

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

To conduct the current study researcher has read many literature related to the social freedom of women teacher educators. The researcher consulted various sources of literature which can be broadly classified into following areas-

- ❖ Books and text books materials
- ❖ Periodicals
- ❖ Abstract
- ❖ Handbooks, Yearbooks and Guides
- ❖ References on International Education
- ❖ Specialized Dictionary
- ❖ Educational Research Information Centre
- ❖ Dissertations and Thesis

The researcher has explored various literature from the above given sources and found that there are many researches were conducted on Social Freedom of Women. This review of related literature was the preliminary step of the research work. It has been observed that most of the study work conducted on the women's social freedom and so researcher keeps on searching the research work conducted in this area related to women teacher educators. The review of related literature on women social freedom is briefly explain below.

2.2 Review of Literature on Social Freedom

Nair & Krishna, (1984), conducted a study on “Women’s two Roles”. Researcher tried to reflect the occupational status of women and its association with the home and family. In the study researcher pointed out that there is strong contradiction between the socially approved status of women, as house wife and mother of children. As the researcher studied found that twenty percent of the children were looked after by their parents. Along with this it was found that 26% of children’s were looked after by husbands. Servants in the family looked after only 18% of children. It was found in the study that children’s of 30% parents were too yond to judge the scholastic performance.

Mutalik (1991), conducted a study on “Education and social awareness among women”. Researcher explored in the study that how formal education laid influence on social awareness. The findings of the study revealed that there is significant correlation in between the Education and acquisition of social awareness. It was also found in the study that higher level social awareness is highly influenced by educated women but as per the readiness for action is concerned it was found totally absent in them.

Aktan & Vural, (2003), in their research considered that democratic classrooms leads to freedom of students under democratic principles. It has been indicted in the study that personal freedom of an individual can be considered by respective the personal life of an individual, by fair trial, and providing them the freedom of speech as well the religious liberation and freedom to marry and set up a family.

Sharma & Muzamil, (2003), in their research studied on Women’s desire for social freedom. The aim and objective of the study was to highlight whether there is

contribution of work status in developing desire for social freedom. It was found in the study that most of the women have medium desire for social freedom.

Sanyal & Chatterjee, (2009), conducted a study on psychosocial profile of aged married, widow and divorcee women of Kolkata. The researcher considered the sample of 120 aged women divided into Married women, divorced, and widow equally. After analysis and Interpretation it was found that married women were more suitable and manipulative in adjustment context. It was found that less anxiety and less difficulties makes them happier and help in maintaining congenial relations. As per the findings related to widow women are concerned it was found that they are able to make balance between inner needs and outer manifestations.

Singh P., (2010), carried out study in which the researcher reflected on socio and economic factors in women education. It was found in the study that social factor is one of the hurdle in their education. Along with it revealed in the study that economic factor supports the education of the women but social traditions, customs and sex differences affect the education of the girls.

Jan (2010), conducted study on Influence of Women's desire for social freedom on their decision making power. In this study multistage sampling method was used to select the sample. The sample of 360 was taken in the study from Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir. The purpose of the study was correlate women desire for social freedom with decision making power .on the basis of the objective and purpose of the study, the researcher used the two scales namely Women's Decision Making Power (DMP) constructed by Jan (2004) and Women's Desire for Social Freedom (DSF) constructed by Bhushan (1987).

Kumar, Deo, & Sonam, (2011), were conducted research on Emotional Intelligence, social freedom and personal space. This study was investigated on working and non-working women to examine the differential impact of emotional intelligence, social freedom and working and nonworking status on women's personal space. The sample of the study was 200 women among them 100 were working women and 100 were non-working women. For the study data was collected using Mangal's Emotional Intelligence Inventory (EII) and Bhushan's Women's Social Freedom (WSF) scale together with experimental measures of personal space. The study expressed that in terms of emotional intelligence (E I) Working women excelled over non-working women and desire for social freedom, and ii) in the study the respondents belonging to high E I group, keeps high desire for social freedom group and working group preferred smaller personal space (PS).

Sandhu, Sharma & Khusboo, (2013) studied relationship of meta-cognitive thinking and perceived women's social freedom: an exploratory study. The purpose of the study was to explore the relationship of Meta-cognitive thinking and perceived women's social freedom. The sample of the study was 150 unmarried working and nonworking women between the age group of 22 to 45 with at least graduate qualification. Simple random sampling technique was used for sample selection. Women Social Freedom Scale (1987) by L.I. Bhusan and meta-cognitive thinking scale Constructed by Sandhu and Goel (2010) were used for data collection. Correlation was used as statistical technique in this study. The results revealed that there is no significant relationship between total scores of Meta Cognitive Thinking (MTS) and women's social freedom (WSF) scores as $r = .007$, where $p > 0.05$. It is observed that there is very less difference in the relationship between MTS and WSF of working and non-working women, the coefficient of correlation is not significant for both the groups, as $r =$

-.135(Working) and $r=.164$ (Nonworking), where $p > 0.05$ level of significance. Data is also analysed with the eight dimensions of meta-cognitive. It is evident from the r value of self- awareness for working women, that is $r = -.228^*$, where $p < 0.05$ level of significance. Which means higher the self-awareness of working women, the perception of social freedom will be lower as the relationship is inverse. Further, the r value on self- motivation and perceived social freedom of non-working women ($r = .239^*$) is positively significant, where $p < 0.05$ level. It indicates higher the self-motivation of non-working women more will be their perception of social freedom being high.

