

A comparative study on Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present research was to examine the impact of marital and work status on life satisfaction among Muslim women of Ranchi Town. It was hypothesized that there is no difference between married & un-married and working & non-working Muslim women on life satisfaction. The sample of the study comprised of 40 Muslim women (20 working and 20 non-working) of Ranchi Town. To collect the required data for the present study life satisfaction scale developed by Alam and Srivastava, (1996) which contains 60 items was administered on all participants. The obtained data were analyzed with the help of Percentages, Mean, SD and 't' test.

Result showed that most Muslim women of the total sample had average level of life satisfaction but no significant differences between married & un-married and working & non-working Muslim women on life satisfaction was found.

Keywords: *Life Satisfaction, Marital and Working Status*

Concept of Life Satisfaction

Satisfaction is a state of mind. The term refers to both “contentment” and “enjoyment”. A satisfied and meaningful life involves both subjective thinking and objective component. The three foundations of a satisfied life are the establishment of depth relationships; the use of stories that place life in genuinely ultimate context. Therefore, life satisfaction is a complex index of one's adjustments, attitudes towards life and events, perception and experience of problems and interactional events. According to Sumner (1996) “life satisfaction is positive evaluation of the conditions of your life, a judgement that at least on balance, it measures up favorably against your standards or expectations”. According to Andrew (1976) life satisfaction represents an overarching criterion or ultimate outcome of human experience.

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Review of Literature:

Bhatt, (2013) study entitled with effect of employment on life satisfaction of working and non-working women. Total 320 women were drawn randomly as a sample from Surat district in this study. The life satisfaction scale developed by Alam and Shrivastava was used in this study. The major findings were when we saw life satisfaction among rural and urban areas women of Surat district found that there is no significant difference, on the basis of dwelling place there is no difference between them. Rural and urban group of women do not differ on life satisfaction.

Totuka (2011) Study on Life satisfaction in working and non-working women. Life satisfaction refers to a person's general happiness, freedom from tension, interest in life etc. The present study aimed to study the life satisfaction among working and non- working women with two or more children (30-45 yrs). The sample consisted of 60 women, out of which 30 are non-working and 30 are working. The research tool used was life satisfaction scale by Singh and Joseph. The data was analyzed by mean, SD and t test. The results show that life satisfaction of the working women was high than the non-working women.

Hasnain, Ansari & Sethi (2011) Study on life satisfaction and self-esteem in married and unmarried working women. The present study aimed at finding out the difference between married and unmarried, working and non-working woman on life satisfaction and self-esteem. For this purpose, a total of 80 women were taken on incidental basis. Among them 40 were working and 40 non-working. Among each group there were 20 married and 20 unmarried women making a 2x2 factorial design. ANOVA showed significantly greater life satisfaction and lower self-esteem for working women than for non-working women. However, non-significant difference was found between married and unmarried women on both life satisfaction and self-esteem.

METHODOLOGY:

Objectives:

1. To study the level of life satisfaction among Muslim women of Ranchi town in respect of their work and marital status.
2. To find out mean difference between working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town on life satisfaction.
3. To find out mean difference between married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town on life satisfaction.

Hypotheses:

4. The level of life satisfaction varies among Muslim women of Ranchi town in respect of their work and marital status.
5. There is significant mean difference between working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town on life satisfaction.
6. There is significant mean difference between married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town on life satisfaction.

Sample and Sampling Technique

For this study a sample of 40 Muslim women from the age range of 20 to 35 years drawn from

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Ranchi town by using stratified random sampling technique. All the Muslim women were belonged to urban areas of Ranchi town. 2X2 factorial design was used in this study. Therefore, there were 2 groups and 4 sub-groups. Each group consisted 20 cases whereas each sub-group consisted 10 cases equally to make 40 cases. There were two groups: - Working status of Muslim women (Working & Non-Working = 20) & Marital Status (Married & Un-Married= 20). List of all sub-groups: -

1. Working Married Muslim Women =10
2. Working Un-Married Muslim Women =10
3. Non-Working Married Muslim Women =10
4. Non-Working Un-Married Muslim Women =10

Sample Table: 01

Groups	Working Women	Non-Working Women	Total
Married	10	10	20
Un-Married	10	10	20
Total	20	20	40

Process of Sample selection:

Firstly, sample area and sample were determined and then after a list of all married- working and non-working along with un-married- working and non-working Muslim women aged between 20 to 35 years prepared. The sample was drawn among them by using stratified random sampling technique to make a sample of 40 cases.

Tools used for data collection:

1 Personal Data Questionnaire (PDQ): - A Personal Data Questionnaire constructed by the investigator applied on the respondents to collect the basic information regarding working status, marital status, age, sex, education, SES, family structure, religion, place of residence and other details about the respondents has been used.

