

## IMPACT OF WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY ON JOB SATISFACTION

---

Preeti Gugnani\*  
Dr. Richa Chauhan\*\*

### ABSTRACT

*There is a requisite to endorse workplace spirituality for growth and progress of employees' organizational commitment and job satisfaction. In many of today's organizations, people only bring their arms and brains to figure, not their souls. The end result is that organizations don't activate the complete creativeness and skill of their employees and employees, in turn, don't achieve in raising themselves as complete individual beings. In tough times, it's usual that employees switch to spirituality for solutions, safety and internal harmony. As many persons need to toil for extended time just to measure economically, there's a bigger requirement for them to unite the work with spiritual outlook of their lives. Other have to have spirituality in workplace is because it helps organization to extend its conduct. Organizations that are more spiritually norm based in their actions also are more lucrative. Those employees who are less satisfied with their jobs exhibit tendencies like more absence, change their jobs, disregarding rules, complaining about the duty, injuring the organization, extravagancy, imaginary sickness and mishaps, and psychological illnesses. The satisfaction and commitment of employees is incredibly vital to the success of any organizations. Employees who are contented with their professions normally have a greater level of skillful competence. They feel capable in respect of their evidence of contented teaching capabilities, and that they feel sheltered about classroom supervision. The effectiveness of an working system depends largely on the work satisfaction of employees employed in the system.*

---

**Keywords:** Creativeness, Harmony, Satisfaction, Sickness, Competence, Working System, Lucrative.

---

### Introduction

The high-spiritedness of all the working organizations incline the degree to which the workers are satisfied and committed with the roles they're into and dedicated to contribute to the expansion of their organizations. Spirituality has clad to be a significant a part of our lives and it's considered in concert of the numerous factor for the success of the organizations and eventually for the business life of an academician. In today's era, organizations are in desperate need of extremely satisfied, fulfilled, creative, committed and dynamic employees to achieve and survive their competitive growth. Faced with problems of fear, social alienation and constant turbulent changes, employees are embarking on an individual seek for deeper meaning in life and hence academicians in an exceedingly bid to take care of pace with the rising job demand and rapid acceleration of alteration which can necessitate them to stabilize their inner and outer life to remain healthy. In many of today's organizations, people only bring their arms and brains to figure, not their souls". The result is that organizations don't activate the complete creativeness and skill of their employees and employees, in turn, don't achieve in rising themselves as complete individual beings. In harsh times, it's usual that employees witch to spirituality for solutions, safety and internal harmony. As many persons must toil for extended time just to measure economically, there's a bigger requirement for them to unite the work with spiritual outlook of their lives. Other have to have spirituality in workplace is because it helps organization to extend its conduct. It is, therefore, needed to check the aspects of job satisfaction of employees particularly. A more robust understanding of the complex relationships between job satisfactions, workplace spirituality will end in practical benefits for organizations with a specific emphasis on creating positive environment at work.

---

\* Research Scholar, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwayi, Tonk, Rajasthan, India.

\*\* Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management Studies, Banasthali Vidyapith, Niwayi, Tonk, Rajasthan, India.

### **Workplace Spirituality**

Spirituality has been termed because the subjective feelings and thoughts that originate from an exploration for the sacred and therefore the word 'sacred' means a divine being or ultimate reality perceived by the individual. Hence, spirituality is sometimes observed as some internal element, a belief, value, emotion or attitude that moves person's behavior. Workplace spirituality isn't about religion or about getting persons transformed into specific belief system. It doesn't essentially comprise an association to any specific theological virtue, but it's grounded on individual values and philosophy. Workplace spirituality also explained as 'spirit at work' from the organizational outlook. Spirit at work could be a term that explains the experience of employees who are keen about and energized by their work, discover meaning and motive in their work, sense that they'll express their absolute selves, and consider associated to those they work. It necessitates the endeavor to find one's ultimate purpose in life, to create up a well-built link to other colleagues related to work and to possess consistency between one's core beliefs and therefore the values of their institution. Thus, when institutions collaborate with meaningful workplace spirituality practices, it'd advantage individuals and organizations still. The central core of workplace spirituality is about employees sharing and undergoing some common connection, attraction and intimacy in their work place. It's an unbroken seek for meaning and purpose in life; an appreciation for the depth of life, the expanse of the universe, and natural forces which operate it; and, it's a private belief system. It concerns about individuals who identifies them as spirited beings, and whose spirits desires and needed to be strengthened with the work they are doing.

