TOPIC: A STUDY OF SENSE OF WELL-BEING AND PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE IN NORTH GUJARAT & CENTRAL GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

The paper examined the perceived quality of life in Central and North-Gujarat of Gujarat state, with a 267 adult sample. It investigated first the relation between demographic characteristics and perceived quality of life and then the relation between Life domain satisfaction and perceived quality of life. Employing descriptive approaches through a modified questionnaire. The survey instrument measures the residents' life satisfaction in many Life domains: Government satisfaction, Material possession satisfaction, Spirituality satisfaction, Recreation activity satisfaction, Physical health satisfaction, Environmental quality satisfaction and career satisfaction. EFA, Multiple Regression analysis, CB-SEM techniques used to predict perceived life-satisfaction and validate the model of Perceived Quality of Life.

Keywords: Well-Being, Perceived Quality of Life, Life-Satisfaction, Government Satisfaction, Spirituality.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quality of life and its assessment is a challengeable task; still to improve it is a primary goal of any government & Individuals too. By many years we are measuring quality of life in terms of HDI (Human development Index) and accordingly ranking of the nations takes place which shows their well-being and quality of life in the country. HDI is an objective approach to access quality of life. But the second approach to measure Quality of life is subjective approach which we called perceived quality of life or happiness. Many researches has contributed their work in measuring PQOL or happiness of the nations and now a days World happiness Index is one of popular approach to measure the quality of life. As we noticed countries like Bhutan had focused on GNP (Gross national happiness) instead of GDP. This study is also an approach towards measuring PQOL of Individuals in North & Central Gujarat.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To access global life satisfation of the inhabitants of North Gujarat and Central Gujarat.
2. To examine whether perceived quality of life varies with sex, age, marital status, education status and income level or not.
3. To assess different domains of life satisfaction thus affects the overall life satisfaction of Individuals.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Research type: Quantitative Research.

- Descriptive Research.

- Population: North Gujarat and Central Gujarat.

- Data used: Primary.

- Data Collection Tool: Structured Questionnaire

- Data Collection method: Survey (personal interaction).

- Survey method: Convenience Sampling (Non-Probability).

- Sample unit: People (ordinary resident).

- Sample Size: 267 respondents.

IV. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Under certain time limit 300 samples has collected, out of which 267 sample became part of this study.

2. Sampling frame was not present. Non-random, Convenience sampling method has used.

3. Respondent has limited to working class people with certain age, education and income limitation.

V. RESEARCH TOOLS USED

1. Global life satisfaction scale.

2. Life domain satisfaction scale.

VI. RELIABILITY CHECK

1. Global life satisfaction scale.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.710	5

Table: 1

Interpretation: Cronbachs Alpha value **0.710 > 0.7**. This is a good sign of reliability.

2. Life domain satisfaction scale.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.927	38

Table: 2

Interpretation: Cronbachs Alpha value **0.927 > 0.7**. This is a good sign of reliability.

VII. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: People are not neutral towards their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 2: Males and females vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 3: Individuals belonging to different age groups vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 4: Individuals belonging to different education status vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 5: Individuals belonging to different marital status vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 6: Individuals belonging to different income groups vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 7: Individuals belonging to Central Gujarat and North-Gujarat vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 8: Individuals belonging to rural and urban vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Hypothesis 9: Sense of well-being is influenced by different domains of life. To determine which of these domains of life are related to global satisfaction or PQOL?

VIII. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

1. HO: Peoples are neutral about their perceived quality of life.

   H1: People are not neutral about their perceived quality of life

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 4					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
sw	20.643	266	**.000**	1.07566	.9731	1.1782

Table: 3

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.000 < 0.05**, so we reject null hypothesis. Alternate hypothesis is accepted. People are not neutral about their perceived quality of life. Peoples are somewhat satisfied toward their perceived quality of life.

2. HO: There is no significant difference between Males and females in their PQOL.

   H1: There is significant difference between Males and females in their PQOL.

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper

sw	Equal variances assumed	5.676	**.018**	.033	262	.974	.00367	.11103	-.21496	.22231
	Equal variances not assumed			.031	153.395	**.975**	.00367	.11724	-.22794	.23528

Table: 4

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.975 > 0.05**, so we fail to reject null hypothesis. Null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference between males and females in their perceived QOL.

