

A Comparative Study on Desire for Social Freedom among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present research was to examine the impact of working and marital status on desire for social freedom among Muslim women of Ranchi Town. It was hypothesized that there is no difference between married and un-married Muslim women on desire for social freedom. 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 social freedom scale developed by Bhusan, (1987) 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 social freedom. It was also found that Un-married and working Muslim women had more social freedom than married Muslim and non-married women.

Keywords: *Desire for Social Freedom, Work Status and Marital Status*

The term 'Social Freedom' refers to women's desire to be free from social taboo, rituals and roles which provide them with lower status in society. For centuries women have been treated as weak, obedient shy and timid partner of male and they have enjoyed and inferior status in Society. However, in recent year desire for social freedom among women has manifested itself in protest and revolt against the traditional, social norm and taboos which place them in inferior roles and states and make them sub-servient to men. Kant's (1788) define "Women social freedom" as the presence of both negative and positive freedom to conduct oneself freely in the society without upsetting or by keeping and maintaining social order. Johnson, R. (2013), Khant's define "Women Social freedom" "is the concept philosophers, political scientists, and also economists are often concerned with often without realizing it - when dealing with the subject of liberty.

REVIEWS OF LITERATURE:

Singh, (2013) study on "The challenges of women social freedom in India: A case study of women in Mathura and Agra city". This study was an effort to compare women's social freedom among working and non- working unmarried women, among working and non-working married women, among married and unmarried working women, among married and unmarried non-working women. The findings of this study show that there is no significant difference between working and non-working

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Received: December 10, 2021; Revision Received: December 11, 2021; Accepted: December 13, 2021

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unmarried women, between working unmarried and married women and also between non-working unmarried and married women with regard to their social freedom. However, there is a significant difference between working and non-working married women with regard to their social freedom. Thus, from this study, it can be concluded that married women who are working and non-working experience different social freedom all together from unmarried women.

METHODOLOGY:

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study were: -

1. To study the level of desire for social freedom 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 desire for social freedom.
3. To find out mean difference between married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town on desire for social freedom.

Hypotheses:

According to main objectives following hypotheses were formulated: -

1. The level of desire for social freedom varies among Muslim women of Ranchi town in respect of their work and marital status.
2. There is mean difference between working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town on desire for social freedom.
3. There is mean difference between married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town on desire for social freedom.

Sample and Sampling Technique

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

1. Working status of Muslim women (Working & Non-Working = 20) &
2. Marital Status (Married & Un-Married = 20)

There were four 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

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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:

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, family structure, religion, place of residence and other details about the respondents.

Women Social Freedom Scale: Bhusan, (1987)

Women Social Freedom Scale developed by Bhusan, (1987). It is 24 items scale including few dimensions of women's social freedom from interference of parents and husband, freedom from social taboos, customs and rituals, freedom 111 concerning sex and marriage and economic freedom and social equality. It is standardized on 500 married and unmarried girls. Items in form of simple statements in Hindi were constructed on each of the dimensions mentioned above. Altogether 60 items, including 12 negative items (3,5,6,9,11,14,19,22) to control acquiescence bias were framed. The scale had two options Agree and Disagree. On the basis of "Agreement" to a positive item is scored as 1 and "Disagreement" is scored zero. In case of negative items SI. No. (3,5,6,9,11,14,19,22) the scoring is reserved. The possible scores, therefore, range from 0 to 24, higher score indicating grater desire for 'social freedom' on the part of the subject. The reliability of the scale is 0.75 and it had satisfactory validity shown.

Process of data collection

After constitute the sample, social freedom scale was administered on all the selected sample. All the instructions 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 social freedom scale was obtained. These scores were further statistically analyzed under different techniques such as Percentages, Mean, SDs, and 't' test to study the social freedom among Muslim women of Ranchi town in relation to their marital and working status.