Workplace spirituality may be defined because the recognition those employees have an inner life which nourishes and is nourished by meaningful work happening in the context of a community". It concerns with employees who observes themselves as spiritual creatures and whose souls need nourishment through work, feels a way of motive and meaning in their workplace, and a way of linkage to 1 another and with their work circle. Spirituality at workplace gives opportunity to employees to feel linkage and an intellect of individual wholeness and meaning in their professional lives. It also provides a chance for workers to unite spirituality with their work and show pathway, impart linkage, and entirety at work. When organizations are capable to form ambiances that are favorable to employees they'll start experiencing peaceful conduct and a way of motive in their work circle and also certain kind of spiritual orientation will emerge. Workplace Spirituality in its elementary constituent is consciousness, inter-linkage with each other and a superior existence, a way of contentment, and value yet as dedication to one's profession.

### **Job Satisfaction**

Job is thought to be a tool which aids persons to own well lives for themselves and to achieve their goals. In step with Collin's English Dictionary "job is defined as a personal piece of labor, an occupation, post for employment, a result produced from working". The duty disadvantaged of business profits may be a service but not job in its actual sense. It may also be said that job may be a duty concerned with achievement of a responsibility with specific state of undertakings beside some safe pay or remunerations. Satisfaction could be a state of cognizance in which a individual senses pleasure because it is well-defined as, the state of being contented, accomplishment of aspirations, the pleasure acquired from contentment. But vital is that whether a personal is satisfied or dissatisfied with his/her profession. Job satisfaction may be a noble feeling make happen by reviewing varied aspects of one's job. Job satisfaction is the extent to which individuals like or dislike their jobs. It's extent to which needs and values are contented in the workplace. Those employees who are less satisfied with their jobs exhibit tendencies like nonattendance, disregarding rules, complaining about the work, injuring the organization, extravagancy, imaginary sickness and mishaps, and psychological illnesses. Job satisfaction is critical for both employees and therefore the work itself regarding what the workers think and feel about their jobs, in other words, whether or not they find it satisfying or frustrating, boring or meaningful. The duty satisfaction of employees is extremely vital to the success of any organization. Employees who are contented with their professions normally have a greater level of skillful competence. They feel capable in respect of their evidence of contented teaching capabilities, and that they feel sheltered about classroom supervision. Job satisfaction of educational members is vital for improvement, efficiency and effectiveness of the organization. It's therefore important that those individuals who join the teaching profession should be dedicated and competent in their work. It's of great significance for efficient functioning of any organization and also the persons involved. Only satisfied and well-adjusted teacher can think about the well-being of the pupils. As teaching does require an excellent deal of thoroughness and commitment, so in teaching it's more important to own mental commitment and loyalty than physical presence. Disgruntled employees who aren't satisfied with their job couldn't be productive and wouldn't be functioning at the most effective of their capabilities. Employees' satisfaction and motivation is incredibly crucial to the long-term growth of any working system round the world.

A satisfied teacher exhibits positive outlook at their place of labor like they need fewer ignorance from work, offers complete involvement to the institute and continues for extended time in the organization. On the opposite side, a displeased teacher is more inattentive at job, exhibits cut to other employees and continuously trying to find another new venture. Employees possess varied outlook towards their job and these outlooks may well be associated to job aspects like remuneration, job safety, job surroundings, nature of labor, chance for promotion, rapid elimination of grievance, chance to require part in decision building and other fringe profits. Job satisfaction not only escalates efficacy but also delivers intrinsic impetus for doing work. It's mandatory for the expansion of any organization because directly or indirectly it affects outlook, determination, and ignorance and production level. The size of job-satisfaction is measured in two varieties of areas-Job intrinsic (Factors which resides in the job itself) and job-extrinsic (factors which resides outside the job).

### **Interlinking between Workplace Spirituality and Job Satisfaction**

Workplace Spirituality could be a novel catch word not only in management, theology, organizational science but also in education. There's emerging and accelerating demand spirituality in workplace. Spirituality is seen increasingly as a vital think about the workplace. Years back employees were required to place their spiritual actuality behind the doorway before plunging into the place of labor, but currently, splitting work life from spiritual life lessen employees' confidence and these both can't be detached in a personal with their entire physical, mental and spiritual self at their place of labor. Due to this, nowadays spirituality is being recognized as an important for conducive growth of organization by researchers. From 1990s, workplace spirituality has begun to be treasured in academic world and amongst practitioners and there are diverse perceptions in the study of spirituality in the workplace. Because the notion of workplace spirituality primarily emerged in U.S. and persons wish to perceive their spiritual morals at their places of labor, nearly all of researches concerning spirituality at workplace emerge in western countries and are rooted in western religions, culture and economics. Workplace spirituality have an out cropping of growing interest in Eastern philosophies that promote integration between self and environment".

