

Desire for Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town

Neha Shadab¹, Dr. Bharati Roy²

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present research was to examine the impact of marital and working status on desire for social freedom and life satisfaction among Muslim women of Ranchi Town. It was hypothesized that there is no difference between married & un-married and working & non-working Muslim women on desire for social freedom and life satisfaction. The sample of the study comprised of 40 Muslim women (20 working and 20 non-working) of Ranchi Town. To collect the required data, “Women Social Freedom Scale developed by Bhusan, (1987)” which consists of 24 items and “life satisfaction scale developed by Alam and Srivastava, (1996)” which consists of 60 statements were administered on all participants. The obtained data was 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 and life satisfaction. It was also found that Un-married Muslim women had more social freedom than married Muslim women.

Keywords: *Desire for Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction*

Concept of Women’s Social Freedom

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.

Concept of Life Satisfaction

Satisfaction is a state of mind. The term refers to both “contentment” and “enjoyment”. A satisfied and meaningful life involves both subjective thinking and objective component. The

¹ Ph.D. Research Scholar, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

² Professor, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

*Corresponding Author

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three foundations of a satisfied life are the establishment of depth relationships; the use of stories that place life in genuinely ultimate context. Therefore, life satisfaction is a complex index of one's adjustments, adjustments, attitudes towards life and events, perception and experience of problems and interactional events. According to Sumner (1996) "life satisfaction is positive evaluation of the conditions of your life, a judgement that at least on balance, it measures up favorably against your standards or expectations". According to Andrew (1976) life satisfaction represents an overarching criterion or ultimate outcome of human experience.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction

Sharma and Muzamil, (2003) conducted study on Women's desire for social freedom. The status of women in India has undergone various changes down the ages, which has been a matter of grave concern to the pre-feminist reformers and researchers. The paper reveals that majority of women have a medium desire for social freedom. Kaur's study, (2013) on "women empowerment in Kashmir in Relation to Social freedom". The findings revealed that there is no significant difference between the women empowerment of women students and teachers.

Marital Status and Social Freedom

Kanjiya and Joshi (2013) found that there was a significant difference in social freedom between married and unmarried women. Chhatrala (2017) found an unmarried women college student is having more social freedom than married women college students. Priti (2017) revealed there is insignificant difference between married and unmarried woman primary teachers of social freedom. It means both are same in social freedom.

Marital Status and Life Satisfaction

Kousha & Moheen (2004) explored life satisfaction among unmarried Iranian women in urban areas. A series of path analysis and cross tabulations suggest that for married women life satisfactions directly linked to their satisfaction with marriage, employment and their leisure experiences. For women hours satisfaction and job satisfaction indicate that women prefer part-time jobs irrespective of whether these are small or large. In contrast, female life satisfaction is virtually unaffected by hours of work.

Social Freedom in Respect of Marital and Work Status

Singh, (2013) study on the Challenges of women social freedom in India: A case study of women in Mathura and Agra city. This study is 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 unmarried women, between working unmarried and married women and also between non-working unmarried and married women with regard to their social freedom.

Life Satisfaction in respect of marital and work status

Bhatt, (2013) study entitled with effect of employment on life satisfaction of working and non-working women. The major findings were when we saw life satisfaction among rural and urban areas women of Surat district found that there is no significant difference, on the basis of dwelling place there is no difference between them. Rural and urban group of women do

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not differ on life satisfaction. Totuka (2011) Study on Life satisfaction in working and non-working women. The results show that life satisfaction of the working women was high than the non-working women.

Hasnain, Ansari & Sethi (2011) Study on life satisfaction and self-esteem in married and unmarried working women. The present study aimed at finding out the difference between married and unmarried, working and non-working woman on life satisfaction and self-esteem. Result showed significantly greater life satisfaction and lower self-esteem for working women than for non-working women. However, non-significant difference was found between married and unmarried women on both life satisfaction and self-esteem.

