

A comparative study of Insecurity among the urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence

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Abstract

Main purpose of the research is to study the insecurity among the women victims of domestic violence so investigator selected two groups one is urban areas women and other is rural areas women, both groups have 360 women. In each group has 180 urban areas and other one groups has 180 rural areas women victims of domestic violence. Data were collected from North and Central Gujarat. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and insecurity scale developed by Tasneem Naqvi, (1989). 2x2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show that, The urban areas women possess high insecurity than the rural areas woman. The government institute related women possess more insecurity than the non-government institute related women. There is no significant difference between the insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute, types of area and education level also types of institute and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. There is no significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence.

Insecurity is a lack of self-worth, a doubt and uncertainty, and feeling of not measuring up to society's standards'. It is often subconscious, and is thought to drive afflicted individuals to overcompensate, resulting either in spectacular achievement or extreme antisocial behavior. The term was coined to indicate a lack of covert self esteem. For many, it is developed through a combination of genetic personality characteristics and personal experiences. Research on the psychological consequences of Insecurity is reviewed, showing that insecurity reduces psychological well-being and satisfaction, and increases psychosomatic complaints and physical strains. Next, three additional research questions are addressed, since these questions did not receive much attention in previous research. Insecurity feeling is a sign of an indefinite condition of feeling unsafe, threat, and fear. Security being a basic need, as suggested by Maslow, a feeling of insecurity results in retaliation and aggression.

According to Maslow & Hirach, Elisa (1953), human desires are arranged in ascending hierarchy of needs. As soon as one need is satisfied the next need in the hierarchy is activated. They are safety and security needs, belongingness and love needs self-esteem needs and lastly self actualization needs or needs of personal fulfillment. Feeling of helplessness, un-protectedness and inadequacy in the face of manifold anxieties arising from uncertainty regarding one's goals, ideals, abilities and relations to others. Insecurity feeling is explained as being unsure, unstable, shaky, apprehensive, or lacking in self-confidence. There are many components in adolescent's life that can create an environment for this state of mind to flourish. It can be up-bringing, unsettling experiences, mistreatment from others, harsh circumstances or individual fears. Whatever the cause, it is a debilitating and exhaustive struggle. Who struggle with insecurity find themselves vulnerable to being led into unhealthy situations; the reason that if one can identify this characteristic in his own life, he must take great strides to seek changes? Insecurity is a feeling of general unease or nervousness that may be triggered by perceiving one to be unloved, inadequate or worthless. Ones adolescence feels insecure he lacks confidence in their own value and capability, trust in themselves or others, or has fears that a present positive state is temporary and will let them down and cause them loss or distress by 'going wrong' in future. This is not to be confused with humility, which involves recognizing one's failings but still maintaining a healthy dose of self-confidence. Insecurity is not an objective evaluation of one's ability but an emotional interpretation, as two people with the same capabilities may have entirely different levels of insecurity.

Aims of the study:

1. To study the insecurity among the women victims of domestic violence in urban and rural area.
2. To study the insecurity among the government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. To study the insecurity among the low and high educated women victims of domestic violence.
4. To study the interaction effect between types of area and types of institute on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. To study the interaction effect between types of area and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. To study the interaction effect between types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. To study the interaction effect between types of area, types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference between the insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence.
2. There is no difference between the insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. There is no difference between the insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence.
4. There is no interaction effect of the types of area and types of institutes on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. There is no interaction effect of the types of area and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. There is no interaction effect of the types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. There is no interaction effect of the types of area, types of institutes and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Method

Research design:

This research was adopted 2x2x2 factorial design with 2 types of areas (urban and rural), 2 types of institutes (government and non-government) and 2 types of education level (low and high).

N =360	Urban (A1)		Rural (A2)	
Variables	Government Institute (B1)	Non government Institute (B2)	Government Institute (B1)	Non government Institute (B2)
Low Education(C1)	45	45	45	45
High Education(C2)	45	45	45	45

Participants: The aim and object of this research is to study of insecurity among the women victims of domestic violence. For this purpose, areas of North and Central Gujarat were selected. For this research 360 victim women of domestic violence would be selected as a sample from selected government and non-government institutes of urban and rural areas of North Gujarat and Central Gujarat by random system. Out of which 180 would be urban areas women and 180 rural areas women. Out of which 90 would be government institutes related women and 90 would be non government institutes related women. From each of these 90 women 45 low and 45 high educated women would take.

