

A STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION WITH REFERENCE TO SELECT BANKS

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Social life has become very multifaceted and finished in now-a-days. In contemporary society the wants and desires of the persons are ever aggregate and ever fluctuating. When the individuals are ever growing and ever moving and when the public's requirements are not satisfied they become disappointed. Disappointed individuals are likely to donate very little for any resolution. Job satisfaction of industrial labours is imperative for the industry to operate positively. Apart from administrative and official aspects, managers can be measured as pillar of any industrial progress. To exploit their influence they should be delivered with decent functioning circumstances to lift their job pleasure.

Job satisfaction is a vital strategy implied to encourage the employees to perform well and more hard. It is frequently said "A satisfied employee is a contributing non-tradeable asset". A satisfied employee is a pleasure individual and contributing element.

Job satisfaction plays the significant role as most of the individuals devote a chief portion of their life at the work place. Infact, the satisfaction from the job has its effect on the common life of the employees too as a satisfied person is a competed and blissful being.

Job satisfaction is not the synonymous of motivation but they are linked with each other. Job are designed in order to promote the satisfaction from job and productivity, methods covers job rotation, job enlargement and enrichment of job. If there is job satisfaction it would result in the

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motivation of the employees. The satisfaction encourages the individuals to perform well. Other factors of satisfaction covers management style, culture, organisational behaviour, employee involvement, empowerment and autonomy. The company needs to measure the job satisfaction of employees and it can use the scales to determine the reactions of employees towards their job. It can be known by determining about their pay, tasks, promotional opportunities, work responsibilities, organisational culture and co-workers relationship.

The job satisfaction can be defined by the **Andrew Brin**, “Job satisfaction is the amount of pleasure or contentment associated with a job. If you like your job intensely, you will experience high job satisfaction, if you dislike your job intensely, you will experience job dissatisfaction.

P. Robbins, “Job satisfaction is a general attitude towards one’s job, the difference between the amounts of reward workers receive and the amount they believe they should receive.

BASE OF JOB SATISFACTION

1. Managerial elements.
2. Effort atmosphere Causes.
3. Effort (work task) own.
4. Individual Aspects.

There are multiple factors which impacts the job satisfaction of employees in an organisation. Various research have been undertaken to analyse few factors which contributes in the job satisfaction. The studies have shown regularly association of various variables with the job satisfaction. The factors have been mentioned below:

ORGANISATIONAL CAUSES

1. Promotion probabilities.
2. Wages and Salaries.
3. Company strategies.

WORK ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

1. Administration.
2. Work Group.
3. FunctioningCircumstance.

WORK ITSELF

1. Range of the Job.
2. Diversity.
3. Deficiency of Self-sufficiency and Autonomy.
4. Stimulating Labour.
5. Role Vagueness and Role Clash.

PERSONAL FACTORS

1. Age and Superiority.
2. Term.
3. Behaviour.

THEORIES OF JOB SATISFACTION

There are few theories which explains about the job satisfaction. Theories means the set of statements which examines the cause and effect relationship between variables. On the basis of which the relations among other variables can be predicted. The description of theories are as follows:

1. TWO FACTOR THEORY

This theory says that fulfilment and disappointment are autonomous in nature. One set of factors are recognised as hygiene factors act as dissatisfies. Their non-appearance results disappointment like salary, humanitarian working circumstances and many more. The further set of factors causes gratification like preferment, appreciation etc.

2. NEED FULFILLMENT THEORY

A person will be contented when he acquires what he desires from his work. Job satisfaction will differ straight with the degree to which those wants of an individual, which can be fulfilled are truly fulfilled. Therefore, job satisfaction conferring to this philosophy, is a role of the point to which the workers' desires are satisfied.

3. EQUITY THEORY

This philosophy says that every single employee has major propensity to associate his payments with that of other group. If the worker senses his payments are justifiable with that of parallel work group in alike setting, he senses fulfilled. This philosophy therefore considers that an individual job fulfilment rest on his supposed fairness as resolute by his productivity equilibrium in contrast with input-output stability of other work group. This philosophy considers not only the wants of the manager but also to the observations of the reference group concerning which the worker airs for supervision.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE JOB SATISFACTION

During examining the multiple elements of job satisfaction, we have to consider that all the employers does not derive the equal amount of fulfilment even they put the effort for the similar work in the similar atmosphere and at the similar time. Hence, it seems that apart the sort of work and worksituation, there are separable variables which touches job fulfilment. Thus, all those dynamics which deliver the balance among separable variables nature of work and situational variables regulating the grade of work fulfilment.