METHODOLOGY:

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study were: -

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

Hypotheses:

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

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

List of all 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:

1 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, SES, family structure, religion, place of residence and other details about the respondents has been used.

2 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. The scale has 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.

3 Life Satisfaction Scale: Alam and Srivastava, (1996).

This Scale developed by Alam and Srivastava, (1996). It contains 60 Yes/No type items which yield a total score covering six areas — health, personal, economic. marital, social and job. Every item is to be responded either in Yes or No. There is no other alternative every 'Yes' response is assigned 1 mark. The high score indicates high Satisfaction. Test – retest reliability was 0.84 of this test.

Process of data collection

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

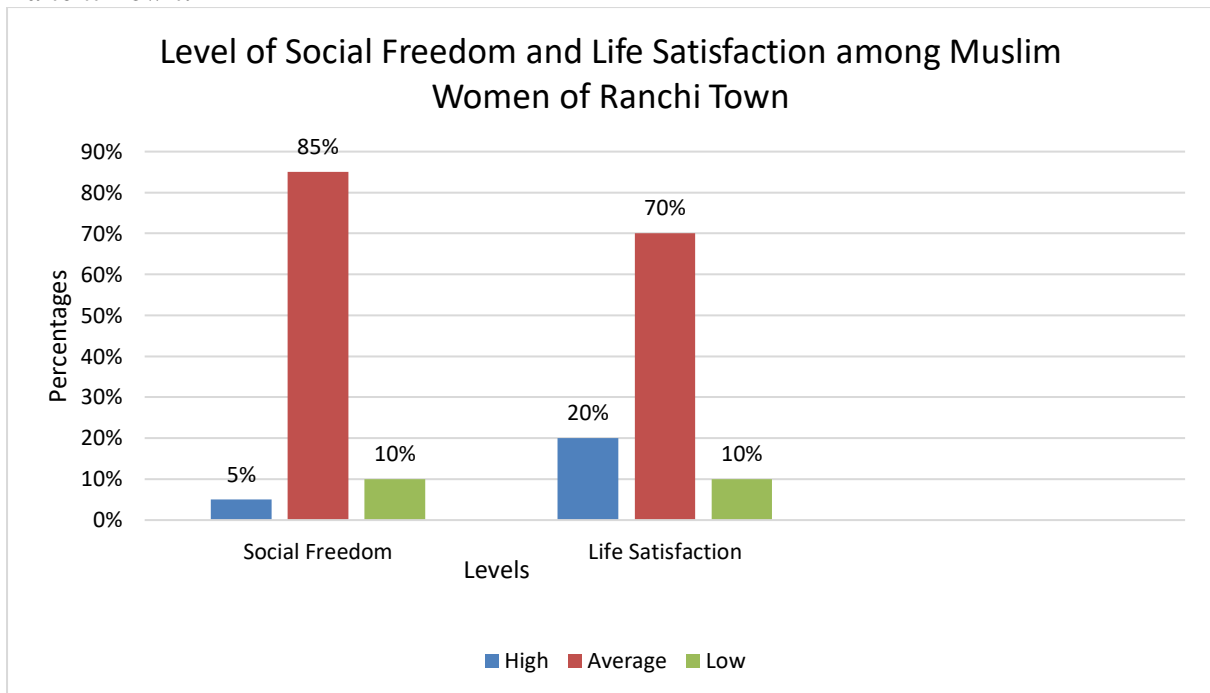
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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 01: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Levels	Social Freedom		Life Satisfaction	
	N	%	N	%
High	02	5%	08	20%
Average	34	85%	28	70%
Low	04	10%	04	10%
Total	40	100%	40	100%

Figure 01: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.



Above table and figure 01 showed that, most students of the total sample had average level of social freedom (34 out of 40 or 85%) and life satisfaction (28 out of 40 or 70%).

