

Study of Life Satisfaction among Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools Teachers of District Kathua

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ABSTRACT

Satisfaction with life is one of the fundamental goals people try to achieve. In general, the word satisfaction means a subjective evaluation standard of various phenomena, states, activities and objects, including one's self, experienced as a pleasant feeling of joy, success or satisfaction with previous work or activity. Life satisfaction is subordinate construct of subjective well being others happiness, mood and morale. It is contentment with one's life in general. In this paper an attempt has been made to find out life satisfaction among primary, middle and secondary school teachers in relation to gender and type of institutions. 200 teachers (108 male and 92 female) from 33 schools of Kathua district were selected as sample. 2×2 factorial design was applied to find out the results.

Key Word Life satisfaction, fundamental goals, happiness, mood and morale

INTRODUCTION

Modern age is an age of science and technology. Man is not happy and contented. Anxiety, complexity, violence, frustration and immorality are rampant. Man is the victim of passions like jealousy and arrogance. Lack of values in life makes one's life rudderless and without aim. Education can play a vital role to eradicate frustration and anxiety.

Life satisfaction is a broad concept and varies with the type of relationships established, age as well as gender. It measures the extent to which an individual is satisfied with his life in relation to environment in which he lives. It may be defined as the extent to which the individual's need are satisfied and the extent to which the individual perceives satisfaction out of his/her life. In Indian philosophy, satisfaction with life is thought to be a state of mind. A satisfied and meaningful life involves both subjective thinking and objective thinking components.

Life satisfaction is a state of feelings pleasures in an organism when it has achieved the goal of dominant motivating tendencies. Life satisfaction could be intrinsic as well as extrinsic. The criteria of life satisfaction of a person is the amount of happiness the Individual obtains through his work in life. It is accepted that the 'happy person' is the one who is fully satisfied with his life. Happiness can never be full on complete if man does not keep in mind and actively supports the welfare of society which has claim on him in many direct, indirect and often subtle ways. Life satisfaction includes many aspects as health, job, personal, economic, mental as well as social. Man should be satisfied in all these aspects. A dissatisfied person is always surrounded by various troubles, obstacles and he faces hurdles in the performance of his duties assigned to him. Instead of becoming a good teacher and a good citizen in future, he becomes an irritable person. So, life satisfaction must be there one's occupation is the water shed down which one's life flows. Hence, it is quite possible that a person dissatisfied in his life may carry over his dissatisfaction to his occupation and vice versa. As such a person; who is dissatisfied in his life, may be dissatisfied with the job for no reasons related to the job.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kaur (2000) conducted a study on "Life Satisfaction is Resultant of teachers attitude" and found that there exists no significant difference between life satisfaction of teachers of different

colleges and further found that there exist no significant relationship between life satisfaction and teacher attitude.

Husain and Sharma (2001) studied life satisfaction among working couples and found that working husband of working wives were more satisfied than working husband of house wives. House wives were found to be significantly more satisfied than working wives. Further, working husbands were more satisfied than working wives.

Sharma (2008) Conducted a study entitled “A study of Mental Health and Life Satisfaction among secondary school teachers”. Unpublished Dissertation M.A. (Education) Department of Education University of Jammu on a sample of 100 teachers from different school of Jammu District.

Sharma in her research found that:-

1. These existed a significant but negative relationship between mental health and life satisfaction among male secondary school teachers.
2. There existed an insignificant but positive relationship between mental health and life satisfaction among female secondary school teachers.
3. There was no significant difference in mental health among secondary school teachers having high and low levels of life satisfaction.
4. There was no significant sex difference in mental health among secondary school teachers.
5. The variables of life satisfaction and sex were independent of each other with mental health as the dependent variable among secondary school teachers.

