

A study of fear of death among diabetes challengers

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to find out the fear of death among diabetes challengers. So, Researcher selected two groups like area and gender, both group of 120 diabetes challengers. In each group like 60 male and 60 females from rural and urban areas diabetes challengers. Data was collected from different private & government hospital at Navasari district. Tools were used for purpose of data collection reference to personal datasheet of "Fear of Personal Death Scale (FPDS)". The scale was developed and standardized by Dr. M. Rajamanickam (1985). 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' ANOVA test. Results show, there is no significant difference of fear of Death among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers. Gender had significant impact on Fear of Death among male and female diabetes challengers. Female Diabetes challengers Death of fear Better than Male Diabetes Challengers. There is no significant interaction effect between area and gender among diabetes challengers.

Keywords: Fear Of Death, Area, Gender And Diabetes Challengers

Today the era of each and every people have Diabetes. **Jean Claude M Banya** said (President of the International Diabetes Federation) "In every country and in every community worldwide, we are losing the battle against this cruel and deadly disease". New figures indicate that the number of people living with diabetes is expected to rise from 366 million in 2011 to 552 million by 2030, if no urgent action is taken. This equates to approximately three new cases every ten seconds or almost ten million per year. IDF also estimates that as many as 183 million people are unaware that they have diabetes.

India leads the world with largest number of diabetic subjects earning the dubious distinction of being termed the "**diabetes capital of the world**". According to the Diabetes Atlas 2006 published by the International Diabetes Federation, the number of people with diabetes in India currently around 40.9 million is expected to rise to 69.9 million by 2025 unless urgent preventive steps are taken.

FEAR OF DEATH AMONG DIABETES CHALLENGERS

Gujarat is having the **second highest** number of diabetics in the country after Tamil Nadu. Though no exact figures were available for diabetics in the state, their number might be

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around 10 % of the total population that is close to 50 lakhs. In Ahmadabad alone, the number could be around four to five lakhs, 14 out of every 100 people are diabetic in the country.

There is no man on the earth who wants to decay, die and disappear. But yet it is happening in an unending process from the time immemorial. This is one that man does not want in his life. It is not taking place on his willingness or unwillingness. Therefore, death is one of the most important matters for man to know more about it and to study and conduct experiment on it. Man has been very curious in finding out the causes and the consequences of the events in this world. All the inventions, discoveries and the scientific growth and developments are the consequences of man's curiosity to know the occurrence of the events. Death is also an event in man's life like the event of birth. But man is little informed of this phenomenon of death.

Fear of Death

Fear of death /anxiety (psychology) "Death Anxiety is anxiety of which the cause of the anxiety is thought of death. One source defines death anxiety as a filing of dread, apprehension or solicitude (anxiety) when one think of the process of dying, or ceasing to be".

Aims of the study

Purpose of reference to fear of death among different areas regards diabetes Challengers.

1. To examine effect of among fear of death among Male and Female diabetes challengers.
2. To examine interactive effect of fear of death among Type of area and Gender to Diabetes Challengers.

Hypothesis

H₀1: There will be no significant difference between the mean of the score on fear of death among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.

H₀2: There will be no significant difference between the mean of the score on fear of death among male and female diabetes challengers.

H₀3: There will be no significant interactive effect of fear of death to types of area and gender among diabetes challengers.

METHODOLOGY

Research design

This research was adopted 2X2 factorial designs with 2 types of areas (rural and urban), 2 types of gender (male and female).

2x2
N=120, n=30

Rural A1 (60)		Urban A2 (60)	
Male	Female	Male	Female
B1	B2	B1	B2
n=30	n=30	n=30	n=30

A1= Rural

A2=urban

B1=male

B2=female

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Sample

In this present research the researchers 150 units by sample random technique. Finally 120 diabetes patients were selected for this study, located Navsari districts government and privet hospital. Among this study 30 male and 30 females responded selected from rural areas as well as urban area.

Tools used

The following tools were used in the present study:

Fear of Personal Death Scale (1985): - The Scale will be measured, administering and developed (FPDS) by Dr. M. Rajamanickam. The scale comprises of 40 items, which covers seven areas of headings. Each heading may be considered as sub scale or factor. In the present investigation (Gujarati Version of this Scale), Fear of personal death scale are Gujarati adopted & Standardized was done by researcher from Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, these test correlating coefficient (N=335- r0.80) reliability was (N=335- 0.89) and validity (N=335- 0.94)

Statistical Analysis

In this study 'F' test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fear of death with reference to area and gender

The main objective was to study whether area rural and urban of male and female genders in fear of death. In this context, 3 null hypotheses (no. 1to3) were constructed. For this purpose, 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypothesis statistical techniques of two ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table 1, 2, 3.

Table no 1 Mean and SDs of fear of death with reference to area and gender. (N=120)

Independent Variable		Male	Female
Rural	Mean (M)	127.17	156.40
	SD	35.72	24.29
	N	30	30
Urban	Mean (M)	128.67	161.63
	SD	30.76	20.45
	N	30	30

Table No.2 Difference between mean score of Fear of death with reference to area and gender (N=120)

Independent variables	N	Mean (M)	Difference between Mean
Rural	60	141.78	3.37
Urban	60	145.15	
Male	60	127.97	31.05
Female	60	159.02	

Table No.3 ANOVA Summary of fear of death with reference to area and gender (N=120)

Source of Variance	Some of Squares	Df	Mean sum of Squares	F	Sign. Level
Area	340.03	1	340.03	.421	NS
Gender	29016.30	1	29016.30	35.92	0.01**
Area & Gender	104.53	1	104.53	.129	NS
SSW (error)	93697.00	116	807.73		
SST	123157.87	119			

**calculate value > 0.01, NS= Not Significant`

Fear of death with reference to Area

H₀1: There will be no significant difference between the mean of the score on fear of death among rural and urban areas diabetes challengers.

When F test was applied to check the impact of fear of death on types of area, it can be clearly seen from above table no 2 reveals that the mean score of rural area is 141.78 and urban area is 145.15 as respectively and difference between is 340.03. Which is very negligible Table no.3 that mean of score is sum square value was 22.53 and their significant “F” value was found. The “F” value is .421 which were statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis 1 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not any significant impact of rural and urban areas diabetes challengers on their fear of death.

H₀2: There will be no significant difference between the mean of the score on fear of death among male and female diabetes challengers.

When F test was applied to check the impact of Fear of Death on types of gender, it can be clearly seen from above table no. 2 reveals that the mean score of fear of death of male is 127.97 and female is 159.02 as respectively and the mean difference between is 31.05 above mention. Table no.3 the mean of score is sum of square value was 29016.30 and significant “F” value was found. The null hypothesis 2 was rejected and it was concluded that there was significant impact of factors of male and female diabetes challengers.

H₀3: There will be no significant interactive effect of fear of death to types of area and gender among diabetes challengers.

When F test was applied to check the interactive effect of fear of death on types of area, gender it can be clearly seen from above table no. 3 the mean sum of square value 104.53 and significant F value was found. The F is which .129 statistically not significant is. Hence the null hypothesis 3 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not significant interaction effect of area and gender on Fear of Death.

CONCLUSION

1. There is no significant difference between Fear of Death among rural and urban diabetes challengers.
2. There is significant difference between Fear of Death among male and female diabetes challengers. The female diabetes challenger fear of Death better than Male Challengers.
3. There is no significant interaction effect between area and gender among diabetes challengers.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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