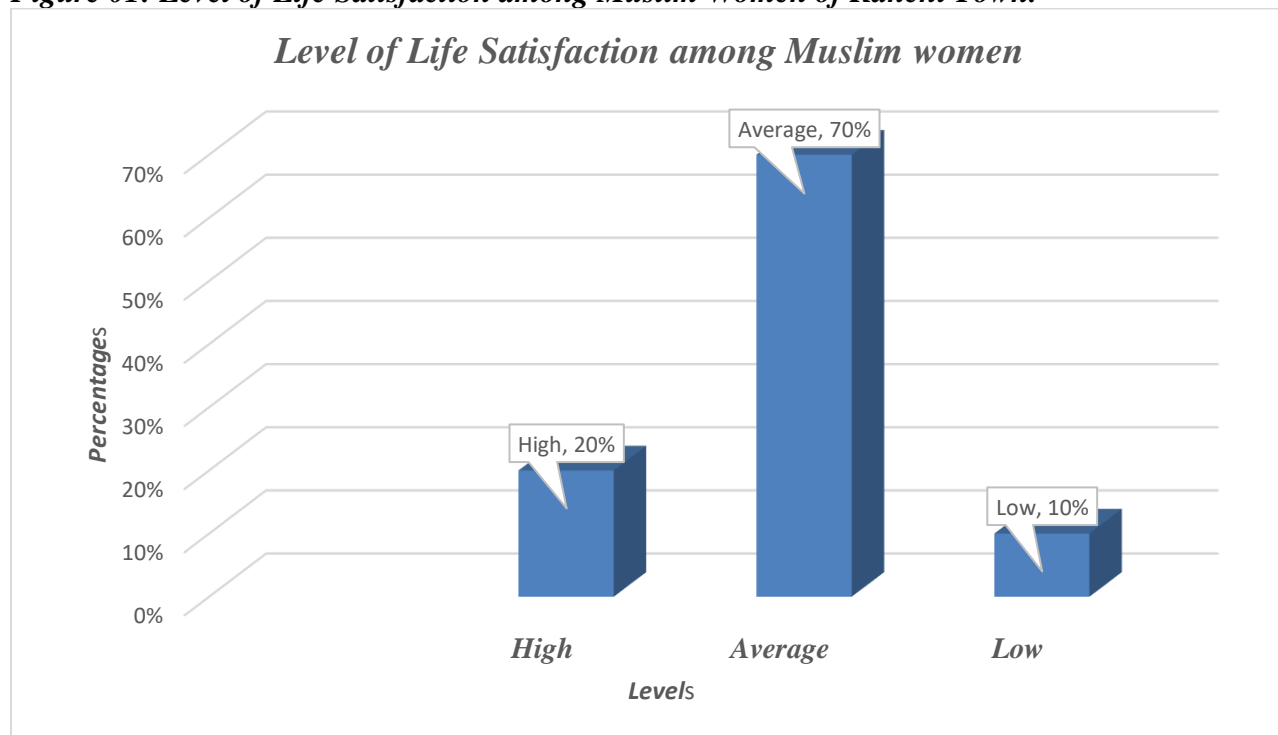
2 Life Satisfaction Scale: Alam and Srivastava, (1996): This Scale was developed by Alam and Srivastava, (1996). It contains 60 Yes/No type items which yield a total score covering six areas- health, personal, economic, marital, social and job. Every item is to be responded either in Yes or No. There is no other alternative every 'Yes' response is assigned 1 mark. The high score indicates high Satisfaction. Test – retest reliability was 0.84.

Process of data collection

After constitute the sample, Life satisfaction scale was administered on the selected sample. All the instruction were strictly followed as per describe in manual of the correspondence test. Later on, the responses of the subjects on each test were scored as per scoring procedure describe in the particular test and their scores on life satisfaction scale was obtained. These scores were further statistically analyzed under different techniques such as Percentages, Mean, SD's, and 't' test to study the life satisfaction among Muslim women of Ranchi town in relation to their marital and working status.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Table 01: Level of Life Satisfaction among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.**

Levels	Life Satisfaction	
	N	%
High	08	20%
Average	28	70%
Low	04	10%
Total	40	100%

Figure 01: Level of Life Satisfaction among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Above table and figure 01 showed that, most students of the total sample had average level of life satisfaction (28 out of 40 or 70%).