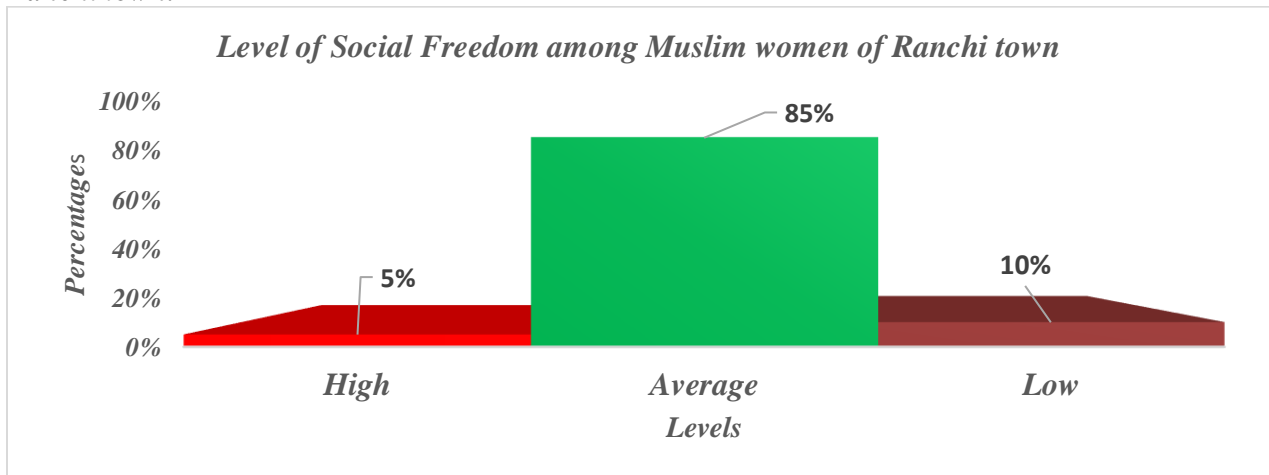
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table Number 01: Level of social freedom among Muslim women of Ranchi town.

Levels	Social Freedom	
	N	%
High	02	5%
Average	34	85%
Low	04	10%
Total	40	100%

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Figure Number 01: *Level of social freedom among working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town.*

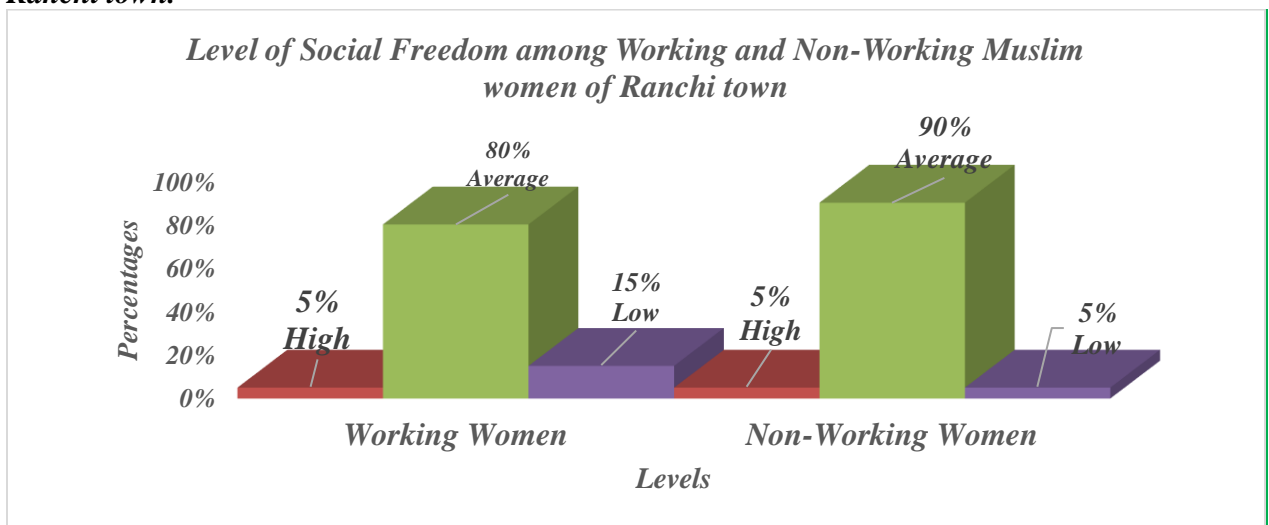


Above table and figure 01 showed that, most students of the total sample had average level of desire for social freedom (34 out of 40 or 85%).

Table Number 02: *Level of social freedom among working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town.*

Levels	Social Freedom			
	Working		Non-working	
	N	%	N	%
High	01	5%	01	5%
Average	16	80%	18	90%
Low	03	15%	01	5%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

Figure Number 02: *Level of social freedom among working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town.*



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Table & figure 02 showed that, most married (16/20 or 80%) and un-married Muslim women (18/20 or 90%) had average level of social freedom whereas, most working (13/20 or 65%) and non-working (15/20 or 75%) Muslim women also had average level of life satisfaction.

Table Number 03: Level of social freedom among married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town.

Levels	Social Freedom			
	Married		Un-Married	
	N	%	N	%
High	0	0%	02	10%
Average	16	80%	18	90%
Low	04	20%	0	0%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

Figure Number 03: Level of social freedom among married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town.

