

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE
AND ACADEMIC COLLEGE TEACHERS OF SANT GADGE BABA
AMRAVATI UNIVERSITY



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Abstract:

The present study was state that as in Job Satisfaction of Professional College and Academic College Teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati, for this study, the researcher was selected from Grantable professional and academic college affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. For the study only the grantable male teachers were working since last five years both are Professional as well as academic teachers. The total numbers of teachers were 35 Professional and 35 Academic college teachers were selected by using simple random sampling method. The data was collected by using Standard Questionnaire and analysed and interpretation was done on the basis of special standard teaching Viz. Mean, Standard Deviation, and 't' Test. For the Present study the Subjects were selected from Grantable professional and academic college affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. In order to fulfill the study 70 subjects were selected in which 35 teachers from professional and 35 teachers from academic college. The subjects were selected by simple random sampling method. For the present study, the standard Questionnaire Job Satisfaction Scale for Teacher's (J.S.T.) developed by S. K. Saxena was administrating to the selected subjects. The data pertaining to the study was collected by administering the standard Questionnaire. The Questionnaire was personally distributed in various colleges of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati This investigation has encouraging co-operation in this respect and the return were very high.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Professional College, & Academic College Teachers.

Introduction:

Sport is a psycho-social activity. It has both psychological and social dimensions, besides physical, physiological and technical aspects. Man's interest in sports is found in all societies of the world. Most of the nations share a common interest in sports competition, especially at certain times during the Olympic Games, where people from all nations focus their attention on that drama of competition. But the quality of the participation of the athletes and sportsmen is determined by their psychological factors. In this modern era of competition, the psychological preparation of a team is as much important as teaching the different skills of game on the scientific lines. The teams are prepared not only to play the games, but also to win the

games. And for winning the games, it is not only the proficiency in the skills, which bring victory, but more important is the spirit of the players, with which they play and perform their best in the competition. The application of psychological principles to the improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted psychological principles, which have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in their performances. Coaches, physical educationists and sports scientists have always expressed a great need to know more about those psychological principles, which are helpful in improving the motor skills of the players. It is important to know about the role of reaction time, movement time, emotional phenomena like competitive anxiety and some personality traits like extraversion and neuroticism of the players during training as well as competitive situations.

Physical Education:

Physical Education of primitive People was informal and unstructured with main purpose being survival. They needed physical strength to build shelter and obtain food but in modern age its meaning is totally different for many years it was believed that performance in games and sports develop on skill performance, motor fitness components, Physiological and psychological components, now it is believed that besides all these anthropometric a measurement is needed for higher level of achievement. It has been fully recognized by sports scientists. Anthropometric measurement play great role in most of sports. It provides more scientific and objective basic for the physical education programme. In the same way it helps in physical education fields to evaluate the player's performances as well as nature are enjoyable, challenging all observing and required a certain amount of skill and physical education. In the last few decades physical education and sports gained tremendous popularity all over the globe, the popularity is still increasing by leaps and bounds and this happy trend is likely to continue in future.

Meaning of Profession:

In general, a profession is made up of a group of people who provide a unique social service to humankind. For providing this service, the members have secured specialized skills obtained in a body of knowledge of an academic discipline the services are rendered according to the standards for moral behaviour and ethical practices. Same thing can be called as business if ethics are not followed. A teacher teaching properly in the class-room, completing the course of study, solving the difficulties of the students, helping them in appearing the various examinations is called as he is professional man. While a teacher will not paying attention in the working of the school but inviting the students for highly charged private classes may be called as a businessman. Hence the purpose, the motto, the ethics is important for the same work to be called as business or profession, though in both the case earning is a common factor.

