

**CHAPTER – IV**  
**PRESENTATION AND**  
**ANALYSIS OF DATA**

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### **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

As per the design of the study, the needed data were collected and subjected to statistical treatment to verify the stated hypotheses of the study. This chapter presents the results of the statistical analysis done together with their interpretation. For convenience and clarity in presentation, the results have been presented according to the hypotheses of the study under following headings.

1. The difference in the overall level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the teachers of  
Central Government and state Government schools.
2. The difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the Central Government school teachers and state Government school teachers in relation to sex, age, marital status and educational qualification.

#### **4.1. The difference in the overall level of job satisfaction enjoyed by Central Government school teachers and state Government school teachers.**

The details of the number and percentage of teachers lying in each category of satisfaction/dissatisfaction for both groups of teachers is given in the following table.

**Table-7 Showing the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the Central Governments school teachers and state Government school teachers.**

Score	Degree of Satisfaction	Central Govt. Schools		State Government Schools	
		Number of Teachers	Percentage	Number of Teachers	Percentage
74 or above	Extremely satisfied	22	44	05	10
63-73	Very satisfied	15	30	17	34
56-62	Moderately satisfied	09	18	06	12
48-55	Not satisfied	02	4	05	10
47 or below	Extremely dissatisfied	02	4	17	34

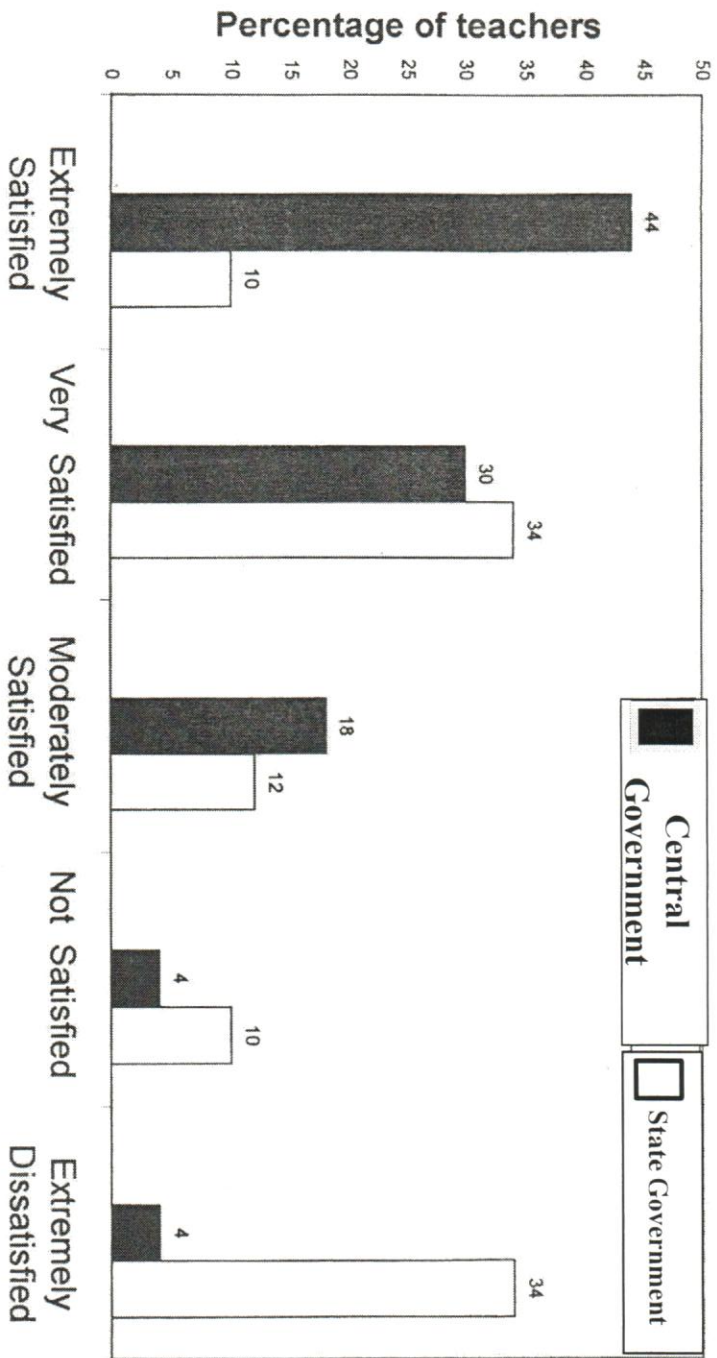
From the above table it can be inferred that 44% of Central Government school teachers and 10% of the state Government school teachers are extremely satisfied with their jobs. 30% of the Central Government school teachers and 34% of state Government school teachers are very satisfied with their jobs. 18% of Central Government school teachers and 12% of state Government school teachers are 'moderately satisfied' with their jobs. 4% Central Government school teachers and