The relationships between job satisfaction and workplace spirituality of upper Working Institution employees can thus play a task in enhancing the performance and quality of the pedagogy system, by providing the areas which has to be targeted. The recent spurt of scholarly articles together with several authors currently writing on the work-spirituality connection reflects the interest in the relationship of spirituality in the workplace, job satisfaction and organizational commitment. It is desirable that employees in organization should work with not only their minds but also with their hearts (spirit) in order that they discover meaning and motive, a form of accomplishment meaning the workplace should be an area for them to precise entire selves and be pleased. Enabling the expression of human experience at its deepest, most spiritual level might not only reduce stress, conflict, and absenteeism, but also enhance work performance. Thus, teaching that include a spiritual dimension facilitate the event of the whole person and not only the 'head' and 'hands'. visible point of Howard (2002), "Developing our spiritual selves means expanding our consciousness so we would see the globe freed from normal constraints and setting ourselves liberal to see more clearly thereby enables opportunities to creatively enrich our relationships with others". Employees regard for the satisfaction of their spiritual requirements is so inimitable, to unite with higher self, to show bent be constructive, to be coherent with other beings, and to grasp in what manner they merge into a superior context.

### **Conclusion**

The study of workplace spirituality, job satisfaction is of prime value to administrators and policy makers, who frame policies, take decisions and make conditions during which employees try and maximize their potential and thus derive greater spirituality, commitment and job satisfaction. Satisfaction from the duty is important for full dedication and commitment of employees headed for his or her colleges. Facilitating a high job satisfaction to employees' needs, few simple strategies to be embraced by the authorities of institutions. The workers should be presented a multiplicity of serious tasks because repetitive tedious work often ends up in job dissatisfaction. As authorities should ponder about cheering application of creativity in work of employees. the staff should be delivered chance to self-pace themselves and also the supervision should be done inconspicuously. The common and non-critical feedback should be provided to employees on their enactment and opportunity for self-development to beat inadequacies should incline. The employees' requirement to be empowered by giving autonomy which increases job satisfaction because it gives a way of non-public responsibility of receiving employment well done whereas absence of satisfaction from the task outcomes in disinterest towards

work. Likewise, by following appropriate and judicious selection measures, it is often ascertained whether a selected teacher stems satisfaction in the job that they have been chosen. As far as refining the aspects connected to the work are concerned the management should deliver the prospect for appropriate working space, amenities as per one's position and prestige related with the task etc. Employees' contribution in decision-making, proper communication of role expectations and acknowledgement of fine work are few concretes, simply applicable modifications which will escalate job satisfaction of employees. The authorities of institute can arrange special welfare programs for employees' well-being to form positive variations which enhance their workplace spirituality, organizational commitment and job satisfaction levels. Though it's going to not be conceivable on a part of the authorities of the institutes to expand the personality variables of the workers but it must generate proper atmosphere and chance for the contentment of the personality factors favorable for the organizational commitment, job satisfaction and workplace spirituality.

### References

1. Ahluwalia, D. (2014). An Empirical Study on Job Satisfaction amongst College & University Teachers. *Pacific Business Review International*, 6(11), 52-57
2. Badrinarayan, S. P. (2008). Two approaches to workplace spirituality facilitation: a comparison and implications. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*, 29(6), 544-567
3. Chawla, V. & Guda, S. (2010) Individual spirituality at work and its relationship with job satisfaction, propensity to leave and job commitment: an exploratory study among sales professionals. *Journal of Human Values*, 16(1), 157 -167
4. Dhar, U. Mishra, P. and Srivastav, K. (2011). *Organizational Commitment Scale*. Agra: National Psychological Corporation
5. Dutta, A., Barman, P. and Behera, S. (2014). Job satisfaction of part time college teachers in the district of Hoogly, West Bengal. *American journal of Working Research*, 2(12), 13-21.
6. Gopal krishnan, V. (2009). Determinants of job satisfaction of self-financing college teachers. *Journal of Community Psychology and Research*, 26(3), 300-310.
7. Gupta, V. and Sahu, K. (2009). Job satisfaction as related to organizational role stress and locus of control among vocational teachers. *Indian Journal of Psychometry and Education*, 40 (1), 74-80.
8. Indartono, S. & Wulandari, S. (2013). Moderation effect of gender on workplace spirituality and commitment relationship: case of Indonesian ethics. *Asian Journal of Business Ethics*, 7(1), 198-203
9. Ishwara, P. and Laxmana, P. (2008). Correlates of job satisfaction among teachers in selected universities in Karnataka state. *Experiments in Education*, 36(5), 11-19.
10. Ojha, H. (2011). *Job Satisfaction Questionnaire*, Agra, National Psychological Corporation, Agra  
Kumar, A. (2016). Job satisfaction of higher secondary school teachers. *International journal of computational research and development*, 1(1), 62-65
11. Lal, R. & Shergil, S.S. (2012). A comparative study of job satisfaction and attitude towards education among male and female teachers of degree colleges. *International journal of marketing, financial services & management research*, 1 (1), 57-65
12. Malik, E.M. and Naeem, B. (2010). Role of spirituality in job satisfaction and organizational commitment among faculty of institutes of higher learning in Pakistan. *African journal of Business management*, 5(1), 1236-1244.