Materials:

Personal Data Sheet: Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of area, types of institutes and education level of the women victims of domestic violence were collected.

Insecurity Scale: Indian Adaption of Maslow’s (1953) security insecurity feeling inventory constructed and standardized by Tasneem Naqvi. (1989). There are 47 sentences in this scale. All at the sentence had two option “yes” or “no” belong two options can choose one option and marked by symbol (√) in each sentences. The scoring of this inventory is very simple which can be scored simply by counting the number of correct answers marked in each area of adjustment. The test retest reliability coefficient is 0.83. It is standardize on 100 students of higher education. His known has very good Hindi Gujarati languages’ and the test retest validity is 0.74. The high scores on the inventory indicate high security whereas low scores indicate insecurity.

Statistical Analysis: ANOVA test was used to get information about insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level.

Result and Discussion

Insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. The objective was to study of Insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. In this context, 7 null hypotheses (Ho.1 to 7) were constructed. For this purpose 2x2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypotheses, statistical techniques of three ways ANOVA was used. The results obtained are presented in table No. 1 to 6. The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and SD of types of area, types of institute and education level with reference to insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table 1.

Table 1 Mean and SD of insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence

Types of area	Types of institute	Mean, SD and n	Education level	
			Low	High
Urban	Government	Mean SD N	25.11 4.92 45	25.07 3.85 45
	Non-government	Mean SD N	26.64 5.44 45	22.47 4.38 45
Rural	Government	Mean SD N	24.69 4.17 45	27.18 5.51 45
	Non-government	Mean SD N	32.78 6.21 45	33.38 5.98 45

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, ANOVA of types of area, types of institute and education level with reference to insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table No. 2

Table 2 ANOVA summary of insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F
Types of area (A)	1974.03	1	1974.03	75.29**
Types of institute (B)	983.40	1	983.40	37.51**
Education level (C)	7.23	1	7.23	0.28 NS
AXB	1326.34	1	1326.34	50.59**
AXC	300.67	1	300.67	11.47**
BXC	204.00	1	204.00	7.78**
AXBXC	28.34	1	28.34	1.08 NS
Error (SSW)	9229.33	352	26.22	
Total (SST)	14053.33	359		

Level of significance : **p<0.01, NS=Not significant

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and Difference of mean of insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table No. 3

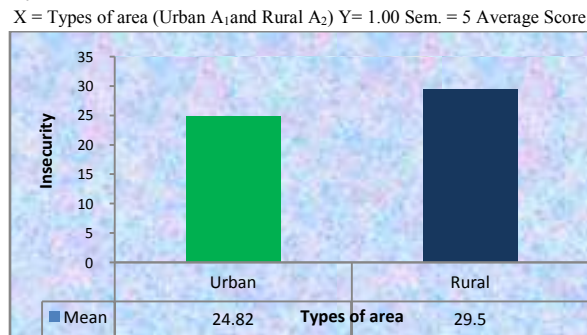
Table 3 (N=360) Mean score of insecurity with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence

Independent Variables	N	Mean	Difference between mean
Urban	180	24.82	4.68
Rural	180	29.50	
Government	180	25.51	3.31
Non-government	180	28.82	
Low education	180	27.31	0.29
High education	180	27.02	