IMPACTS ON JOB SATISFACTION

The ingredients of the work plays an important role in the satisfaction from the job. The most substantial contents covers stimulating and inspiring task, task which is not boring , healthy work atmosphere and services , and job which affords position.

1. Pay: Salaries and remunerations are acknowledged to be noteworthy, but multifaceted, multidimensional aspect of job satisfaction. Workers generally understand remuneration as a replication in what way organisations rights their involvement to the establishment. Money not only aids individuals to accomplish their elementary desires but too contributory in making

available higher requirements approval. Fringe benefits are too significant. Latest investigation displays that if workers are permitted about springiness in electing the kind of welfares they favour.

2. Promotions: Profile-raising openings appear to consume fluctuating consequence on job fulfilment. The reason behind upgrades can be in multiple changed systems and consume several associated paybacks.

3. Relations with Supervisors: Two dimensions are there of supervisory style which impacts job satisfaction. First one is employee centeredness, which is measured by the degree to which a supervisor takes a personal interest in the employee's welfare. Second dimension is participation which is allowed by the employer to their employees in their decision making which affects the job and productivity.

4. Work Group: With what kind of the group the employee is performing do necessarily impact their performance. If the group is sociable and cooperative then the employees would be the modest source of job satisfaction. The groups should be supportive, comfort, advisable and of assisting nature. The job becomes interesting and satisfied if cooperative work group is available.

5. Working Conditions: The work circumstances should be clean and hygiene. The poor work conditions prohibit the employees to contribute their cent percent. This would result in the job dissatisfaction.

OTHER SERVICES

1. Protection and Fitness: Protection means the safety of the employees from the hazards of industries and accidents. It is the obligation of the administration to deliver safety against accidents. Fitness means dealing with AID at the factory, ferocity, smoking at the workplace, disastrous protection etc.

2. Voluntary advantages: insurance, retirement advantages, insurance plans, time and employee services. These factors motivate the employees to perform well. Apart from the elementary needs the employees desire these too.

3. Health Protection: this delivers the health protection to the employees and their wards. Employer bears the cost of the illness of their workers according to the plans. It reduces the burden of the employee to bear the high cost.

4. **Group Safety:** It is a government plan that delivers revenue for retirees, incapacitated and the fighters of departed workforces and health precaution for the elderly through Medicare plan.
5. **Survivors Compensations:** A departed worker's enduring family fellows obtain a once-a-month revenue if they succeed. Survivor's welfare are associated to departed employee's mainleavingwelfares those qualified to have survivor's welfares etc.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

There are two kinds of welfare activities which plays the major role in the job satisfaction:

1. **Welfare measures at the work place:** circumstances of the work atmosphere, suitability, workforce's health facilities, and woman and child welfare.
2. **Welfare measures external to the work place:** economic services, worker's education.

LIAISONAMONGST JOB SATISFACTION AND ACT OF THE EMPLOYEES

Investigation has decided that there is an association among job gratification and act of the workers. Therefore, job fulfilment or job discontent is a significant matter for administration. Great job fulfilment may result to better-quality output, reduced income, enhanced presence, fewer job pressure. Job displeasure crops stumpy confidence amongst the workers and extra strain. The following points clarify the consequences of job gratification:

Job Fulfilment and Output: Here two points are to be consider. Firstly, a pleased employee is a fruitful employee. Secondly, a pleased employee is not an essentially a fruitful employee.

First approach: The first approach founds a straight cause-effect association amid job pleasure and output; as soon as job fulfilment growths, output rises; when fulfilment declines, output shrinks The elementary cause afterwards this is that a pleased worker will put advance efforts for job act.

Second Approach: the pleased employee is not essentially a fruitful employee clarifies the association amid job fulfilment and output. Many investigation lessons too care this vision. This affiliation can be described in footings of the process of two reasons: influence of workact on fulfilment and organisational opportunities from individuals for work performance.

1. Job performance results in job fulfilment. The simple issue for this miracle is the payments involved with act. There are two kinds of payments intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic compensation branches from the work only which may be in the form of growing prospective, inspiring work etc. The fulfilment on such a kind of remuneration can aid to upturn output. The extrinsic compensation is theme to switch by administration such as income, bonus etc. Some rise in these aspects does not benefit to rise output although these issues rise work fulfilment.

