

“A Study of Life Satisfaction of Educated Unemployed Youth”

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Abstract:-

There was some of the Purpose of the Study as the main aim of the present study is to find out difference in level of life satisfaction of educated unemployed people. Second purpose is to find out difference in level of life satisfaction of with male and female people. Another aim is to find out difference in level of life satisfaction among rural and urban people. Further intended is to find out difference in level of life satisfaction among different ages of people. One more purpose is to find out difference in level of life satisfaction of with its interaction effect on male and female, rural and urban and different ages of people. Life satisfaction is an overall assessment of feelings and attitudes about one's life at a particular point in time ranging from negative to positive. It is one of three major indicators of well-being: life satisfaction, positive effect, and negative effect. Life satisfaction is a multi-dimensional concept. As noted above, the notion of quality of life and the consideration of several areas of life broaden the narrower focus on income and material conditions which prevails in other approaches. Multi-dimensionality not only requires the description of several life areas, but emphasizes the interplay between domains as this contributes to quality of life. The sample for the study comprised of 480 randomly selected out of 500 samples. The life satisfaction questionnaire developed by Q G Alam & R Shrivastava, It contains 69 Yes/No type items which yield a total score covering six areas — health, personal, economic, marital, social and job, Standardized on 875 adults aging between 18 to 40 years. Data analysis of questionnaire and demographic details were subjected through SPSS for t test, Interaction Effect and Correlation.

Key Word – Life Satisfaction, Health Satisfaction, Personal Satisfaction, Economical Satisfaction, Marital Satisfaction, Social Satisfaction and Job Satisfaction

Introduction – Concept of Life Satisfaction

In that sense, life satisfaction concept goes beyond the living conditions approach, which tends to focus on the material resources available to individuals? There are three major characteristics are associated with life satisfaction.

1. Life satisfaction refers to individuals' life situations. The concept requires a micro perspective, where the conditions and perceptions of individuals play a key role. Macroscopic features relating to the economic and social situation of a society are important for putting the findings at individual level into their proper context but they do not take Centre stage.
2. Life satisfaction is a multi-dimensional concept. As noted above, the notion of quality of life and the consideration of several areas of life broaden the narrower focus on income and material conditions which prevails in other approaches. Multi-dimensionality not only requires the description of several life domains, but emphasizes the interplay between domains as this contributes to quality of life.
3. Quality of life satisfaction is measured by objective as well as subjective indicators. Subjective and attitudinal perceptions are of particular relevance in identifying individual goals and orientations. Individual perceptions and evaluations are most valuable when these subjective evaluations are linked to objective living conditions. Applying both ways of measuring quality of life gives a more complete picture.

The term life satisfaction, morale and happiness are often used interchangeably to refer to well-being, yet there constructs are very much in meaning. Life Satisfaction refers to the overall cognitive judgmental aspects of subjective wellbeing.

Collectively research indicates that happiness is not a unidimensional entity but rather consists of frequent positive affect (emotions), infrequent negative affect and life satisfaction. Given that the affective and cognitive elements are related, although separable, researchers prefer the term *subjective well-being* rather than the more colloquially derived term “happiness” to reflect its multidimensional nature. It is also recommended that the components of subjective well-being be investigated separately because they have different correlates.

Life satisfaction reports incorporate objective standards such as relative income, employment status, and availability of environmental resources with more subjective impressions such as current mood states, attitudes, goals and expectations. Given the multiple standards that may be used by individuals, most studies have examined life satisfaction from a global perspective. This perspective assumes a “top-down” approach in which mean global scores presumably reflect individuals’ perceptions of their life quality after taking all relevant life domains into account (e.g., relations with others, quality of living environment, etc.).

Correlates of Life Satisfaction

The origins of individual differences in life satisfaction have traditionally been studied by examining objective indicators such as income level, marriage status, gender, and nation of origin. Nevertheless objective indicators together account for less than 20% of the variance attributed to life satisfaction. For example, level of income appears most strongly related to life satisfaction among countries suffering from exceedingly high rates of poverty and or violence but becomes less salient as per capita income increases. Based on Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, it may be that once basic needs are met through stronger purchasing power and increased modernization, the effects of additional income become negligible, at least insofar as comparisons across nations are concerned. Nevertheless within group analyses also reveals similar findings. Life satisfaction ratings also appear invariant as a function of gender and age, although the relative importance attributed to specific life domains differs depending on the age of the respondent.

