

## Social freedom among the women

Dr. Smritikana Mitra Ghosh

Ph.D from Ranchi University, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

### Abstract

The aim of the research was to study the social freedom of women. The present study was conducted on 300 women of Ranchi town. The data was stratified in 50 of each on the basis of profession, educational qualifications and marital status. Women Social Freedom Scale developed and standardized by Bhusan was used. Mean, SD, t-ratio and ANOVA were used as statistical technique. The findings of the study revealed: i) There were significant differences among working and non-working women on social freedom ii) Significant difference was found between high and low qualified women iii) Unmarried women showed high desire for social freedom in comparison to married women.

**Keywords:** Women, Social Freedom and Profession

### 1. Introduction

In past women are believed as maid or goddess which is dependent on men. They don't provided higher education they are banned from roam around, works or dealing outside. They only have to work inside four walls of house like household and bringing up the children. Traditional family style also was patriarchy. Status of women has improved considerably both at the work-front as well as at the home-front. Even society has a change in the attitude towards women, their education and importance of their career. They are taking active part in earning bread and butter for their families.

#### 1.1 Concept of social freedom of women

Social freedom means the will of women. Obtaining freedom from social customs - tradition, religious ritual which is giving them lower level. Financial freedom, political rights, self-reliant, freedom from bonds of cast, freedom from orthodox thoughts, own options for selection of life partner, participation in decision making etc. included. Social freedom is the desire to be free from social taboos, conventions, rituals and roles, which impose conventional roles and restrictions on women. Today the role of women in the society is changing and the change in their traditional role is great demand of time. The transition in women's role has rapidly gained momentum since the government of India has declared the year 2001 as 'Women Empowerment Year'. It is a great challenge for the women of 21<sup>st</sup> century to face the resistance shown by conservative people of closed society of India. Women have equal rights to enjoy freedom in terms of social, personal and professional life. Now women have got good status because of the female empowering in society. From higher education to scientific research can be done by women. Today they do their duty very well in every field whether they police system, judicial system, political system or in army. Women's lack of empowerment is believed to be an important factor for this situation and hence they require social and economic protection. Therefore, they need to be empowered economically, socially and politically. The women empowerment is a critical determinant of economic well-being, social status and political power.

### 2. Review of the literature

There were very few work had been done in this related topic. Kumar, Deo and Sonam (2011) <sup>[4]</sup> revealed working women excelled over non-working women in terms of desire for social freedom. Kanjya and Joshi (2013) <sup>[2]</sup> found that there was a significant difference in social freedom among the married and unmarried women. Devi (1982) <sup>[1]</sup> studied that workingwomen are enjoying freedom, power of decision-making and dignity at home due to economic independence. The study of Kapur (1974) <sup>[3]</sup> states that educated women have begun to realize that job will raise their self-esteem and self-confidence and accomplish their socio-psychological security and social freedom.

### Statement of the problem

The problem of the present study has been stated as follows:  
Social Freedom among the Women

### 3. Method

#### Objectives of the study

- To study the impact of profession among women on social freedom
- To study the impact of educational qualification among women on social freedom
- To study the impact of marital status among women on social freedom

### 4. Hypotheses of the study

- There exists no significant difference in social freedom of working and non-working women.
- There exists no significant difference in social freedom of high and low qualified women.
- There exists no significant difference in social freedom of married and unmarried women.

#### 4.1 Type of research design

The present study using 2X2X2 ANOVA design.

### 4.2 Selection of the sample

The study was conducted on 300 women of Ranchi town. The data was stratified in 50 of each on the basis of profession (working and non-working), educational qualifications (high and low) the women who possess below graduate were placed under low qualified category while those who possess post-graduation and above were place under high qualified category and marital status (married and unmarried).

### 4.2 Variables of the study

- **Independent Variable**
  - Profession (working and non-working)
  - Educational qualifications (high and low)
  - Marital status (married and unmarried)
- **Dependent Variable**
  - Scores on women social freedom

### 5. Measure

**Women Social Freedom Scale** - The Women Social Freedom Scale (1987) developed by Bhusan was used as tool for the present study. The scale has 24 predicate in this questionnaire which measured Social Freedom. This is a 0.2 scale questionnaire. This questionnaire reliability is 0.75 and high validity.

### 5.1 Statistical Treatment

Means, S.Ds, t-test and ANOVA was used.

