

A Comparative Study Of Job Satisfaction Among Physical Education Personnel In The Vidyajyoti Schools And Private Schools Of West Tripura District In Tripura

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Abstract

The present research is examined to find out how to differentiate between job satisfactions among the physical education personnel (PEP) of Vidyajyoti and Private schools in the West Tripura District of Tripura. For this study, 71 physical education personnel (PEP) were selected (30 PEP) from Vidyajyoti schools and 41 PEP from Private schools) from the west Tripura district of Tripura. To obtain the data, the researcher used a questionnaire on Job Satisfaction that was constructed and standardized by Dr. S. K. Paul under the name of S. K. Paul's Job Satisfaction Scale. This Scale was administered to the physical education personnel of Vidyajyoti and Private schools in West Tripura District, Tripura. The obtained data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (t-test). Descriptive statistics implied that the data was more or less normal. And a t-test revealed that there were significant differences in job satisfaction among the physical education personnel of vidyajyoti and private schools in the west Tripura district of Tripura. So, the present study suggests that larger-scale studies are required for more generalization.

Keywords: Physical Education Personnel, Vidyajyoti
Schools, Private Schools.

Introduction:

Physical education is sometimes misunderstood by people to mean physical activity or simply boredom. It is necessary to provide knowledge regarding the actual meaning of physical education. The word physical education is the combination of two words, 'physical' and 'education'. The plain dictionary meaning of 'physical' is related to the body, it may relate to any one or all the bodily characteristics of a person. It may be physical strength, physical endurance, physical fitness, physical appearance, or physical health. And the word 'education' means systematic instructions, training, or preparation for life or some particular task. So the combined meaning of physical education is systematic instructions or training related to physical activities or programs of activities necessary for the development and maintenance of the human body.

The National Education Policy 2020 strongly emphasizes including sports and physical education as part of the curriculum of an institution. It is recognized as a subject to be taught, and the physical aspects are limited to physical education sessions. The idea is not much different from what already exists. The policy merely makes it mandatory for what was otherwise an option in many schools.

Union Education and Skill Development Minister Dharmendra Pradhan has said that the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 envisages sports as a part of the curriculum and places emphasis on sports-integrated learning as well as adopting fitness as a lifelong attitude.

All the Vidyajyoti Schools under Mission 125 are affiliated with CBSE. The election of the parent representatives in the School Management Committee will be done under the guidance and supervision of the SDM every three years as per the detailed procedure to be separately notified by the Department.

These schools will be given special attention and monitored through state and district-level committees. An annual report will be placed before the state-level governing body on the functioning and achievements of these schools, compiling the individual reports received from the respective SDMs. This will be based on the CBSE School Quality Assessment and Assurance (SQAA) framework.

Private schools, which may be government-aided or government-unaided. These schools are controlled by private bodies and funded partially or wholly by the student's tuition. The curriculum is decided by the school board and has advanced technology.

The term physical education personnel can be defined as human resources required for the smooth conduct of sports activities, such as sports coaches, Physical Education Teachers, Physical Instructors, Sports Rehabilitators, sports Psychologists, Sports Physiologists etc.

There is no doubt that every profession has certain aspects conducive to job satisfaction and, at the same time, certain other aspects that lead to dissatisfaction. The teaching profession is no exception. It is possible to isolate that factor of dissatisfaction. Attempts can be made either to change the dissatisfying conditions or to reduce their intensity so as to increase the holding power of the profession and also improve teacher efficiency through increased job satisfaction.

Job satisfaction means liking the work involved and accepting the pressure and aspiration connected with the piece of work through which one earns his livelihood. Job satisfaction may therefore be said to be the mental attitude of an employed person towards the job. Job satisfaction comes after fulfilling one's duties and responsibilities. This job satisfaction cannot be assured in terms of the corns. This can be achieved only when the professional devotes maximum effort to the profession. This devotion may not get the monetary gains, but it does get recognition from his companions and some important persons in society.

Material and Methods

Purpose of the study:

The main purpose of the study would be to compare the Job Satisfaction of Physical Education Personnel between Vidyajyoti and Private schools in West Tripura District, Tripura.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives were:

1. To find out the Job Satisfaction of Vidyajyoti schools' Physical Education Personnel (PEP).
2. To find out the Job Satisfaction of Private schools' Physical Education Personnel (PEP).
3. To compare the Job Satisfaction of Physical Education Personnel between Vidyajyoti and Private schools.