The concept of adjustment is as old as human race on earth. Systematic emergence of this concept starts from Darwin. In those days the concept was purely biological and used the term adaptation. The adaptability to environmental hazards goes on increasing as we proceed on the physio genetic scale from the lower extreme to the higher extreme of life. Insects and germs, in comparison to human beings, cannot withstand the hazards of changing condition in the environment and as the season changes, they die. Hundreds of species of insects and games perish as soon as the winter begins.

Research Methodology – The Importance for the present study

Through this study researcher want to know about what kind of psychological problem of unemployed people; like for example adjustment, anger, anxiety, depressions, emotional problems, crime rate increasing, mental health problems, stress, suicides, blaming themselves, cardiovascular disease increasing, family support decreasing, isolation from the society, life satisfaction, loss of identity, loss of skills, relationship maintain problems, decrease social support, smoking behaviour increasing etc., all kind of problem faced by unemployment people.

The problem of unemployment among the educated is not a new one. Present study help to know how and what kind of changes an unemployed person has made so that they can get easily employment. There is a considerable proof that suicidal tendencies are seen more in unemployed people so that what psychologist, sociologist and economist helps to reduce the suicidal tendency. There are an increasing number of young patients visiting psychiatrists for clinical depression caused by unemployment so how psychologist, sociologist, and economist facilitate unemployed people so that we can decrease psychological problem in unemployed youth. There have been several studies in past that have paid attention on unemployment in various concepts and in various perspectives in India and abroad but researchers laid vary little focus on psychological perspectives of unemployment.

Aims and Objectives of Present Investigation

1. To obtain information about what are the problems of educated unemployed in Gujarat
2. To study of Life satisfaction of male and female Educated Unemployed Youth.
3. To study of Life satisfaction of among rural and urban Educated Unemployed Youth.
4. To obtain information about how they come out with their aggression, frustrations, mood swing during unemployment
5. To study of Life satisfaction of among different ages of Educated Unemployed Youth.
6. To obtain information about life satisfaction of Educated Unemployed Youth
7. To study interaction effect of Life satisfaction among Gender, Live in Area and among different age’s Educated Unemployed Youth.

Variables under Study

A variable is something that can be changed, such as a characteristic or value. Variables are generally used in psychology experiments to determine if changes to one thing result in changes to another. The variable is a trait of thing or living being which can be measured e.g. Light, Cold, Heat, Noise, the dampness

in atmosphere, the spread of talking, pronunciation age, intelligence, height, weight, fatigue, boredom, color, size etc. are called variables. In the present research following variables are contained.

Independent and Dependent Variable of Table

Sr. No	Name of Variable	Nature of Variable	Levels of Variable	Name of Variable Level	
1	Types of Gender	Independent Variables	2	1	Male
				2	Female
2	Age	Independent Variables	3	1	18 to 25 Year
				2	26 to 33 Year
				3	34 and Above
3	Live in Area	Independent Variables	2	1	Urban
				2	Rural
4	Life Satisfaction	Dependent Variables	6	Scores of Various Levels of Life Satisfaction	

Control Variable:

Note that in an experiment there may be many additional variables beyond the manipulated independent variable and the measured dependent variables. It is critical in experiments that these variables do not vary and hence bias or otherwise distort the results. There is a struggle between controls vs. authenticity in managing this.

1. The subjects as a male and female chosen in the three age range of 18 to 25 years, 26 – 33 years, and 34 – and above years only were included in the Sample.
2. The sample size was limited to 480 only.
3. The study was restricted to the state of Gujarat.
4. Researcher was trained before the actual study was conducted
5. Rapport was established with every subject, so that honest and frank responses could be got from them.
6. Confidentiality was ensured to the subjects by the researcher for the information given by them.
7. Care was taken to see all the 480 subjects answered to complete Psychological tests.
8. Only three cities included for this research.
9. Part time job working people was not included

Hypothesis of Life Satisfaction

1. There Is No Significant Mean Difference between Level of Life Satisfaction of Male and Female Educated Unemployed Youth.
2. There Is No Significant Mean Difference between Level of Life Satisfaction of Urban and Rural Educated Unemployed Youth.
3. There Is No Significant Mean Difference between Levels of Life Satisfaction Among Different Ages of Educated Unemployed Youth.
4. There Is No an Interactive Effect of Level of Life Satisfaction of Male and Female & Among Different Ages of Educated Unemployed Youth.
5. There Is No an Interactive Effect of Level of Life Satisfaction of Male and Female & Urban and Rural Educated Unemployed Youth.
6. There Is No an Interactive Effect of Levels of Life Satisfaction among Different Ages of Educated Unemployed Youth & Urban and Rural Educated Unemployed Youth.
7. There Is No an Interactive Effect of Level of Life Satisfaction among Male and Female with Different Ages of Educated Unemployed Youth of Urban and Rural Area.

