PREFACE

Job satisfaction or employee satisfaction has been defined in many different ways. Some believe it is simply how content an individual is with his or her job, in other words, whether or not they like the job or individual aspects or facets of jobs, such as nature of work or supervision. Others believe it is not as simplistic as this definition suggests and instead that multidimensional psychological responses to one's job are involved. Researchers have also noted that job satisfaction measures vary in the extent to which they measure feelings about the job (affective job satisfaction) or cognitions about the job (cognitive job satisfaction).

Mental health is the balanced development of the individual personality with his fellowmen. Mental health is not exclusively a matter of relation between persons, it is also a matter of relation of the individual towards the community he lives in, towards the society of which the community is a part and towards the social institutions which for a large part guide his life, determine his way of living, working, leisure, the way he earns and spends his money, and the way he views happiness, stability and security.

The history of mental health movements began in 1909 when the National Committee for Mental Hygiene was created in USA. In most developing countries, care programmes for the individuals with mental and behavioural problems have a low priority. Provision of care is limited to a small number of institutions usually overcrowded and under staffed. There was hardly any research data available on mental health in India at the time of independence. ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research) has initiated projects on mental health research at a significant level from 1960. A series of epidemiological studies on psychiatric disorders were subsequently undertaken during 1960’s and 1970’s in south, north, eastern, and western parts of the country but, on relatively smaller study samples. The recommendations of first ICMR Advisory Committee on Mental Health that met in July 1979 led to formation of five task force groups and two working groups. The main objective of these groups was to initiate task oriented operational research programmes on areas which are directly related to the mental health problems specific to our country where additional knowledge would help in alleviation of morbidity from these disorders.
The National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) of India was initiated in 1982 and this year it will be completing 35 years. India was one of the first developing countries to develop and implement a national mental health programme. It would be tempting to extend the current programme to cover the whole country hoping that solutions to the unsolved problems will be found in the extension of the programme.

Teachers are the backbone of the society. A teacher is a person who helps his students to acquire knowledge, competences or values. So, teachers’ satisfaction in his profession is an urgent need for nation building. A teacher should be mentally healthy. Mentally healthy teacher possess positive emotion, balanced personality, and high job satisfaction. Nurturing teacher’s mental health is a latest approach. So study related to job satisfaction and mental health of mainstream and special school teachers is highly relevant and significant in modern era.

The aims of this study were to find out Job Satisfaction and Mental Health amongst mainstream school and special school teachers. For collection of relevant data the present investigator selected sample from both mainstream schools and special schools. All the teachers selected for this study were from West Bengal Govt. sponsored and aided mainstream Schools and special schools. Structured demographic data sheet developed by the present researcher along with Teacher’s Job Satisfaction and Mental Health scale adapted in Bengali version used for collection of data. The study was conducted through descriptive method of research. The collected data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistic. Test between subject effects, relationship and prediction analysis done to draw conclusion. Hope findings of this research will help policy planers and administrators to make decision and researcher for further research.

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