

**THE ANALYSIS FROM THE ASPECT OF SOME VARIABLES TOWARDSTHE  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELFRESPECT, WORK SATISFACTION AND  
BURNOUT LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL ACADEMIC STAFF DEPARTMENT  
INSTRUCTOR**

**ABSTRACT**

Pre-school academic staff are responsible for training of the teachers who undertake training children between 0-6 age range. In this context of their own burnout, job satisfaction and self-esteem will grow, and affect candidate teachers therefore children and will be affected. For that reason in this study, job satisfaction and self-esteem and burnout levels of pre-school academic staff were investigated in terms of the relationship between some variables in burnout levels and job satisfaction. This study is conducted to determine whether self esteem, job satisfaction and occupational burnout levels of preschool academic staff vary according to some variables and to ascertain the relationship between self esteem, job satisfaction and occupational burnout levels.

This study is conducted to determine whether self esteem, job satisfaction and occupational burnout levels of preschool academic staff, vary according to some variables and to ascertain the relationship between self esteem, job satisfaction and occupational burnout levels. The universe of of the study pre-school academic staff who worked in the department of pre-school academic staff faculty consists of all state universities in Turkey. All universities had been tried to reach but only 57 academic staff could be taken from the donut. Results of the survey data obtained was evaluated by SPSS-15.0 package program and significance level .05 is based.

According to the results of research, there are significant differences between introducing to priority, marital status, sex and self-esteem level of pre-school academic staffs ( $p < .05$ ). There is no significant differences between priority, age, title, sex, marital status, introducing to social activities and Maslach burnout inventory which include exhaustion, personal accomplishment and depersonalization subdimensions ( $p > .05$ ). Also there is a significant differences between sex and job satisfaction levels ( $p < .05$ ).

**KEY WORDS** self respect, job satisfaction, occupational burnout, academic staff