Population & Sample of the study

The researcher was collected data from the Vadodara, Ahmadabad, Anand cities of Gujarat state. Data was collected from the Employment Exchange, face to face meet to the subject, NGO, Recruitment Fair, ITI Job Fair, etc. Places. For these researches 480 youths of above mention cities were chosen, whose age between 18 years to 35 and above years was taken and the sample was randomly selected, which are educated

unemployed. The data was collected personally. The sample was drawn from three categories. 1:- Male & Female, 2:- Urban and Rural Area and, 3:- Age differences Among Unemployed.

Research Tools of present study

While formulating the design of research, researcher gets information about the tools to be used for data collection. After determining which tool was providing proper data for verifying the hypothesis of his research, he selects the proper tool. The tool provides specific data. Therefore, the research uses more than one tool for data collection in accordant with the problem of his research. The present research is carried out with view to study the effects of certain variables on life satisfaction and home management, for this purpose following tools were used for data collection.

Personal Data Sheet

To obtain the personal details of the subjects, researcher had prepared personal data sheet. The data sheet includes the information about name of the subject, age, sex, types of family, marital status, total income, time of unemployment, religious, total family members, occupation, caste, educational qualification and many information was be ask.

Life Satisfaction Scale:-

By Q. G. Alam & Ramji Shrivastva (2001)

It contains 69 Yes/No type items which yield a total score covering six areas —

- Personal,
- Health,
- Economic.
- Marital,
- Social and
- Job.

Standardized on 875 adults aging between **18 to 60 years**

The life satisfaction scale comprises of sixty items related to six areas of life, that is Health, Personal, Economical, Marital, Social, and Job. The responses are to be given in YES/NO. Yes responses indicate satisfaction, whereas No indicate dissatisfaction. There is no time limit yet it takes 20 minutes to complete the test. It is paper pencil questionnaires which can be administered on an individual or a group of individual.

Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher was collected data from the Vadodara, Ahmadabad, Anand cities of Gujarat state. Data was collected from the Employment Exchange, face to face meet to the subject, NGO, Recruitment Fair, ITI Job Fair, etc. Places. For these researches 480 youths of above mention cities were chosen, whose age between 18 years to 40 years was taken and the sample was randomly selected, which are educated unemployed. The data was collected personally. The sample was drawn from three categories. 1:- Male & Female, 2:- Urban and Rural Area and, 3:- Age differences Among Unemployed.

Research Design:-

This research was be adopted 2×2×3 factorial design with 2 types of gender (male and female), 2 types of habitat taken (Urban and Rural), and 3 type of different age of people taken (18 to 25 Year, 26 to 33 Year and 34 and Above) so that here factorial design taken by researcher.

Gender		Male		Female		Total
Habitat		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Age	20 to 26 Years	40	40	40	40	160
	27 to 33 Years	40	40	40	40	160
	34 and Above Years	40	40	40	40	160
Total		120	120	120	120	480

Statistical analysis

The Obtained data of 480 subjects were analyzed with adequate statistical methods of ANOVA, And in order to examine significant differences between two specific mean of sub groups of variable the result obtained through such statistical analysis have been presented in details in the main body of the thesis. Qualitative Analysis: - which included descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, and ratio analysis of the response given by the sample.

Qualitative Analysis: - was included descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, and percentage analysis of the response given by the respondent.

Stage 1: Mean and Standard Deviation, Median

Stage 2: One Way ANOVA

Stage 3: Correlation

Limitation of the study

1. All age was taken as sample 18 to 34 and above years.
2. Only Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Anand cities included for this research.
3. Part time job working people was not included.

Result and Discussion of Correlation Components of Life Satisfaction

Correlations of Life Satisfaction Components					
Factor	Health Satisfaction	Personal Satisfaction	Economical Satisfaction	Marital Satisfaction	Social Satisfaction
Health Satisfaction:	1				
Personal Satisfaction	.158**	1			
Economical Satisfaction	.173**	-.092*	1		
Marital Satisfaction	.124**	0.085	0.075	1	
Social Satisfaction	.320**	.229**	-0.028	0.025	1
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).					
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).					

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Health Satisfaction and Personal Satisfaction, ($r=0.158$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Health Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Personal Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Health and this impact on his/her Personal Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Health and Personal Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Health Satisfaction and Economical Satisfaction, ($r=0.173$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Health Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Economical Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Health and this impact on his/her Economical Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Health and Economical Satisfaction.