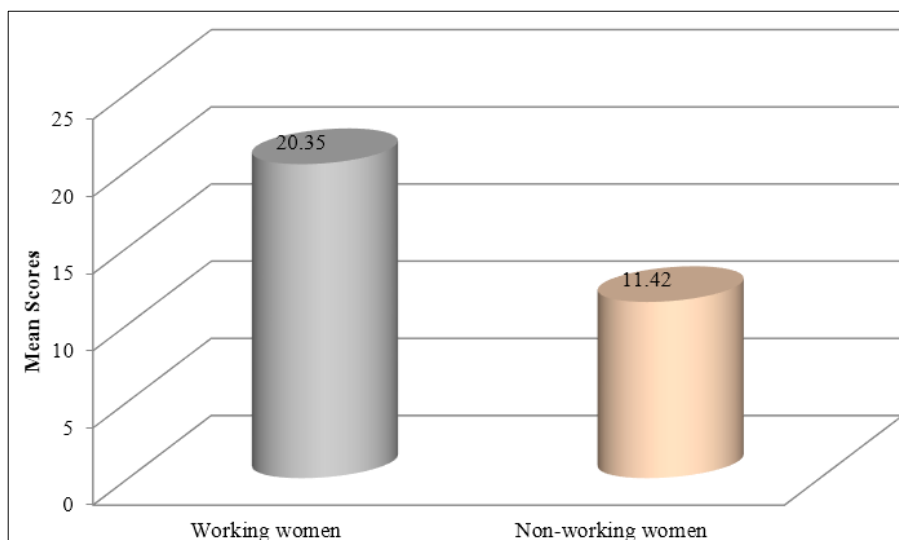
### 5.2 Analysis and Interpretation

**Hypotheses – 1:** There exists no significant difference in social freedom of working and non-working women.

To test this hypothesis, t-test applied to determine the significant difference between the working and non-working women. The result of this analysis is being reported in table -1.

**Table 1:** The difference between Social Freedom of working and non-working women

Group	N	Mean Scores	SDs	t Value	Level of significance
Working women	50	20.35	2.05	20.76	Significant at 0.01level
Non-working women	50	11.42	2.44		



**Fig 1:** Mean scores of working and non-working women on Social Freedom

The above data revealed that the mean of the working and non-working women was 20.35 and 11.42 respectively. The t-ratio 20.76 was found to be significant at the 0.01 level of confidence. It was suggested that two groups were different, beyond the contribution of chance. The null hypothesis stating that “*There exists no significant difference in social freedom of working and non-working women*” was rejected at the specified level. It may be concluded that social freedom of working and non-working women were different. Working

women showed high desire for social freedom in comparison to non-working women.

### Hypotheses - 2

There exists no significant difference in social freedom of high and low qualified women.

To test this hypothesis, t-test applied to determine the significant difference between the high and low qualified women. The result of this analysis is being reported in table -2.

**Table 2:** The difference between Social Freedom of high and low qualified women

Group	N	Mean Scores	SDs	t Value	Level of significance
High qualified women	50	20.42	3.53	14.91	Significant at 0.01level
Low qualified women	50	11.47	2.58		

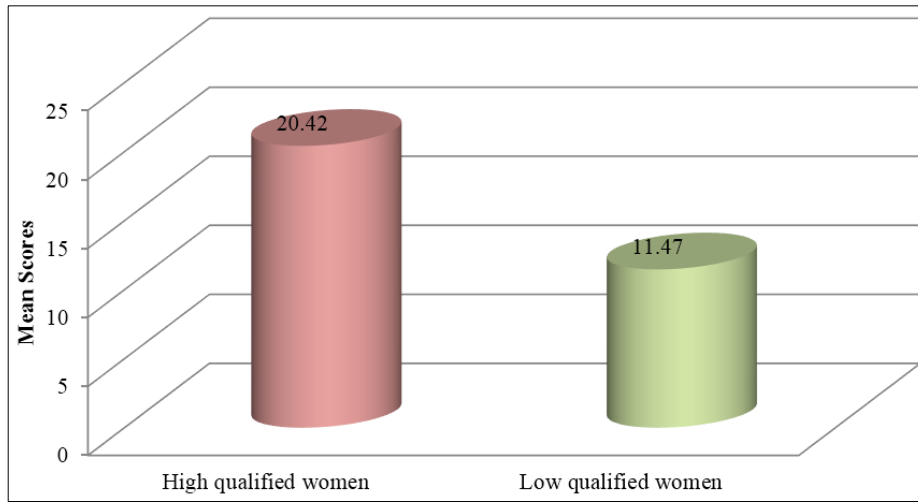


Fig 2: Mean scores of high and low qualified women on Social Freedom

The results were presented in table-2 proved that there were significant differences between high and low qualified women in their social freedom. The t-ratio was 14.97 which significant at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis “*There exists no significant difference in social freedom of high and low qualified women*” stands rejected. The results showed that high qualified women had higher desire for social freedom comparison to low qualified women.

**Hypotheses - 3**

There exists no significant difference in social freedom of married and unmarried women.

