

A Study of Life Satisfaction of Primary Teachers of Ahmedabad City

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Abstracts

In this research paper researcher put the focus on life satisfaction of primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. Researcher prepared life satisfaction measurement scale and collected the data from the primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. Researcher selected 160 primary teachers by stratified random sampling technique. Researcher made scoring and after that computed t- test for testing null hypothesis.

Key Word : Life Satisfaction, Primary Teachers, Gender, Area

Introduction

Satisfaction is the only parameter with which one can make out if the concerned individual is happy or otherwise in one's life. It is not merely a judgment about one's life. In fact, it is the central part of all human activities. A human being does each and every activity for one and only one sole reason and that is – to be satisfied in life, or we can put it as Life Satisfaction.

This topic has been taken by the researcher as one was in a dilemma whether to continue working along with the studies or to concentrate solely on pursuing the Masters of Education degree. When the researcher oneself faced the problem she thought of digging deeper into this and knowing the perspectives of other teachers too. And finally the researcher got the best opportunity to take up the topic that she has in her endeavor of Master of Education dissertation.

Life Satisfaction is defined as having a favorable attitude towards one's life as a whole. The vast majority of studies investigating Life Satisfaction have been survey based. Although most researches on Life Satisfaction have not been directly focused on the experiences of teachers, few investigated the unique predictors of Life Satisfaction for teachers. For example: "several studies have demonstrated that the greater the gender equality within a culture (i.e. freedom to make reproductive choices, equal pay, equal value under the law, equal opportunity to education and achievement), the greater reported life satisfaction." (Sousa and Lyubomirsky 2000).¹

Andrews and Withey (1976) conceptualized “life satisfaction as a composite of domain-specific satisfaction.”²

“Life Satisfaction can be defined as the cognitive component of subjective well-being.” (Martikainen-2008).³

According to Beutell (2006) it is believed that life satisfaction is related to better physical and mental health, longevity and other outcomes that are considered positive in nature.⁴

In addition, Chow (2009) argues that improved levels of life satisfaction might give rise to better health in the future and this can already be identified within a three year time frame.⁵

“Although there is a lack of congruence regarding the definition of life satisfaction” (Iverson and Maguire-2000),⁶ this thesis will adopt the definition as described by Veenhoven (1991, p.3): “Life satisfaction is conceived as the degree to which an individual judges the overall quality of his life as a whole favorably.”⁷

Life satisfaction measures how people evaluate their life as a whole rather than their current feelings. It captures a reflective assessment of which life circumstances and conditions are important for subjective well-being. In any profession or even in personal life we assess and measure everything on the basis of Life Satisfaction. If there is no satisfaction in life, the very meaning of ‘Life’ ceases to exist.

Life satisfaction by nature is a subjective measure. It’s different from happiness, which represents a positive state of emotion at a single point in time. Instead, life satisfaction reflects a collective experience or how a person feels about their life as a whole, over the long-term rather than right now. And while it seems like a complicated construct, it’s typically assessed through one very simple question: “How satisfied is one with one’s life right now?” If the answer is negative, then the question changes to: “How can one improve one’s life satisfaction?”

Objectives of the Study

- To study the effect of Gender on life satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Zone on life satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Gender on personal satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Zone on the personal satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Gender on social satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Zone on social satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Gender on familial satisfaction of Primary Teachers.

- To study the effect of Zone on familial satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Gender on economical satisfaction of Primary Teachers.
- To study the effect of Zone on economical satisfaction of Primary Teachers.

Hypothesis of the Study

- H₀₁:** There will be no significant difference of life satisfaction of the male and the female teachers of primary school.
- H₀₂:** There will be no significant difference of life satisfaction of the east zone and the west zone teachers of primary school.
- H₀₃:** There will be no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the male and the female teachers of primary school.
- H₀₄:** There will be no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the east zone and the west zone teachers of primary school.
- H₀₅:** There will be no significant difference of social satisfaction of the male and the female teachers of primary school.
- H₀₆:** There will be no significant difference of social satisfaction of the east zone and the west zone teachers of primary school.
- H₀₇:** There will be no significant difference of familial satisfaction of the male and the female teachers of primary school.
- H₀₈:** There will be no significant difference of familial satisfaction of the east zone and the west zone teachers of primary school.
- H₀₉:** There will be no significant difference of economical satisfaction of the male and the female teachers of primary school.
- H₀₁₀:** There will be no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the east zone and the west zone teachers of primary school.

