

THE CASE STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN AT PRE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LEVELS



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INTRODUCTION

Women today as they are bread earners are facing many sensitive situations in the work places. More and more women are taking up employment and in the process they are facing the challenges of gender differentiation and gender stereotypes if not at the legal sense but at least at the individual levels. By trying to combine the home roles and job roles they are sensitive to many problems. Since employment of middle class women is a new trend, which is an effect of modernization and social change, there are no fixed pattern or redefinition of roles of women. Neither working women's, nor their husbands or other relatives nor society in general are clear and can define their roles. Therefore, there is urgent need for the study related to women problem in the open society. Hence, an earnest effort is being made to study a few issues related to professional women Lecturers.

Need for the Study: Professional women are defined as "women who are working in some institutions for a fixed payment of their services". As societies become more advanced technologically, women depend increasingly on their individual talent and inventiveness for their progress and development. The dual roles of the working women can lead to additional stress in their lives. It has been concluded by various studies that women cope up with stress physiologically in a more economic way but at a higher psychological cost. The personality of the working women's should match with their work and their personal feelings should be effective in their profession.

Objectives of the Study The major purpose of this case study is to find out the pre-university college levels professional women's of unaided, aided and government institutions. 1. To study the difference between professional women of Pre-University colleges belonging to government, aided and unaided management colleges with respect to job satisfaction and its dimensions. 2. To study the difference between professional women of Pre-University colleges belonging to government, aided and unaided management colleges with respect to teaching attitude and its dimensions

Hypotheses: 1. There is no significant difference

between professional women of Pre-University colleges belonging to government, aided and unaided management colleges with respect to job satisfaction and its dimensions (i.e. Satisfaction with work, Satisfaction with salary, security and promotion policies, Satisfaction with institutional plans and policies and Satisfaction with authority including management) 2. There is no significant difference between professional women of Pre-University colleges belonging to government, aided and unaided management colleges with respect to teaching attitude and its dimensions (i.e. teaching profession, classroom teaching, child centered practices, educational process, pupils and teachers)

Procedure of data collection :

The investigator contacted the headmasters of the selected PU colleges and requested their permission to administer the tools and to collect the required data. The investigator collected all the questionnaires from 110 PU colleges women lecturers. This process was carried out during the month of June-2008 to September-2008 and November-2008 to January-2009 and it became a successful due to co-operation given by the women lecturers.

Tools used for the study :

The two tools used for the study is as follows :
· Job satisfaction scale by Meera Dixit (1993) · Attitude scale by Ahluwalia (1974)

Statistical techniques for data analyses :-

The investigator analyzed the data using Descriptive analysis such as means SDs, and T-test

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

From the results of the above table, it can be observed that, professional women working in aided and unaided Pre-University colleges ($t = -2.0581$, $p < 0.05$) differ significantly with respect to job satisfaction at 0.05% level of significance. It means that, the professional women of unaided Pre-University colleges have higher job satisfaction followed by aided and government Pre-University college professional women. From the results of the above table, it can be observed that, professional women working in aided and unaided Pre-University colleges

Table I : Pair wise comparison of types of managements (aided, unaided, government) with respect to job satisfaction and its dimensions by t-test of Pre University Colleges

Variable	Managements	n	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Job Satisfaction	Aided	42	201.7143	12.9507	-2.0581	<0.05	S
	Unaided	56	208.2500	17.2461			
	Aided	42	201.7143	12.9507			
	Government	12	199.3333	7.5478	0.6055	>0.05	NS
	Unaided	56	208.2500	17.2461			
	Government	12	199.3333	7.5478			
					1.7473	>0.05	NS

Table II : Pair wise comparison of types of managements (aided, unaided, government) with respect to teaching attitude and its dimensions by t-test of Pre University Colleges

Variable	Managements	n	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Teaching attitude	Aided	42	341.2381	21.0595	-3.2133	<0.05	S
	Unaided	56	354.6964	20.1060			
	Aided	42	341.2381	21.0595			
	Government	12	336.1667	16.6942	0.7664	>0.05	NS
	Unaided	56	354.6964	20.1060			
	Government	12	336.1667	16.6942			
					2.9752	<0.05	S

(t=-3.2133, p<0.05); unaided and government Pre-University colleges (t=2.9752, p<0.05) differ significantly with respect to teaching attitude at 0.05% level of significance. It means that, the professional women of unaided Pre-University colleges have higher teaching attitude followed by aided and government Pre-University college professional women.

CONCLUSION

Women's Lecturers of pre-university colleges have transformed themselves from social, home bound and relationship, dependent roles to entry into

occupational roles with job, career and professional orientation. They discovered their potential and capacity to excel in these fields. Society too discovered that women could play multiple roles and participate in areas, which they did not think possible the entry of women into formal work organization was a major breakthrough in India. Their entry into occupational fields generated hopes, aspirations and ambitions. It also gave women a taste of success. It gave women to redefine her roles, much needed to boost their confidence and self esteem and it generated self worth.

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