

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT SCORES OF THE STUDENTS AS TAUGHT BY TEACHERS WITH HIGH AND LOW JOB SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

There has been the importance of education in all the places and ages, but its importance has become more and more necessary in today's democratic society. In old time teachers were assigned very high place, respect and command in Indian society. But with the progress of the materialistic view point in the world; the position and status of the teacher has fall. To keep up with this change everyone including a Teacher wishing to live life fruitfully. Aptitudes are correctly referred to as hidden potentialities, emergent capacities to obtain abilities and skills and to display achievements. The main objective of the study is to find out the Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers in relation to their Job Satisfaction. The hypothesis found the significant role of teacher's Job-Satisfaction on student's Academic Achievement. The tool used is composed by Dr. S K Saxena. The study conclude that If the teachers had high job satisfaction than their student's academic achievement is also high. If the teachers had low job satisfaction than their student's academic achievement is also low.

KEY WORDS: *Job Satisfaction, Academic Achievement*

There is no difference between human and animal and human is also a kind of animal. It is education which makes men different from animal. Education is a practice of development which consists of the route of human being from immaturity to maturity and the practice by which he adopts himself slowly but surely in a variety of ways to his spiritual physical and social environment. There has been the importance of education in all the places and ages, but its importance has become more and more necessary in today's democratic society. In old time teachers were assigned very high place, respect and command in Indian society. But with the progress of the materialistic view point in the world; the position and status of the teacher has fall. The world is changing very fast. To keep up with this change everyone including a Teacher wishing to live life fruitfully. Aptitudes are correctly referred to as hidden potentialities, emergent capacities to obtain abilities and skills and to display achievements. In short we can say that Aptitudes are potentialities which can be trained in the special skills. Every job has got some specific requirements. In case the particular job finds a suitable person cope with the requirement, the job flourishes and the man involved, enjoys Job-Satisfaction. In case it is not, the job does not progress and the man is dissatisfied. Job-Satisfaction is not a simple issue for two reasons: Primarily, the

principle difficulty lies in meeting needs for social contracts, self-expression and psychological security. For fulfilling it needed calls for the lively involvement and repeatedly the initiative of humane himself. Afterward, on the Job Satisfaction should arise only while men do the work that is necessary to meet work space goals. So the present work will help to know the effect of Job-Satisfaction of teachers on the Academic Achievement of their students.

OBJECTIVES : The objective of any research increased the understanding and directs to find out the information concerning the unidentified. The main objective of the study is to find out the Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers in relation to their Job Satisfaction.

HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant role of teacher's Job-Satisfaction on student's Academic Achievement.

SAMPLE: The sample drawn for the study is random or unbiased sampling.

TOOLS:

- **Job Satisfaction Test** - Dr. S.K. Saxena, The Job Satisfaction scale for teacher's developed by Dr. S.K. Saxena and published by Agra Psychological Research cell, Agra, is used to measure the job-Satisfaction of teachers.

- **Academic Achievement Scores** - Academic Achievement Scores are based on the 8th Board Examination 2013 organized by Basic Shiksha Pañshad.

ANALYSIS: The researcher used appropriate statistical techniques that made the maximum use of existing significant information in the light of hypothesis formulated for the present study.

TABLE- 1A: Frequency Distribution of the Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers having High job Satisfaction

N-30

Class	Frequencies	f %	C F	c f %	smooth frequencies
500-549	0	0	30	100	3.7
450-499	11	36.7	30	100	7.0
400-449	10	33.3	19	63.3	10.0
350-399	9	30.0	9	30.3	6.3

300-349	0	0	0	0	3.0
250-299	0	0	0	0	0
200—249	0	0	0	0	0

Table- 1B: Central Tendency and Variability of the Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers having High job Satisfaction

Group	N	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	SEm	Skews
St of Trs having high JS	30	428.3	429.5	431.9	41	7.48	- 0.09

In the sample, there are only 2 schools out of 54 schools are found where all the teachers which are 6 in total, have High Job-Satisfaction. Therefore for this investigation 30 students of these schools are taken.

Table (1a) and (1b) show the Frequency Distribution, Central Tendency and Variability of the Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers having High Job Satisfaction. The values of Mean, Median and Mode are 428.3, 429.5 and 431.9 respectively.

The table (1a) shows the variation from normality of the distribution. This variation is found due to small sample. It may be possible to get normal distribution by increasing the no. of cases.

TABLE- 2A: Frequency Distribution of Academic Achievement scores of the Students as taught by the teachers having Low job satisfaction

N- 30

Class	Frequencies	f %	C F	c f %	smooth frequencies
500-549	0	0	12	100	0
450-499	0	0	30	100	3.0
400-449	9	30	30	100	8.0
350-399	13	43.3	21	70	9.7

300-349	7	23.3	8	26.7	7.0
250-299	1	3.3	1	3.3	2.7
200--249	0	0	0	0	0.3

TABLE- 2B: Central Tendency and Variability of the Academic Achievement Scores of the students as taught by the teachers having Low Job Satisfaction

N-30

Group	N	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	SEm	Skews
St of Trs having low JS	30	375	376.4	379.2	41	7.48	- 0.1

In this investigation only 6 teachers along with 30 students are taken up. Out of 54 schools only 2 schools are chosen because of 6 teachers working in them are all have Low Job Satisfaction. Table (2a) and (2b) show Frequency Distribution, Central Tendency and Variation on Academic Achievement scores of the students of teachers having Low job Satisfaction.

The Frequency Distribution of Academic Achievement scores of students shows that the scores are more or less normally distributed. The Mean, Median and Node are 375, 376.4 and 379.2 respectively. These figures also indicate normal distribution of the score.

Table- 3A: A Comparative Study of Frequency Distribution of Academic Achievement scores of the Students as taught by the teachers having High and Low job-Satisfaction.

N-30

N-30

Students of the teachers having high Job Satisfaction						Students of the teachers having low Job Satisfaction					
Class	F	f %	C F	c f %	SF	Class	F	f %	C F	c f %	SF
500-549	0	0	30	100	3.7	500-549	0	0	30	100	0
450-499	11	36.7	30	100	7.0	450-499	0	0	30	100	3
400-449	10	33.3	19	63.3	10.0	400-449	9	30	30	100	8

350-399	9	30.0	9	30.3	6.3	350-399	13	43.3	21	70	9.7
300-349	0	0	0	0	3.0	300-349	7	23.3	8	26.7	7
250-299	0	0	0	0	0	250-299	1	3.3	1	3.3	2.7
200-249	0	0	0	0	0	200-249	0	0	0	0	0.3

Table- 3B: A comparative study of Central tendency and variability of Academic Achievement scores of the students as taught by the teachers having high and low Job Satisfaction

Group	N	M	Md	Mo	SD	SEm	Skw
High JS	30	428.3	429.5	431.9	41	7.78	-0.09
Low JS	30	375	376.4	379.2	41	7.48	-0.1

Table (3a) and (3b) shows simultaneously Frequency Distribution, Central Tendency and Variability of Academic Achievement scores of Students as taught by the teachers having High & Low job-Satisfaction. Maximum 36.7% cases of the students as taught by the teachers having High Job-Satisfaction lie upon (450-499) class interval and Maximum 43.3% cases of that students who are taught by the teachers having Low job-Satisfaction lie upon (350-399) class interval.

CONCLUSION: The Mean of first and second group is 428.3 and 375 respectively which shows that first group is better than second. In this way we can infer that Job-Satisfaction of teachers affect Academic Achievement of the students. If the teachers had high job satisfaction than their student's academic achievement is also high. If the teachers had low job satisfaction than their student's academic achievement is also low.

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