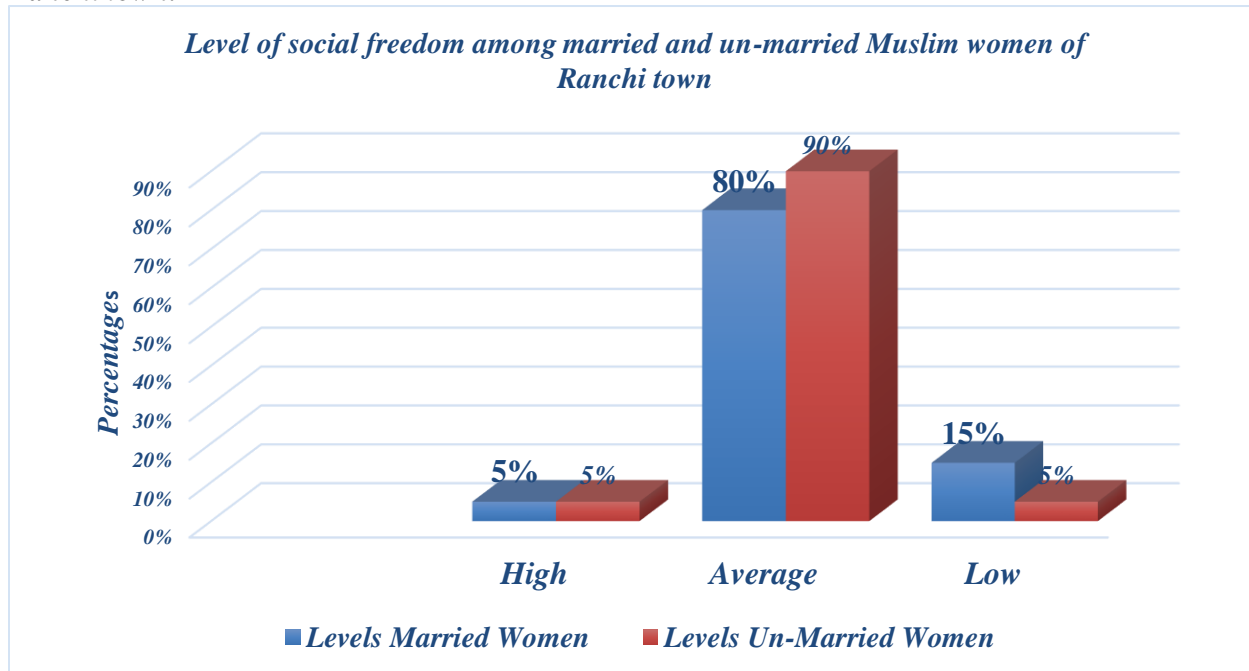


Table & figure 03 showed that, most married (16/20 or 80%) and un-married Muslim women (18/20 or 90%) had average level of desire for social freedom.

Table Number 04 Mean differences between married and un-married Muslim women of Ranchi town on social freedom.

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Married	20	11.5	2.92	1.45	1.74	P< 0.01
Un-Married	20	12.95	2.19			

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Figure Number 04 *Mean differences between married and un-married women of Ranchi town on social freedom.*

