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## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN SOCIAL FREEDOM IN RELATION TO SELF CONFIDENCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SIRSA DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

The aim of the research was to study the social freedom in relation to self confidence of women. The present study was conducted on 100 university students in which 50 married and 50 unmarried. Statistical technique was used mean, standard deviation t-ration married girls had more social freedom in relation to self-confidence as compare to “married girls”.

**Keyword:** Social freedom, Self Confidence.

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### **1. Introduction**

In post women are believed as maid or godders which is dependent on men. They don't provided higher education they are banned from roam around, work 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 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.

### **Social Freedom**

Social freedom means the will of women obtaining freedom from social custom tradition religious ritual which is giving them lower level financial freedom, political rights, self relevant 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 ritual and roles which impose conventional roles and restrictions on women.

### **Self Confidence**

The belief that you can achieve success and competence. In other words – believing yourself to be capable self-confidence might be in reference to specific tasks or a more wide ranging attitude you hold about your abilities in life.

## **Marcus T. Cicero**

The self help sections of bookshops are packed these days with volumes on confidence and so it is easy to believe that this is a newfangled idea the product of our self-obsessed age.

## **2. Justification of the Study**

For centuries women have been treated as weak, obedient, shy, and timid partner of the men and thereby have enjoyed an inferior status in society. In recent years desire for social freedom among women has manifested itself in protest and revolt against the traditional social norms and taboos. With the growth in education and vocational opportunities women throughout the world have become more conscious of their rights of equality and freedom. They demand equality in true sense of the in all spheres of life. The study is designed to provide in depth description of women social freedom in relation to their self-confidence of university student in Sirsa district. Through there is large number of related literature and number of people have done their work on this type of the problem, the researcher has decided to work on this problem.

## **3. Objectives**

1. To study and compare the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students.
2. To study and compare social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence.
3. To study and compare the women social freedom of married and unmarried students having low confidence.
4. To study and compare the self-confidence of married and unmarried girls of university students.

## **4. Hypotheses**

1. There is no significant difference between the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students.
2. There is no significant difference between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence.
3. There is no significant difference between the women social freedom of married and unmarried students having low confidence.
4. There is no significant difference between the self confidence of married and unmarried girls of university students.

## **5. Method Used in Present Research**

The selection of method mainly depends on nature of problem selected. So keeping in mind the problems, the survey method is selected.

## **Sample**

A sample is a subset of the population to which the researcher intends to generalize the results. It is a miniature picture of the entire group from which it has taken or in other words it is small representation of the large whole.

“A good sample not only needs to be represented, it needs also to be adequate or of

sufficient size to allow confidence in the ability of its characteristics”.

In this research 100 females were selected in which 50 married girls and 50 unmarried girls from university student of Sirsa district.

### **Tool Used**

For the present investigation, the investigator has decided to use following tools **Women Social Freedom (WSFS) by L.I. Bhushan (1987)** and **Self Confidence Inventory (SCI-GR) by Dr. Rekha Gupta (2013)**.

### **Statistical Techniques Used:**

After collection of the data, all questionnaires were screened and the scores obtained were organized in the tabulated form to make analysis easier. Analysis of data was made in conformity with the objectives and hypotheses formulated by the investigator for the present study.

## **6. Analysis and Interpretation**

### **Hypothesis No 1**

There is no significant difference between the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students.

**Table No. 1**

**Mean, S.D, t value of the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students.**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>'t' value</b>	<b>Level of significance</b>
Women social freedom between married	50	33.24	9.08	49	3.873	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Women social freedom between unmarried	50	26.66	8.81			

### **Interpretation:**

In hypothesis No.1 the mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 33.24, 26.60 & 9.085, 8.819 respectively. The calculated 't' values of 3.16 df is 49 which is more than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant difference between the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students is rejected.

### **Hypothesis No 2**

There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence.

**Table No. 2**

**Mean, S.D, t value of the women social freedom between married and unmarried students**

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**having high confidence.**

Variable	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' value	Level of significance
Social freedom between married	25	28.00	9.11	24	-2.548	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Social freedom between unmarried	25	34.56	8.49			

**Interpretation:-**

In hypothesis No.2 the mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 28.00, 34.56 & 9.11, 8.49 respectively. The calculated 't' values of -2.54 df is 24 which is more than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence is accepted.

**Hypothesis No 3**

There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having low confidence

**Table No. 3**

**Mean, S.D, t value of the women social freedom between married and unmarried students having low confidence.**

Variable	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' value	Level of significance
Social freedom between married	25	25.32	8.48	24	-2.906	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Social freedom between unmarried	25	31.92	9.63			

**Interpretation: -**

In hypothesis No.3 the mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 25.32, 31.92 & 8.48, 9.63 respectively. The calculated 't' values of -2.90 df is 24 which is less than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having low confidence is accepted.

**Hypothesis No 4**

There is no significant between the self confidence married and unmarried girls university students.

**Table No. 4**

**Mean, S.D, t value of the women self confidence married and unmarried girls university**

**students**

Variable	N	M	S.D.	Df	't' value	Level of significance
Self confidence married girls	50	14.70	2.00	49	2.37	Significant at both levels i.e. .05, & .01
Self confidence unmarried girls	50	13.62	2.32			

**Interpretation: -**

In hypothesis No.4 the mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 14.70, 13.62 & 2.00, 2.32 respectively. The calculated 't' values of 2.37 df is 49 which is less than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant between the self confidence married and unmarried girls university students is rejected.

**7. Finding**

**There is no significant difference between the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students.**

- The mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 33.24, 26.60 & 9.085, 8.819 respectively. The calculated 't' values of 3.16 df is 49 which is more than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant difference between the women social freedom between married and unmarried university students is rejected.

**There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence**

- The mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 28.00, 34.56 & 9.11, 8.49 respectively. The calculated 't' values of -2.54 df is 24 which is more than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having high confidence is accepted.

**There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having low confidence**

- The mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 25.32, 31.92 & 8.48, 9.63 respectively. The calculated 't' values of -2.90 df is 24 which is less than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no significant between the social freedom between married and unmarried students having low confidence is accepted.

**There is no significant between the self-confidence married and unmarried girls university students**

- The mean S.D. value unmarried & married university students were 14.70, 13.62 & 2.00, 2.32 respectively. The calculated 't' values of 2.37 df is 49 which is less than standardized tale value of 0.1 & 0.5 level of significance which is 1.99 & 2.63 respectively. There is no

significant between the self confidence married and unmarried girls university students is rejected.

## **8. Educational Implications**

In this research the women social freedom was studied of married, unmarried college girl and housewives with the growth of education and vocational opportunities women have become more conscious of their right of equality and freedom and revolted against conventional norms. Women are taking up know tradition roles and are developing new outlook of life. They are advocating free live and sex. Abortion has legalized. In developed so cities there is growing craze of test tube babies. Fore considering the importance of women equality and to encourage women empowerment, and to maintain equality in society. I attempted to make research on women social freedom and various dimension: -

1. Freedom from control or interference of parents and husband.
2. Freedom from social taboos, customs, and rituals which impose conventional roles and restrictions on girls/ women.
3. Freedom concerning sex and marriage.
4. Economic freedom and social equality.

In this research the social women freedom of college girl's students and housewives were found that the women social freedom of unmarried is better married college girls in further women social freedom of married college girls are better than housewives.

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