

A Study on Job Satisfaction Level in Private School Teachers

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Abstract: This study tries to recognize the job satisfaction of teachers with the objective to identify the elements which have an effect on the job satisfaction of teachers. Both primary and secondary statistics would be gathered for the have a look at primary information become made with the assist of a questionnaire. As an end result, the study concludes that hierarchical guide for teachers in enhancing activity achievement is vital. To boom the job pride of teachers, all effort has to be taken.

Keywords: Satisfaction level, School teachers.

1. Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem is a study on ‘the job satisfaction of teachers in private schools’ with randomly selected private school teachers. Many researchers have conducted job satisfaction studies purely as research. The strength of the study is not only in detecting the level of job satisfaction in the past but also to see measures taken to rectify and adhere to the aspect they are found after the research.

The study broadly attempts to answer the following questions.

- What are the factors that influence job satisfaction among teachers in any school?
- What is the level of job satisfaction among the employees?
- To identify the action plans for improving the level of job satisfaction among the teachers?

2. Objectives of the Study

- To identify the factors which influence the job satisfaction of private school teachers.
- To find the level of job satisfaction among school teachers.
- To give suggestions to improve the job satisfaction level among private school teachers.

3. Research Methodology

Research methodology described the various steps that are generally adopted by a research problem.

a) Sources of data:

Both primary and secondary data would be collected for the study primary data was made with the help of a questionnaire, which constituted the primary data. The secondary data would be collected from the book review of the literature and also

through electronic media.

b) Sample size:

The sample size for this study is 50 respondents who were used for the survey and certain conclusions.

c) Research design:

The design of the present study is descriptive-analytical conclusive is conducted to describe the state of view as it is at present.

d) Framework:

The primary data collected with the help of the questionnaire were subjected to simple percentage analysis. The interpreted result on the above base is put forth in theoretical from easy accessibility and understanding supplemented with diagrammatical charts is required.

e) Hypothesis:

Hypothesis 1: There is a strong relationship between employees’ job satisfaction & their commitment.

Hypothesis 0: There is no relationship between employees’ job satisfaction & their commitment.

4. Interpretation and Analysis of Data

Table 1
 Gender distribution of instructor respondents

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage of total
Male	4	8%
Female	46	92%
Total	50	100%

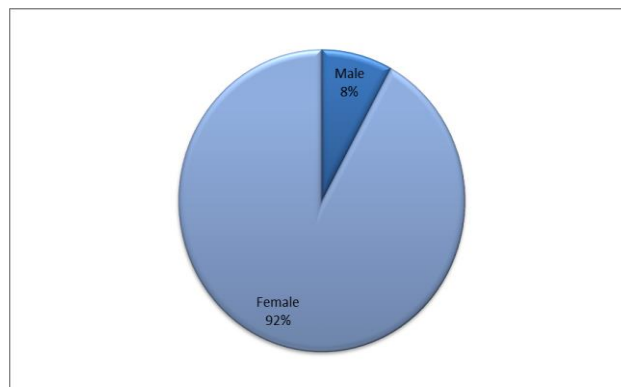


Fig. 1. The gender profile of the respondents

Interpretation:

The above-tabulated information reveals that the majority

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of the associates are male and the sample also has a proportion of females but the male portion is high and stood at 94 percent.

Table 2
Respondents were divided into groups based on their age

Year of age	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total
20-30	28	56%
31-40	12	24%
41-50	8	16%
50 & above	2	04%
Total	50	100%

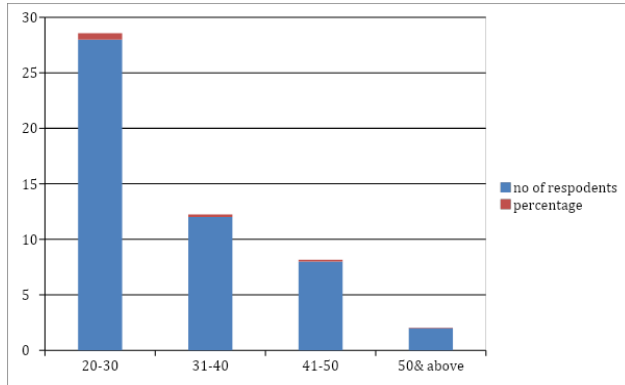


Fig. 2. Respondents were divided into groups based on their age

Interpretation: The average age of the respondents is 20-30 years, implying vitality, power, and existence. Over 45 years is a sign of progress, and their reactions enrich the investigation.