To test this hypothesis, t-test applied to determine the significant difference between the married and unmarried women. The result of this analysis is being reported in table 3

Table 2: The difference between Social Freedom of married and unmarried women

Group	N	Mean Scores	SDs	t Value	Level of significance
Married women	50	12.37	2.31	13.4	Significant at 0.01level
Unmarried women	50	19.07	2.84		

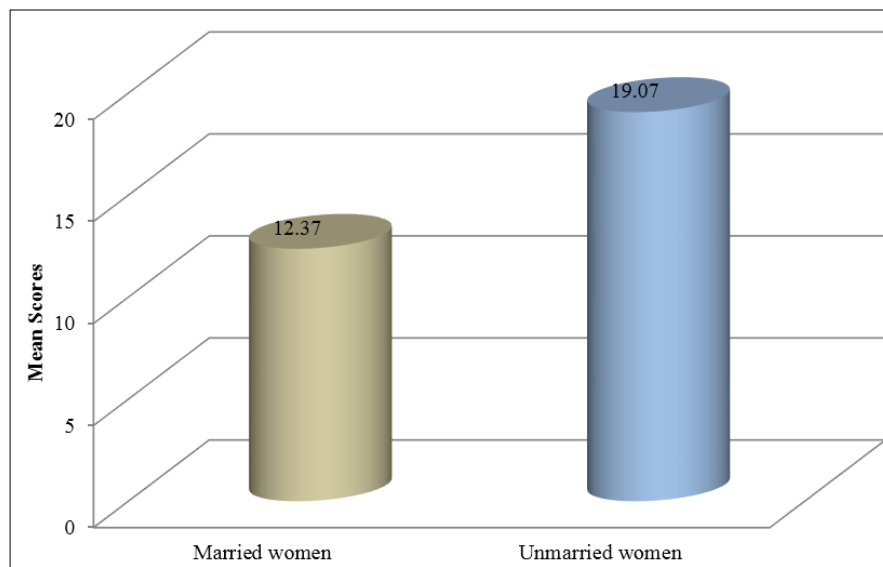


Fig 3: Mean scores of married and unmarried women on Social Freedom

It can be evidenced from table-3, the mean score of married women was 12.37 and an unmarried woman was 19.07. The calculated t-value was 13.4 which statistically significant 0.01 level of significance. An unmarried woman scored higher on women social freedom scale in comparison to their counterpart. It can be deduced that an unmarried women showed higher desire for social freedom in their counterparts. Hence the hypothesis “*There exists no significant difference in*

*social freedom of married and unmarried women*” was rejected.

To test the significance of mean differences across working and non-working profession in terms of educational qualification and marital status and their interaction effect on social freedom analysis of variance was carried out, the summary of which was reported in table 4.4.

**Table 4:** Summary of Analysis of Variance on Social Freedom

Sources of Variations	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F ratio
<b>Main effects</b>				
A. Profession	1593.1125	1	1593.1125	101.15**
B. Educational Qualification	897.8	1	897.8	57**
C Marital Status	1602.05	1	1602.05	80.78**
2 way interaction A X B	2317.7188	1	2317.7188	101.74 **
A X C	3113.8187	1	3113.8187	197.70 **
B X C	2541.8188	1	2541.8188	161.38**
3 way interaction A X B X C	3260.43	1	3260.43	207.01**
Withintreatment	4601.9	292	15.75	

\*Significant at 0.01 level.

F-ratio value for the first factor profession was found 101.15 which significant 0.01 level of significance. Educational qualification also produces significant impact on social freedom. The main effects of marital status were statistically significant at 0.01 level. The interaction effects of profession and educational qualification were statistically significant. The interaction effects of profession and marital status were statistically significant. Educational qualification and marital status were significant. The third order interaction effects were also found statistically significant.

## 6. Findings of the study

- Working women showed higher desire for social freedom in comparison to non-working women.
- High qualified women had higher desire for social freedom comparison to low qualified women.
- An unmarried woman showed higher desire for social freedom in their counterparts.

## 7. Limitations of the study

- The sample size for the present study was limited.
- The present study included subjects from the urban localities of Ranchi only.
- Variables like religion, area, age, types of family and socio-economic status etc. were not included in the study.

## 8. References

1. Devi U. Status and Employment of Women in India. B.R. Publishing Corporation. Delhi, 1982, 41.
2. Kanjiya JB, Joshi GR. A Study of Social Freedom and Depression Among women. International Multidisciplinary Journal of Applied Research, 2013, 1(9).
3. Kapur P. The changing status of working women in India. Delhi Vikas Publications, 1974.
4. Kumar D, Deo JM, Sonam K. Emotional Intelligence, Social Freedom and Women's Personal Space. Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology. 2011; 37(2):251-256.