Table 02: Level of Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Levels	Life Satisfaction			
	Working		Non-working	
	N	%	N	%
High	04	20%	04	20%
Average	13	65%	15	75%
Low	03	15%	01	5%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

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Figure 2: Level of Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

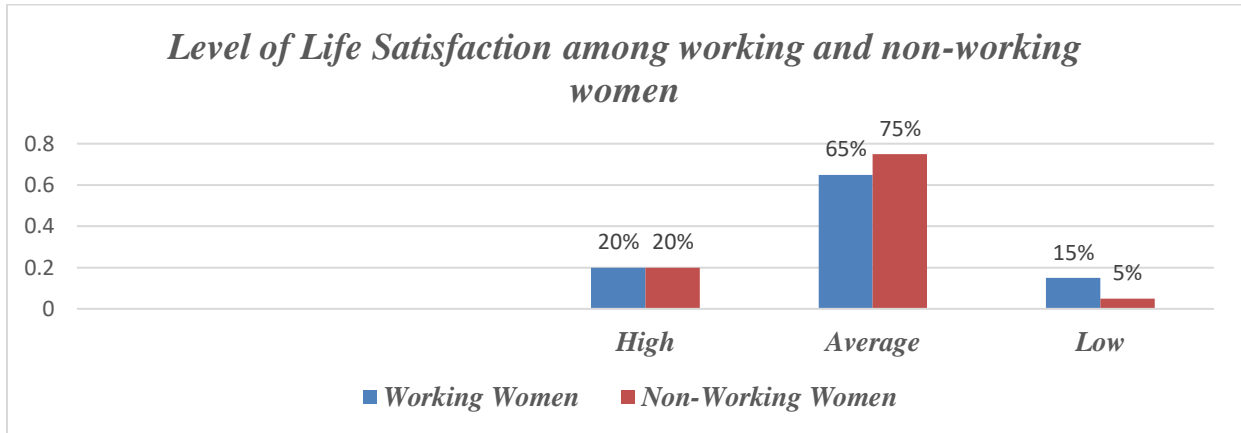
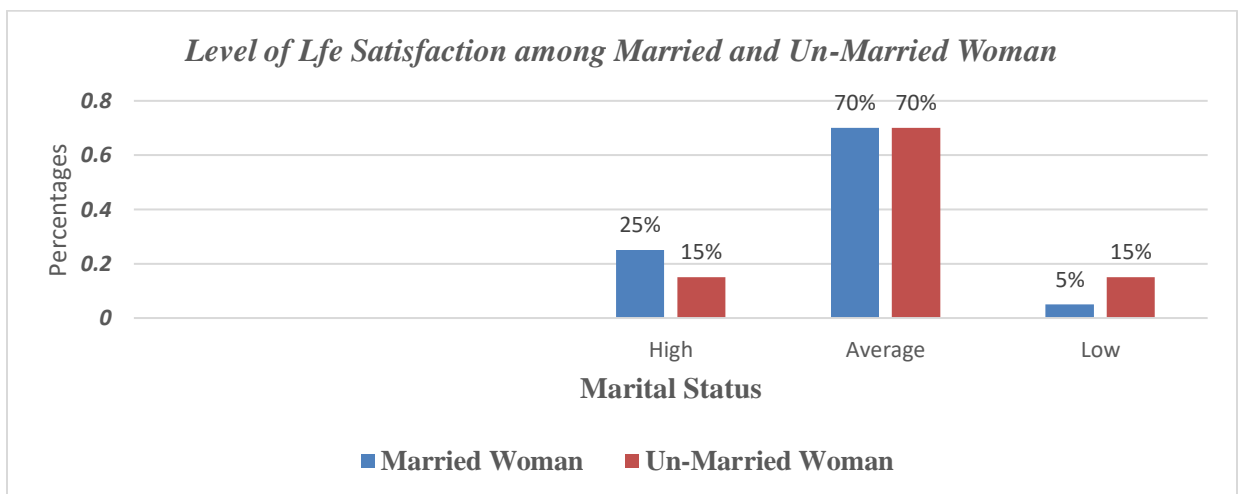


Table & figure 02 showed that, most working (13/20 or 65%) and non-working (15/20 or 75%) Muslim women had average level of life satisfaction.

Table 03: Level of Life Satisfaction among Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Levels	Life Satisfaction			
	Married		Un-Married	
	N	%	N	%
High	05	25%	03	15%
Average	14	70%	14	70%
Low	01	5%	03	15%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

Figure 3: Level of Life Satisfaction among Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.



