



LIFE SATISFACTION OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

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Abstract:

In the present study is aim to investigate the level of life satisfaction of zilla parishad primary teachers on the basis of sex and teaching experience .and also to compare the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary teachers. Headmasters and total primary teachers. The life satisfaction of zilla parishad primary teachers was analyzed on the basis of sex and teaching experiences and types of primary teachers. The result revealed that Overall level of life satisfaction of zilla parishad primary school teachers is an average. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary school teachers. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of headmasters and primary school teachers. Significant difference was in the life satisfaction of male and female primary school teachers. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of teachers having below 15 years teaching experience and above 15 years teaching experience.

Introduction:

According to Feldman & Arnold professional satisfaction is the amount of overall positive affect or feelings that individuals have towards their profession. Job satisfaction is one of the most widely discussed enthusiastically studied constructs in such related disciplines as industrial-organizational psychology, organizational behavior, personnel and human resource management and organizational management. Job satisfaction is a complex phenomenon and its determinants are also varied and complex. Job satisfaction can be viewed as a reintegration of the effect and attitude produced by an individual's perception of the fulfillment of his or her needs in relation to his or her work and the situation surrounding it. It is the amount of commitment associated with the profession. Job satisfaction of teachers refers to the attitudes and feelings of teachers about their profession.

At present job satisfaction has been an important issue. People are interested to work in the organization as well as the services where they get more satisfaction. It is human behavior. But in reality how far such job satisfaction is ensured in different jobs. The researcher is to analyze job satisfaction from organizational perspective. This study reveals the job satisfaction among the teachers of primary schools in Kalyan district.

Review of Related Literature

Y.P.Sharma (2005) study has been conducted on 210 physical education teachers working in the high schools. Result of his study indicates that the majority of the physical education teachers are satisfied with their jobs. **Usmani, Pandey & Ahmad (2006)** investigate the level of job satisfaction among senior secondary school teachers in relation to their personality type and results of their study reveal that there exists no significant difference in the level of job satisfaction among teachers of personality type A, B, and AB and also between the teachers of government and government aided school. And also found there exists significant difference in the level of job satisfaction of teachers of government and private schools and between government-aided and unaided or private schools. **Dr S.R. Choudhury (2007)** study the relationship between professional awareness and job satisfaction of teachers on the basis of institution qualification experience and found no relationship between the professional awareness and job satisfaction of college teachers. **Dr Thaker(2007)** study the correlates of job satisfaction of secondary school principals such as managements,teachers,student parents and society ,non-teaching staff, educational officers, economic fulfillment, organizational facilities and individual nature were studied. Result of his study indicate that the management and organizational facilities were found to be most significant correlates and personal nature and the students the least significant ones of job satisfaction of school principals. **C.Seenivasan (2007)** conducted a study to know the job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers and his findings revealed that all the teachers in general were satisfied with their jobs.

After reviewing these studies the researcher felt the need to undertake this study

Statement of the Problem

A Study of Life Satisfaction of Primary Teachers.

Rationale of the Study

The teacher is one of the most important factors contributing to the national development. In the field of education, life satisfaction is an important factor in improving the job satisfaction and quality of education. Quality of education is depending upon the teachers. When the teachers are satisfied in their life automatically they are doing more and more work about their students, school management, and school environment. They develop creative programme for the students and its effect on the national development.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the life satisfaction of primary teachers.
2. To study the life satisfaction of primary teachers on the basis of sex and teaching experience.

3. To compare the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary teachers.
4. To compare the life satisfaction of headmasters and other primary teachers.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary teachers.
2. There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of headmaster and other primary teachers,
3. There is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of primary teachers on the basis of sex and teaching experience.

Limitation of the Study

The study is not a comprehensive one but is confined to zilla Parishad primary schools of Kalyan district.

Design of the Study**1. Method**

This study has been done by using quantitative approach of research. Based on the research problem and objective the researcher chosen qualitative approach because teachers' life satisfaction has had a natural setting and uses survey method of research. This study effort to compare between life satisfaction of primary teachers on the basis of sex and teaching experience and also the comparison between primary & higher primary teachers and headmaster & other primary teachers.