There is Negative Significant Correlation between Personal Satisfaction and Economical Satisfaction, ($r= - 0.092$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Personal Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is don't affected their Economical Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is care about Personal and this doesn't impact on his/her Economical Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status doesn't disturbs Personal and Economical Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Health Satisfaction and Marital Satisfaction, ($r=0.124$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Health Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Marital Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Health and this impact on his/her Marital Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Health and Marital Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Personal Satisfaction and Marital Satisfaction, ($r=0.085$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Personal Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth

is affected their Marital Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Personal and this impact on his/her Marital Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Personal and Marital Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Economical Satisfaction and Marital Satisfaction, ($r=0.075$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Economical Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Marital Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Economical and this impact on his/her Marital Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Economical and Marital Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Health Satisfaction and Social Satisfaction, ($r=0.320$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Health Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Social Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Health and this impact on his/her Social Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Health and Social Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Personal Satisfaction and Social Satisfaction, ($r=0.229$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Personal Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Social Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Personal and this impact on his/her Social Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Personal and Social Satisfaction.

There is Negative Significant Correlation between Economical Satisfaction and Social Satisfaction, ($r= -0.028$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Economical Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is don't affected their Social Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is care about Economical and this impact on his/her Social Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status doesn't disturbs Economic and Social Satisfaction.

There is Positive Significant Correlation between Marital Satisfaction and Social Satisfaction, ($r=0.025$, $P>0.01$) which indicate that Marital Satisfaction of unemployed of Educated Unemployed Youth is affected their Social Satisfaction. It means when the person is unemployed than he/she is not care about Marital Life and this impact on his/her Social Satisfaction. It is clearly indicated that employment status disturbs Marital and Social Satisfaction.

Conclusion

- ✚ There is Significant Differences is found between Male and Female in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that Male Have Problem of Life Satisfaction in Unemployed Condition in Compare to Female, Female are Satisfied with life even in Unemployed Condition.
- ✚ There is No Significant Differences is found between different ages of people in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that among different ages of people do not have any problem of Life Satisfaction in the Unemployed Condition.
- ✚ There is No Significant Differences is found between Urban and Rural People in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that Urban People and rural people Have Less Problem to Maintain Life Satisfaction in Unemployed Condition,
- ✚ There is Significant Differences is found between Types of gender and different ages of people in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that among Types of Gender and different ages of people have problem of Life Satisfaction in Unemployed Condition, People can't maintain Life Satisfaction even in Unemployed Condition.
- ✚ There is No Significant Differences is found between Types of gender and different Types of Live in Area people in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that among Types of Gender and different Types of Live in Area people do not have any problem of Life Satisfaction in Unemployed Condition.
- ✚ There is No Significant Differences found between Types of Different Ages and different Types of Live in Area people in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that among Types of Ages and different Types of Live in Area people do not have problem of Life Satisfaction in the Unemployed Condition; People can maintain Life Satisfaction even in Unemployed Condition.
- ✚ There is No Significant Differences is found between Types of Gender, Types of Different Ages and different Types of Live in Area people in Life Satisfaction during the Unemployed Condition. Here, Researcher Indicate that among Different Gender, Types of Ages and different Types of Live in Area

people has No Problem of Life Satisfaction in Unemployed Condition, People cannot maintain Life Satisfaction Even in Unemployed Condition.

Implication of the Research

These are some of implication can be maintain and balance in the society so that these are Life Satisfaction level can be uphold, problems like adjustment, anger, anxiety, depressions, emotional problems, crime rate increasing, mental health problems, stress, suicides, blaming themselves, cardiovascular disease increasing, family support decreasing, isolation etc. can be decreased.

Limitation of the Study

1. Part time job working people was not included.
2. All age was taken as sample between 20 to 40 years.
3. Data Analysis was done by analysis of variance and correlation only.
4. Only Vadodara, Anand and Ahmedabad cities included for this research.
5. In Present Research Monthly Income and Family Expenditure was not considered as independent variable.
6. Sample of the present research was not so large so result of the study research cannot be generalized.
7. The Study was not considered as point of view of Caste, Religious and etc. of Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
8. The Study was not considered as point of view of Time Duration of Unemployment with above Variable of Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
9. To reach conclusive decision, the study may be reported with a few more aspects.
10. The Study was not considered as point of view of, Family Income and social economic status, Educational Qualification and Family Social Status and Prestige of Family wise with above Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.

Suggestion

1. The Study Can Be conducted from the point of view of Caste, Religious and etc. of Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
2. The Study Can Be conduct According to the Family Income and social economic status wise with above Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
3. The Study Can Be conducted from the point of view of social status and prestige of family wise with above Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
4. The Study Can Be conducted from the point of view of Educational Qualification with above Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.
5. The Study Can Be conducted from the point of view of Marital Status with above Variable with Gender, Live in Area and Ages.

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