

"Study of job satisfaction of female and male teachers of teacher training colleges"

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Abstract

In the presented research, the work satisfaction of female and male teachers of teacher training colleges has been studied. It is clear from the study that difference is found in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers of teacher training colleges. Therefore, on the basis of the findings of this study, efforts can be made to increase the job satisfaction of male and female teachers of colleges. For the present study, female and male teachers of teacher education colleges affiliated to Rajasthan University of Jaipur city have been selected by random method. To measure the job satisfaction of teachers, the scale prepared by Dr. Amar Singh and TR Sharma has been used. Mean, standard deviation and t-test have been used for statistical analysis of the obtained data. As a result of the research, it was found that there is a significant difference in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers of teacher training colleges.

Key words - teacher training, job satisfaction.

Introduction

In present times, the job satisfaction of teachers is an important and essential problem. The job satisfaction of the teachers is related to the feeling after the work done by them. The success and failure of education depends on the job satisfaction of the teachers. Man is a social animal; he can develop himself only through education. Man can achieve his goals only through the medium of a teacher. The entire process of education depends on the teacher and the students, both of them are an integral part of education and necessary for each other. Without the guidance of the teacher, it is impossible for the overall development of the students. Teachers help in the development of the nation by training their students. Teacher's character, behavior, ability etc. affect the students. The effect of teacher job satisfaction can be clearly seen on the students, if the teacher is unsatisfied with his work, then he feels indifference towards teaching related work. On this basis, it can be said that it is necessary for a teacher to have job satisfaction.

Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction is related to the feeling in which a person feels pleasure after the completion of the work done by him. Job satisfaction cannot be seen externally, it has to be experienced. The meaning of job satisfaction is the person's interest in his work, sufficient income, social and economic status, opportunities for promotion, etc., which determine the job satisfaction of a teacher. Job satisfaction is made up of two words.

Job + satisfaction

Job satisfaction makes teachers experience both positive and negative feelings. Positive perception motivates and encourages the teacher, whereas negative perception makes the teacher indifferent towards his work. For this, it is necessary that the teacher should be mentally and physically healthy, so that he can feel positive and feel satisfaction in his work. The feeling of job satisfaction motivates the teacher to work.

Review of literature -

- **Ahmed Waqar (2018)** A comparative study of job satisfaction among teachers was done and as a result it was found that a significant difference was found in the job satisfaction of teachers.

- **Singh, Aparna (2018)** BTC working in primary school. and specific B.T.C. Comparative study of job satisfaction of trained teachers was done and as a result it was found that B.T.C. and special btc. There is a significant difference in the job satisfaction of trained teachers.
- **Verma Kumar, Nitin (2016)** Study of job satisfaction of teachers working in Kanpur University. As a conclusion, it was found that there is a significant difference in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers.
- **Akiri (2009)** conducted an analytical study of the job satisfaction of government secondary school teachers in Nigeria and found that female teachers had a higher level of job satisfaction than male teachers.

Statement of the problem

"Study of job satisfaction of female and male teachers of teacher training colleges"

Objectives of research study -

- To compare the job satisfaction of female and male teachers of teacher training colleges.

Hypothesis of research study -

- There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers of teacher training colleges.

Variables used -

- **Independent variable** - Teacher training college gender discrimination is the independent variable in the present research study.
- **Dependent variable** - Teacher job satisfaction has been taken as dependent variable in the present research study.

Research Method

In the present research, survey method has been used to achieve the set objectives.

Sample -

In the present study, lottery method of random method has been used for data collection.

Teacher training college

Jaipur City	Male teacher	Female teacher
	100	100

Nature of the study- The nature of study is quantitative.

Research Tools

In the presented research, the scale prepared by Dr. Amar Singh and TR Sharma has been used by the researcher to measure the job satisfaction of the teachers.

Statistical analysis -

For compilation of data, mean value, standard deviation and t-value has been used.

Analysis and Interpretation - The basis of hypothesis truth has been done on the basis of t value at 0.01 and 0.05.

Hypothesis-1

There is no significant difference in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers of teacher training colleges.

Table No. 1

(Mean standard deviation and t-test of job satisfaction of female and male teachers)

S.N.	Group	N	M	SD	T-value	Level of Significance
1	Female	100	81.21	4.676	15.81	0.01
2	Male	100	65.75	8.587		0.05

$df = N1+N2-2 = 198$

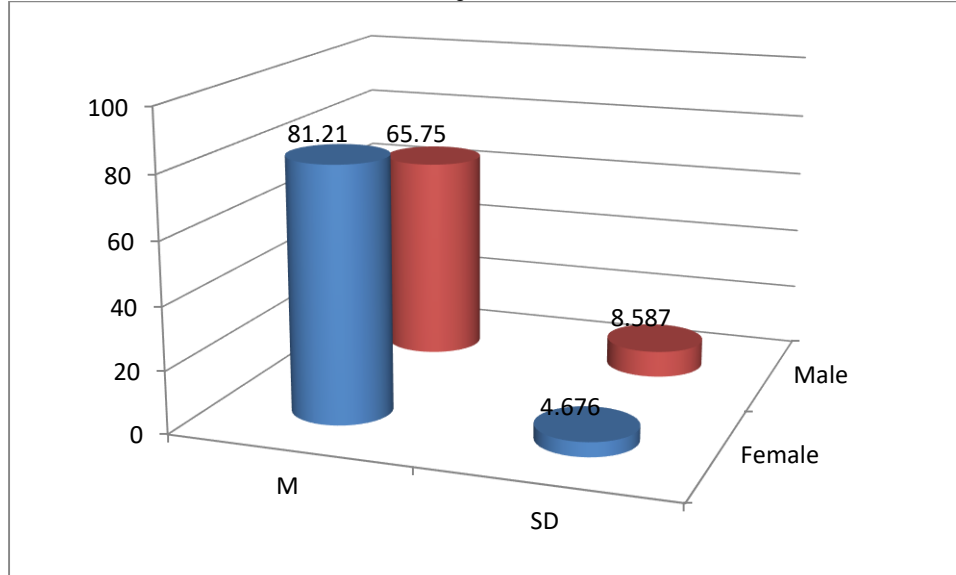
Significance value at 0.05 level = 1.97 & at 0.01 = 2.60

Analysis and Interpretation

In the above table number 1, the job satisfaction of female and male teachers of teacher training colleges has been shown. The mean of job satisfaction of female teachers is 81.21 and standard deviation is 4.676 and the mean of job satisfaction of male teachers is 65.75 and standard deviation is 8.587. And the value of T is found to be 15.81. Which is more than the value of t at 0.05 and 0.01 both level of significance. Therefore, it was concluded that a significant difference was found in the job satisfaction of male and female teachers. Hence the hypothesis is "rejected".

Graph No. 1

(Mean standard deviation and t-test of job satisfaction of female and male teachers)



Limitations of Research

- Teacher training colleges of Jaipur city have been selected.
- Only Hindi medium teacher training colleges have been selected.

Reference

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