

Life satisfaction : A Comparative study of the urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence

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Abstract

The main aim of this study is to study the life satisfaction 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 Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Alam & Shrivastava, (1996). 2x2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by ANOVA test. Result show that, The urban areas women possess high life satisfaction than the rural areas woman. The government institute related women possess more life satisfaction than the non-government institute related women. The low educated women possess high life satisfaction than the high educated woman. There is no significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute, also types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence. There is significant interaction effect of types of area and education level also, types of area, types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Domestic violence, Life Satisfaction Scale.

Life satisfaction is the way a person perceives how his or her life has been and how they feel about where it is going in the future, a measure of wellbeing. In the modern life, which is so full of stresses of various kinds, life satisfaction has acquired supreme significance. Life satisfaction is manifested through health, economic, marital personal, social, family and job satisfaction. Lack of satisfaction may be reflected in lack of adjustment in either of the areas identified earlier herein. The process of adjustment also by its inherent nature involves active coping with internal and external satisfaction and dissatisfaction. It still remains a trend all over the world for women to compare with each other on various terms, which includes son preference, and the status associated with the birth of a male child in the family. In a study of Sousa and Lyubomirsky (2001) women's hostility towards other women were inversely associated with their life satisfaction. The study suggested that people's perceptions of their life satisfaction are in part due to comparisons that they make between what they have, what they want, what they used to have, and what others have. Thus, hostility toward other women may be a consequence of unfavorable social comparisons, the recognition that another woman is clearly better off may be related to dissatisfaction with one's own life. George, (1981) defines life satisfaction as a cognitive process by which an individual assesses his or her progress towards desired goals. George also defined happiness as "transitory moods of society reflecting the affect that people feel toward their current state of life." Neygarten, Haringhyrst and Tobin (1961) stated that zest; resolution and fortitude, conyryence between desired and achieved goals positive self concept and mood constitute and psychological concept of life satisfaction. Life satisfaction is a sense of wellbeing and is assessed in terms of satisfaction with relations with others, mood and with self-concepts, achieved goal and self-perceived ability to cope with daily life. It is the having a favorable attitude of one's own life as a whole, rather than one's current feeling. The degree which adults (typically) find the lives they lead rich, meaningful, full of a generally high quality. Improving this is a goal often seen with elderly populations. Those with white collar jobs, research have shown have a lower level of life satisfaction when compared with those who run their own businesses for example.

Aims of the study:

1. To study the life satisfaction among the women victims of domestic violence in urban and rural area.
2. To study the life satisfaction among the government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. To study the life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. To study the interaction effect between types of area and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

6. To study the interaction effect between types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.
7. To study the interaction effect between types of area, types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

Hypothesis:

1. There is no difference between the life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence.
2. There is no difference between the life satisfaction of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence.
3. There is no difference between the life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.
5. There is no interaction effect of the types of area and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.
6. There is no interaction effect of the types of institute and education level on life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

Method

Participants:

The aim and object of this research is to study of life satisfaction 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 and 180 rural areas women. Out of which 90 would be government institutes related women and 90 would be non-government institute's related women. From each of these 90 women 45 low and 45 high educated women would take.

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

Materials:

For this research to collect the required information following tools was used...

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.

Life Satisfaction Scale:

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. The responses are to be given in yes/no. yes responses indicate satisfaction, Where as no indicate dissatisfaction. It is standardized on 875 adults aging between 18 to 40 years. Sentence/Item viz, distribution of the six areas of the scale:

Areas	Item
Health Satisfaction	1,5,7,8,16,22,40,45,56,60
Personal Satisfaction	9,10,23,28,29,30,31,33,34,59
Economic Satisfaction	2,3,11,12,18,24,35,41,46,49
Marital Satisfaction	4,13,19,25,36,42,47,51,54,57
Social Satisfaction	14,20,26,37,38,43,48,52,55,58
Job Satisfaction	6,15,17,21,27,32,39,44,50,53

The scale has 60 items. Every items is to be responded either in Yes or No. There is no other alternative every 'Yes' response is assigned 1 mark. The sum of mark is obtained for the entire scale. Test – retest reliability was computed after a lapse of 6 week. The obtained quotient was 0.84. The high score indicate high Satisfaction.

