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## A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG SPORTSMEN AND NON-SPORTSMEN RESPECT TO JOB SATISFACTION AND SELF CONCEPT

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### Abstract:

*An Objective of the study was to examine the job satisfaction and self concept among sportsmen and non-sportsmen. Hypotheses: there is no significant difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen with respect to job satisfaction and self concept. Sample: For the present study 100 Sample were belongings to Maharashtra, 50 subjects were sportsmen (M = 24.15, SD = 4.37) and 50 subjects non-sportsmen (M = 23.64, SD = 4.61). The age range of subjects was 20-30 years. Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used. Tools: 1) Job Satisfaction Scale. 2) Self Concept. Results: 1) Sportsmen had significantly high job satisfaction than the Non-Sportsmen. 2) Sportsmen had significantly high self concept than the Non-Sportsmen.*

### KEY WORDS:

Comparative Study , Sportsmen , Job Satisfaction and Self Concept.

### INTRODUCTION

Some believe it is simply how content an individual is with his or her job, in other words, whether or not they like the job or individual aspects or facets of jobs, such as nature of work or supervision. Others believe it is not so simplistic as this definition suggests and instead that multidimensional psychological responses to one's job are involved. Researchers have also noted that job satisfaction measures vary in the extent to which they measure feelings about the job affective job satisfaction. or cognitions about the job cognitive job satisfaction.

Job satisfaction is defined in line with Aiyejuyo (2004) which states that job satisfaction is the totality of an individual's social and psychological well-being relative to his or her job and job performance. It therefore represents a feeling of relative pleasure or pain and expresses the amount of agreement between ones emerging expectations and the rewards that the job provides.

Several studies have examined job satisfaction of individuals employed in positions related to sport (Keinde, 1995; Keinde and Ayodabo, 2002; Herrera and Lim, 2003; Aiyejuyo, 2004). Most of these reflected varying degrees of job satisfaction especially as it relates to predictive variables especially performance. Some studies also examined job satisfaction of employees generally and in relation to performance (Brown and Leigh, 1996).

We can now see why sport experiences can have an important effect on a child's self-concept development. Children typically enter the world of sports at a time in their development when they are

Title: "A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG SPORTSMEN AND NON-SPORTSMEN RESPECT TO JOB SATISFACTION AND SELF CONCEPT." , Source: Review of Research [2249-894X] Quadri Syed Javeed<sup>1</sup> and Naiknawre B P<sup>2</sup> yr:2014 | vol:3 | iss:11

seeking information about their abilities . The kinds of motor abilities required in sports are particularly valued by them at this stage. When children enter sports, the stage is thus set for an ability test whose outcome is potentially very important. There are good reasons to try to succeed and to be a good athlete. Success brings feelings of mastery, competence, self-pride, admiration and status from peers, and approval from important adults, such as parents and coaches. Inferior athletes often experience feelings of shame and inferiority, lowered respect and status among their peers, and the reactions of disappointed parents. At the very first practice or tryout, children begin to see how they compare with their peers in this prized activity. In a very short time children can tell how proficient they are relative to their teammates and opponents.

#### **METHODOLOGY:**

##### **Objectives of the study:**

Job satisfaction and self concept among sportsmen and non-sportsmen.

##### **Hypothesis:**

- 1) There is no significant difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen with respect to job satisfaction.
- 2) There is no significant difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen with respect to self concept.

##### **Sample**

For the present study 100 Sample were belongings to Maharashtra, 50 subjects were sportsmen (M = 24.15, SD = 4.37) and 50 subjects non-sportsmen (M = 23.64, SD = 4.61). The age range of subjects was 20-30 years. Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used.

##### **Tools:**

##### **Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS):**

Job Satisfaction Scale developed by Amar Singh and T.R Sharma (1999).

##### **Self-Concept Scale (SCQ):**

This scale was constructed and standardized by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat. The inventory is useful in measuring Self-concept.

##### **Procedures of data collection**

The subjects were called in a small group of subjects and their seating arrangements were made in a classroom. Prior to administration of test, through informal talk appropriate rapport was formed. Following the instructions and procedure suggested by the author of the test. The test was administered and a field copy of test was collected. Following the same procedure, the whole data were collected.

##### **Variables:**

Independent variable: 1) Group      a) Sportsmen                      b) Non-Sportsmen  
Dependent variable: 1) Job Satisfaction                      2) Self Concept

#### **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

Mean Std. Deviation and t values of sportsmen and non-sportsmen on dimension Job Satisfaction and self concept

A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG SPORTSMEN AND NON-SPORTSMEN.....

Dimensions	Sportsmen (N=50)		Non-Sportsmen (N=50)		t'	df	p
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Job Satisfaction	20.21	2.89	16.02	3.31	6.74**	98	<.01
Self Concept	141.52	5.83	128.79	5.49	11.24**	98	<.01

Result showed that the Mean of sportsmen was 20.21 and non-sportsmen was 16.02 on dimension job satisfaction the difference between the two mean was highly significant  $t(98) = 6.74$ ,  $p < .01$ . Null hypothesis had been rejecting there was no significant difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen with respect to job satisfaction. And alternative hypothesis was sportsmen had significantly high job satisfaction than the non-sportsmen.

Second Result showed that the Mean of sportsmen was 141.52 and non-sportsmen was 128.79 on dimension self concept the difference between the two mean was highly significant  $t(98) = 11.24$ ,  $p < .01$ . Null hypothesis had been rejecting there was no significant difference between sportsmen and non-sportsmen with respect to self concept. And alternative hypothesis was sportsmen had significantly high self concept than the non-sportsmen.

**RESULTS:**

- 1)Sportsmen had significantly high job satisfaction than the Non-Sportsmen.
- 2)Sportsmen had significantly high self concept than the Non-Sportsmen.

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