Hypothesis:

It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference in job satisfaction among the Physical Education Personnel (PEP) of Vidyajyoti schools and Private schools.

Delimitations of the study:

The present study would delimit:

1. Only the secondary and higher secondary schools of Tripura.
2. To physical education teachers and physical instructors in the schools of Tripura.

3. To the government-unaided (private) schools of Tripura.
4. To the government (vidyajyoti) schools of Tripura.
5. To only CBSE schools in Tripura.
6. The Job Satisfaction Scale for Physical Education Personnel (PEP), constructed and developed by Dr. S.K. Paul, was used in this study.

Significance of the study:

The present study would be significant:

1. The result of the present study would help to understand the present Job Satisfaction level among the Physical Education Personnel (PEP) of Vidyajyoti and Private Schools in West Tripura District.
2. The result of the present study would give feedback to the Vidyajyoti and Private school authorities regarding the present job satisfaction level of physical education personnel.
3. The result of the present study would help the vidyajyoti and private school authorities restructure the existing scale or system or adopt new ideas for upcoming sessions.

Methodology:

Sources of data:

For the present study, the data were selected from vidyajyoti schools and private schools in the west Tripura district of Tripura.

Selection of subject:

The subjects were selected for the present study in the following ways: a) 30 physical education personnel from vidyajyoti schools from West Tripura District, b) 41 physical education personnel from private schools (government unaided) from West Tripura District.

Sampling method:

For the present study, the subjects were selected by the purposive sampling method.

Collection of data:

For the present study, a standard questionnaire of Job satisfaction Scale for physical education personnel was used, which was constructed and developed by Dr. S. K. Paul.

Scoring of data:

The job satisfaction of the physical education personnel was measured by a standardized questionnaire. For each item, a score of '1' is assigned for a positive response and a score of '0' for a negative response. The sum of all the values gives the job satisfaction score for the subject. The total score varies from 0 to 60, showing the lowest job satisfaction to the highest job satisfaction of the subject.

Level of Significance:

The level of significance at 0.05 of the level of confidence was considered adequate for the purpose of this study. The purpose 't' value of the questionnaire was compared with tabulated 't' values of 0.05 at 69 degrees of freedom, which are 2.00.

Analysis of data:

The statistical analysis of data gathered for the comparison of job satisfaction of physical education personnel of Vidyajyoti schools and private schools in the west Tripura district of Tripura. The mean and standard deviation of both groups were found. These items were converted into a composite score. The researcher again calculated the mean and standard deviation from the composite score of the groups. Thus, the scholar found the mean difference in job satisfaction among physical education personnel of vidyajyoti schools and private schools in west Tripura district in Tripura, and the researcher further proceeded with statistical analysis by using SPSS version 22.

Table – 1 Comparison of Job Satisfaction between Vidyajyoti Schools and Private Schools’ physical education personnel, West Tripura District in Tripura

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard Error	Calculated ‘t’ value
Vidyajyoti Schools	43.033	2.141	1.204	0.486	2.476
Private Schools	41.829	1.935			

