



Job Satisfaction of Women Teacher Educators

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Introduction:-

Teachers always played a vital role in reconstruction of the society. In the event of universalization of education, therefore much emphasis was placed on recruitment of teachers. Teachers are accorded recognition due to their manipulative skills in igniting the internet talents of the children. Hence, NCTE (1998) put emphasis on teacher education as only enlightened and liberated teachers can lead communities and nations in the march towards better and higher quality of life. This has been quite relevant from the reviews. The successful running of any educational system depends mainly upon the teacher, the pupil, the curriculum, and the most important one and is the pivot on whom the entire educational structure rests.

A Women teacher educator, who is happy with her job, plays a pivotal role in the uplift of society. Well adjusted and satisfied women teacher educators can contribute a lot to the wellbeing of her pupils. A dissatisfied teacher can become irritable and may create tensions which can have negative influence on the students' learning process and it consequently affects their academic growth. It is a general feeling that many of the teachers do not have satisfaction in their job. There seems to be growing discontentment towards their job as a result of which standards of education are falling. Women teacher educators are dissatisfied in spite of different plans and programs, which have been implemented to improve their job satisfaction. Job satisfaction implies the overall adjustment to work situation. With the changing paradigms of women teacher education, there is a great demand of women teacher educators due to the mushrooming growth of self financed B.Ed colleges. The investigator wanted to find out the level of job satisfaction among women teacher educators of various private self financed teacher training institutes.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the Job satisfaction of women teacher educators.
2. To study the influence of the variables viz. qualification, age, marital status, subject, medium, teaching experience, location and management on job satisfaction of women teacher educators.

Hypotheses:

- There is no significant difference between post graduated and postgraduate with higher degree women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions.
- There is no significant difference between age groups (below 35years and above 35 years) of women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between married and unmarried women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between arts and science subjects teaching women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between Kannada and English medium women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between teaching experiences (below10years and above10years) of women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between rural and urban women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.
- There is no significant difference between aided and unaided college women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction and its dimensions i.e.

Methodology**Sample:**

The simple random sampling method was used for conducting the present study. The sample consisted of 400 women teacher educator working in different colleges of education in North Karnataka.

Tools: The 'Job Satisfaction Scale' developed by Meera Dixit (1993) was used to asses and analyze the job satisfaction of teacher educator. The scale is well established with construct validity.

Statistical techniqueThe collected data were analyzed using the statistical techniques such as Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, T-test..

Data analyses and interpretation:

Table.1 Comparison of Job Satisfaction Scores of Various Groups

Variable		Mean	SD	N	t	p-value	Significance
Qualification	Postgraduate degree	203.7	16.37	195	3.7495	p<0.05	S
	Postgraduate with higher degree	209.72	15.74	205			
Management	Aided	210.09	14.77	267	5.9828	p<0.05	S
	Unaided	200.16	17.27	133			
Marital Status	Married	205.47	16.01	283	-2.5297	p<0.05	S
	Unmarried	210	16.7	117			
Subject	Arts	208.21	15.65	305	3.1677	p<0.05	S
	Science	202.21	17.58	95			
Medium	Kannada	204.71	14.53	287	-4.1398	p<0.05	S
	English	212.06	19.21	113			
Location	Rural	198.42	19.48	71	-4.9008	p<0.05	S
	Urban	208.59	14.97	329			
Age	Below 35	200.8	16.9	134	5.4290	p<0.05	S
	Above 35	209.8	15.1	266			
Teaching Experience	Below 10yrs	205.1	15.6	292	3.4430	p<0.05	S
	Above 10 years	211.3	17.5	108			

Results and Discussion

From Table.1 it is seen that there significant difference post graduated and postgraduate with higher degree women teacher educators with respect to their job satisfaction scores ($t=3.7495$ which is significant) at 5% level of significance. The women teacher educators of aided and unaided (t value-5.9828) which is significant and married and unmarried women teacher educators (t value--2.5297 which is significant the women teacher educators of Arts and Science subject (t Value 3.1677 which is significant) and Kannada and English of women teacher educators (t Value -4.1398 which is significant) in their job satisfaction.

The analysis of scores of rural and urban college of women teacher educators show that the Mean score of urban women teacher educators is higher than of the rural women teacher educator. The obtained t Value (-4.9008) is significant at 0.05 level. This result indicates that there is significant difference between the rural and urban women teacher educators in their job satisfaction. The result indicates that there is significant difference between the women teacher educators of below 35 and above 35 age groups in their job satisfaction. Soitcan be concluded that age has influence on the job satisfaction of women teacher educators.

Conclusion

The present study revealed that the women teacher educators have high job satisfaction. Qualification, Management, Marital Status, Subject, Medium, Location, Age, Teaching experience have influence on the job satisfaction of women teacher educators.

The study suggests the need for providing better conditions of work for increasing job satisfaction of women teacher educators. Job satisfaction is an inference from the attitude a person holds towards the job. If the attitude is positive a person has job satisfaction; if the attitude is negative, a person is said to be dissatisfied. Job satisfaction of teachers depends upon various factors such as the attitude of the head of the institution, other teachers, office staff and also the students. So a democratic and favorable atmosphere should be maintained in the institution to promote job satisfaction.

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