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<http://www.humanitics.org/>**RESEARCH ARTICLE****Vol.VI, Issue-II, August 2023****Title- Women's Social Freedom in Rural and Urban Areas**<sup>1</sup>Sarita D. Wadkar, <sup>2</sup>Kalyani C. Kale<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor

Department of Statistics

Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati-413102

Dist. Pune (MS), India

[sarita.wadkar25@gmail.com](mailto:sarita.wadkar25@gmail.com), [kalyanikale1993@gmail.com](mailto:kalyanikale1993@gmail.com)**Abstract:**

This research aims to study the social freedom of women in rural and urban areas. For this study the primary data was collected from the rural places like Natepute, Bhigwan and, Aanthurne and the cities like Pune, Baramati and Daund with 380 respondents. The data was stratified on the basis of area and the marital status. For analysis the Statistical software such as Minitab and R-software are used. We mainly observed that there was a significant difference in social freedom in rural and urban areas.

**Keywords:** social freedom, hypothesis, nonparametric test.

**1. Introduction:**

In past women were either treated to be maids or goddesses who were heavily depend on men. They were not provided higher education, and they were not permitted to travel, work, or transact outside. They were confined only to the four walls of the house with household duties and mainly looking after children. Now a day, women's status has improved significantly, both at work and home. Even society's attitude towards women, their education, and career have been changed. They are actively involved in different areas or are working to support their family. Over the last few decades, there has been an increasing emphasis on the study of social freedom in order to explain and forecast it. Women all across the world have become more aware of their rights of equality and freedom as education and vocational options have been improved. Women are taking up non-traditional roles and creating a new perspective on life.

**Review of literature:**

Chhatrala, P. J. [2] found that unmarried women enjoyed more social freedom than married women as well as women from the joint and nuclear family. Ghosh, S. M. [3] discovered that there were significant differences among working and non-working as well as high and low qualified women on social freedom. Kumar D, Deo J. M., Sonam K. [5] observed that working women excelled over non-working women in terms of emotional intelligence (EI) and desire for social freedom. M. Kanjiya J. B. and Joshi G. R. [6]

found that there was negative correlation between social freedom and depression among women. Mitra Sauli [8] observed that there were significant differences among working and non-working also married and unmarried women or college going girls. Rajkumari [9] found that social freedom had enjoyed more by the married women than unmarried women. Sharma, S. [10] observed that there was significant difference between the level of social freedom in thinking of urban and rural, married and unmarried, literate and illiterate and working and non-working women living in Kamrup district of Assam. Singh, N. K. [11] studied that the rural and urban and science & art related female teachers are similar in social freedom.

### Methodology:

Using different age group for collecting sample, this research was carried out in rural areas like Natepute, Bhigwanand, Aanthurne and urban areas like Pune, Baramati and Daund with 380 respondents. The respondents were all women in age group between 15-23, 24-39 and 40-onwards. This data was collected by using the parameters of social freedom and self-concept with rating scale of two psychological tests of women in the particular age group. This survey was conducted for school, college, home, office, shops, etc. from girls, middle aged and old aged women. This survey of total 190 women from rural places was conducted belonging to the age group from 15 to 24, 24 to 40, and 40 to onward in years and the study of total 190 women from urban area was carried out from the same age group. The collected data has been analyzed by the Women Social Freedom (W.S.F) Scale developed by Dr. L. T. Bhusan (Munger).

### 2. Objectives:

1. To study the social freedom of women among different age groups in urban and rural areas.
2. To study the social freedom of married and unmarried women according to area.
3. To identify significant difference in social freedom in urban and rural areas.
4. To study the significant difference in social freedom of married women.
5. To focus on difference in social freedom of women in different age group.

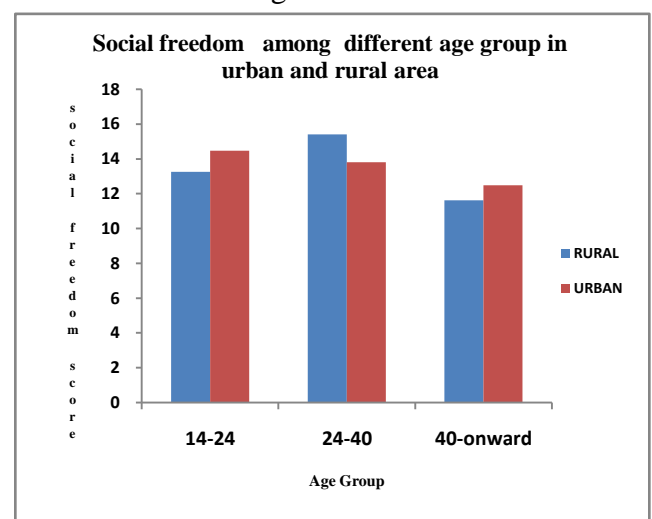
### 3. Exploratory analysis:

#### 3.1 Social freedom of women (Age wise and Area wise)

Table 1

Age group	14-24	24-40	40-onward
RURAL	13.259	15.414	11.613
URBAN	14.466	13.8	12.484

Figure 1



**Interpretation:** From the above graph we can conclude that the social freedom score in age group between 24- 40 is highest in rural area than urban area.