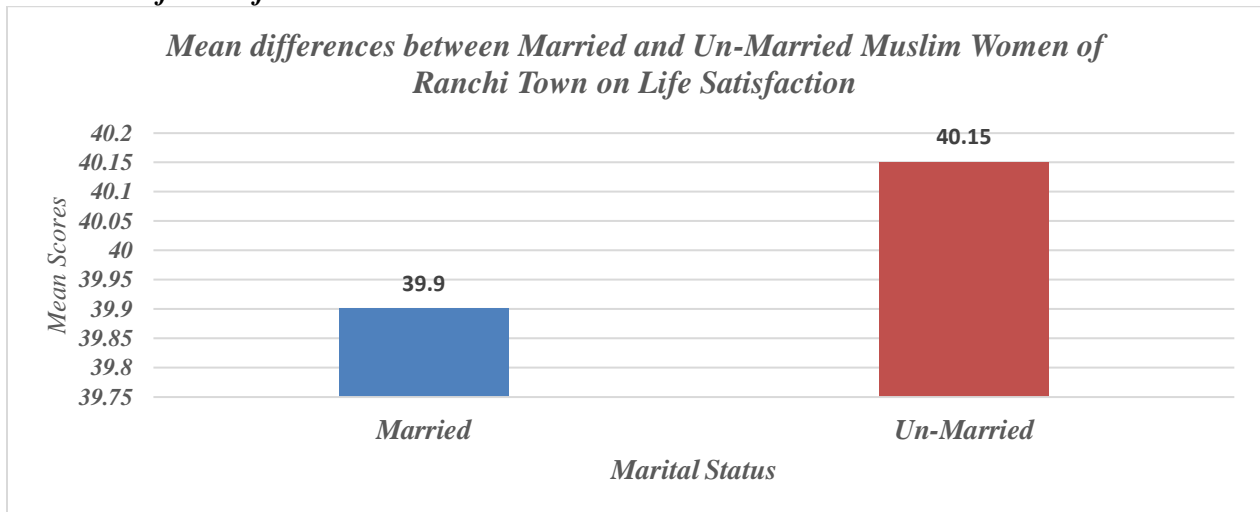
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Table & figure 03 showed that, most married (14/20 or 70%) and un-married (14/20 or 70%) Muslim women had average level of life satisfaction equally.

Table 06: Mean differences between Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Married	20	39.9	6.2	0.25	0.11	NS
Un-Married	20	40.15	6.83			

Figure 06: Mean differences between Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.



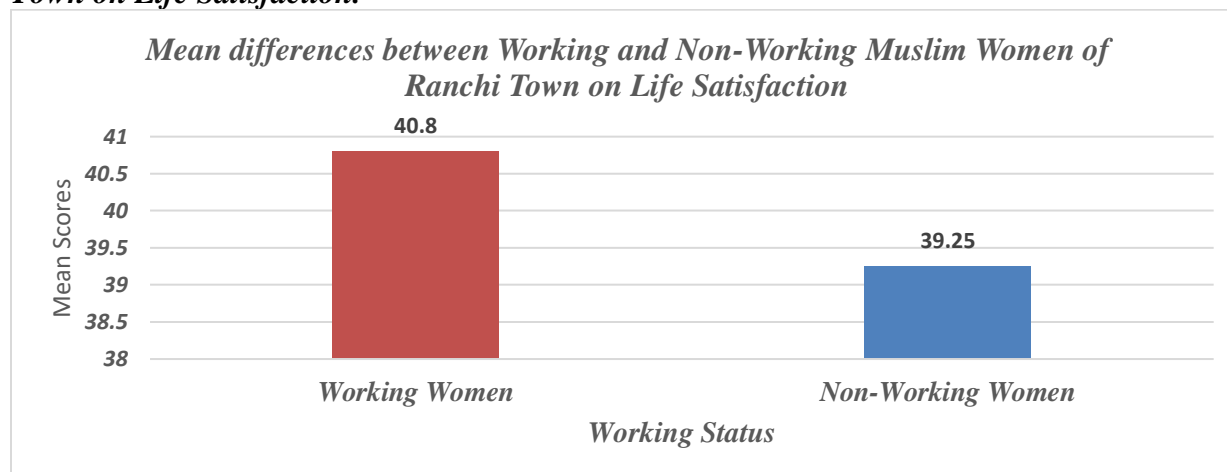
Above table and figure 06 showed that, mean and SD scores of married women on life satisfaction were 39.9 and 6.2 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of un-married women on life satisfaction were 40.15 and 6.83 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 0.25. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 0.11 which was found not significant at any levels. It means both comparable groups didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction. Therefore, we can say that married and un-married women didn't differ significantly on social freedom.

Table 07: Mean differences between Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Working Women	20	40.8	6.2	1.55	0.73	NS
Non-Working Women	20	39.25	6.83			

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Figure 07: Mean differences between Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.



Above table and figure 07 showed that, mean and SD scores of working women on life satisfaction were 40.8 and 6.2 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of non-working women on life satisfaction were 39.25 and 6.83 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 1.55. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 0.73 which was found not significant at any levels. It means both comparable groups didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction. Therefore, we can say that working and non-working women didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction.

CONCLUSION:

Following conclusions were drawn from the above analysis and discussion: -

1. Most Muslim women of the total sample had average level of life satisfaction.
2. Most married and un-married Muslim women had average level of life satisfaction.
3. Most working and non-working Muslim women had average level of life satisfaction.
4. Married & un-married, and working & non-working Muslim women didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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