3. H0: There is no significant difference Individuals belonging to different age groups in their perceived QOL.

   H1: There is significant difference between individuals belonging to different age groups in their perceived QOL.

ANOVA

sw

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8.152	2	4.076	5.832	.003
Within Groups	182.415	261	.699		
Total	190.567	263			

Table: 5

sw

Tukey HSD[a,b]

Age	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
36-45	50	5.0040	
26-35	204	5.0441	
46-55	13		5.8462
Sig.		.981	1.000

Table: 6

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 29.462.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.003 < 0.05**, so we reject null hypothesis. Alternate hypothesis accepted. There is significant difference between individuals belonging to different age groups varies significantly in their perceived QOL.

Individual of age group of 46-55 years are comparative more satisfied than rest of two.

4. H0: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to different education status in their perceived QOL.

   H1: There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to different education status vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

ANOVA

sw

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.634	2	.817	1.129	.325
Within Groups	188.933	261	.724		
Total	190.567	263			

Table: 7

sw

Tukey HSD[a,b]

Education	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Graduate	53	4.9509
Post graduate or above.	203	5.0926
Below graduate	11	5.3636
Sig.		.187

Table: 8

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 26.154.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.325 > 0.05**, so we fail to reject null hypothesis. Null hypothesis accepted.There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to different education status in their perceived QOL.

5. H0: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to different marital status in their perceived QOL.

H1: There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to different marital status vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

Group Statistics

	Marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
sw	Unmarried	61	4.8328	.86347	.11056
	Married	206	5.1476	.83647	.05828

Table: 9

ANOVA

sw

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.107	1	4.107	5.770	.017
Within Groups	186.460	262	.712		
Total	190.567	263			

Table: 10

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.017 < 0.05**. So we reject our null hypothesis. Alternate hypothesis accepted .There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to different marital status in their perceived QOL. Married individuals are significantly more satisfied in their PQOL than unmarried.

6. H0: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to different income groups in their perceived QOL.

H1: There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to different income groups vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

ANOVA

sw

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.823	2	2.411	3.388	.035
Within Groups	185.744	261	.712		
Total	190.567	263			

Table: 11

sw

Tukey HSD[a,b]

Income	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Lower income group	95	4.9011	
Middle income group	140	5.1429	5.1429
Higher income group	32		5.3000
Sig.		.253	.557

Table: 12

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

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a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 61.326.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.000 < 0.05.** So we reject our null hypothesis. Alternate hypothesis accepted. There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to different income groups vary significantly in their perceived QOL.

PQOL of higher income group is significantly higher than lower income group.

7. H0: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to Central Gujarat and North-Gujarat in their perceived QOL.

   H1: There is significant difference between Individuals belonging to Central Gujarat and North-Gujarat vary significantly in their perceived QOL

Group Statistics

	Residence3	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
sw	North-Gujarat	125	5.1376	.81018	.07247
	Central-Gujarat	142	5.0211	.88541	.07430

Table: 13

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
									Lower	Upper	
sw	Equal variances assumed	.414	**.520**	1.116	265	**.265**	.11647	.10438	-.08904	.32199	
	Equal variances not assumed			1.122	264.593	.263	.11647	.10379	-.08788	.32083	

Table: 14

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.265 > 0.05.** So we accept our null hypothesis. There no significant difference between in PQOL of Individuals belonging to Central Gujarat and North-Gujarat.

8. H0: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to Rural Gujarat and Urban Gujarat in their perceived QOL.

H1: There is no significant difference between Individuals belonging to Rural Gujarat and urban Gujarat in their perceived QOL.

Group Statistics

	Residence2	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
sw	Rural	46	5.1609	.84708	.12490
	Urban	221	5.0579	.85317	.05739

Table: 15

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
sw	Equal variances assumed	.019	**.889**	.745	265	**.457**	.10295	.13810	-.16896	.37486
	Equal variances not assumed			.749	65.413	.457	.10295	.13745	-.17152	.37742

Table: 16

Interpretation: Here, p-value **0.457 > 0.05.** So we accept our null hypothesis. There no significant difference between in PQOL of Individuals belonging to Rural Gujarat and Urban Gujarat.

9. Ho: There is no significant relationship between overall life satisfaction and different domains of life.

   H1: There is significant relationship between overall life satisfaction and different domains of life.

