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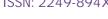
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Review Of Research



SOCIAL FREEDOM AMONG THE WOMEN AS RELATED TO THEIR MERITAL STATUS, **EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

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ABSTRACT:

he present study examines the women's desire towards the social freedom in relation to their marital status education level and culture as rural and urban of Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh. Sample consists of 100 women of Mathura district. Purposive random sampling was used to collect the data from the nearby villages and urban area of Mathura district. Women Social Freedom Scale constructed and standardized by L. I. Bhusan has been used to assess the social freedom of women.



The results revealed that there is a significant difference between married and unmarried as well as rural and urban women regarding the social freedom. But there is no significant difference in the social freedom of the women having the education up to graduation level and more than it.

KEYWORDS: Social Freedom, Merital Status, Education, economical.

INTRODUCTION

From the Vedic Period, women have a respectable place in the society. She had been adored as the goddess. As the time passed on, the society changed and the position of women also changed. For centuries women have been treated as weak, shy, obedient and timid partner of men and they had an inferior status in the society. After the growth of education women came up to the level of men in the reference to education, thinking and earning opportunities. They have become more conscious of their freedom and equality. Now they are playing an important role in political, economical and cultural field of society. In some or other form, still they are I the pitiable condition. As Jacobson (1997) observes that in Bharat "even in rapidly growing urban areas, traditional riles and values relating to women, find wide acceptance. Countless number of nations' women veils their faces and quietly accept dictates of their elder." But inspite of being highly qualified, women are not given freedom to survive in this society. In the making 80 years of consistent effort for justice, non-violence, pace and freedom for women in whole world, it is need to know the views of women of our society through this research.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

- Sakamoto and Colarossi (2008) indicated that gender difference remain pervasive across may aspect of social work education including pay, job duties, and tenure. Women appear disadvantaged in almost all areas analyzed when compared to men.
- Jan, Muzami (2010) indicated that with the increase in age of women, their decision making power has also increased. Urban, educational status, family status and personal income of women had shown highly significant

impact on their general desire for social freedom, desire for freedom from sex or marriage and desire for economic freedom and social equality.

- Kumar, Deo and Sonam (2011) Revealed working women excelled over non working women in term of desire for social freedom.
- Bora, Bhargab Pratim, (2016) conducted a study on "Social Freedom among the Rural Scheduled tribe women living in Kumrup district of Assam; A study of some variables." It revealed that the most of the rural ST women have average and below average level of social freedom thinking.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are as follows:-

- To make a comparative study on social freedom thinking of married and unmarried women of Mathura district in LLP.
- To make a comparative study on social freedom thinking of rural and urban women of Mathura district in U.P.
- \bullet To make a comparative study on social freedom thinking of women having the education up to graduation level and more than the graduation level of Mathura district in U.P

HYPOTHESES

- 1. There exists no significant difference between the social freedom of married and unmarried women of Mathura district in U.P.
- 2. There exists no significant difference between the social freedom of rural and urban women of Mathura district in U.P.
- 3. There exists no significant difference between the social freedom of women having the education up to graduation level and more than the graduation level of Mathura district in U.P.

METHEDOLOGY

The present study was fallen under the survey method

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

For the present study 100 women living in the villages- Palikheda, Maholi, Masumnagar and urban area of the city of Mathura district. The data was also stratified in 50 of each on the basis of educational qualification, marital status and culture.

RESEARCH TOOL

The Women Social Freedom Scale developed by L. I. Bhushan was used as tool for the present study.

RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1
Mean, S.D. & t-ratio between the social freedom of married and unmarried women of Mathura district in U.P.

Women	N	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio	result
Married	50	15.60	2.82	11.04	Rejected
Unmarried	50	10.54	1.58		

^{**}Significant at 0.05 level (t=1.98)

TABLE 1 shows that the mean of married and unmarried is 15.60 and 10.54 respectively. The data also

^{*}Significant at 0.01 level (t=2.63)

shows the S.D of married and unmarried women which is 2.82 and 1.58 respectively. The t value of the obtained scores by the married and unmarried women is 11.04 which is not significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance therefore the null hypotheses 1 is rejected. The difference between the married and unmarried women is quite significant.

Table 2
Mean, S.D. & t-ratio between the between the social freedom of rural and urban women of Mathura district in U.P.

Area	N	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio	result
Rural	50	10.43	1.57	2.86	Rejected
Urban	50	9.70	2.02		

^{**}Significant at 0.05 level (t=1.98)

TABLE 2 shows that the mean of rural and urban women is 10.43 and 9.70 respectively. The data also shows the S.D of both groups of women which is 1.57 and 2.02 respectively. The t value of the obtained scores by the rural and urban women is 2.86 which is not significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance therefore the null hypotheses 2 is rejected. The difference between the rural and urban women is significant.

Table 3

Mean, S.D. & t-ratio between the social freedom of women having the education up to graduation level and more than the graduation level of Mathura district in U.P.

Education	Ν	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio	result
Up to graduation level	50	10.30	2.25	1.47	Accepted
Post graduation level and more than	50	9.68	2.28		

^{**}Significant at 0.05 level (t=1.98)

TABLE 3 shows that the mean of women having the education up to graduation level is 10.30 and women having education of post graduation or more than it is 9.68. The data also shows the S.D of both groups of women which is 2.25 and 2.28 respectively. The t value of the obtained scores by the women of both groups is 1.47 which is significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 level of significance therefore the null hypotheses 3 is accepted. The difference between women having the education up to graduation level and more than the graduation level does not exist.

CONCLUSION

The results revealed that there is a significant difference between married and unmarried as well as rural and urban women regarding the social freedom. Jan, Muzami's (2010) study also supports the results of the study. But there is no significant difference in the social freedom of the women having the education up to graduation level and more than it.

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