Table 02: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Levels	Social Freedom				Life Satisfaction			
	Working		Non-working		Working		Non-working	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
High	01	5%	01	5%	04	20%	04	20%
Average	16	80%	18	90%	13	65%	15	75%
Low	03	15%	01	5%	03	15%	01	5%
Total	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%

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Figure 02: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

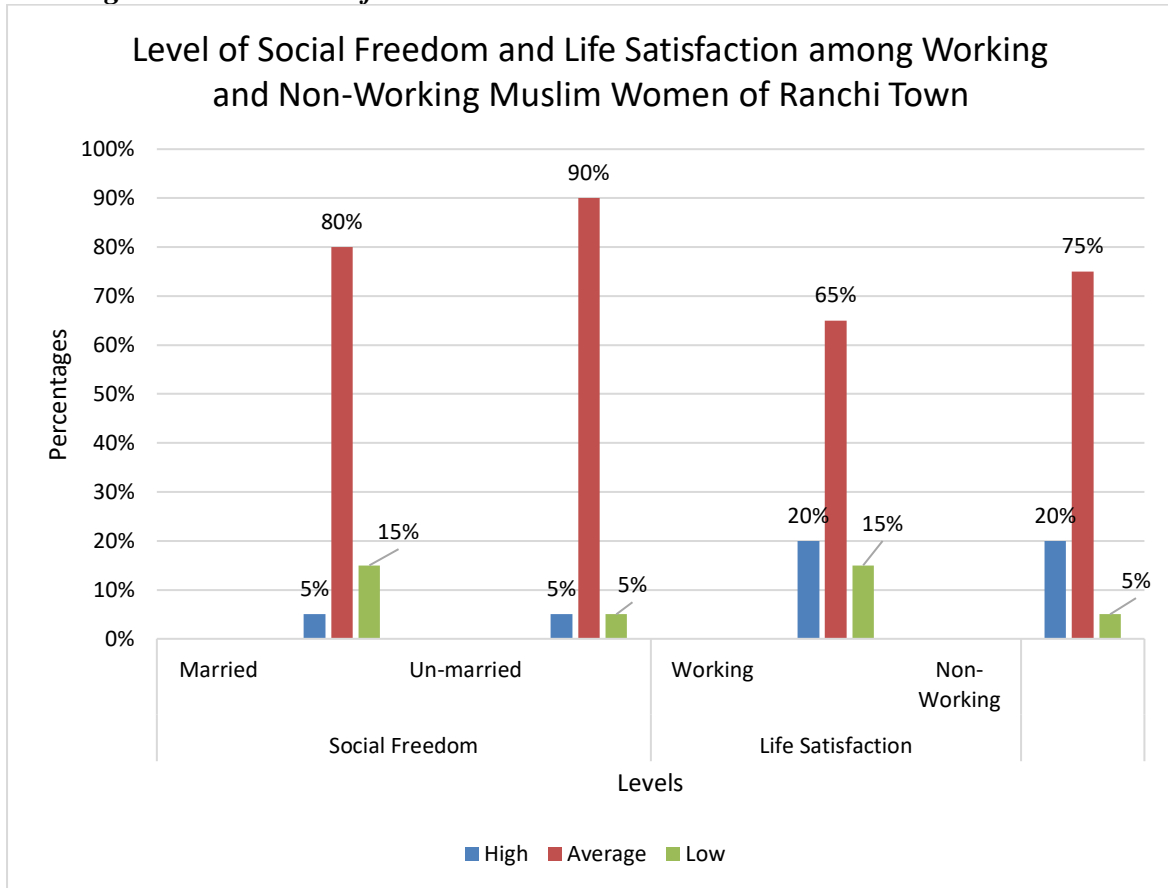


Table & figure 02 showed that, most working (16/20 or 80%) and non-working Muslim women (18/20 or 90%) had average level of social freedom whereas, most working (13/20 or 65%) and non-working (15/20 or 75%) Muslim women also had average level of life satisfaction.