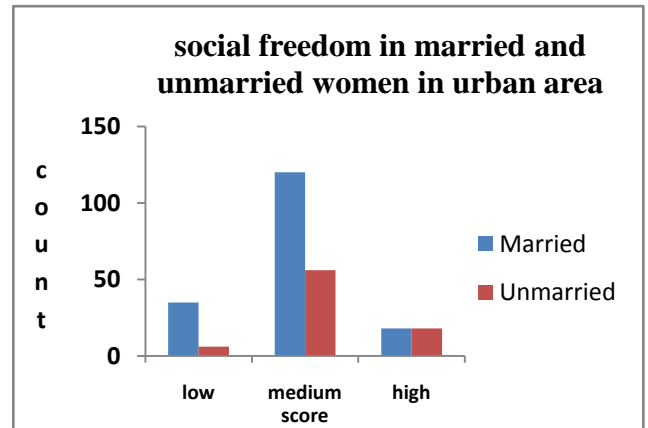
4.2 Marital status (social freedom)

Table 2

Social freedom score	0-8	8—16	16-24
Married	35	120	18
Unmarried	6	56	18

(Urban area)

Figure 2



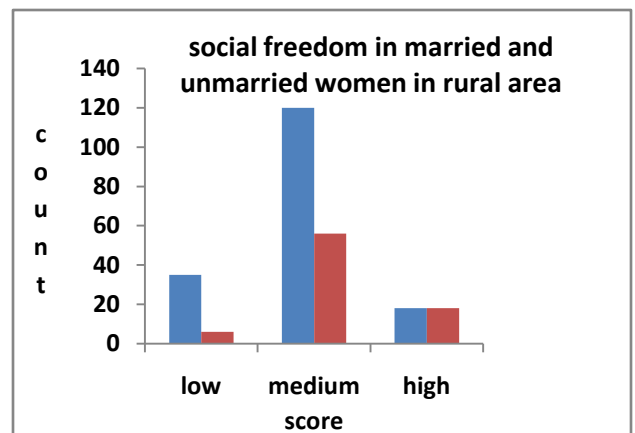
**Interpretation:** From the above graph we can conclude that the social freedom score in married women is more than unmarried women in urban area.

(Rural area)

Table 3

Social freedom score	0-8	8—16	16-24
Married	32	107	35
Unmarried	7	53	10

Figure 3



**Interpretation:** From the above graph we can conclude that the social freedom score of married women is more than unmarried women in rural area.

4. Statistical analysis: Descriptive Statistics

Table 4

Age Group	14-24		24-40		40-onward	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
N	58	58	70	70	62	62
Mean	13.259	14.466	15.414	13.8	11.613	12.484
Median	13	14.5	15.5	14	12	13
Mode	14	20	16	21	12	13
Variance	3.261	3.628	6.386	4.417	2.175	2.849
S.D	1.806	5.485	2.527	2.102	1.475	1.688

In this study, the collected data does not follow normality therefore the analysis done by the Non-parametric test.

#### 4.1 Comparison of social freedom in married and unmarried women

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in social freedom in married and unmarried women.

$H_1$ : There is significant difference in social freedom in married and unmarried women.

We used Wilcoxon signed rank test. Here p-value = 0.00846 is less than 0.05.

So, we may reject  $H_0$ . In general, we conclude that there may be significant difference in social freedom in married and unmarried women. Now we test two-sided alternative.

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in social freedom in married and unmarried women.

$H_1$ : Social freedom in unmarried is greater than unmarried women.

We used Wilcoxon signed rank test. Here p-value = 0.00423 is less than 0.05. So, we may reject  $H_0$ . In general, we conclude that social freedom in unmarried women may be greater than married women.

#### 4.2 Comparison of social freedom in urban and rural area

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in social freedom among women in urban and rural area.

$H_1$ : There is significant difference in social freedom among women in urban and rural area.

Here, p-value = 0.04878 is less than 0.05. So, we may reject  $H_0$ . We can conclude that there may be significant difference in social freedom among women in urban and rural.

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in social freedom among women in urban and rural area.

$H_1$ : Social freedom among women in urban area is greater than rural area.

Here, p-value = 0.00423 is less than 0.05. So, we may reject  $H_0$ . We can conclude that social freedom

among women in urban may be greater than rural area.

#### 4.3 Comparison of social freedom age group wise

$H_0$ : There is no significant difference in social freedom among women as age group wise.

$H_1$ : There is significant difference in social freedom among women as per age group.

We used kruskal wallis test, Here,  $p$ -value  $< 2.2e-16$ , we observe that  $p$  value less than level of significance 0.05. So, we may reject  $H_0$ . We can conclude that there may be significant difference in social freedom among women in different age group.

#### 4.4 Area wise dependency in social freedom and marital status

The chi-square test is used for testing of independent attributes which are independent or not independent (associated).

Area	Hypothesis	P value	Decision
Urban	$H_0$ : Social Freedom is independent on marital status in urban area. against $H_1$ : Social Freedom is dependent on marital status in urban area.	$<2.2e-16$	<b>reject <math>H_0</math>.</b>
Rural	$H_0$ : Social Freedom is independent on marital status in rural area. against $H_1$ : Social Freedom is dependent on marital status in rural area.	$<2.2e-16$	<b>reject <math>H_0</math>.</b>

So, we conclude that social freedom may be dependent in marital status in urban area as well as rural area.

### 5. Conclusion

- Social freedom score in age group 24-40 is highest in rural area than urban area.
- There is significant difference married women and unmarried women.
- There is a significant difference woman in rural and urban area.
- There may be significant difference in social freedom among women in different age group.
- Social freedom may be dependent on marital status in urban area as well as rural area.

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