2. A pleased employee does not essentially add to advanced efficiency since he needs to function indefinitely technically limits and thus, cannot go away from sure production. Moreover, this restraint touches the supervision's hope from the employee in the practise of lesser production. Therefore, the effort position is attached to slightly satisfactory scale of act. Though, it does not show that the work fulfilment has no influence on efficiency. A fulfilled employee may not essentially result in improved yield but an unhappy employee results to inferior production.

JOB SATISFACTION AND EMPLOYEE TURNOVER

Extraordinary worker revenue is a stuff of worry for the administration as it disturbs the usual processes of the group. Executive worry is typically for the revenue which rises from the work displeasure.

The worker therefore attempts to retain the staffs pleased on their works to lessen the revenue. Yet, great work completion in the situation cannot retain the business little, but substantial job displeasure will certainly rise the worker revenue.

The worker business is stuck by sure other issues too likewise if individuals are extremely pleased with their works, they are enthusiastic to vacate if nearby are improved chances obtainable somewhere else. If certainly not new chances are obtainable, the workers will retain at the same work place regardless of dissatisfaction.

On the complete base, we can say that there is a significant character performed by work fulfilment in worker revenue.

JOB SATISFACTION AND ABSENCE

Absence mentions to the occurrence of non-appearance of job owner from the work moreover without reason non-appearance owing to about inevitable causes or extended absenteeism owing to

roughly inevitable motives. It is the previous kind of absenteeism which is a trouble of worry. This non-appearance is owing to absence of consummation from the work which crops an “absence of determination to labour” and estranges an employee from effort as far as imaginable. Therefore, job consummation is associated to absence.

JOB SATISFACTION AND TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Great amount of work fulfilment reproduces tremendously encouraging administrative environment causing in calling and holding improved workforces. Fulfilled workers are not fascinated in trade unions and they do not observe them as obligatory.

JOB SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION

The minute individuals are disappointed from their works, corporation and administrators, they are further disposed to familiar misfortunes.

A fulfilled employee will every time be cautious and focussed to his work and the probabilities of misfortunes will be fewer.

JOB SATISFACTION IN SELECT BANKS

The banks selected for this work are private as well as public. Four banks have been selected Allahabad bank, State Bank of India, HDFC Bank and AXIS bank.

HDFC BANK: The Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited was in the midst of the initial to obtain as “in belief” permission of the Reserve Bank of India to establish a bank in the private sector, as portion of the RBI’ liberalisation of the Indian Finance Production in 1994. The bank was registered in August 1994 in the title of HDFC bank limited, with its registration headquarters at Mumbai. India, HDFC Bank originated operations as a Scheduled Commercial institution, January 1995.

STATE BANK OF INDIA: is the leading profitable bank in India in footings of revenues, resources, credits, divisions and workers. It is also the first-born bank of India. The East India Company as well as the British Administration agreed upon as the bank of Bengal, 1806. It was well ahead amalgamated with the Bank of Bombay besides the Bank of Madras to develop the

Imperial Bank in 1921 which performed as the central bank for more or less time of the founding of the RBI in 1935.

ALLAHABAD BANK: is a nationalised bank with its Headquarters in Kolkata, India. It is the oldest joint stock bank in India. On 24 April, 2014, the bank entered into its 150th year of establishment. It was founded in Allahabad in 1865. It has 3071 branches in the year 2015. Services provided by Allahabad bank –finance and insurance, consumer banking, corporate banking.

AXIS BANK: is the third largest of the private sector banks in India offering a comprehensive suite of financial products. The bank has its Head office in Mumbai and registered office in Ahmedabad. It has 3300 branches, 14003 ATMs, 9 international officer. Thebank employs over 50, 000 people and had a market capitalisation of 1.0583 trillion as on 31 March, 2016. It offers the entire spectrum of financial services large and mid-size corporates, SME and retail business.

INTENTIONS OF THE WORK

The target behind this work is to determine the weight of the fulfilment height of the workforce employed in the financial institutions. The goals of the work are mentioned below:

1. Investigate the effort atmosphere.
2. Learn and examine the fulfilled amount amidst the workforce of private and governmental financial institutions.
3. To know the multiple components impacting the approval from work of workforce.
4. To learn the association among the individual aspects of workforces.
5. To find and advocate strategies for the enhancements of the gratification.
6. To relate the views of labour force of personnels of public and private financial institutions.

