a wide extend of strategies and psychotherapies expecting to diminish an individual's level of stretch, especially persistent push, regularly with the objective of improving day-to-day working. Various physical and mental signs of push might vary depending on the circumstances of each individual. The word stress management is wide and incorporates preparing, instruction, and assistance with respect to the impacts of push on people or bunches. The ponder of stretch administration instructs and energizes the advancement of adapting instruments.

Objectives

Primary Objective: To participate in a comprehensive study of the stress management practices of Sri Alamelu Steels' Salem employees.

Secondary Objectives

1. To outline the respondents' socio- demographic attributes
2. To determine the elements influencing the employee's working circumstances and stress levels.
3. To evaluate worker performance according to stressor levels.
4. To be aware of the employees' psychological issues and the counseling treatments they get.
5. To make appropriate recommendations to lessen work-related stress.
6. To determine how to improve employees' stress management.

Need: Employees that are under a lot of stress perform worse and have worsening physical and mental health. Excessive stress impairs creative output and causes impatience, forgetfulness, restlessness, and



frequent blunders. Being an imperceptible element, stress can have an impact on any individual, group, or organization. This study examines the degree of stress and the significance of stress management for workers in the organization who are under a lot of pressure and have a lot of work to do.

Scope

1. The study's objective is to examine employees' workplace stress.
2. Over the course of three months, the study covered a variety of industry departments.
3. Primary data was gathered via questionnaires, while secondary data was gathered via periodicals and corporate records.

Review of Literature

Shah (2023) provides a sufficient explanation of stress, including its nature, dimensions, causes, manifestations, and coping mechanisms in his paper, *Role Stress in the Industry: A paper of Organizations*. The majority of workers were found to be under medium to high levels of stress at work. Three relatively high-rated aspects of job stress are role erosion, role stagnation, and inadequate role authority.

Berhem et al. (2023) explain that self- knowledge is the primary coping mechanism forever coming work stress, whereas ambiguity is the primary cause of work stress. Stress at work is thought to be one of the key elements influencing output.

Methodology

It portrays the method utilized to assemble information and data in arrange to make trade choices. Both current and historical data may be used in the methodology, which may also involve interviews, surveys, publication research, and other research methods.

Defining

Research always aims to explore the provided subject systematically in our own style and uncover all the answers until the end, according to the Industrial Research Institute's research methodology. There would be less chance of determining the outcome if study did not approach the problem methodically. A researcher encounters several challenges when identifying or investigating research questions, but these can be successfully addressed with the use of appropriate research methods.

Design of Research

The analyst must utilize a particular approach in arrange to systematize the examination. Investigate Strategy is the approach the analyst takes to wrap up the venture. Research is the process by which a researcher seeks to determine the solution to a certain problem, which aids in future planning.

Size of Samples

A sample size is assured based on the information assortment's temperament. 120 respondents are used as an example for this inquiry, and the information assortment is based on the most important information.

Data Collection

Primary Information

Face-to-face interviews with 120 respondents who completed questionnaires were used to gather the data.



Secondary Information

The secondary data was created by compiling pertinent material from newspapers, periodicals, and project reports.

Limitations of the Study

1. One hundred and twenty employees of the organization participated in this study.
2. The investigation was carried out in a little amount of time.
3. Due to a shortage of time, many employees refused to complete the questionnaire during data collecting.
4. The respondents felt that their time was being wasted.
5. A small number of executives and staff did not answer very often due to their hectic work schedules.
6. Why It might be challenging to rate behavior on an employee appraisal.

Chi-Square Analysis Null Hypothesis: H_0 : There is no significance relationship between experience and work place cause stress

Alternative Hypothesis: H_1 : There is a significance relationship between experience and work place cause stress

	Value	df	Asymp.Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.730E2a	16	.000
Like lihood Ratio	240.672	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	100.047	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	120		

Result: The correlation is highly significant ($p < .001$) according to the Chi- Square tests (Pearson and Likelihood Ratio). A substantial linear trend is also indicated by the Linear-by-Linear Association ($p < .001$). However, the trustworthiness of these significance thresholds is called into question due to the significant fraction of cells (64%) with low predicted counts, necessitating careful interpretation of the results.

Correlation: The table shows that the relationship between Qualification and Feel time pressure to complete work.

		Qualification	Feel Time Pressure To Complete Work
Qualification	Pearson Correlation	1	.931**
	Sig.(2-tailed)		.000
	N	120	120
Feel time pressure to complete work	Pearson Correlation	.931**	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	
	N	120	120



Result: This association is positive. Qualification and feeling under time constraint to finish tasks are related.

ANOVA

Null Hypothesis: H0: There is no significant relationship between range of monthly salary and stress related to demand.

Alternative Hypothesis: H1: There is a significant relationship between range of monthly salary and stress related to demand.

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Range of monthly salary					
Bet (Combined) wee	162.164	3	54.055	1.076E3	.000
N Lin Un weigh Groear ted ups	151.515	1	151.515	3.016E3	.000
M Weighted	161.331	1	161.331	3.211E3	.000
Deviation	.833	2	.416	8.289	.000
Within Groups	5.827	116	.050		
Total	167.9	11			
	92	9			

Result

It is evident from the above table that the expected value of knowledge and skill assistance (31.893) and monthly income [in rupees] is less than the significant value (0.000). The null hypothesis is thus disproved. As a result, the range of monthly salaries and demand- related stress are significantly correlated. The alternative hypothesis (H1) was accepted while the null hypothesis (H0) was rejected.

Suggestions

1. Workers are happy with the organization's ventilation system, which may be enhanced by offering air conditioning.
2. By providing adequate leisure time and allowing them to take a vacation, the firm can lessen the causes that lead to stress among its personnel.
3. By assigning them a task and studying the manager-employee connection, one may comprehend how stress affects employee performance.
4. In order to inspire further talent, the organization must focus on expanding its methods of recognition.
5. Since the majority of them were unhappy with their pay and were concerned about money, the corporation should pay them on schedule.

Conclusion

The organization benefited from this project, which was a research on stress management among Sri Alamelu Steels employees. The majority of workers are happy with the amenities as they are. To lessen the workload for staff growth, management must take the required actions to enhance techniques of appreciation. Employee development programs should aim to create a progressive organizational culture grounded in Indian values while also lowering organizational stress.



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