

A study of correlation of Job Satisfaction and Mental Health of Teacher Educator of Jalna District

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Abstract:

The job of teachers is complex as it has to meet the expectations of parents, teachers, and policy makers and address their own needs. These twin concerns make the life of teachers demanding and stressful. This becomes an important problem in the context of diversity of school system operative in India. To uplift the quality of education and teaching it is very important to focus on teachers and teacher educators as an essential element of educational process. the present study was design to explore the level of the mental health and job satisfaction among teacher educators and also to see the relation between teacher educators mental health and job satisfaction the sample of present investigation compromised teachers educated random sampling from 9 colleges of education of Jalna district The data was collected through scale for mental health of teacher educators constructed and standardized by SP Anand and scale for job satisfaction of teacher educators constructed and standardized by Y. mudgil I S mubar and P bhatiya. Statistical measures of mean SD CR and Pearson product moment correlation were employed to analyse the raw scores so obtained and draw inferences. finding of the study reveal that 13 teacher educator showed high level of mental health while 27 teacher showed low level of mentor health similarly 70% of teacher educators possessed average and below average of job satisfaction. No significant difference has been found in the mental health and job satisfaction of teacher educators on the basis of teaching experience.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction and Mental Health

1) Introduction:

The job of teachers is complex as it has to meet the expectations of parents, teachers, and policy makers and address their own needs. These twin concerns make the life of teachers demanding and stressful. This becomes an important problem in the context of diversity of school system operative in India. Teacher educators are responsible for preparing future teachers. Teacher educators can contribute much to the development of quality among the teacher by performing relevant curriculum with modern techniques of teaching. But for this they need to be mentally healthy and job satisfied. It is the role of teacher educators to prepare futures to be lifelong learners and educational workers to create a learning society. Future educators can play this role effectively only if they have sound mental health towards teaching profession and high degree job satisfaction.

Mental health: The expression mental health consists of two words mental and health. Health generally means sound conditions or well-being or freedom from diseases. Mental health, therefore, means sound mental condition or a state

of psychological well-being of freedom from mental disease (Singh, 2004). The word mental usually implies something more than purely cerebral functioning of a person. Mental health stands for the health of the mind, the wholesomeness of mind analogous to the wholesomeness of the body as implicit in physical health.

Job satisfaction:

The role of a teacher in the educational process is very vital and crucial because they are the genetic codes of the national growth and what not. A daval et. al. (1976) emphasized the importance of the role of teacher as an agent for social change and as a leader of children and guide to the community.

The role of a teacher is providing leadership to the most informed citizen of society can hardly be under mined especially in the context of developing nations. The feeling of joy and pleasure that an individual derives from the work, individual does in psychological term is known as his job satisfaction, job satisfaction depends upon the extent to which the job that we hold meets the needs that we feel it should meet. The degree of satisfaction is determined by ratio between what we have and what we want.

Job satisfaction is basically a set of attitudes that employees have about their jobs. In other words, it is a psychological disposition towards their jobs (Schultz and Schultz, 1990). Job satisfaction depends upon a large number of factors and among them and the most surprising factors are those which are not directly related to job or work climate popularly called as extrinsic factors.

Significance of the study:

The present study will help in understanding the level of Mental health and also the level of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educator.

The study helps us to know whether the Job Satisfaction have positive impact on Mental Health of Teacher Educator that is whether the teacher having High Level of Mental Health have high level of Job Satisfaction.

Objectives.

1. To study the level of mental health of teacher educators.
2. To study the job satisfaction level of teacher educators.
3. To study significance of difference in the mental health of teacher educators in relation to teaching experience.
4. To study the impact of teaching experience on the job satisfaction of teacher educators.
5. To study the relationship between mental health and Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators.

Hypotheses

- 1) There is exist no significant difference in mental health of highly experienced and less experience the teacher educators.
- 2) There exists no significance difference in job satisfaction of highly experienced and less experience teacher educators.
- 3) There is no significant relationship between mental health and job satisfaction of Teacher Educators.

Methodology

For present study survey method was used.