Statistical Analysis:

ANOVA test was used to get information about life satisfaction with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level.

Result and Discussion:

Life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction 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 4.

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and SD of types of area, types of institute and education level with reference to life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence is present in table 1.

Table 1 Mean and SD of life satisfaction with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence (N=360)

Types of area	Types of institute	Mean, SD and N	Education level	
			Low	High
Urban	Government	Mean	38.00	39.49
		SD	6.54	5.66
		N	45	45
	Non-government	Mean	36.73	35.69
		SD	4.90	4.90
		N	45	45
Rural	Government	Mean	38.89	32.67
		SD	6.56	7.03
		N	45	45
	Non-government	Mean	35.51	32.69
		SD	4.47	3.63
		N	45	45

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

Table 2 ANOVA summary of life satisfaction with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence (N=360).

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F
Types of area (A)	580.14	1	580.14	18.69**
Types of institute (B)	399.00	1	399.00	12.85**
Education level (C)	416.03	1	416.03	13.40**
AXB	16.47	1	16.47	0.53 NS
AXC	506.47	1	506.47	16.32**
BXC	4.23	1	4.23	0.14 NS
AXBXC	198.03	1	198.03	6.38*
Error (SSW)	10927.02	352	31.04	
Total (SST)	13047.38	359		

Level of significance : **p>0.01, *p>0.05, NS=Not significant

The result according to 2x2x2 factorial design, Mean and Difference of mean of life satisfaction 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 Mean score of life satisfaction with reference to types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence. (N=360)

Independent Variables	N	Mean	Difference between mean
Urban	180	37.48	2.54
Rural	180	34.94	
Government	180	37.26	2.1
Non-government	180	35.16	
Low education	180	37.28	2.15
High education	180	35.13	

Life satisfaction with reference to urban and rural area of the women victims of domestic violence:

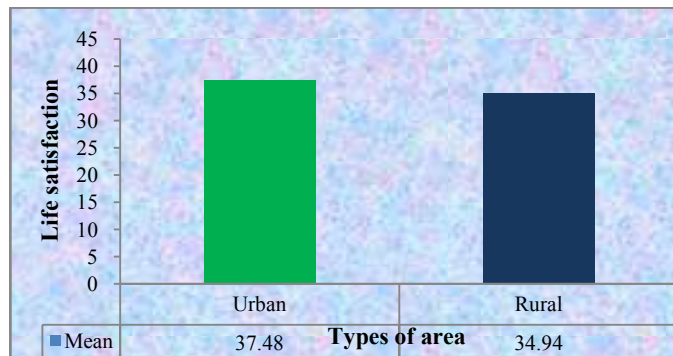
To study about there is significant difference or not between life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis No. 1 was constructed. Ho. 1: There is no difference between the life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence.

The F value of the types of area of women (Table No. 2) is 18.69. The present value is statistically significant at 0.01 level. When check the difference between life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence are 37.48 and 34.94 respectively and the difference between two is 2.54 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 life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high life satisfaction than the rural areas woman. This finding is in support with the finding of Patel, (2015) at some level and contradicts the findings of Bhatt, (2013). This difference can also be seen from graph No. 1 designed on the basis of obtained result.

It can be says to give a possible reasons about that findings, As the earlier finding of the present study noted that urban areas women victims have higher human right awareness and social

freedom which may lead them to have higher life satisfaction. Other causes of high life satisfaction could be education level, working status, relationship with husband, family members, and neighbour in urban areas. Also education level of husbands and their family members is mostly affected on her any kind of situation in urban areas women.

