

TEACHERS JOB SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

This examination study was directed to job satisfaction level of higher educational instructors in Pondicherry. An institutionalized poll used to gauge the degree of job satisfaction in higher educational instructors. To think about the job satisfaction level of educators with other. The example picked for the examination was 100 instructors from self finance institution in Pondicherry. The outcomes indicated that degree of job satisfaction among the higher educational educators was nonpartisan. The specialists and researchers may direct further investigations on the components distinguished through factor examination.

Keyword: job satisfaction, teachers

1. INTRODUCTION

Job satisfaction is an attitudinal variable that reflects how individuals feel about their occupations by and large just as different parts of them. Job satisfaction that eludes to degree to which individuals like or abhorrence their occupations. As indicated by Locke (1976) job satisfaction is an uplifting mentality coming about because of the view of one's activity as satisfying one's needs. Job satisfaction as a frame of mind, which results from an adjusting and summation of numerous preferences experienced regarding one's activity.

Wexley and Yukl (1977) job satisfaction is the manner in which a worker feels about his activity. Locke (1969) characterized work fulfillment as "a pleasurable or positive passionate state coming about because of the evaluation of one's activity esteems or professional training."

1.1 Objectives of the study

- The principle objective is this examination was to break down whether the educators are happy with their job in self finance colleges in Pondicherry.
- To study relationship of educators with others.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Marlow (1996) contemplated the frame of mind of educators through review technique and the examination found that 44 percent of the instructors once in a while thought about leaving the calling. Reason referred to included understudy discipline, understudies' absence of inspiration and poor mentalities, enthusiastic factors, for example, absence of satisfaction fatigue with the day by day schedule pressure and dissatisfaction, absence of regard from the network, guardians, overseers, and additionally understudies, troublesome working condition, and low pay rates. Likewise 49 percent of the populace reviewed distinguished the expert notoriety to be as they had anticipated it or better.

Ahmed, Raheem, and Jamal (2003) directed an examination on Job satisfaction of 236 instructors in auxiliary school. It was seen that the female educators are profoundly fulfilled when contrasted with the male instructors. The educators working in the administration school indicated higher satisfaction than the instructors working in the tuition based schools.

Agarwal (2004) had done his investigation on Job satisfaction of essential and auxiliary teachers. The outcomes acquired that the accomplished and wedded educators of government schools are exceptionally fulfilled than the instructors of the tuition based schools. It additionally uncovered that the age and the conjugal status have no association with work fulfillment.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analyst received the graphic research for the investigation. Research configuration is the premise of characterizing the examination issue. The planning of the structure of the venture is famously known as research structure. It was utilized in essential information was gathered straightforwardly from the educators through the survey strategy. The likelihood Sample strategies are utilized to simple arbitrary inspecting and the example size is 100, in this investigation Respondents were approached to uncover their suitability and unpalatability for the announcement though 5.HighlySatisfaction 4.Satisfaction 3.Neutral 2.dissatisfaction 1.Highly disappointment.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table -1: Teachers Job Satisfaction

	Highly Satisfaction	Satisfaction	Neutral	dissatisfaction	Highly dissatisfaction
Satisfaction level with superior	30	54	16	0	0
Satisfaction level with colleagues	36	58	06	0	0
Satisfaction level with management	20	52	24	2	2
Satisfaction level with your job	24	70	4	2	0

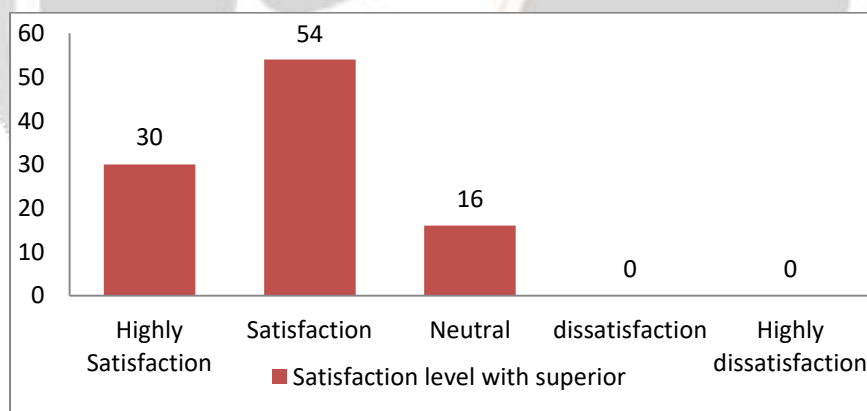


Chart -1: Level of job satisfaction with superior

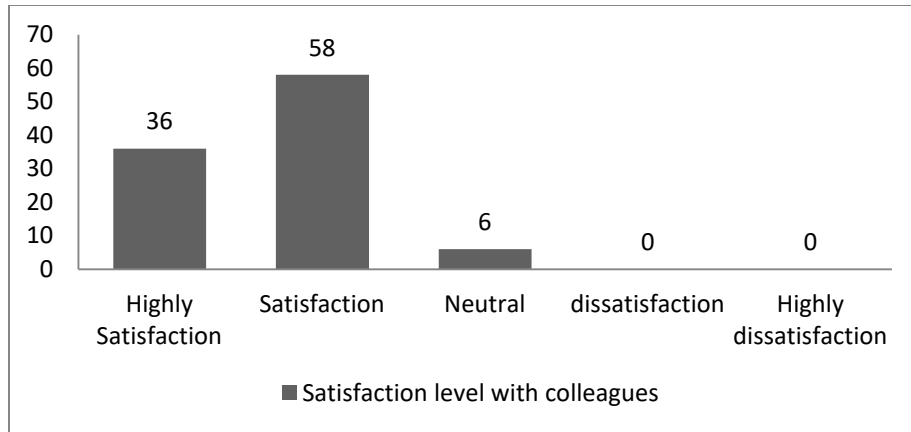


Chart -2 Level of job satisfaction with colleagues



Chart -3 Level of job satisfaction with management



Chart -4 Level of job satisfaction with your job

5. FINDINGS

- 54% of the respondents satisfied with the superior
- 58% of the respondents satisfied with the colleague
- 52% of the respondents satisfied with the management
- 70% of the respondents satisfied with the job

6. SUGGESTION

- The satisfied with the superior and improve the satisfaction level
- The satisfied with the colleagues and improve the satisfaction level
- The satisfied with the management and improve the satisfaction level
- The satisfied with the job and improve the satisfaction level

7. CONCLUSION

The examination was led to the instructors working in self finance colleges in Pondicherry. The outcome investigation indicated by and large job satisfaction among instructors. The outcome has indicated satisfaction level with their activity is more than different elements. The reaction from male and female educators was practically comparable for the professional development and association with colleagues and management. The male educator was progressively worried about the professional development.

8. REFERENCES

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