Table 03: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

Levels	Social Freedom				Life Satisfaction			
	Married		Un-Married		Married		Un-Married	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
High	0	0%	02	10%	05	25%	03	15%
Average	16	80%	18	90%	14	70%	14	70%
Low	04	20%	0	0%	01	5%	03	15%
Total	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%	20	100%

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Figure 03: Level of Social Freedom and Life Satisfaction among Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town.

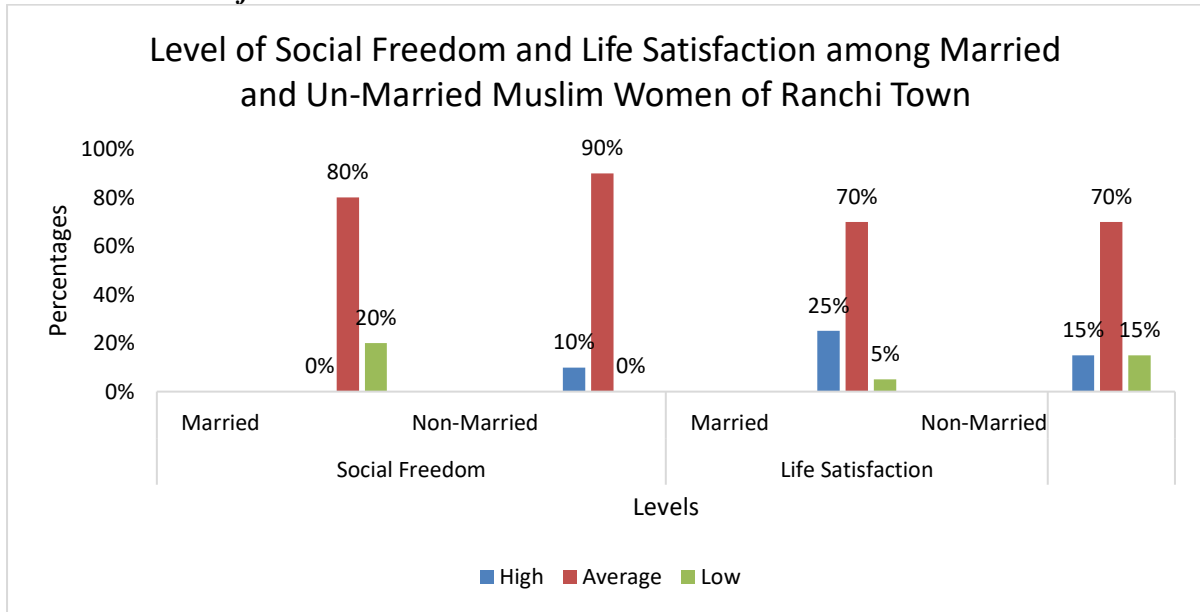
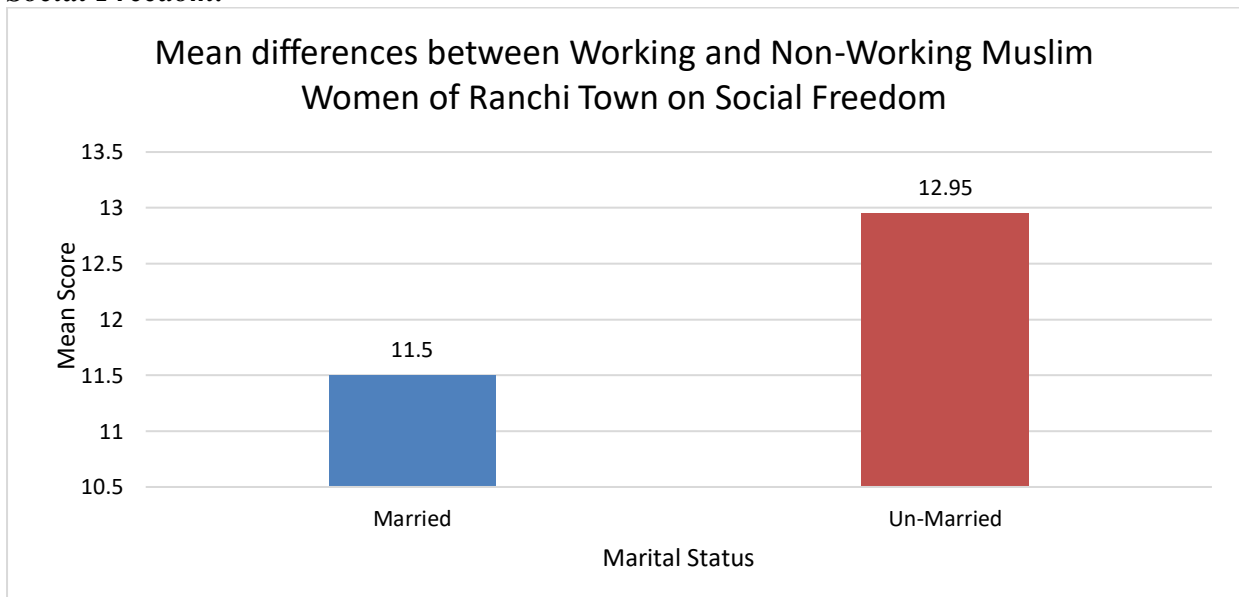


