

## Musical uses and their impacts on Job satisfaction and students

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### Abstract

This study is a multidisciplinary study that shows us the value of the main comparison between the effect of this music on job satisfaction and student development, including some analysis of the actual data of some experimental experiments in different places (college - factory). of music on the behavior of students and workers. Using some tables and units to illustrate, gives us an idea of the impact music has on our lives in order to experience mood and improve performance

**Keywords:** Music, Human Behavior, Makam, Eastern music, Western MUSIC.

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الملخص :

هذه الدراسة عبارة عن دراسة متعددة التخصصات تدرس البحث والخطاب الخاص بالموسيقى وتأثيرها على اداء الموظف و الطالب فى المؤسسات التعليمية. والموسيقى هي الجزء الأساسي من حياتنا اليوم . لتصبح اللغة العالمية لجميع سكان هذا العالم ولا يمكن

لأحد أن ينكر التأثيرات القوية للموسيقى عند استخدامها بالشكل الصحيح .  
هذه الدراسة لها مساهمة كبيرة في تأثير الموسيقى على الموظفين والطلاب في المؤسسات التعليمية  
والادارية.

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى كيفية استخدام الموسيقى كمدخل في استخدام المقام الموسيقي لتحسين الإنتاجية  
والابتكار والإبداع وكفاءة وزيادة الرضا الوظيفي .

تركز هذه الدراسة فقط على تأثير الموسيقى على سلوك الموظفين والطلاب في المؤسسات التعليمية  
لدى الطلاب والموظفين حيث لاحظت أنها لغة المشاعر وتحريك الاحاسيس.

يمكن للقوة بان للموسيقية أن تغير الحالة المزاجية لأي شخص ، حيث يرتبط تعديل الحالة المزاجية  
ارتباطاً مباشراً بالتجارب والمشاعر ذات الصلة . النتيجة الناتجة من هذا المرفق قابلة للقياس ويمكن  
ملاحظتها جسدياً في الدموع والضحك والحزن والسعادة والاسترخاء والإثارة هي بعض الأمثلة على  
هذه التجارب العاطفية .

التوصية بضرورة الاهتمام بالموسيقى لأنها تؤثر على سلوك الأفراد وتعطي حافزاً أكبر للإنتاج أو  
التحصيل العلمي.

كلمات مفتاحية : موسيقى ، سلوك الإنسان ، المقام ، الموسيقى ، المشاعر .

### 1.1. Introduction:

Employee satisfaction is an inevitable element of a successful office, business or organization. Employees who drive the business increase efficiency, productivity, and mission time Companies invest a large part of their budget in measuring, improving and facilitating employee satisfaction. One way to measure employee satisfaction is to understand the mood of employees during working hours (Lesiuk, 2005).

The positive mood facilitates a more pleasant working environment and can therefore lead to increased employee satisfaction. Negative and positive effects differ as elements of mood. People who have a high level of negative impact are prone to a variety of negative moods (anxiety, depression, hostility and guilt). People who have a high degree of positive influence are likely to describe themselves as cheerful, enthusiastic, confident, active and active. Positive people tend to be happier with their work, and this satisfaction in turn helps individuals to maintain positive public-life satisfaction and to further enhance their positive impact (Landy & Conte, 2016).

The Positive Affectivity, Negative Affectivity Scale (PANAS-X) was distributed before and after each work shift in order to assess changes in affectivity scores. Each participant was exposed to both music and no music conditions. The hypotheses were that music would enhance satisfaction in this work environment and that the music background of the participants would also affect work satisfaction (McNulty, 2015).

However, the staff at the Veit study said they found their work positive. The positive mood in Vit's case was the desserts. Illies and colleagues evaluated the contributions of the average mood in the work and professional beliefs predicting job satisfaction and investigating the role of humor in mediating the relationship between dimensions and seriousness of job satisfaction. They found that a pleasant atmosphere at work and

workplace views provided independent input to predict job satisfaction (Reiter-Palmon & Illies, 2004).