10% state Government school teachers are not satisfied with their jobs, and 4% of the Central Government school teachers and 34% state Government school teachers are extremely dissatisfied with their jobs. It means that the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by Central Government school teachers differ from the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by state Government school teachers, which is represented by the bar diagram (Fig. 2). Hypothesis II01 "There would be no difference in the overall level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the Central Government and state Government school teachers".

In order to verify this hypothesis mean satisfaction scores, and standard deviations (SDs) for the two groups were calculated and the t-value was obtained:

**Table - 8**  
**Showing statistical difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by Central Government and state Government school teachers**

Groups	No. of teachers (N)	Mean (M)	SD	t-value	Level of significance (LS)
Central Government school teachers	50	70.5	10.97	5.41	significant at .01 level
State Government school teachers	50	55.9	15.36		



**Fig 2**

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The above table shows that there is a significant difference in the mean job satisfaction scores of the Central Government and state Government school teachers. So we reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the alternate hypothesis.

#### **4.2 The difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by Central Government school teachers and state Government school teachers in relation to their personal factors.**

The second objective of the study was concerned with the study of difference between the two groups of teachers on the basis of their personal factors like sex, age, marital status and educational qualification. In order to achieve this objective, mean scores and standard deviations for both the groups of teachers were calculated for each factor separately and t-values were obtained.

##### **4.2.1 The difference in the level of job satisfaction in Relation to sex:**

**Hypothesis H02.11)** "There would be no difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the male teachers of Central Government and state Government schools". In order to verify this hypothesis mean scores and standard deviations for male teachers of Central Government and state Government schools were calculated and the t-value was obtained:

**Table - 9**

**Showing the difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by male teachers of Central Government and State Government schools.**

Groups	N	M	SD	t-value	LS
Male teachers of Central Govt. schools	32	70.78	12.32	3.82	significant at .01 level
Male teachers of state Government schools	20	56	14.78		

The above table shows that there is a significant difference in the mean job satisfaction scores of male teachers of Central Government and state Government schools. So we reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the alternate hypothesis.

**Hypothesis H<sub>02.12</sub>:** "There would be no difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by the female teachers of Central Government and state Government schools".

In order to verify this hypothesis the mean scores and standard deviations for female teachers of Central Government and state Government schools were calculated and the t-value obtained was obtained as given in the following

**Table - 10**

**Showing the difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by female teachers of Central Government and State Government schools**

Groups	N	M	SI)	t-value	LS
Female teachers of Central schools	18	70.39	7.7X	4.11	significant at .01 level
Female teachers of State Government schools	30	55.66	12.84		

The above table shows that there is a significant difference in the mean job satisfaction scores of female teachers of Central Government and state Government schools. So we reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the alternate hypothesis. Hypothesis  $H_0$  "There would be no difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by male and female teachers of Central Government schools". In order to verify this hypothesis t-value was calculated between the means of two groups as given in the following table:



**Table - 11**

**Showing the difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by male and female teachers of Central Government schools**

Groups	N	M	SD	t-value	LS
Male teachers of Central schools	3	70.78	12.32	0.12	Not significant at any level
Female teachers of Central Govt. schools	18	70.39	7.78		

The above table shows that there is no significant difference in the mean job satisfaction scores of male and female teachers of Central Government schools. So the null hypothesis H02.13 is accepted.

Hypothesis **H02.14** "There would be no difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by male and female teachers of state Government schools."

In order to verify this hypothesis, t-value was calculated as given in the following table:

**Table - 12**

**Showing the difference in the level of job satisfaction enjoyed by male and female teachers of state Government schools**

Groups	N	M	SD	t-value	LS
Male teachers of state schools	20	56	14.78		Not significant at any level
Female teachers of state Govt. schools	30	55.66	12.84		

The above table shows that there is no significant difference in the mean job satisfaction scores of male and female teachers of state Government schools. Hence we accept the null hypothesis  $H_0$ .14