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

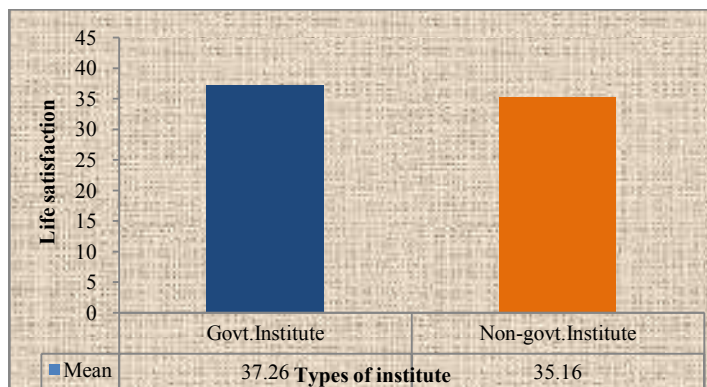


To study about there is significant difference or not between life satisfaction of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis No. 2 was constructed. Ho. 2: There is no difference between the life satisfaction of government and non- government institute related women victims of domestic violence. When F test was applied to check the difference between life satisfaction of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence, significant F value was found. The F value (Table No. 2) is 12.85 and which is statistically significant at 0.01 level. Table No. 3 reveals that the mean scores of life satisfaction of government and non-government institutes related women victims of domestic violence are 37.26 and 35.16 respectively and the difference between two is 2.01 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 life satisfactions of government and non- government institute related women victims of domestic violence. The government institute related women possess more life satisfaction than the non-government institute related women. This difference can also be seen from graph No. 2 designed on the basis of obtained result.

To give a possible reason about that finding it can be says, that the main cause of this again we can say that the working pattern and structure of institutes may influence more. The

interpersonal relationship of the institute will professional with victims. The opportunities and freedom provided by institutes can affect the life satisfaction level of these women victims.

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

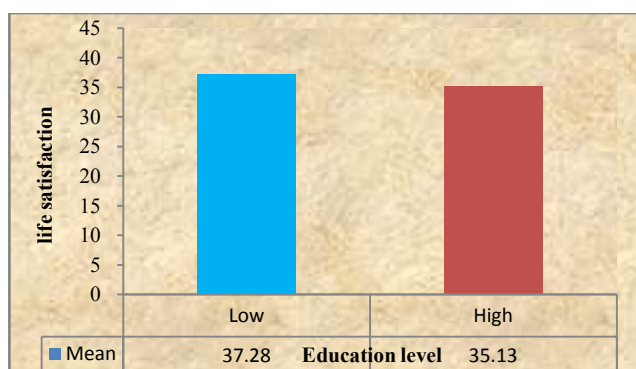


To study about there is significant difference or not between life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence, null hypothesis No. 3 was constructed. Ho. 3: There is no difference between the life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. In first sight to show the mean of education level it seen that, there is significant difference between life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. But when check the F value in table No. 2, the F value is 13.40 and it is not negligible. The value is significant at 0.01 levels. Also show the table No. 3, the mean scores of life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence are 37.28 and 35.13 respectively and the difference between two is 2.15 which is not very negligible. It is also prove the first prediction of mean. Hence the null hypothesis No. 3 is rejected and it is conclude that, there is significant difference between the life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. The low educated women possess high life satisfaction than the high educated woman. This finding is in support with the finding of Patel, (2015) at some level and contradicts the findings of Rao and Visweswara (2007). This difference can also be seen from graph No. 3 designed on the basis of obtained result.

To give a possible reason about that finding it can be says, that sometimes high education level is increases the level of higher expectation regarding to good job, modern life style, high levels facilities and when if they not reach that status he think that she not got a success in her life, other side low educated women mostly lives a simple life. She not aware that what she can do in her life, also she makes a life very adjust. So low educated women think that it is too

good for their, that they are not suffering in modern world and live a basic peaceful life. Education level usually changes our attitudes and thinking regarding the aspects life satisfaction. The definition of life satisfaction changes with education level of these women victims. Higher educated women needs more social freedom, they may have more desires and needs. Higher educated may have working and because of them they are not able to give more time to family, children and friends that may cause their life satisfaction. The other notable cause can be getting married earlier in life and be settled.

Figure:3 Mean Scores of life satisfaction with reference to low and high education level of the women victims of domestic violence.



