Job Satisfaction of physical education teachers in Surendranagar district

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Abstract
This research paper discusses the job satisfaction of teachers of Physical education in Surendranagar district. A total 100 teacher (50 urban and 50 rural) were selected using random sampling technique. Gender, Area of residence and job satisfaction were selected as the variable for the study. The data was obtained through questionnaires which were administered personally. To achieve the objective of the study, Job satisfaction scale by B.C. Muthaiya was used as test for the collection of data. The data collected from the selected variable such as Job satisfaction was analyzed the difference through t-test at 0.05 level of significance. The result shows that male physical education teachers working in school have better job satisfaction than their female teacher.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, physical education teachers

Introduction
Physical education is an important part of every school curriculum and every student class. The purpose of this study is to find out how satisfied the teachers of physical education in Surendranagar district are in their job, sometimes the teacher is playing a good game level in his career, but he can not make his district good players at his job place. There are many factors involved. If there is no good playground in any school, in many schools, the school principal school does not inspire students to play and do not participate in the competition, there are not enough equipment facilities in many places. In some schools, students are not allowed to participate in sports, due to which the teachers of the game are dissatisfied. This study has been taken into account.

Objectives
1. To identify levels of job satisfaction in Physical education teachers.
2. To find out significant differences between male and female Physical Education
3. To find out the significant differences between urban and rural female Physical

Procedure
A Descriptive survey type study has been designed to achieve the objectives of the study.

Sample: Hundred Physical Education teachers working in schools of Surendranagar district were randomly selected as subjects for the study. Out of these 100 teachers, there were 50 male and 50 female teachers.

Tools: Job satisfaction scale by B.C. Muthaiya was used as test scale for the collection of data. The responses of the teachers were converted into scores as per the instructions given in manual.

Method for Analysis: Descriptive statistics such as men and S.D and t-test has been used to find out the significant differences among the physical education teachers in job satisfaction at 0.05 level of significance.
Result

Table 1: Mean difference of job satisfaction variable among physical education teachers working in Surendranagar district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Variable categories</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>‘t’-value</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39.86</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>5.54*</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32.84</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of residence</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38.58</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>3.23*</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>34.12</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Male</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42.64</td>
<td>6.88</td>
<td>3.02*</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Male</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37.08</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban Female</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34.52</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>2.21*</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Female</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.16</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significant at 0.05% level

Table 1 indicates that there has been significant difference between the means of job satisfaction for the male and female (p<0.05) and urban and rural (p<0.05) Physical Education teachers working in schools of Surendranagar district. The mean score obtained by Urban Male (42.64) Physical Education teachers are higher than the mean score obtained by Rural Male Physical Education teachers. Therefore job satisfactions of urban male Physical Education teachers are significant better than rural male Physical Education teachers. The mean score obtained by Urban Female (34.52) Physical Education teachers are higher than the mean score obtained by Rural Female (31.16) Physical Education teachers. Therefore job satisfactions of urban female Physical Education teachers are significant better than rural female Physical Education teachers.

Discussion

As per the result, male physical education teachers are more job satisfaction compare to female physical education teachers. As the may be able to give more time and adopt more workload compare to female. And it’s observed that they can have more freedom in work as compare to female. Urban physical education teachers are more satisfied than rural physical education teachers, as urban teacher are having more facilities, in terms of ground, equipment, players and resources.

Conclusion

Male physical education teachers are better job satisfaction than female physical education teacher and also urban male and female physical education teacher are better job satisfaction than rural male and females physical education teachers.

References