Population

All the Teacher Educators of Eight Colleges of Education of Jalna district **Sample:**

All the 40 Teacher Educators are the sample for this research.

Tools used for the Study:

Data is collected by employing the following tools.

- 1) Mental Health Scale for teacher educators developed and standardized by SP Anand. The scale have total 60 items
- 2) Teacher Job Satisfaction scale developed and standardized by Y. mudgil, I.S. Mubar, P. Bhatia. this inventory was comprised 75 items based on Likert scaling technique. The items were to be scored on 5 scale ranging from 5 to 1 that is strongly agree to strongly disagree. High scores on the scale indicate high job satisfaction of teachers.

Procedure:

The Researcher administered the tools on Teacher Educators for collection of data.

Scoring:

1. Mental Health Scale for teacher educators, have total 60 items and each item has rated on a five-point scale. The mental health scores were found to revolve around the mean score of 150. So, score of 150 has been taken as the least score for taking a person as mentally healthy one.
2. Teacher Job Satisfaction scale comprised 75 items based on Likert scaling technique. The items were to be scored on 5 scale ranging from 5 to 1 that is strongly agree to strongly disagree. High scores on the scale indicate high job satisfaction of teachers.

Analysis and Interpretation.

Mean and SD was employed to take out the difference in scores and also Pearson product moment was used to find the correlation.

Table-1 Level of Mental Health of Teacher Educators.

Level of mental health	Raw scores	count	percent
Low mental health	Less than 150	12	30
high mental health	More than or equal 150	28	70

The analysis of the above table shows that 70% of Teacher-educators have *low level of mental health* whereas the 30% of Teacher-educators have *high level of mental health*.

Table 2 Mental health of Teacher-educators in relation to Teaching Experience.

level	N	Mean	Sd	CR	Level of significance.
Highly experienced	14	159	31.5	1.12	Not significant at 0.05 level
Low experienced	26	147	26.9	1.12	Not significant at 0.05 level

Analysis of the above table reveals that mean of mental health of highly experienced teacher educator is 159 and it is significantly high compared to low experience teacher which is 146. The Critical Ratio of the mental health of teacher educators with regards to their teaching experience is 1.12 which is less than table value of CR at 0.05 level of significance. The null hypothesis, There is exist no significant difference in mental health of highly experienced and less experience the teacher educators., is rejected.

Table 3: Level of Job Satisfaction of Teacher Educators

Level of Job satisfaction	No. of teacher educators	Percentage
Very high satisfaction	1	2
High satisfaction	5	10
above AVERAGE satisfaction	18	36
AVERAGE satisfaction	10	20
Below Average satisfaction	8	16
Dissatisfaction.	5	10
highly Dissatisfaction.	3	6

Table 4 Job satisfaction of teacher educators in relation to teaching experience.

level	N	Mean	SD	CR	Level of significance.
Highly experienced	14	267	24.92	0.7	Not significant at 0.05 level
Low experienced	26	262	21.3	0.7	Not significant at 0.05 level

Analysis of the above table manifests that year value testing the significance of difference in job satisfaction of teacher educators with regard to their teaching express is 0.70 which is less than table value of CR at 0.05 level of significance. Show the null hypothesis that there exist no significant difference in job satisfaction of highly experienced and less experienced teacher educators was accepted.

Table 4: Relationship between mental health and job satisfaction.

variables	Value r	Level of significance.
Mental health	0.34	0.01
Job satisfaction.	0.36	0.01

The analysis of table for shows that the coefficient of correlation value between mental health and job satisfaction of teacher educator. The calculated coefficient of correlation value on overall mental health and job satisfaction of teacher educator is 0.36 which is also significant at 0.01 level of significance. So, the null hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship between mental health and job satisfaction of teacher educators was rejected.

Conclusion:

The findings of the present study are as follows:

1. Teacher-educators have *low level of mental health*
2. There is exist no significant difference in mental health of highly experienced and less experience the teacher educators.
3. There exists significant relationship between mental health and job satisfaction of teacher-educators
4. There exists no significant difference in job satisfaction of highly experienced and less experienced teacher educators

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