Insecurity with reference to urban and rural area of the women victims of domestic violence. To study about there is significant difference or not between insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis No. 1 was constructed. Ho. 1: There is no difference between the insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The F value of types of area of the women (Table No. 2) is 75.29. The present value is statistically significant at 0.01 level. When check the difference between insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence by F test, significant F value was found. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of

domestic violence are 24.82 and 29.50 respectively and the difference between two is 4.68 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No. 1 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant difference between the insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high insecurity than the rural areas woman. This findings is contradicts the findings of Taylor, (2011) and in support with the finding of Jagori et, all., (2010). This difference can also be seen from graph No. 1 designed on the basis of obtained result. To give possible reasons of this finding it can says that, the urban areas women is mostly lives in modern and technological world it is possible that they doing any kind of job or work and so they not give a proper time for his husbands, children and family so this matter create a distance between her husband and family. Also the structure of society which in she lives is affect on the relationship. Besides the rural areas women lives a simple life and sometimes he not think serious about this kind of matter. Also the women who lives in urban areas she almost think about the atmosphere of crime and nations done by male partners so she feel insecure than the rural areas women.

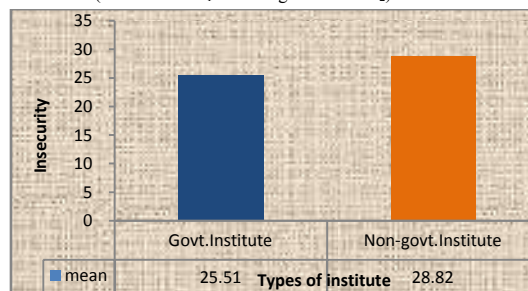
Figure:1 Mean Scores of Insecurity with reference to urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence



Insecurity with reference to government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. To study about there is significant difference or not between insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis No. 2 was constructed. Ho. 2: There is no difference between the insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. When F test was applied to check difference between insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, significant F value was found. The F value (Table No. 2) is 37.51 and which is statistically significant at level 0.01. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of insecurity of government and non-government institutes related women victims of domestic violence are 25.51 and 28.82 respectively and the difference between two is 3.31 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.2 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant difference between the insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. The government institute related women possess more insecurity than the non-government institute related women. This finding is in support with the findings of Mitra (2000). This difference can also be seen from graph No. 2 designed on the basis of obtained result. To give possible reasons of this finding it can says that, Government institutes women victims have more insecurity, again we can say that the working patterns and structure, women welfare policies and strategies implementations, qualification of working professions and their interaction level with women victims may affect in term insecurity feeling in women victims of domestic violence.

Figure 2 Mean Scores of Insecurity with reference to government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence

X = Types of institute (GovernmentB₁andNon-governmentB₂) Y= 1.00 Sem. = 5 Average Score



Insecurity with reference to low and high education level of the women victims of domestic violence. To study about there is significant difference or not between insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence, null

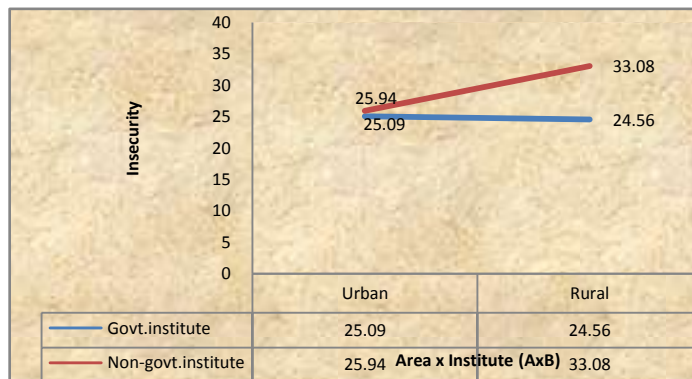
hypothesis No. 3 was constructed. Ho. 3: There is no difference between the insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. In first sight to show the mean of education level it seen that, there is significant difference between insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. But when check the F value in table No. 2, the F value is 0.28 and it is negligible. It's not significant at 0.05 level. Also show the table No. 3, the mean scores of insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence are 27.31 and 27.02 respectively and the difference between two is 0.29 which is also very negligible. Hence the null hypothesis No.3 is maintained and it is conclude that there is no any significant difference between the insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. This finding is contradicting the findings of Ahola et al. (2006). Insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and types of institute of the women victims of domestic violence. To check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis No. 4 was framed. Ho. 4: There is no interaction effect of the types of area and types of institutes on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Table 4 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and types of institute of the women victims of domestic violence.