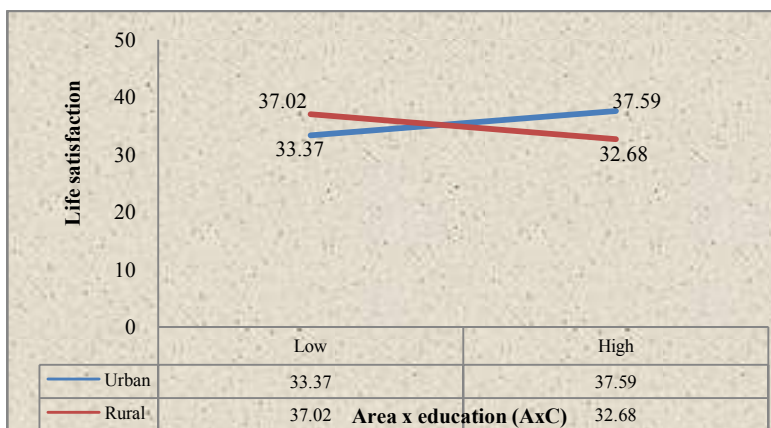
To check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence null hypothesis No. 4 was framed. Ho. 4: There is no interaction effect of the types of area and types of institutes on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence. To show the table No 2 the F value of the interaction between types of area and types of institute is 0.53 which is statistically not significant because it is not significant at 0.05 level. When check the interaction effect of types of area and types of institute (AXB) on life satisfaction no significant effect found. Hence the null hypothesis No. 4 is maintained and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

To check the interaction effect of types of area and education level on life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

Table 4. Mean score of life satisfaction with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence (N=360).

Independent Variables → ↓	Low	High
Urban	33.37	37.59
Rural	37.02	32.68

Figure: 4 Mean score of life satisfaction with reference to interaction effect of types of area and education level of the women victims of domestic violence



To show the table No. 2, the F value of interaction between types of area and education level is 16.32. This value indicates the significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence. 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 life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence. The table No. 4 and graph No. 4 also indicate that the significant interaction effect of types of area and education level (AxC) on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

Life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence. The F value of interaction between types of institute and

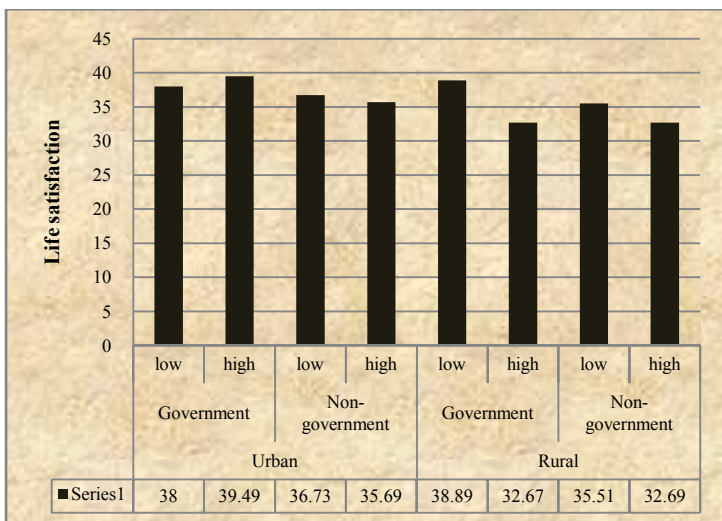
education level seen in table No. 2 is 0.14. This value indicates no significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level (BXC) on life satisfaction of women. The F value is statistically not significant so the null hypothesis No. 6 is accept and it is conclude that there is no significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

Life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction 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 life satisfaction of the women victims of domestic violence.

To show the table No. 1, the F value of life satisfaction with reference to interaction between types of area, types of institute and education level (AXBXC) is 6.38 found. The value is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. Hence the null hypothesis No. 7 is rejected and it is conclude that there is significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence. The table No. 1 and graph No. 5 also indicate this result.

Figure: 5 Chart showing mean score of life satisfaction with reference to interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level of the women victims of domestic violence



Conclusion:

1. There is significant difference between the life satisfaction of urban and rural areas women victims of domestic violence. The urban areas women possess high life satisfaction than the rural areas woman.
2. There is significant difference between the life satisfaction of government and non-government institute related women victims of domestic violence. The government institute related women possess more life satisfaction than the non-government institute related women.
3. There is significant difference between the life satisfaction of low and high educated women victims of domestic violence. The low educated women possess high life satisfaction than the high educated woman.
4. There is no significant interaction effect of types of area and types of institute on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence.
5. There is significant interaction effect of types of area and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence.
6. There is no significant interaction effect of types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence.
7. There is significant interaction effect of types of area, types of institute and education level on life satisfaction of women victims of domestic violence.

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