Research Methodology

Research Method

Survey Method of the research have been used in present study.

Population of the Study

All the male and female primary school teachers of Ahmedabad city form the population of the study. In the present study, 160 primary school teachers were selected. Out of which 80 were from East zone and 80 were from the West zone schools.

Sample Selection of the Study

In the present study, the sample of the study was 80 male teachers and 80 female teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Ahmedabad city was also divided into two zones that is East zone and the West zone for sampling, 80 teachers from the East zone and 80 teachers from the West zone of Ahmedabad city were taken as the sample of the study.

Research Tool

In the present study, to get the responses from the primary school teachers to measure the life satisfaction, a self-made tool was constructed. The tool contained four aspects of statements which are as follows:

1. Personal Satisfaction
2. Social Satisfaction
3. Familial Satisfaction
4. Economical Satisfaction

There were 20 statements in each of the above areas and total of 80 statements were selected by the researcher for the tool. Later on, after the suggestions by the experts, 13 statements for personal satisfaction and 12 statements for social, familial and economical satisfaction were selected. Hence, there were total 49 statements in the tool. The assessment was made based on 3 point scale.

Scoring Procedure

It is the term applied to the expression of opinions or judgment regarding some situations, object, person etc. These opinions are usually expressed on a scale or by categories of values, either qualitatively or quantitatively. They are used for scaling traits and attributes.

In the present study, the opinionnaire consisted of 49 statements with three options:

1. Always
2. Sometimes
3. Never

The respondent has to mark (✓). For each right response 3 to 1 marks were allotted in positive statements and 1 to 3 were allotted in negative statements. There was 3 marks allotted

for 'always' and 1 mark is allotted for 'never'. For each neutral (sometimes), the mark allotted is 2. Therefore, from 'always' to 'never', the marks allotted were 3 to 1 in the sequence. The maximum score would be 147 and minimum score would be 49. After calculating the scores for each tool of the primary school teachers of the East zone and the West zone, calculation was done by calculating mean, standard deviation and t-value.

The life satisfaction scale was scored on four components that is personal satisfaction, social satisfaction, familial satisfaction and economical satisfaction followed by overall score.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Ho₁: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the life satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

TABLE – 1
Analysis of Life Satisfaction among the female teachers and male teachers

Gender	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
Female	106.8875	80	7.760467	19.521	Significant
Male	114.6375	80	4.891942		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 19.521$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of the life satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of the life satisfaction of female primary teachers and male primary teachers.

The value of the mean of the life satisfaction of female primary teachers is 106.8875 which is lower than that of male primary teachers which is 114.6375. Hence it means that the life satisfaction of the male primary teachers is higher than that of female primary teacher.

Ho₂: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the life satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

TABLE – 2
Analysis of Life Satisfaction of the West Zone and the East Zone teachers

Zone	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
West	111.4625	80	7.257658	3.240	Significant
East	110.0625	80	7.780334		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 3.240$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of the life satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of the life satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers.

The value of the mean of the life satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is 111.4625 which is higher than that of the East zone primary teachers which is 110.0625. Hence it means that the life satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is higher than that of the East zone primary teacher.

H₀₃: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the personal satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

TABLE – 3
Analysis of Personal Satisfaction among the female teachers and male teachers

Gender	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
Female	27.5625	80	2.751562	8.72	Significant
Male	29.7625	80	2.419937		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 8.72$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of personal satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of personal satisfaction of female primary teachers and male primary teachers.

The value of the mean of personal satisfaction of female primary teachers is 27.5625 which is lower than that of male primary teachers which is 29.7625. Hence it means that the personal satisfaction of the male primary teachers is higher than that of female primary teacher.

Ho₄: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city

TABLE – 4

Analysis of Personal Satisfaction of the West Zone and East Zone teachers

Zone	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
West	29.05	80	2.957617	1.231	Not Significant
East	28.275	80	2.607561		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 1.231$ which is lower than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be significant difference of personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers.

The value of the mean of personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is 29.05 which is higher than that of the East zone primary teachers which is 28.275. Hence it means that the personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is higher than that of the East zone primary teacher.

Ho₅: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the social satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 5

Analysis of Social Satisfaction among the female teachers and male teachers

Gender	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
Female	27.0125	80	2.676256	6.080	Significant
Male	28.525	80	2.280214		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 6.080$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of social satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of social satisfaction of female primary teachers and male primary teachers.

