Chapter – VI

CONCLUSIONS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The main conclusions
Educational Implication
Suggestions for further research
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CONCLUSIONS

The findings led to the following main conclusions –

i. There is a significant positive correlation between feeling of empowerment and job satisfaction of secondary school women teachers.

ii. There is a significant negative correlation between feelings of empowerment and religiosity of secondary school women teachers.

iii. There is no significant correlation between job satisfaction and religiosity of secondary school women teachers.

iv. Religiosity is a significant factor in determining the level of empowerment of secondary school women teachers. Higher the religiosity lower is the level of empowerment and vice-versa.

v. Religiosity is a significant factor in determining the level of job satisfaction of secondary school women teachers.
Higher the religiosity higher is the level of job satisfaction and vice-versa.

vi. Marital status is not a significant factor in determining the level of empowerment of secondary school women teachers.

vii. Marital status is not a significant determinant of job satisfaction of secondary school women teachers.

viii. Type of institution does not determine the empowerment level of women teachers at secondary level.

ix. Type of institution is not a significant factor to determine the job satisfaction of women teachers of secondary schools.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

In the present investigation some important conclusions have been derived on the basis of obtained results. These conclusions are important for our social thinkers, educational planners and government machineries who are responsible for the betterment of educational environment in our society and country. Some important socio educational implications are following:

i The women teachers having higher level of empowerment are found higher on job satisfaction. It means that the authority should provide means to uplift the level of empowerment of the women teachers. It will be helpful in raising the level of job satisfaction of women teachers.
Religiosity is found a significant determinant of job satisfaction of women teachers and the women teachers having higher level of religiosity are also found higher on job satisfaction. This clearly indicates that the educational planners, thinkers and govt. authority should provide means like yoga, relaxation, preaching, and regular counseling for the upliftment of religiosity of women teachers. This will be helpful in raising their level of job satisfaction.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

During the course of present study, this investigator felt so many research problems that can be conducted further on. In the opinion of this researcher some problems are related to variations in independent variables, some to sample variations and few are related to design variations.

The present study was conducted taking religiosity, marital status and type of institution as independent variables. The variable variations can be done keeping the sample constant in the following way -

(i) The variation in the level of IVs, e.g. taking more than two levels of the independent variables.

(ii) The variation in types of IVs, e.g. taking sex, age, income, parental status, caste status etc.

(iii) The variation in dependent variables too, e.g., study of job stress, health hazards in the hills, life satisfaction, teachers effectiveness, adjustment etc.
The present study was conducted on secondary school women teachers of Nainital district of Uttarakhand only. Keeping this sample in mind, the further research may be conducted on the following sample -

(i) The women teachers of other districts of Uttarakhand may also be studied for the same variables.

(ii) The study may be conducted on degree college women teachers of different regions.

(iii) The sample of women of other departments may also be taken to conduct the same study.

The design variations may also be helpful in conducting further researches in the following way -

(i) The present research has been conducted following a between group design, the further research may be conducted using other designs.

(ii) The further study may also be conducted using a factorial design.

Besides the above, relevant longitudinal study may be helpful in observing the effect of religiosity, marital status and type of institution on the empowerment and job satisfaction of women teachers so that the effective training and counselling programs can be launched.