Table 3
Respondents are categorizing based on their marital status

Married people	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total
Married	30	60%
Unmarried	20	40%
Total	50	100%

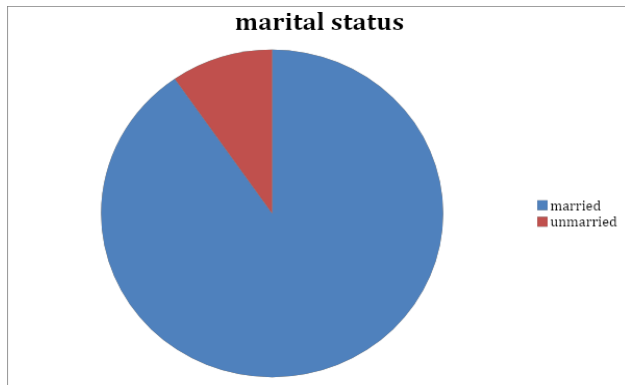


Fig. 3. Respondents are categorize based on their marital status

Interpretation: The appearances of the tables above Sixty percent of respondents are married, while forty percent are single.

Table 4

Respondents are categorized based on their educational background

Qualification	Number of respondents	Percentage of total
Montessori training	12	24%
Diploma	9	18%
Degree/ UG	19	38%
PG	7	14%
Others	3	6%
Total	50	100%

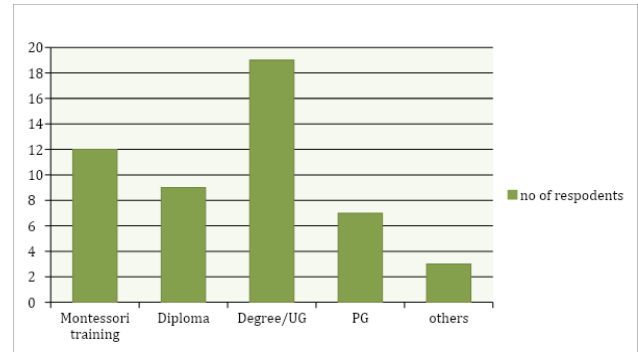


Fig. 4. Educational qualification of the respondents

Interpretation: The above table reveals that the respondents come from a variety of instructive foundations. As a result, it is very likely that the respondents come from different instructive foundations. They have unique knowledge and specialization, as well as having completed a variety of courses. This is one of the most important things to think about.

Table 5
Number of years as a teacher

No. of experiences	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Below 5years	08	16%
5-10 years	24	48%
10-20 years	16	32%
20 and above	02	4%
Total	50	100%

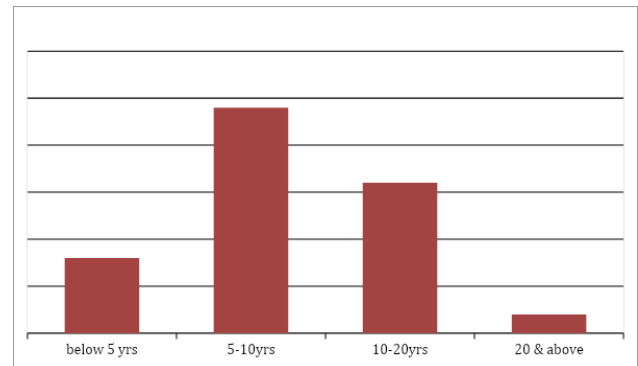


Fig. 5. Experience of the respondents

Interpretation: As seen in the table above, the respondents have a wide range of experience. They have varying levels of expertise and work experience. This is one of the most important things to do.

