

Study Of Job Satisfaction Level Of Physical Education Teachers Of Indore District Of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

Present study job satisfaction level of physical education teachers of Indore District of Madhya Pradesh was conducted on 50 physical education teachers of different teachers working in colleges. Non-Probability sampling method was used for present study. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling method was used. P Y. Mudgil, I.S. Muhar and P. Bhatia. Teacher's Job Satisfaction Scale (2012) was used as tool of data collection. This scale consists 75 items. It was administered on college and university teachers. Likert type scale in English language. After collection of data, it analyzed and presented in percentage form.

Introduction

Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction is one of the most fertile areas of organizational development. The credit of bringing this term into currency goes to Hoppock (1935). Job satisfaction is a pleasure and favorableness with which a worker views his job. Job satisfaction is a result when the wants and expectations of employees match with the extent of the employee's hopes. Although the contemporary practices have replaced the traditional practices of banking, the working nature is still unchanged, and problems are still unsolved. It is a common sight to observe frustrated employees in banks just doing job to fulfill their daily needs. The empirical observation reveals that the stress factor is gradually destroying the employees' ability to work. Stress has been considered one of the main themes in the research for last two decades, and the basic root cause is dissatisfaction of employees toward their work or job. Stephens (1995) call this deviant behavior in the workplace. The work environment is not so jovial to the employees.

Objectives of the Study

The study is based on the following objectives:

1. To study the level job satisfaction level of physical education teachers of Indore District of Madhya Pradesh.

Hypothesis

Keeping in view the literature review and objectives of the study, the following hypotheses are formulated.

- H1: The physical education teachers may have higher job satisfaction

Delimitations of the Study

- i The study was delimited to college teachers only.
- ii The study was delimited to 50 college physical education teachers only.
- iii The study was delimited to college male teachers only.
- iv The study was delimited to college of Indore Madhya Pradesh only.

Limitations of the Study

- i The study was entirely dependent upon the information provided by the samples/ subject. Whatever the information will be provided by the sample will be taken as the final data response for the study.
- ii Investigator was unaware of psycho-socio-economic status of the subjects as each individual bank employee is in different psychological state while giving responses for the present study. They also belong to different social cultural strata of the society and their behavior is accordingly different, and at the same time they may be from different economic classes.
- iii Researcher was entirely depended upon established questionnaire. The questionnaire will be standardized and valid for measuring the variables for the present study.
- iv Some of the respondents might not have given the actual information due to fear psychosis of being disclosed.

Research Methodology

Research Design

The aim of the present research was to investigate effect of occupational stress and emotional intelligence on job satisfaction of physical education teachers and teachers of other disciplines.. For the present study descriptive research design was used. Descriptive Survey method was used to collect the data from the respondents by using standardized questionnaire. After collection of the data percentage was used to analyze the result.

Sample Design and Sampling

Sample Design

Non-Probability sampling method was used for present study. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling was used. Total N-50 subject was selected for present study.

Tools of Data of Collection

P Y. Mudgil, I.S. Muhar and P. Bhatia. Teacher's Job Satisfaction Scale(TJSS–MMB) English (2012) was used as tool of data collection. This scale consists 75 items. It was administered on college and university teachers. Likert type scale in English language. The purpose of the questionnaire is to measure job satisfaction level of college and university teachers.

Administration of the Tests

Researcher was sending questionnaires to subjects by post or email and distribute personally those are available in nearby areas. Separate page of instruction and information regarding questionnaires was given to respondents along with questionnaires.

Data Presentation

Table No. 1 Table showing the Percentage level of Job

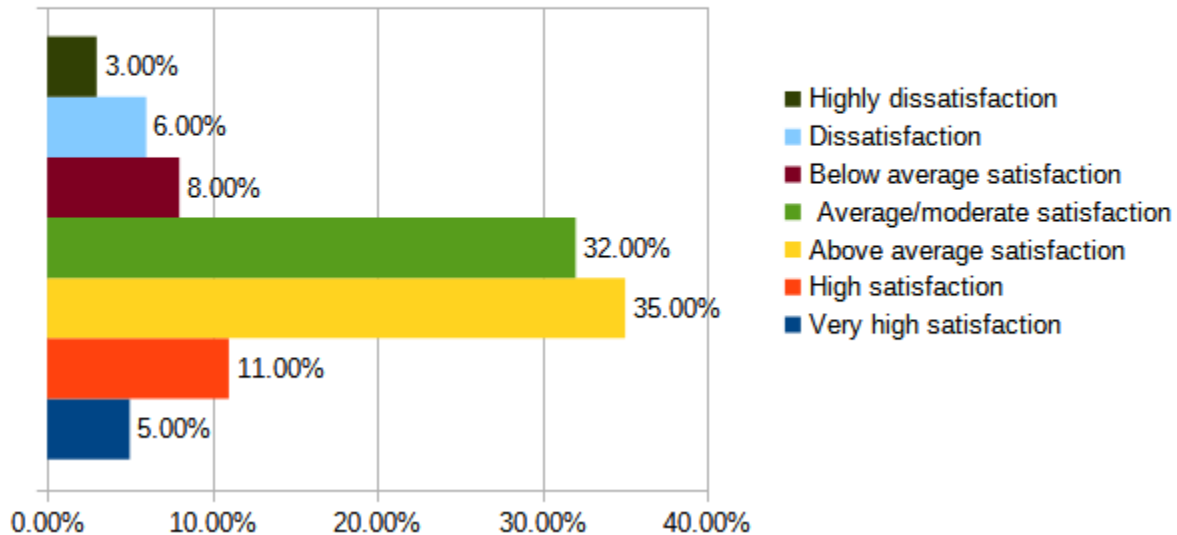
N	Very high satisfaction	High satisfaction	Above average satisfaction	Average/moderate satisfaction	Below average satisfaction	Dissatisfaction	Highly dissatisfaction
50	05%	11%	35%	32%	08%	06%	03%

Satisfaction of Physical Education teachers.

Table 1. shows the level of Job Satisfaction of Physical Education teachers of different colleges of Indore where 05% teachers shown

very high satisfaction, 11% were high satisfaction level, 35% has above average satisfaction, 32% Average/moderate satisfaction, 08% Below average satisfaction, 06% were shown dissatisfaction, 03% Highly dissatisfaction in their job satisfaction level.

Table showing the Percentage level of Job Satisfaction of Physical Education teachers.



Results

1. 05% teachers shown very high satisfaction.
2. 11% found high satisfaction level.
3. 35% has above average satisfaction.
4. 32% Average/moderate satisfaction.
5. 08% Below average satisfaction,
7. 03% Highly dissatisfaction in their job satisfaction level.

Conclusion.

The largest group of teachers (37.23%) reported above average satisfaction, followed by those with average/moderate satisfaction (34.04%). A smaller percentage of teachers reported very high (5.32%) or high (11.70%) satisfaction.

It's also important to note that some teachers reported below average (8.51%) or high dissatisfaction (3.19%) with their jobs.

Overall, the data suggests that a majority of teachers (71.49%) experience at least an above average level of satisfaction in their jobs. However, there is also a significant portion of teachers (11.70%) who report below average or high dissatisfaction. This

highlights the need to address the factors that contribute to job satisfaction among teachers.

References

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