AREA OF THE STUDY

The area of the study includes the following:

1. This work is supportive for managers in heightening up the employee's ethical and scale of fulfilment from that work.

2. This work is accommodating to that establishment for directing additional investigation.
3. It is accommodating to recognise the manager's height of fulfilment concerning wellbeing extent.
4. This work is supportive to the establishment for ascertaining the zones of disappointment of work of the workers.
5. This work aids to brand a decision-making to the financial institution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive nature of investigation has been conducted. The situation comprises analysis and fact discovery queries of diverse brands. The chief resolution of descriptive investigation is to define the state of dealings. The survey technique encompassed interpretations besides feedback form.

SOURCE OF DATA

Data collected for the study is primary as well as secondary data. For secondary data the newspaper, journal, magazines, printed electronic media etc. were concerned. The questionnaires were framed to collect the primary data from the respondents.

SIZE OF SAMPLE

The size of sample is 100 – 50 from private banks and 50 from public banks.

BOUNDARIES OF THE STUDY

Following are the restrictions of the present work:

1. The respondents were restricted and cannot be preserved as the complete populace.
2. The respondents may be unfair.
3. Period was the foremost restraints.
4. The accurateness of pointers assumed by the respondents might not be too satisfactory.
5. More or less workers are not attentive to provide the answers.
6. Few samples may have assumed optimistic replies since they are scared of communicating the fact.
7. Time boundaries enforced the investigator to bind the sample mass to 100 only.

EXPLORATION AS WELL AS DISCOVERIES

1. Maximum of the samples of Private Banks as well as public banks are pleased with HR strategies of their institution.
2. The respondents say that public banks propose healthier worker well being arrangements as matched to private banks.
3. Workers of the private are more gratified with occupied atmosphere as associated to public banks.
4. Advancement probabilities are additional in Private Banks as compare to public banks.
5. Functioning Periods of Public financial institutions are more satisfactory as compared to Private Sector banks.
6. Staffs of Private Sector Banks have fewer ability as paralleled to public banks for acting their obligations meritoriously.
7. Personnels of public banks are extremely fulfilled than the workforces of private banks.
8. Workforces of public banks at a guess that they acquire adequate period aimed at them self and relations however in Private Banks functioning periods are not acceptable.
9. The personnel of Public financial institutions finds they are getting health pay for their people however in private banks workers individually acquire health stipend.
10. Maximum of the workforces of private and public banks are fulfilled by the finance structures for employees.
11. Conferences are accompanied further in public banks than private banks.
12. The workforces of private and public banks are of opine that workforces are pleased for offering guidelines to boost the effort procedure.
13. Teaching packages are directed fewer in public banks than private banks.

CONCLUSION

Job satisfaction defines an individual is gratified with their work. The better-off individuals are at their work, the additional fulfilled they are supposed to exist. Job fulfilment is different from enthusiasm. Though it is noticeably associated, job plan purposes to improve job gratification and act, measures comprises job rotation, job development and job improvement. Extra influences on fulfilment comprise the administrations smartness and ethos, worker participation, authorisation and

independent effort groups. Job happiness is an actual important trait which is habitually restrained by institutes.

At this juncture the investigator has tried to examine the fulfilment height of workforces of public and private banks with their occupations. For this purpose the investigator surveyed 50 employees of public banks and 50 employees of private banks. It was established that workforces of public financial institutions are further fulfilled since their work than private financial institutions.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Extremely cultured and knowledgeable individuals should be employed.
2. Remuneration is the greatest significant aspect measured in job consummation. Consequently workforces sought to be set nobler remuneration in public and private banks both.
3. Worker's presentation must be valued from one period to another so that administration be able to come to distinguish about the competence of the establishment.
4. Conferring to their act, they must be set encouragements.
5. Labour must be allocated conferring to the criterion of the workforces.
6. Administration must attempt to agree definite events to improve team essence and harmonisation amongst the personnels.
7. Supervisor must be pleasant with the personnel.
8. Preparation and progress platforms must be directed at certain interval so that worker does not get tired since their work.
9. Remuneration should be associated with act.

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