2. Sample

For the present investigation the population was the Zilla Parishad school primary teachers of Kalyan district. The sample was selected randomly. The sample for the present study comprises of 250 primary school teachers.

3. Tool

Self made tool was used for present study. It comprises 32 statements each statements is set against four point scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. Scoring is 4, 3, 2 & 1 the minimum possible score is 32 and maximum score is 128.

Sr. No.	Range of score	Level of satisfaction
1.	32-64	Low
2.	64-96	Average
3.	96-128	High

4. Data Analysis

Table 1. Showing the Percentage of Level of life Satisfaction of Primary Teachers.

variable	Level of life Satisfaction	Percentage
Total Primary teachers	Average	72.41%
Primary teacher	Low	28.57%
Higher primary teacher	Average	66.66%
Headmaster	Average	69.23%

From the above table overall level of life satisfaction of primary teachers is average. But when we compare the primary teaches with higher primary teachers the level of life satisfaction of higher primary is greater than the primary teachers and headmasters level of life satisfaction is greater than the primary and higher primary teachers.

Table 2. Showing the Mean and S.D.score of life Satisfaction of Primary and Higher Primary School Teachers.

Groups	N	df	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance	Hypothesis
Primary teachers	134	213	108	12.5	1.20	0.01significant	Accepted
Higher primary teachers	81		108	5.52			

From the above table the tabulated value for df=213, at 0.05 level is 1.97 and 0.01 level is 2.60. As the obtain t-ratio is 1.20 which is less than the tabulated value, the hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of significance. Hence there is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary school teachers.

Table 3. Showing the Mean and S.D.score of life Satisfaction of headmasters and Primary School Teachers

Groups	N	df	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance	Hypothesis
Headmasters	35	248	112	9.10	1.80	0.01significant	Accepted
Primary teachers	215		108	13.90			

From the above table the tabulated value for df=248, at 0.05 level is 1.97 and 0.01 level is 2.59. As the obtain t-ratio is 1.80 which is less than the tabulated value, the hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of significance. Hence there is a no significant difference in the life satisfaction of headmasters and primary school teachers.

Table 4. Showing the Mean and S.D.score of life Satisfaction of Male and Female Primary School Teachers.

Sex	N	df	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance	Hypothesis
Male	121	248	110	15.07	7.36	0.01significant	Rejected
Female	129		98	10.14			

From the above table the tabulated value for $df=248$, at 0.05 level is 1.97 and 0.01 level is 2.59. As the obtain t-ratio is 7.36 which is more than the tabulated value, the hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. Hence there is a significant difference in the life satisfaction of male and female primary school teachers.

Table 5. Showing the Mean and S.D.score of life Satisfaction of Primary School Teachers having the teaching experience below and above 15 years.

Teaching experience	N	df	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of significance	Hypothesis
Below 15 years	109	248	66	14.65	1.10	0.01significant	Accepted
Above 15 years	141		68	13.66			

From the above table the tabulated value for $df=248$, at 0.05 level is 1.97 and 0.01 level is 2.59. As the obtain t-ratio is 1.10 which is less than the tabulated value, the hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of significance. Hence there is a no significant difference in the life satisfaction of teachers having below 15 years teaching experience and above 15 years teaching experience.

Discussion

Primary teachers having lot of different kinds of government work like election duty, khichadi, and health programme, so they are very busy with their non academic work that's why they are having lot of stress and officers' pressure. They cannot spend the time with family. Male teachers are more satisfied than the female teachers because the female teachers having a lot of stress of the family, society and other societal and educational factors. Headmasters' level of life satisfaction is greater than the overall primary teachers. There is no effect on the life satisfaction of the primary teachers on the basis of teaching experience.

Findings

1. Overall level of life satisfaction of primary school teachers is an average.
2. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of primary and higher primary school teachers.
3. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of headmasters and primary school teachers.

4. Significant difference was in the life satisfaction of male and female primary school teachers.
5. Significant difference was not found in the life satisfaction of teachers having below 15 years teaching experience and above 15 years teaching experience.

Conclusion

From the above analysis, it was found overall level of life satisfaction of primary school teachers is an average.

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