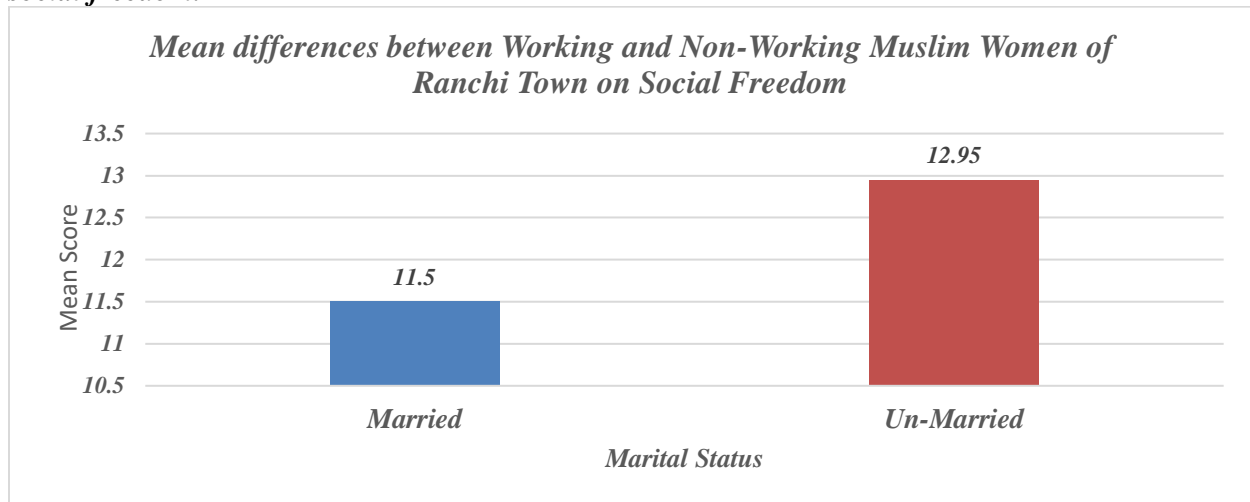
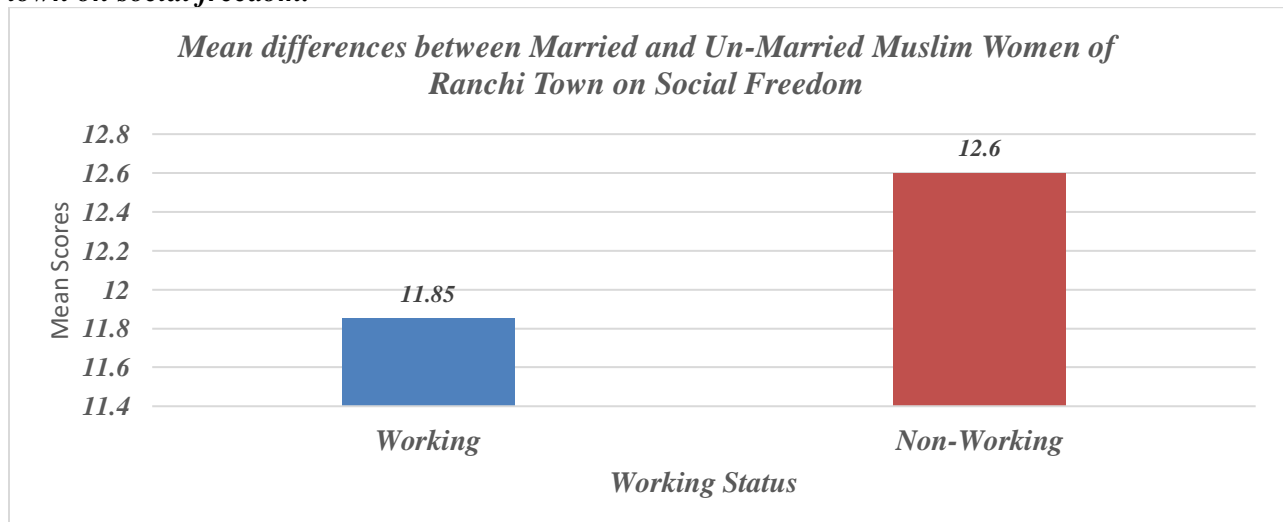


Table & figure 04 showed that, mean and SD scores of married women on social freedom were 11.5 and 2.92 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of un-married women on social freedom were 12.95 and 2.19 respectively. The mean difference was 1.45. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 1.74 which was found significant at 0.01 levels. It means both comparable groups differ significantly on social freedom. Therefore, we can say that un-married Muslim women had more desire for social freedom than married Muslim women.

Table Number 05: *Mean differences between working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town on social freedom.*

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Working	20	11.85	2.77	0.75	0.60	NS
Non-Working	20	12.6	2.51			

Figure Number 05: *Mean differences between working and non-working Muslim women of Ranchi town on social freedom.*



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Above table and figure 05 showed that, mean and SD scores of working women on social freedom were 11.85 and 2.77 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of non-working women on social freedom were 12.60 and 2.51 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 0.75. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 0.60 which was found not significant at any levels. It means both comparable groups didn't differ significantly on social freedom. Therefore, we can say that working and non-working women didn't differ significantly on desire for social freedom.

CONCLUSION:

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

1. Most Muslim women of the total sample had average level of social freedom.
2. Most working and non-working Muslim women had average level of social freedom.
3. Most married and un-married Muslim women had average level of social freedom.
4. Un-married Muslim women had more social freedom than married Muslim women.

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Acknowledgments

The authors profoundly appreciate all the people who have successfully contributed to ensuring this paper in place. Their contributions are acknowledged however their names cannot be mentioned.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: N Shadab (2021). A Comparative Study on Desire for Social Freedom among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town. *International Journal of Social Impact*, 6(4), 95-101. DIP: 18.02.005/20210604, DOI: 10.25215/2455/0604005