The value of the mean of social satisfaction of female primary teachers is 27.0125 which is lower than that of male primary teachers which is 28.525. Hence it means that the social satisfaction of the male primary teachers is higher than that of female primary teacher.

H₀₆: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the social satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 6

Analysis of Social Satisfaction of the West Zone and East Zone teachers

Zone	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
West	27.6875	80	2.537685	0.639	Not Significant
East	27.85	80	2.655654		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 0.639$ which is lower than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be a significant difference of social satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers.

The value of the mean of social satisfaction of the East zone primary teachers is 27.85 which is higher than that of the West zone primary teachers which is 27.6875. Hence it means that the social satisfaction of the East zone primary teachers is higher than that of the West zone primary teacher.

H₀₇: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the familial satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 7

Analysis of Familial Satisfaction among the female teachers and male teachers

Gender	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
Female	27.2625	80	2.844924	7.326	Significant
Male	29.075	80	2.054112		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 7.326$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of familial satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of familial satisfaction of female primary teachers and male primary teachers.

The value of the mean of familial satisfaction of female primary teachers is 27.2625 which is lower than that of male primary teachers which is 29.075. Hence it means that the familial satisfaction of the male primary teachers is higher than that of female primary teacher.

H₀: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the familial satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 8

Analysis of Familial Satisfaction of the West Zone and the East Zone teachers

Zone	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
West	28.4875	80	2.8284	2.480	Not Significant
East	27.85	80	2.398437		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 2.480$ which is lower than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be a significant difference of familial satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is no significant difference of familial satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers.

The value of the mean of familial satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is 28.4875 which is higher than that of the East zone primary teachers which is 27.85. Hence it means that the

familial satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is higher than that of the East zone primary teacher.

Ho₉: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the economical satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 9

Analysis of Economical Satisfaction among the female teachers and male teachers

Gender	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
Female	25.05	80	3.301136	8.345	Significant
Male	27.275	80	2.479793		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 8.345$ which is higher than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be no significant difference of economical satisfaction among the female primary teachers and the male primary teachers of Ahmedabad city will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is significant difference of economical satisfaction of female primary teachers and male primary teachers.

The value of the mean of economical satisfaction of female primary teachers is 25.05 which is lower than that of male primary teachers which is 27.275. Hence it means that the economical satisfaction of the male primary teachers is higher than that of female primary teacher.

Ho₁₀: There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of the economical satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of Ahmedabad city.

Table – 10

Analysis of Economical Satisfaction of the West Zone and the East Zone teachers

Zone	Mean	N	Standard Deviation	t-value	Remark
West	26.2375	80	3.198608	0.541	Not Significant
East	26.0875	80	3.046284		

From the above table, it is evident that the $t_{cal} = 0.541$ which is lower than the table value $t_{tab} = 2.58$ which is significant. Hence the hypothesis that there will be a significant difference of economical satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers of

Ahmedabad city will not be rejected at 0.01 level of significance. It means that there is no significant difference of economical satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers and the East zone primary teachers.

The value of the mean of economical satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is 26.2375 which is higher than that of the East zone primary teachers which is 26.0875. Hence it means that the economical satisfaction of the West zone primary teachers is higher than that of the East zone primary teacher.

Findings

- There is significant difference of life satisfaction of the male and female primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Life Satisfaction of male teachers is higher than the female teachers.
- There is significant difference of life satisfaction of the west zone and the east zone teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Life Satisfaction of the West zone is higher than the East zone teachers.
- There is significant difference of personal satisfaction of the male and female primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Personal Satisfaction of male teachers is higher than the female teachers.
- There is no significant difference of personal satisfaction of the west zone and the east zone teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Personal Satisfaction of the West zone is higher than the East zone teachers.
- There is significant difference of social satisfaction of the male and female primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Social Satisfaction of male teachers is higher than the female teachers.
- There is no significant difference of social satisfaction of the west zone and the east zone teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Social Satisfaction of the East zone is higher than the West zone teachers.
- There is significant difference of familial satisfaction of the male and female primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Familial Satisfaction of male teachers is higher than the female teachers.
- There is no significant difference of familial satisfaction of the west zone and the east zone teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Familial Satisfaction of the West zone is higher than the East zone teachers.

- There is significant difference of economical satisfaction of the male and female primary teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Economical Satisfaction of male teachers is higher than the female teachers.
- There is no significant difference of economical satisfaction of the west zone and the east zone teachers of Ahmedabad city. The Economical Satisfaction of the West zone is higher than the East zone teachers.

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