

74

JOB SATISFACTION OF FEMALE ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN PRIVATE COLLEGES WITH REFERENCE TO WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. Sandeep Kumar

Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics,
Hindu College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India

Dr. Sushila

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,
Km. Mayawati Govt. Girls P.G. College, Badalpur, Noida, India

ABSTRACT

The present study examined the relationships of a set of independent variables (Age, Education, Types of College, Experience, Pattern of Remuneration, Marital Status, Type of Family, Size of Family) with job satisfaction among Female Assistant Professors of private colleges. The population in this study consists of 300 Female Assistant Professors from 28 colleges of Western Uttar Pradesh (Greater Noida, Ghaziabad and Meerut). The Female Assistant Professors occupational job satisfaction scale was used for data collection, while t-test, Chi-square test, Person's coefficient of correlation and Likert's scale are used for statistical analysis. According to the findings of the analysis .It has been found that most of the respondents are moderately satisfied with the factors influencing their job satisfaction and also that their personal factors have some influence on their job satisfaction level.

Key words: Job Satisfaction, Female Assistant Professor, Marital Status, Qualification, Remuneration, Private Colleges

Cite this Article: Dr. Sandeep Kumar and Dr. Sushila, Job Satisfaction of Female Assistant Professors in Private Colleges with Reference to Western Uttar Pradesh. *International Journal of Management*, 7(7), 2016, pp. 406–417.

<http://www.iaeme.com/IJM/issues.asp?JType=IJM&VType=7&IType=7>

1. INTRODUCTION

“Job satisfaction is an attitude that individuals have about their jobs. Job satisfaction results from their perception of their jobs and degree to which there is a good fit between the individual and the organization.” (Ivancevich et al. 1997)

It is one of the most researcher constructs in business science and organizational behavior for various reasons. First, job satisfaction is relevant for scholars interested in the subjective evaluation of work conditions (e.g. job characteristics. Schjoedt.2009).Second, job satisfaction is relevant for managers and researchers interested in organizational outcomes. Such as organizational commitment