

# “A COMPARISON OF JOB SATISFACTION OF TEACHERS TEACHING IN SELF FINANCING AND GOVERNMENT AIDED INSTITUTIONS”

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## ABSTRACT

*The best system of education may fail to achieve the desired ends in the absence of sincere, competent and professionally aware teachers. Basically to ensure equal opportunities to all, to prevent widening of social divide and to ensure the quality of education imparted by private institutions, teachers are to be cared in present times. Because this is the trend generally that teachers serve for students, their practical orientations in commercial private institutions. For retention in the college and responsibility feeling, teacher satisfaction is indispensable, which depends upon many institutional and other factors. The aim of the study is to know about teachers job satisfaction related to aided and unaided colleges. The hypothesis made for the purpose is “There exists no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of teachers teaching in Self Financing Institutions and Government Aided Institutions.” After the study it is concluded that the aided college teachers are more satisfied than the self financed teachers.*

*Keywords: job satisfaction, Self Financed Institution and Aided Institutions*

## INTRODUCTION

When there was no university anywhere in Europe, Takshasila, Vikramasila, Pallavi and Nalanda vishva vidyalayas in India were radiating the heat of higher learning and were able to catch the attention of learners from home and abroad. The practice of privatization began to materialize in the late 1900's, as the Indian higher education system has undergone immense expansion in post-independent India with a national resolution to establish several Universities, Technical Institutes, Research Institutions and Professional / Non Professional Colleges all over the country, to generate and propagate knowledge coupled with the splendid intention of providing easy access to higher education to the common Indian. Private educational institutions in India could be classified into the following two categories:

1. Aided Colleges
2. Self Financed Colleges

Even though India claims to have the second largest higher education system in the world, in view of its infinite population, it is regarded as one of the rearward countries in respect of education, particularly in higher education. However, expenditure on higher education, as the percentage of gross national product (GNP), had fallen from 0.98 per cent in 1980-81 to 0.35 per cent in 1994-95. The best system of education may fail to achieve the desired ends in the absence of sincere, competent and professionally aware teachers. *National Policy on Education (1986)*, rightly states “**No people can rise above the level of its teachers**”. Further the role of teachers in influencing the future of our advancing national development is becoming increasingly important. Development of the country requires a high rate of creation and fullest possible deployment of both human as well as material resources. This is the precise time to highlight the consequence of Teacher Job Satisfaction in relation to different independent variables among the higher education Teachers.

Basically to ensure equal opportunities to all, to prevent widening of social divide and to ensure the quality of education imparted by private institutions, teachers are to be cared in present times. Because this is the trend generally that teachers serve for students, their practical orientations in commercial private institutions. For retention in the college and responsibility feeling, teacher satisfaction is indispensable, which depends upon many institutional and other factors.

## METHODOLOGY

Descriptive Survey cum Correlation method is done for the purpose of the study. The survey method enabled the researcher to reach a bigger and more extensively distributed sample of teachers in Ghaziabad and NCR areas. 10 Aided and 30 Self Financed Institutions were selected randomly.

**Tools:** The researcher used two tools for Instrumentation of the present research, The first one was Teacher’s Job Satisfaction Scale (TJSS) by *Mudgil, Muhur, and Bhatia’s (1991)* and another was Self constructed Job Satisfaction Characteristics Scale.

**Testing Hypothesis :** There exists no significant difference in Job Satisfaction of teachers teaching in Self Financing Institutions and Government Aided Institutions

**Table 1. M, SD and t-value of scores of teachers teaching in Self Financing and Government Aided Institutions on JSCS**

Inst.	N	Mean	SD	‘t’
SFI	170	250.86	16.67	3.84**
GAI	130	257.44	12.99	

\*\* (P<0.05& 0.01)

To test the hypothesis, 't' test was computed as shown in table 1. The above table shows that 't' value was found 3.84, which is greater than the table value therefore the calculated value was found significant.

### CONCLUSION:

So it can be said that the null hypothesis was rejected at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. It is also clear from the scores of the above table that the mean score of aided college teachers (M= 257.44) is greater than the self financed college teachers (M= 250.86). Thus, it can be concluded that the aided college teachers are more satisfied than the self financed teachers.

### REFERENCES

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