Table & figure 03 showed that, most married (16/20 or 80%) and un-married Muslim women (18/20 or 90%) had average level of social freedom whereas, most married (14/20 or 70%) and un-married (14/20 or 70%) Muslim women also had average level of life satisfaction.

Table 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			

Figure 04 Mean differences between Married and Un-Married Women of Ranchi Town on Social Freedom.



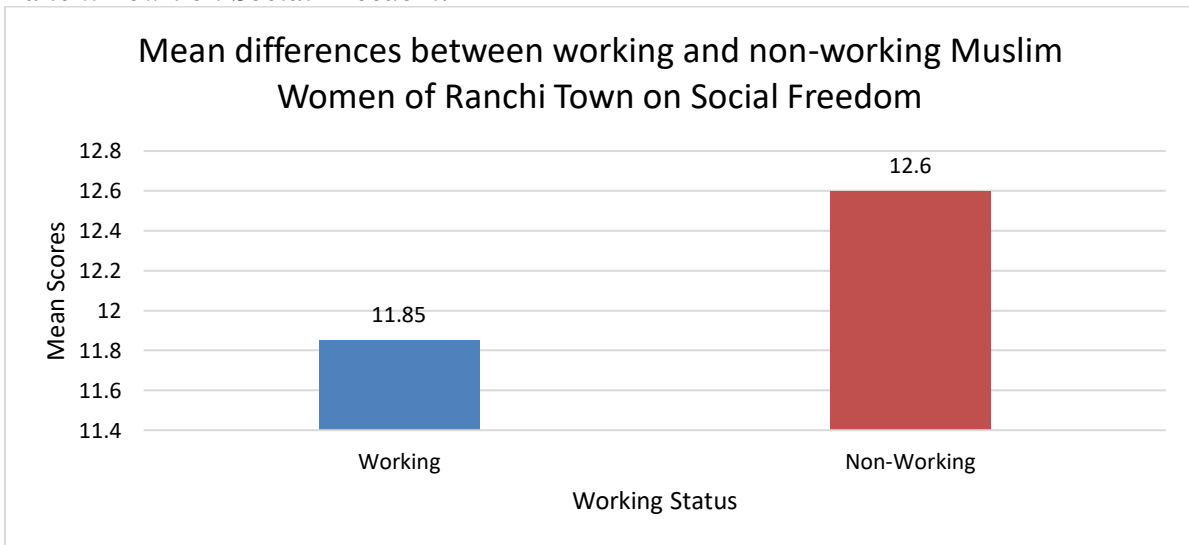
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Table & figure 04 showed that, mean and SD scores of married women on social freedom were 11.5 and 2.92 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of un-married women on social freedom were 12.95 and 2.19 respectively. The mean difference was 1.45. The 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 social freedom than married Muslim women.