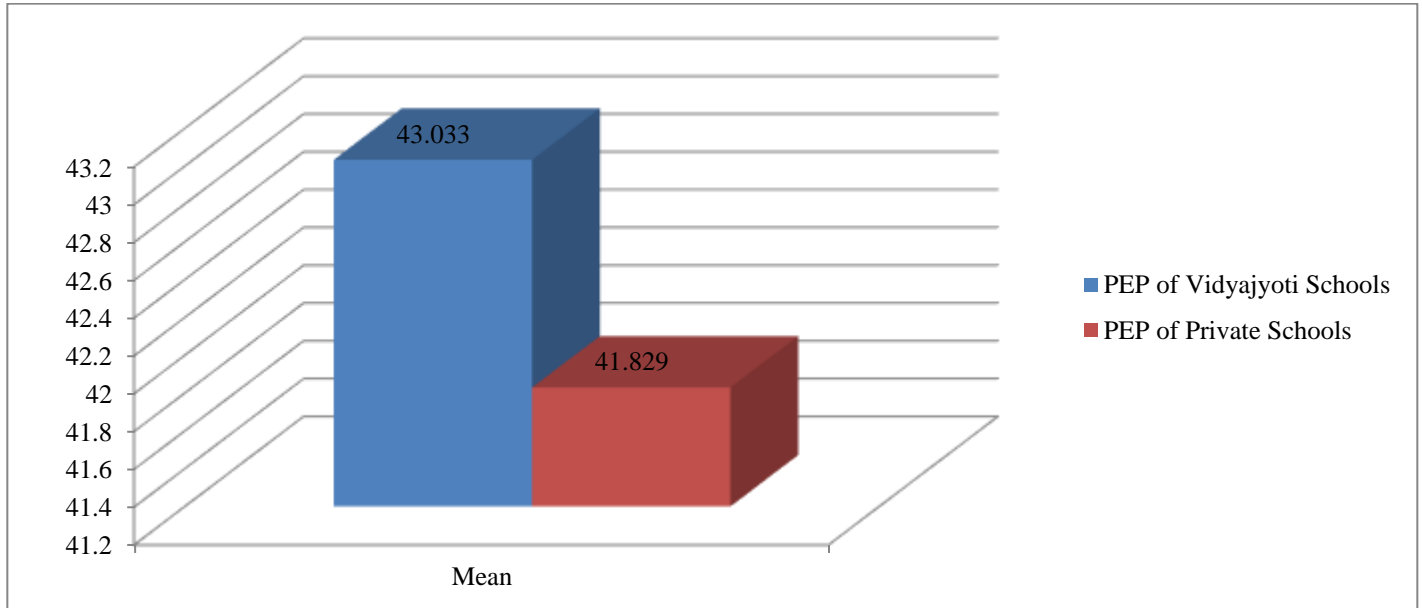
* Significant at 0.05 level of confidence, 69 degree of freedom is 2.00

Results

From the above table, the mean of the Physical Education Personnel of Vidyajyoti Schools is 43.033, and the mean of the physical education personnel of private schools is 41.829, which is less than the mean of the Physical Education Personnel of Vidyajyoti Schools of 1.204. To check for a significant difference among the Physical Education Personnel of Vidyajyoti and Private schools, the data was again analyzed by applying the t-test. Before applying the t-test, the standard deviation was calculated. The standard deviation of the Physical Education Personnel of Vidyajyoti Schools is 2.141, and the Physical Education Personnel of Private Schools is 1.935. There was a significant difference in Job Satisfaction between Vidyajyoti and Private Schools’ Physical Education Personnel because the value of calculated ‘t’ = 2.476 is greater than the value of tabulated ‘t’ = 2.00 at the 0.05 level of confidence, so it is clarified that there was a significant difference in Job Satisfaction between Vidyajyoti and Private Schools’ Physical Education Personnel.

Graph – 1

Comparison (Mean) of Job Satisfaction between Vidyajyoti Schools and Private Schools’ physical education personnel, West Tripura District in Tripura



Discussion of hypothesis:

In the overall numerical and statistical analysis, there was a comparison of job satisfaction among the physical education personnel of Vidyajyoti schools and Private schools. So, it was found that there is a significant difference. Therefore, the research hypothesis was accepted.

Summary:

For the Present study, the subjects were selected from Vidyajyoti schools and Private schools in west Tripura district, Tripura. In order to fulfill the study, the researcher received 71 questionnaires, of which 30 were from Vidyajyoti schools and 41 were from private schools in west Tripura district. The subjects were selected by the purposive sampling method. For the present study, the researcher used a questionnaire of Job satisfaction, which was constructed and standardized by S. K. Paul and the name of S. K. Paul's Job Satisfaction Scale, was administering to the selected subjects. The data pertaining to the study was collected by administering the standardized Questionnaire.

The Questionnaire was personally distributed to various schools' physical education personnel in west Tripura district, Tripura. In this study, out of 90 questionnaires, 45 were sent to vidyajyoti schools' physical education

personnel and another 45 were sent to private schools' physical education personnel, of which 30 were received from vidyajyoti schools physical education personnel and 41 were received from private schools' physical education personnel, of which 15 were unreturned from vidyajyoti schools' physical education personnel and 4 from private schools' physical education personnel.

Conclusion:

With the limitations of the study and statistical analysis, the conclusion was drawn that there was a significant difference in job satisfaction among the Physical Education Personnel of Vidyajyoti and Private Schools in the west Tripura district of Tripura.

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