IX. REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.638[a]	.407	**.391**	.66467	**1.951**

Table: 17

a. Predictors: (Constant), Career satisfaction, Physical_health_satisfaction, Spirituality satisfaction, Recreation_activity_satisfaction, Government satisfaction , Material_possession_satisfaction, Environmental_quality_satisfaction

b. Dependent Variable: sw

Interpretation: The Adjusted R square value tells us that our model accounts for 39% of variance which indicate it is a respective model as per social science research.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	78.408	7	11.201	25.354	.000[b]
	Residual	114.423	259	.442		
	Total	192.832	266			

Table: 18

a. Dependent Variable: sw

b. Predictors: (Constant), Career satisfaction, Physical health satisfaction, Spirituality satisfaction, Recreation activity satisfaction, Government satisfaction , Material possession satisfaction, Environmental_quality_satisfaction

Interpretation: $p < .05$ the model is significant. Null hypothesis rejected, alternate hypothesis accepted. There is significant relationship between overall life satisfaction and different domains of life.

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	5.079	.041		124.555	.000		
Government satisfaction	**.353**	.042	.402	8.383	.000	.998	1.002
Material possession satisfaction	.092	.042	.107	2.225	.027	.994	1.006
Spirituality satisfaction	**.171**	.041	.200	4.186	.000	.999	1.001
1 Recreation activity satisfaction	**.211**	.041	.246	5.143	.000	.998	1.002
Physical health satisfaction	.094	.042	.109	2.258	.025	.992	1.008
Environmental quality satisfaction	**.252**	.042	.290	6.037	.000	.992	1.008
Career satisfaction	.140	.041	.164	3.427	.001	.998	1.002

Table: 19

Interpretation: All predictors variable's $p < .05$ except Relationship satisfaction. T values of all predictor variables are high except Relationship satisfation. So, all predictors variable are significant except Relationship satisfaction.

Multicollinearity check: No tolerance value less than 0.2 and no VIF value greater than 5 found. There is no sign of presence of multicollinearity.

Assumptions Check:

1. Mean of residuals is zero: satisfied.

2. Residuals are normally distributed: satisfied.

3. Error (Residual) variances are constant (Homoscedascity): satisfied.

4. There is no Multicollinearity: satisfied.

5. There is no auto co-relation ($\therefore$ Durbin Watson value $1.951 \cong 2.00$ and this is cross-sectional data): satisfied.