Independent Variables	Urban	Rural
Government	25.09	24.56
Non-government	25.94	33.08

Figure 3 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and types of institute of the women victims of domestic violence

X = Types of area (Urban A₁ and Rural A₂) Types of institute (GovernmentB₁and Non-governmentB₂)
 Y=1.00 Sem. = 5 Average Score

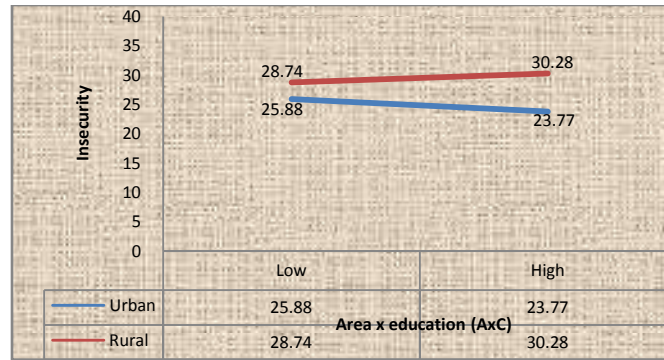


According to table No. 2 the F value (50.59) shows significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. The F value is statistically significant at 0.01 levels so the null hypothesis No. 4 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. Table No. 4 and graph No.3 also indicate that the significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute (AXB) on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. Insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. To check the interaction effect of types of area and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis No. 5 was framed. Ho. 5: There is no interaction effect of the types of area and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Table 5 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence

Independent Variables	Low	High
Urban	25.88	23.77
Rural	28.74	30.28

Figure: 4 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence X = Types of area (Urban A₁ and Rural A₂) Y= 1.00 Sem. = 5 Average Score Education level (Low C₁and High C₂)

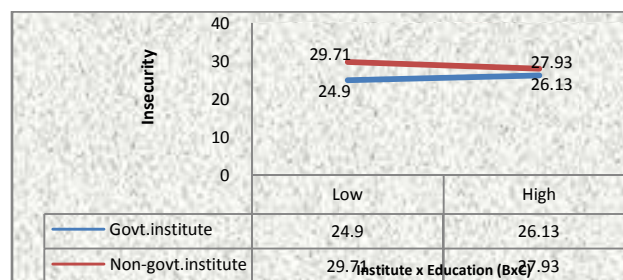


To show the table No. 2, the F value of interaction between types of area and education level is 11.47. This value indicates the significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on insecurity of women. The F value is statistically significant at 0.01 levels so the null hypothesis No. 5 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. Table No. 5 and graph No.4 also indicate that the significant interaction effect of types of area and education level (AXC) on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. Insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. To check the interaction effect of types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis No. 6 was framed. Ho. 6: There is no interaction effect of the types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Table 6 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence

Independent Variables	Low	High
Government	24.90	26.13
Non-government	29.71	27.93

Figure 5 Mean score of insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence X=Types of institute (Government_{B1} and Non-government_{B2}) Y= 1.00 Sem. = 5 Average Score Education level (Low C₁ and High C₂)



The F value of interaction between types of institute and education level in table No. 2 is 7.78. This value indicates the significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on insecurity of women. The F value is statistically significant at 0.01 levels so the null hypothesis No. 6 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. Table No. 6 and graph No.5 also indicate that the significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level (BXC) on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. Insecurity with reference to interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. To check the interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis No. 7 was framed. Ho. 7: There is no interaction effect of the types of area, types of institutes and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence. To show the table No.2 the F value of insecurity of women victims of domestic violence with reference to interaction between types of area, types of institute and education level (AXBXC) is 1.08 found. The value is statistically not significant at 0.05 level. Hence the

null hypothesis No. 7 is accept and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on insecurity of the women victims of domestic violence.

Conclusion:

There is significant difference between the insecurity of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high insecurity than the rural areas woman. There is significant difference between the insecurity of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. The government institute related women possess more insecurity than the non-government institute related women. There is no significant difference between the insecurity of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence. There is no significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on insecurity of women victims of domestic violence.

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