Devi Anju (2008) found in her research:-

1. There was no significant differences in modernization among secondary school teachers having high and low levels of life satisfaction.
2. There was no significant sex differences in modernization among secondary schools teachers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The need of the study is to find out satisfaction of teachers in their life because if they satisfied in their life, they will be satisfied in their occupation and perform their job in a better way. There is

mushrooming growth of school during recent years but there is unavailability of adequate teaching learning material, poor infrastructure and new recruitment policy, inadequate salary and poor connectivity. These factors could cause an impact on their job satisfaction. The study aims to find out the impact of these factors on their life satisfaction. So considering the importance of causative factor, the researcher proposed to undertake this study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find whether there is significant difference in life satisfaction of school teacher's belonging to different sex i.e. Male and Female.
2. To find whether there is significant difference in life satisfaction of school teacher's belonging to different types of institutions i.e. Govt. and Private.
3. To find whether there is significant difference in interaction between sex (Male & Female) and types of institutions (Govt. – Private) towards life satisfaction, when life satisfaction scores are taken as dependent variable.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significant difference in life satisfaction of school teacher's belonging to different sex i.e. Male and Female.
2. There will be no significant difference in life satisfaction of school teachers belonging to different types of institutions i.e. Govt. and Private.
3. There will be no significant difference in interaction between sex (Male and Female) and type of institution (Govt. & Private) towards life satisfaction, when life satisfaction scores are taken as dependent variable.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study was limited to a sample of 200 teachers only.
2. The study was limited to 33 schools of Kathua district only.
3. The survey was limited to 108 male and 92 female teachers of Kathua district only. .

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

The sample of the present investigation was drawn from 33 schools located in Kathua district. The total sample of the teacher's representing the population in the present research is 92 female teachers and 108 male teachers, employing random sampling technique.

TOOLS USED

In the present study the investigator has employed Hindi Version of Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Q.G. Alam and Ramji Shrivastava. There are 60 items in the scale. The responses for each item are to be given either Yes or No by each respondent or the answer sheet of the test. There is no time limit but still the respondents on an average taken 25-30 minute to complete the scale.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

The Researcher employed was concerned with following techniques:

Two – Way Analysis of variance with 2x2 factorial designs was applied in order to study the attitude of teachers towards life satisfaction.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data analyzed for the adjustment scores taken as a criterion. The two way analysis of variance techniques was applied with 2x2 factorial designs. The summary of the 2x2 way analysis presented in the following tables.

Table 1

Source of variance	SS	Df	MS	F	Level of Significance
A Sex i.e. (Male & Female)	5.63	1	5.63	0.31	Not significant
B Type of Institution (Govt. & Private)	483.03	1	483.03	27.07	Significant*
AxB (Sex and Type of Institution)	0.62	1	0.62	0.03	Not significant

Within	642.5	36	17.84		
Total	1131.78	39	507.12		

- ⇒ F-ratio for the factor A Sex i.e. (Male and Female) came out to be 0.31 and table value for significance are 1.98 and 2.62 at .05 and .01 level of significance against df 1 and 36. It means that there is no significant difference in the life satisfaction of teachers belonging to different sex i.e. Male and Female. Hence hypothesis of no difference is accepted.
- ⇒ The F-ratio for the factor B (Type of institutions i.e. Govt. and Private) came out to be 27.07 which is significant. It means that Govt. Teachers and Private school teacher's differ significantly towards life satisfaction. Hence hypothesis 2 stating that there will be no significant difference in the attitude of teachers belonging to different types of institutions (Govt. and Private) towards life satisfaction is rejected.
- ⇒ The F-ratio for interaction (AxB) has been found to be 0.03 which is less than the table value 1.98 and 2.62 against df 1 and 36 level of significance. It indicates that there is no significant difference life satisfaction under joint influence of sex (Male & Female) and type of institution (Govt. and Private). Hence hypothesis 3 of no difference is accepted.

FINDINGS

1. There is no significant difference in life satisfaction of teacher's belonging to different sex i.e. male and female.
2. There is significance difference in life satisfaction of teachers belonging to different types of institution i.e. (Govt. and Private). The teachers working in govt. school are more satisfied than the teacher working in private schools.
3. There is no significance difference in interaction between sex (Male and Female) and types of institution i.e. (Govt. and Private).

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- ⇒ From the result we found that the private school teachers are not satisfied as govt. school teachers. It means that they don't have desirable job, adequate salary, working conditions,

incentives, school environment leading to their, low level of life satisfaction. Therefore, authorities have to take care that the working conditions and other issues related to the quality of life for private school teachers is improved.

- ⇒ School authorities must provide better institutional climate to the teachers so, that they have higher level of life satisfaction. In addition to this every teacher may be provided good incentives in form of rewards make him better adjusted in the school environment and to enjoy teaching. This will lead to their own growth and better life adjustment.

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