

Gender and Job Satisfaction among library workers

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Abstract- The objective of this study is to examine those factors which are related in a high manner to job satisfaction among library workers. Data were collected from a sample of 100 library professionals from private engineering and management colleges in Haryana state. The data analyses indicated that job satisfaction among library professionals is not related to their sex, the type of library in which they worked, or their vocational needs, but it is related to the characteristics of their job environments. The supervisory climate and the essential characteristics of the job itself are the two most important determinants of job satisfaction. Interpretation of the data suggests that a supervisory climate which permits a librarian to exercise initiative and professional judgment in the performance of the job is conducive to job satisfaction. This study contributes to the LIS literature and practice in the following two ways: first, this study provides new knowledge concerning the job satisfaction factors of library professionals.

Key Words Job Satisfaction, Digital Environment, Occupational Stress, Library Professionals

Introduction:

Job satisfaction has been of interest to organizational researchers, because of its relationships with job performance and/or organizational commitment. More importantly, employed individuals spend most of the time doing their job works. As a result, the feelings of individual about their jobs are likely to affect those impacting on their general lives. Job is an occupational act which carried out by an individual in return for a reward. Satisfaction refers to the way one feels about events, rewards, people, relation and amount of mental gladness on the job. Job satisfaction is also an emotional response to a job situation which cannot be seen, it is only be inferred and simply how the people feel about their job and different aspects of it. The job satisfaction and job attitudes are the alternate terms and typically used interchangeably. Both refer to affective orientations on the part of individuals toward work roles which they are presently occupying. Positive attitudes toward the job are conceptually equivalent to job satisfaction and negative attitudes towards the job are equivalent to job dissatisfaction. Job satisfaction is governed, to a large extent, by perception and expectations of the working people. Any discrepancy between aspirations and perceptions account for dissatisfaction. Several authors have stressed the significance and importance of job as a source of satisfaction. Apart from wealth, work also provides many other things to a person such as sense of doing something worthwhile, having some aims in life and brings some status in the society.

Literature review

Kaya, (1995) found that the job satisfaction in developing countries is lower than that of developed countries. Unless librarians secure peer status through adherence to core academic standards, the emerging era of

electronic information will see domination in the librarians influence over librarians' affairs. Burd (2003) found that librarians in organizations that support participatory management, open communication, opportunities for achievement and relationships built on honesty and trust are more satisfied and committed and less likely to leave. Kaur (2006) said that there is a need for contented and "well satisfied librarians to make libraries more service oriented to their clientele and the main organizational determinants influencing worker's job satisfaction". And establish sensible organizational structures, delegating authority, promoting teamwork practice, developing job descriptions and evaluation systems, "allowing employees' freedom of choice to perform job duties, providing employees with training opportunities and motivations" (Sheikha & Younis, 2006).

Research Methodology

This study used a descriptive survey design. The purpose of descriptive surveys, according to Ezeani (1998), is to collect detailed and factual information that describes an existing phenomenon. The target population of the study was library professionals of private engineering and management colleges in Haryana. A total enumeration sampling technique was used to select 100 library professionals. The breakdown is given in Data Interpretation

Data

In respondents 57% are male and 43% are female, 39% are married and 61% are unmarried. 63% respondents have supervisory designation and 37% have non-supervisory designation. 91% library professionals are involved in IT but 9% are not involved. In respondents 71% library professionals belongs to Urban and 29% belong to Rural.

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no association between Gender and Job Satisfaction factors.

H₁: There is association between Gender and Job Satisfaction factors.

Table 1

Gender * Job Satisfaction Cross tabulation								
			Job Satisfaction					Total
			1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Gender	Male	Count	2	8	11	24	12	57
		Expected Count	1.7	9.1	10.3	22.2	13.7	57.0
	Female	Count	1	8	7	15	12	43
		Expected Count	1.3	6.9	7.7	16.8	10.3	43.0
Total		Count	3	16	18	39	24	100
		Expected Count	3.0	16.0	18.0	39.0	24.0	100.0

Table 2

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.366a	4	.850

Likelihood Ratio	1.365	4	.850
Linear-by-Linear Association	.037	1	.848
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.29.			

Interpretation: Tabulated value is 9.488. Since calculated value is 1.366 and it is less than tabulated value. The H₀ is accepted.

Findings

The results of the comparisons are summarized as follows: No significant association was noticed among the groups of librarians categorized on the basis of the following characteristics (taken in pairs): Gender, and Residential Areas (Rural/Urban). Based on the findings evolved from the investigation, the investigator made an attempt to put for the following suggestions regarding the job satisfaction of library professionals in Haryana State. To improve the Job Satisfaction of the library professionals in Haryana State, Work can improve the performance as well as reduce the stress among employee. This will help them to contribute to the achievement of the institution's goals. The findings of the present study are reasonably limited in its scope with regard to many aspects. The results can be made more elaborate if a number of future scientific enquiries are conducted in this area. Hence the following research areas are identified and suggested for further research on the job satisfaction of library professionals. The study can be extended to identify the pattern of relationship among different dimensions of job satisfaction of library professionals. A factor comparison of job satisfaction of library professionals in Haryana with respect to select variables can be made. A study can be conducted to explore the relation of Job Satisfaction, Quality of Work Life and Occupational Stress of semi-professionals in the libraries and to compare the results with that of professional librarians. Job Satisfaction, Quality of Work

Life and Occupational Stress of other professionals like teachers and scientists can be explored and compared with that of librarians.

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