X. VALIDITY ANALYSIS: PATH DIAGRAM
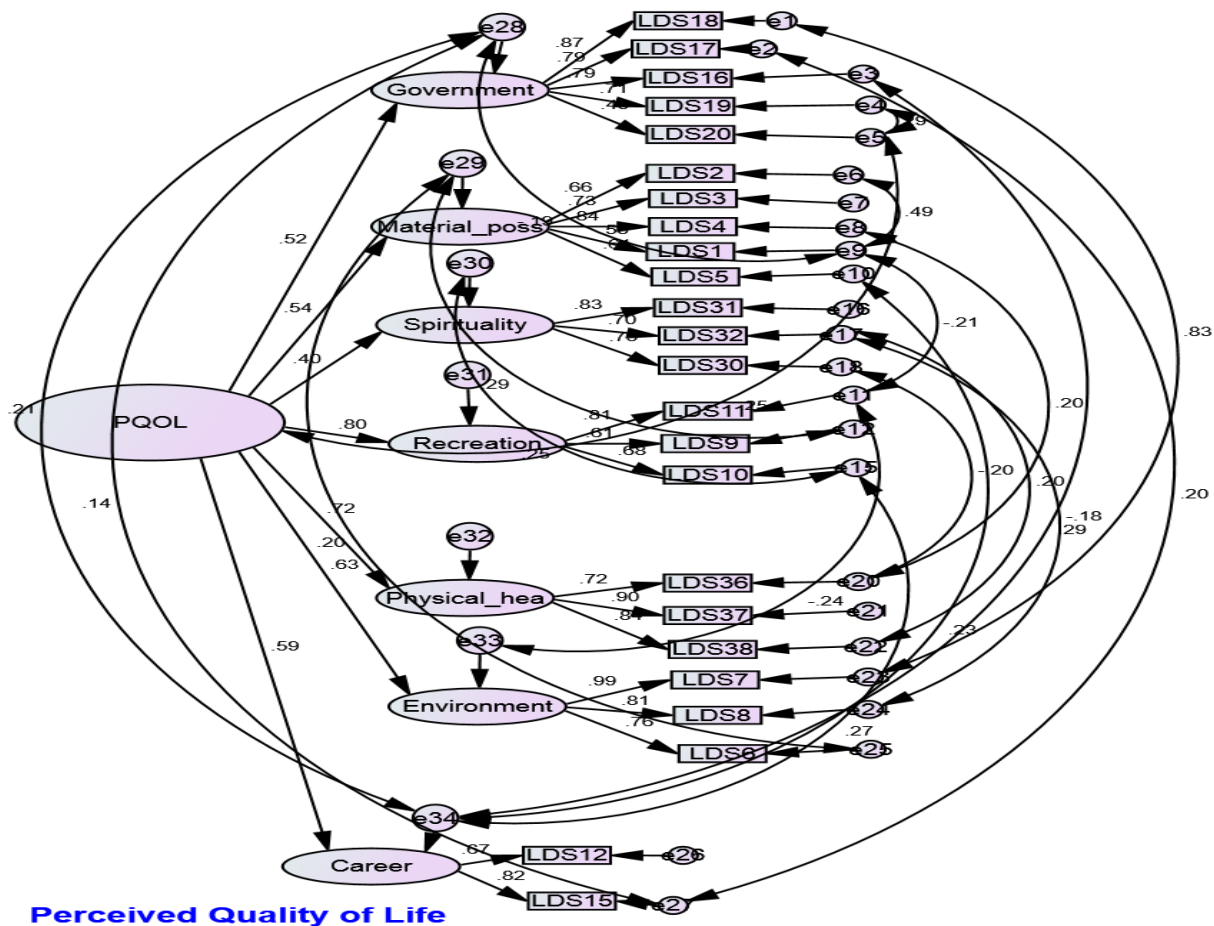
Covariance Based Structural Equation Modeling (CB-SEM).

Fig: 1

XI. MODEL FIT SUMMARY

	Index	Level of acceptance	Observed value	Literature	Comments
Absolute fit	Chi-square	P > 0.05	0.051	Wheaton et. Al. (1997)	**Accepted**
	RMSEA	RMSEA < 0.08	0.024	Browne and Cudeck (1993)	**Accepted**
	GFI	GFI > 0.90	0.928	Joreskog and Sorbom (1984)	**Accepted**
Incremental fit	AGFI	AGFI > 0.90	0.904	Tanaka and Huba (1985)	**Accepted**
	CFI	CFI > 0.90	0.988	Bentler (1990)	**Accepted**
	TLI	TLI > 0.90	0.986	Bentler and Bonett (1980)	**Accepted**

| | NFI | NFI > 0.90 | 0.922 | Bollen (1989) | **Accepted** |
| Parsimonious fit | Chisq/df | Chisq/df < 5.0 | 1.159 | Marsh and Hocevar (1985) | **Accepted** |

Table: 20

XII. CONCLUSION

1. People of North Gujarat and Central Gujarat are somewhat satisfied towards overall life satisfaction.

2. Perceived Quality of life does not associated with gender difference.

3. Perceived Quality of life is associated with different age groups. People of age group 46-55 years are more satisfied compare to age group 26-35.

4. Perceived Quality of life does not associated with education status of individuals.

5. Perceived Quality of life is associated with marital status. Married are comparative more satisfied than unmarried in their PQOL.

6. Perceived Quality of life is associated with income level of individuals. Higher income group found more satisfied followed by middle income group than Lower income group in PQOL.

7. Perceived Quality of life does not associated with different geographical areas of Gujarat like here North-Gujarat & South Gujarat.

8. Perceived Quality of life does not associate with different areas of Gujarat based on urban and rural.

9. Perceived quality of life is associated with different domains of life.The study found that all seven domains of life: Government satisfaction, Material possession satisfaction, Spirituality satisfaction, Recreation activity satisfaction, Physical health satisfaction, Environmental quality satisfaction and career satisfaction are significant in model. Domains like Government satisfaction, Recreation activity satisfaction and Environmental quality satisfaction show high significance in the PQOL model.

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