Table 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 05: Mean differences between Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Social Freedom.



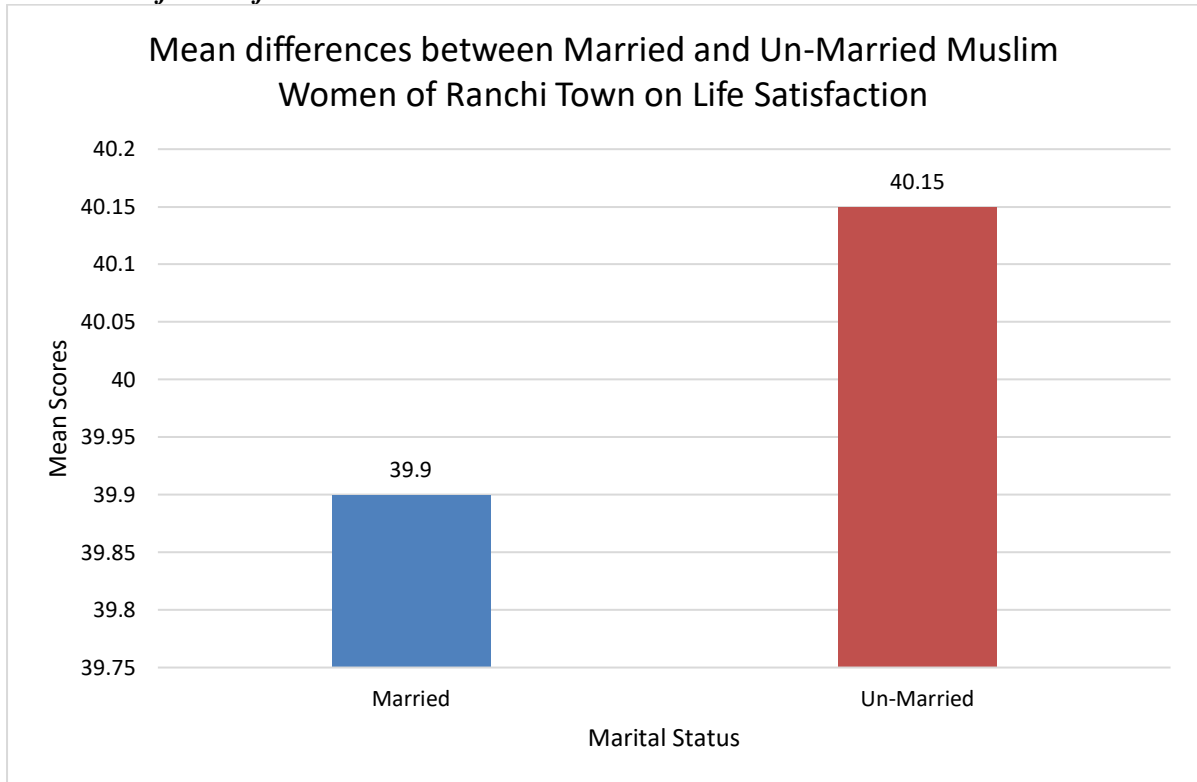
Above table and figure 05 showed that, mean and SD scores of working women on social freedom were 11.85 and 2.77 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of non-working women on social freedom were 12.60 and 2.51 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 0.75. The t-ratio of each comparable 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 social freedom.

Table 06: Mean differences between Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Married	20	39.9	6.2	0.25	0.11	NS
Un-Married	20	40.15	6.83			

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Figure 06: Mean differences between Married and Un-Married Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.