Job Satisfaction:

Job satisfaction is a widely accepted Psychological aspect of functioning in any profession. Job Satisfaction is a common form that an employee has developed certain positive and negative attitudes about his work. A research for a job especially in the modern world. Known largely for its materialism and even different compulsions and complexities is a demand. Primarily to earn a living. It is the job which provides largely to be a source of happiness and settlements without thinking what It bring in a higher plane. Social life is conditional by jobs. Comparison and contracts play a significant role in deciding attitude. Which are sometimes sacrificial at the after of the forces. Or constraint all desire to find and create a niche, hardly some succeed and to most. Life become acceptable along with that if brings. Why do people work? This is to satisfy the needs. A human being is constantly urged to do forward and find new avenues to enlarge his status and devoted his position and this helps him in proving to be a useful rather formational component of the society.

Satisfaction and non fulfilment of these needs decides the individual perceptions of how this needs are satisfied. Job satisfaction has defined by different people. Evidences to certify their threw have been gleaned from various sources, even the definition becomes not possible in the real terms. Human actions are never governed by single factor but it is a combination and permutations various occasions, some legend, some superficial some midway between. In a nut shell it must be emphasized that physical education arms as an academic discipline at inculcating a health consciousness for physical fitness. Some people find a job which suits their interest aptitude. Skill their way of life and then physical conditions. They are happy contend and satisfied towards their job as a result of which both the individual and the society are benefited. A few others however find their job monotonous uninteresting and unsuited to their interest. Attitude skill etc. and they experiences the pages dissatisfaction every day and it is reflected in what they contribute to the society in the capacity of their job.

Importance of Job-satisfaction:

Importance of Job-satisfaction in a rapidly developing industrial society, the importance of Job satisfaction need not be overemphasized. Job satisfaction is essential to the employer, the worker and the community. Various investigations which are referred to in the next chapters that when a man is satisfied with his work the employer profits by grater output fewer ducts and many they also review that a person satisfied with his job is likely to profit by high moral in his general living and the community profits on the sure of individual and individuals well being. That is the person why the understanding of dynamic of job satisfaction or job moral becomes serious consideration to everyone concerned.

The, era since last year has displayed increasing interest in human relations in industry especially in the phenomena of job satisfaction. Through its relationship to production is not clear cut. It is regarded as an important factor in the worker moral, and it has sometimes been suggested that industrial organization can be evaluated in him of human satisfaction. Satisfaction

in work is not only criterion of effectiveness of an origination but it has an importance. As such factors associated with it have been a interest for investigators. The work situation provides opportunities for the satisfaction of many needs of worker. Not only are his physical need to full filled through monetary gains, out the work means such more to him its on the work and through that he individual finds opportunities for the satisfaction of many of his social, personal, and eg. Needs in the long fun the worker can remain contented only if these three varieties of needs gains satisfaction what is the true about the worker in an industry is true about a teacher in a school. A teacher can remain satisfied in his job only when opportunities for the satisfaction of his social personal, and eg. Needs are provided.

Objective of the Study:

The main Objective of the Study was to know the Job Satisfaction of Professional College and Academic College Teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University of Maharashtra State.

Methodology:

Source of Data:

For the Present study the Subjects were selected from Grantable professional and academic college affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Selection of Subject:

The subjects were selected for the present study in the following manner. (a) 35 from professional college teachers. (b) 35 from academic college teachers.

Sampling Method:

The subjects were selected by simple random sampling method.

Equipments used for Collection of Data:

For the present study, the standard Questionnaire Job Satisfaction Scale for Teacher's (J.S.T.) developed by S. K. Sexsena was administrating to the selected subjects.

Collection of Data:

The data pertaining to the study was collected by administering the standard Questionnaire.

Scoring of Data:

The job satisfaction of teachers was measured by standard questionnaire. All the items except 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 21 are positively worded. All these items are given a score of '1' for positive responses except for items 1,2,3,5,7 and 21, in which case reverse is applicable (i.e.), The sum of these values gives the job satisfaction scores for the subject. The total score varies from 0 to 30, showing lowest job satisfaction to highest job satisfaction for the subject.

Level of Significant:

The hypothesis the level of significance at 0.05 of level of confidence was considered adequate for the purpose of this study.