Table 6

The number of respondents who are proud to serve as a teacher

Measurements	No. of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Yes	43	86%
No	0	0%
Maybe	7	14%
Total	50	100%

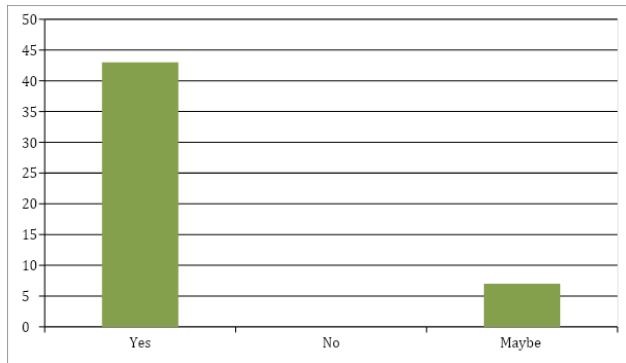


Fig. 6. The respondents who are proud to work as a teacher

Interpretation:

According to the above table, 86% of respondents are proud to be teachers, and none claim they aren't, but 14% of respondents say they are happy with their work.

Table 7

The number of workers who believe their bosses care about them

Particulars	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Yes	30	60%
No	0	0%
Sometime	20	40%
Total	50	100%

The number of workers who believe their bosses care about them is shown in the graph below.

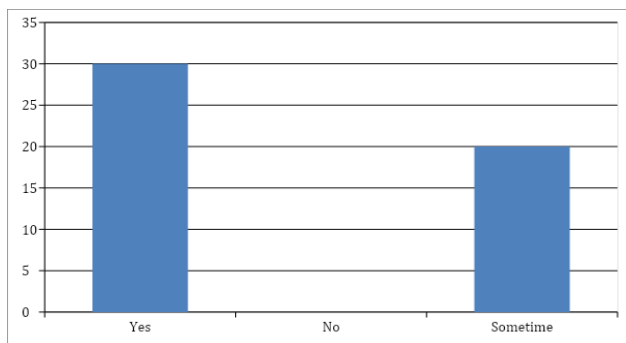


Fig. 7. The number of workers who believe their bosses care about them

Interpretation: Every manager must be concerned for their workers in every way. In this survey, 60% of teachers say management cares about them, and none say no, but 40% of

teachers say they care about them.

Table 8

Showing teachers says that their contribution appropriately recognized

Particular	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Yes	28	56%
No	1	2%
Sometimes	21	42%
Total	50	100%

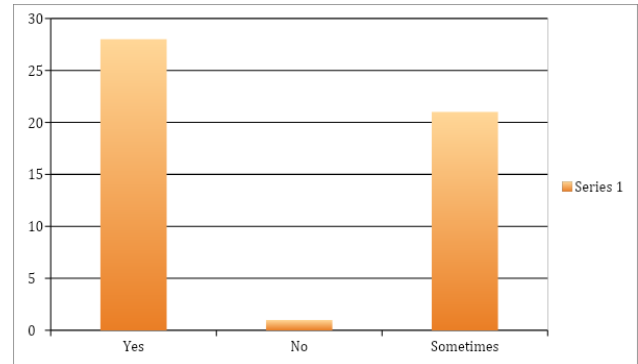


Fig. 8. Graph showing teachers say that their contributions appropriately recognized

Interpretation: Every management has to recognize their worker's contribution to motivate them. In this study, 56 percent of respondents say that the management recognize their contribution, 2 percent of respondent says "No" & 42% respondents says sometimes.

5. Conclusion

The investigation's conclusion was reached based on the findings of the inquiry report. The findings of the investigation revealed that the teachers are pleased with their performance. The inquiry reveals the instructor's attitude towards the present situation. As a result, the study concludes that hierarchical support for educators in improving job fulfillment is critical. To increase the job satisfaction of teachers, all effort should be taken. As a result of this research, associations should make self-persuaded terms at college, as an opportunity in the workplace is the most sought-after characteristic of fulfillment. Self-formative freedoms, temporary lectures, seminars, conferences, strong praise, and awards for outstanding performance are some of how job satisfaction can be enhanced.

References

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