
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAITH AT WORK AND GENERAL HEALTH IN FEMALE TEACHERS IN THE CITY OF BABOL

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Introduction & Aim: The purpose of the present research was to study the relationship between faith at work and general health among female teachers in the city of Babol.

Method: The present study enjoyed a descriptive correlational design. Statistical population of the research involved all female teachers from Babol city out of which 100 teachers were randomly selected as the research sample. Faith at Work Scale (FWS) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) were applied to collect data. The data obtained from participants were transferred to SPSS spreadsheet for descriptive (mean and standard deviation) and inferential (Pearson's correlation coefficient) analyses.

Findings: results from correlational matrix showed the maximum correlation between general health and faith in relationship. Based on the significance level obtained from the link between general health and faith in relationship ($P=0.000$), which seemed to be bigger than that of presented in the table ($P=0.05$) and its correspondent correlation coefficient of -0.367 , it could be concluded with 95 % confidence that a significant but negative link existed between general health and faith in relationship. Also, significance level between general health and meaning variable appeared to be higher ($P=0.073$) than the one in the table ($P=0.05$) and its correlation coefficient was -0.159 . Consequently, we inferred with 95% certainty that general health and meaning showed no significant relationship. Given that the significance level of general health and community variable ($P=0.008$) was lower than that of shown in the table ($P=0.05$) and its correlation coefficient was -0.259 , a significant negative relationship was observed between the two related factors with 95 confidence. Besides, the value of significance level between general health and holiness was considered to be smaller ($P=0.047$) in comparison with the amount shown in the table ($P=0.05$) and its correlation coefficient was confirmed to be -0.183 . Therefore, with 95% certainty, a meaningful negative link existed between general health and holiness. Eventually, a lower significance level of $P=0.010$ between general health and giving as compared with the one in the table ($P=0.05$) and its correlation coefficient of -0.252 revealed that general health related significantly and negatively to the giving variable with 95% confidence.

Discussion & conclusion: results have shown that the link between the score of general health and faith at work (religiosity perspectives) factors seems to be significant and negative.

Key words: Faith at work; General health ; teachers