Positive impact was directly proportional to employee satisfaction, resulting in increased productivity and increased efficiency. On the other hand, it was found that the negative impact is inversely proportional to the satisfaction of employees. Poor staff satisfaction leads to lower productivity and lower efficiency (Reiter-Palmon & Illies, 2004).

While temperament can lead to employee satisfaction, efficiency and productivity, my message focuses only on the mood and mood effect of music. Research has shown that music is the language of emotions (Fiske, 1996). Music has been shown to have an effect on mood changes because of the unique emotions people experience when listening to music. Some believe that this mood occurs as a result of dropping many of the previous individual experiences and beliefs (with an emotional basis) on the experience of rhythmic rhythmic events in music (Lesiuk, 2005).

In other words, people associate their feelings with music with their past experiences and beliefs. Thus, listening to music leads to measurable emotional reactions such as excitement, chills, laughter, tears and relaxation. Music, according to Goldstein and Panksepp, conjures up a summit experience that provides a parasitic valve that allows listeners to impose their own "emotional stories" on music experiences, which is psychologically useful (Panksepp, 1995).

## 1.2. Previous Studies:

There is significant effect of music listening on work performance. But it indicated that work performance decrease after music listening as result of research used the relaxation music but it is not suitable for working situation, working situation always need to been with productive not the relaxing (Padmasiri & Dhammika, 2014).

This investigation was a survey of natural rates and ratios of reinforcements, time use, student attentiveness, and interruptions of student performance in 96 private piano lessons. Forty-eight teachers and two students per teacher voluntarily participated with student age ranging from preschool to older adult. Intervallic observation procedures were used with an observation form adapted for this investigation; pilot-testing of the form resulted in interobserver reliability of .85. Results indicated that student age was a significant factor in observed differences among twelve selected variables. Elementary students (preschool through grade 6) received highest rates and ratios of approvals, secondary students (grades 7 through 12) spent more lesson time in student performance, and adults (high school graduates to adults of retirement age) were most on-task during lessons. All students were on-task for at least 85% of the lesson time. The survey found that lesson time was largely divided between student performance and teacher instruction (Duerksen, 1972).

### 1.3. Research Methods—Survey

As the objectives and hypotheses of the study determined that it is a quantitative study that seeks responses from a large number of respondents with different backgrounds. The study has used two different questionnaires to collect the data. Later, descriptive statistics have been used to analyze the data using higher institute of arts technology

On other case study, using the same method (different questionnaires) to investigate the effect of music on performance of worker and machine operator inside the of garment manufacturing firms in Sri Lanka.

### 1.4. Sampling Strategy (the first case).

The study depends on the primary data to test the hypotheses and used two of questionnaires to collect the data from Libya. The data has been collected through two questionnaires as follows:

1. The students of Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya.
2. Administrative Staff at the Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya.

The two different sample groups have been selected to help generalize the results as one group consists of students of Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya and the second sample group consists of administrative staff from the same institute. Moreover, the two groups provide distinct insights as one group consists of students (usually are

young, and have different tastes and time listening to music), however, the professionals have a bit higher age group with limited time listening to music.

But in other case study was 50 machine operators out of 64 in the selected garment and data was collected by distributing well-structured questionnaire for same sample of employees in two times as before & after music listening. So that sample listened to the relaxation music for two weeks. Mean comparison test and regression analysis was used for the analysis of the data. It was found that background music has a profound effect on the work performance of the respondents (Correlation before music listening work performance: 0.796, after music listening work performance: 0.590 & Mean before music listening work performance: 34.945 after music listening work performance: 28.742) (Padmasiri & Dhammika, 2014).

#### **1.4.1. Sampling Strategy (the second case).**

In the second case study the main objective of the study is to identify the effect of music listening on work performance. The other objectives are as follows

1. Identify the importance of music listening.
2. Provide recommendation to the selected organization.
3. Build new evidence about music therapy under psychotherapy field.