The purpose ‘t’ value of the questionnaires was compared with tabulated ‘t’ values of 0.05 at 68 degree of freedom are 1.67.

Analysis of Data:

The statistical analysis of the data gathered for the comparison of Job satisfaction of professional and academic collage teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University. The Mean and standard deviation of both the groups were found. These items were converted into composite score.

Research scholars again calculated the mean and standard deviation from the composite scores of the groups. Thus the research Scholars found the mean difference of Job satisfaction of professional and academic collage teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and researcher further proceeded for statistical analysis, i.e. standard error, mean difference and calculated ‘t’ were obtained. The same procedure was adopted for item wise statistical analysis i. e.

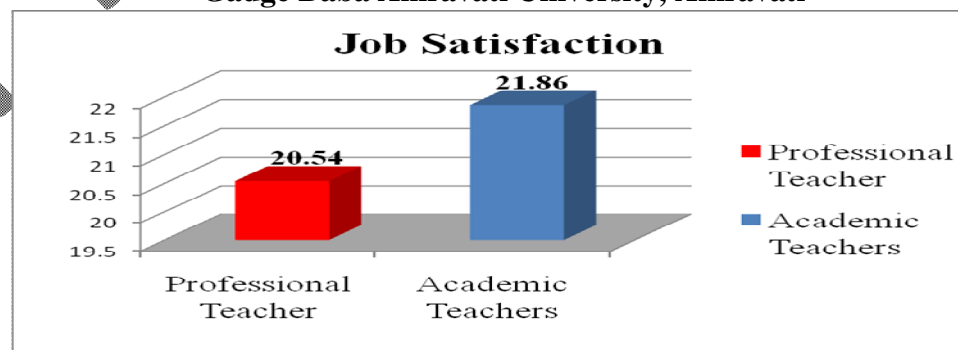
Table No- 1
Showing Comparison of Job Satisfaction between Professional and Academic College Teachers of Grantable College of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Group	Mean	S. D.	M.D.	D.F.	O. T.	T. T.
Professional Teachers	20.54	3.63	-1.31	68	-1.73	1.92
Academic Teachers	21.85	2.62				

***Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.**

From the above table the mean of the professional college teachers are 20.54 and the mean of academic college teachers are 21.85. So it is clarified that there is no significant difference of job satisfaction in professional and academic college teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Graph- 1
Showing Mean of Job Satisfaction between Professional and Academic College Teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati



Discussion of Hypothesis:

In Beginning of this study it was hypothesized that there might be significant difference of job satisfaction in between professional college teachers and academic college teachers of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati. In overall Numerical and statistical analysis comparison of job satisfaction between professional and academic college teacher's. So it is found that there is not significance difference. Therefore the research hypothesis was rejected.

Summary:

For the Present study the Subjects were selected from Grantable professional and academic college affiliated with Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

In order to fulfil the study 70 subjects were selected in which 35 teachers from professional and 35 teachers from academic college. The subjects were selected by simple random sampling method. For the present study, the standard Questionnaire Job Satisfaction Scale for Teacher's (J.S.T.) developed by S. K. Sexsena was administrating to the selected subjects. The data pertaining to the study was collected by administering the standard Questionnaire.

The Questionnaire was personally distributed in various colleges of Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati This investigation has encouraging co-operation in this respect and the return were very high. In this investigation out of 100 questionnaire 50 were send to professional college teachers and 50 were send to academic college teachers from which 35 questionnaire from professional college teachers and 45 from academic college teachers have been received and in which 15 questionnaire were unreturned from professional college teachers and 5 from academic college teachers. The Total numbers of returned questionnaires were 80. But the researcher needs 70 questionnaires 35 questionnaire from professional college teachers and 35 from academic college teachers which the researcher received easily.

Conclusion:

Within the limitations of the study and from the statistical analysis the following conclusion is drawn. There was no significant difference of job satisfaction in professional and academic college teachers.

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