ABSTRACT

The present research report refers to moral Judgement among secondary school teachers of Karnataka in relation to their job satisfaction, attitude and adjustment. The researcher formulated objectives. The moral JUDGEMENT test for secondary school teachers was prepared. Also the researcher wanted to find out the relationship between moral JUDGEMENT and adjustment, moral JUDGEMENT and job satisfaction, moral JUDGEMENT and teacher attitude. Further, the researcher wanted to find out the influence of selected demographic variables on moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, and job satisfaction and attitude. A total of 9 hypotheses were formulated for the present study: They are -

1. There is no significant relationship between moral JUDGEMENT and adjustment of teachers.
2. There is no significant relationship between moral JUDGEMENT and job satisfaction of teachers.
3. There is no significant relationship between moral JUDGEMENT and attitude of teachers.
4. There is no significant relationship between moral JUDGEMENT and mental ability of teachers.
5. Male and female teachers do not differ significantly in their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude.
6. Teachers with different age groups do not differ significantly in their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude.
7. Teachers hailing from urban and rural areas do not differ significantly in their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude.
8. Teachers working in government and private schools do not differ significantly in their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude.
9. Teachers teaching science and arts subjects do not differ significantly in their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude.

A total of 1536 secondary teachers working in government and private schools selected randomly from Karnataka State. The study was conducted in the selected 8 educational districts of four educational divisions covering the entire Karnataka. They were administered Moral JUDGEMENT scale developed by the investigator (2012). Along with the moral JUDGEMENT test, they were also administered Job satisfaction scale developed by Sudha and Sathyanarayana (1985), Mysore Teachers Attitude Scale developed by Nayar (1975), Adjustment inventory (adult form) developed by Bell (1964), along with socio-demographic data sheet. The data were subjected to statistical methods like descriptive statistics, independent samples 't' test, one way ANOVA. Results revealed that Moral JUDGEMENT is found to be significantly related to home, emotional and vocational adjustment of teachers. Moral JUDGEMENT found to be not significantly related to Job Satisfaction. Moral JUDGEMENT is found to be significantly related to only
few components of attitude and found to be independent of total attitude scores. Moral JUDGEMENT and mental abilities are not significantly related to each other. Female teachers possessed higher levels of moral JUDGEMENT and lesser job satisfaction than male teachers. Teachers working in rural areas had higher moral JUDGEMENT scores than teachers working in urban areas. Teachers who taught arts subjects had higher moral JUDGEMENT scores than science teachers. Age groups of teachers had limited influence over their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude. Teachers working in rural areas had higher job satisfaction scores than teachers working in urban areas. Teachers working in government schools possessed higher moral JUDGEMENT scores than teachers working in private schools and higher job satisfaction scores compared to teachers working in private schools. Teachers teaching science subject possessed lower moral JUDGEMENT scores and high mental ability and job satisfaction. Socio-economic status of teachers had limited influence over their moral JUDGEMENT, adjustment, job satisfaction and attitude. Further, the results have been discussed using review of literature and chapter ends with suggestions for future research and conclusion.