

# IMPACT OF JOB MOTIVATION AND JOB SATISFACTION ON THE WORK

### PERFORMANCE OF THE EMPLOYEES

A thesis Presented to Professional Psychology Department, Bahria University, Islamabad Campus

> In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Sciences (BS) Psychology

> > By Mahnoor Shah Mishaal Babar Mishal Waseem Musa Qaiser Sidra Jamal

> > > JUNE, 2021

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**Mahnoor Shah** 

Mishaal Babar

Mishal Waseem

Musa Qaiser

Sidra Jamal

#### **DEDICATION**

We dedicate this humble effort to our beloved parents, siblings, and friends without whom we are nothing. Their constant love, support, prayers, and guidance have made us capable of reaching to this stage.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

IM Intrinsic Motivation

INTEG Integrated Regulation

INDEN Identified Regulation

INTRO Introjected Regulation

EXT External Regulation

AMO Amotivation

TP Task Performance

CP Contextual Performance

**ABSTRACT** 

The present study aimed to find the impact of job motivation and job satisfaction on work

performance. The data was collected from 356 employees of government and private sector of

Rawalpindi and Islamabad with an age range of 21-60. Purposive and convenient sampling was

used for data collection. Three instruments were used to measure the study variables i.e., Work

Extrinsic and Intrinsic Motivation Scale (WEIMS) for job motivation, Work Domain Satisfaction

Scale (WDSS) for job satisfaction and Individual Work Performance Questionnaire (IWPQ) for

work perfromance. Results of the study revealed that there was a significant positive correlation

between job motivation, job satisfaction and work performance of employees. There was a

significant difference among male and female employees on amotivation and counterproductive

work behaviours. There was no significant difference between private and government sector

employees on the variables of the study. Employees who had pleasant work environment

exhibited higher scores on contextual performance as compared to employees who had

unpleasant work environment. Employees of intermediate educational level had increased

counterproductive work behaviors than other levels of education. The study has implications in

corporate and educational sectors. In addition to that, limitations, recommendations for future

research and practical implications were also discussed.

Key words: Work Motivation, Work Satisfaction, Work Performance, Employees.