### 1.5. Sample Size one and Technique (in the case of study).

It is essential to choose the sample size for any study, therefore, for the purpose of this study a sample of 280 respondents has been selected for the questionnaire for administrative staff at the Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya; the second questionnaire has 400 respondents and is students from Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya. The searcher did that face to face at the Higher Institute of Arts Technology in Tripoli, Libya. Also, there is a difference in the number of students and staff, which proves that the number of students more than the number of employees.

It is pertinent to mention here that convenience sampling has been used to select the sample of the study which states “it is a non-probability sampling technique where subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researcher. As the sampling technique was convenience sampling, thus, the questionnaire for students was served to 400 students the response rate from the students was 53%, out of which only 50% responses were valid there are only 200 valid responses from students. As far as the questionnaire for administrative staff, the response rate was almost 90%—there.



		Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid Percent (%)
Valid	First	41	20.5	20.5
	Second	28	14.0	14.0
	Third	37	18.5	18.5
	Forth	88	44.0	44.0
	Fifth	6	3.0	3.0
	Total	200	100%	100%

Table 4. 1. Year of Study

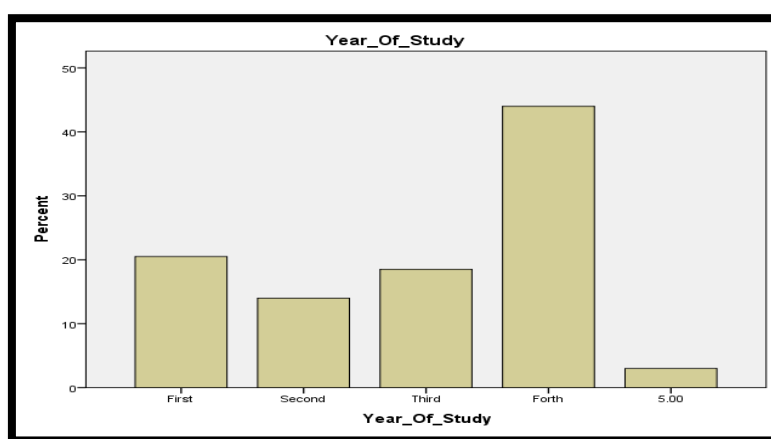


Figure 4.1. Year of Study.

Forty-four percent (44%) respondents are studying in their fourth year at Higher Institute of Arts Technology, 20.5% respondents are in their first year of the university, 18.5% are in their third year, while fourteen (14%) respondents are in the second year of Higher Institute, and only three (3%) respondents are in their fifth year.

### 1.5.1. Sample Size two and Technique (in the case of factory)

But in other The sample size of this study was 50 machine operators out of 64 in the selected garment and data was collected by distributing well-structured questionnaire for same sample of employees in two times as before & after music listening. Therefore, that example listened to the relaxation music for two weeks (Padmasiri & Dhammika, 2014).

## 1.6. DISCUSSION

In the first case study, It was found that background music has a profound effect on the student performance Forty-four percent (44%) respondents are studying in their fourth year at Higher Institute of Arts Technology, 20.5% respondents are in their first year of the university, 18.5% are in their third year, while fourteen (14%) respondents are in the second year of Higher Institute, and only three (3%) respondents are in their fifth year.

But in the second case study, It was found that background music has a profound effect on the work performance of the respondents (Correlation before music listening work performance: 0.796, after music listening work performance: 0.590 & Mean before music listening work performance: 34.945 after music listening work performance: 28.742).

## 1.7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION

In the first case, the findings of this study, it could be found out that, there is major effect of music listening on study performance. But it showed that study performance increase during music listening because the mood is changing and increase the motivation of study.

In the second case the findings of this study, it could be found out that, there is significant effect of music listening on work performance. But it showed that work performance decrease after music listening because research used the relaxation music but it is not suitable for working environment, working environment always need to been with productive not the relaxing.

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