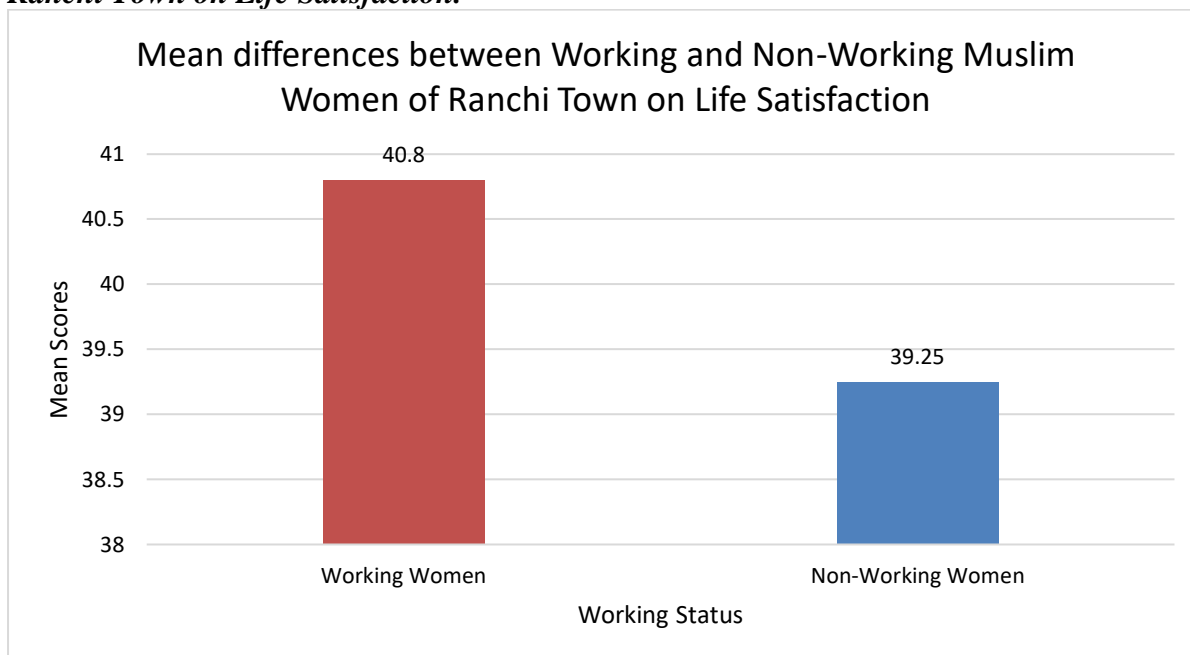
Above table and figure 06 showed that, mean and SD scores of married women on life satisfaction were 39.9 and 6.2 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of un-married women on life satisfaction were 40.15 and 6.83 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 0.25. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 0.11 which was found not significant at any levels. It means both comparable groups didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction. Therefore, we can say that married and un-married women didn't differ significantly on social freedom.

Table 07: Mean differences between Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.

Working Status	N	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Working Women	20	40.8	6.2	1.55	0.73	NS
Non-Working Women	20	39.25	6.83			

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Figure 07: Mean differences between Working and Non-Working Muslim Women of Ranchi Town on Life Satisfaction.



Above table and figure 07 showed that, mean and SD scores of working women on life satisfaction were 40.8 and 6.2 respectively whereas mean and SD scores of non-working women on life satisfaction were 39.25 and 6.83 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 1.55. The t-ratio of each comparable group was 0.73 which was found not significant at any levels. It means both comparable groups didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction. Therefore, we can say that working and non-working women didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction.

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 and life satisfaction.
2. Most married and un-married Muslim women had average level of social freedom and life satisfaction.
3. Most working and non-working Muslim women had average level of social freedom and life satisfaction.
4. Un-married Muslim women had more social freedom than married Muslim women.
5. Married & un-married, and working and non-working Muslim women didn't differ significantly on life satisfaction.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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