Singh, (2013) studied on the “Challenges of women social freedom in India: A case study of women in Mathura and Agra city”. In this study the investigator compared the social freedom on the working and non- working married and unmarried women. It was found in the study 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. But it was found in the study that there is significant difference between working and non-working married women with regard to their social freedom.

Kaur K., (2013) did a study on women empowerment in Kashmir in relation to social freedom. The purpose of the study was to examine the difference between women empowerment and social freedom of women. Simple random sampling technique was used for sample selection. The sample of the study was 120 teachers and students from two district of Kashmir namely Shopian and Kulgam where 60 were teacher and 60 were students. Women social freedom scale constructed by L.I Bhushan and self-made questionnaire for women empowerment was used for data collection. Mean, standard

deviation, t-test, and coefficient of correlation statistical techniques were used for data interpretation. The findings revealed that there is no significant difference between the women empowerment of women students and teachers, there is no significant difference between the social freedom of women students and teachers which shows that both the sample groups are enjoying same kind of empowerment and freedom. It was also found that women empowerment and women social freedom in Kashmir are not significantly related to each other. The reason may be the threading and suppressed culture of Kashmir in which the women who are enjoying social freedom do not feel empowered due to their snubbed voices at some levels.

Azim & Riti, (2013) researched on involvement and empowerment of women in family decision making process. The five likert scale questionnaire were used to collect the data. The sample consisted of 150 women from Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. Linear regression was used in the study to assess and proposed the hypothesis. The findings of the study revealed that the women in the district are more empowered in household issues but there is a need of improvement and change in the social and economic dimensions.

Joshi & Kanjiya, (2013) conducted a comparative study on social freedom and depression among women. The sample of the study was 120 women among them 60 were married and 60 unmarried women between the age group of 18 to 30 years by using random sampling design. Further the sample was divided into two categories; first was married and unmarried women and second was joint family women and divided family women. L.I. Bhusan 'Social Freedom' questionnaire and Lonard and Deragretis Depression questionnaire was used for data collection. The researchers were used t-test and r-test for data analysis. The finding of the study was there is a significant difference in social freedom

and depression among the women of married and unmarried. Further the finding was there is no significant difference in Social Freedom & Depression among Joint & Divided Family's Women. However there is inverse relationships between social freedom and depression among women of the sample 'r' value was 0.67 which is negative correlation.

Sheth J., (2014) studied "The effect of vocational training on social freedom and adjustment of rural girls". The purpose of the study was to compare social freedom and adjustment among college girls belonging general and reserved category in rural areas. The sample of the study were 60 girls from general categories and 60 girls from reserved categories (ST/SC/OBC) between the age group of 16 to 25 years from joint family or nuclear family of rural area of Kheda district. The researcher has used the Women social freedom Scale prepared by L.I Bhushan. Along with this the researcher used Adjustment Inventory prepared by A. K. P. Sinha and R. P. Singh. In this study the researcher applied pre-test and post- test. The difference of the score of the pre-test and post-test was measured. The findings of the study revealed that social freedom and adjustment after training have significance difference. It was found that hypothesis was significant at .01 level.

Jan (2014) the objective of the study was to assess the women's Desire for Social Freedom. While taking into consideration the objective and purpose of the study the researcher used Women's Desire for Social Freedom Scale" constructed by Bushan (1987). The sample of 360 women was drawn from the Kashmir region of the state Jammu and Kashmir. It has been revealed in the study that Age, dwelling, marital status, educational status, family status and personal income of women have highly impact on desire for freedom from parents/ husbands, along with this the same results was found for desire for

freedom from sex and marriage, desire for freedom from customs, desire for economic freedom and social equality.

Amin, (2014) conducted a study entitled “Social freedom among women in Punjab”. In this study social freedom among women of Hindu and Sikh communities in Punjab were considered. The sample of 104 from Patiala district were taken on the basis of the Random Sampling method. The scale consisted of 24 items constructed by Bhusan (1987). ‘t-test’ was used in the study for analysis. No significant difference in social freedom among women belonging to Hindu and Sikh communities and also in respect to rural areas whereas in context to urban areas.

Sharma S., (2015) studied “socio-demographic variables as predictors of women social freedom.” The purpose of the study was to explore the social freedom of women in relation to some socio-demographic variables like locality, marital status, type of family, educational qualifications and profession. Descriptive survey method was used for this study. 160 women were selected from Rohtak district of Haryana by using simple random sampling technique for data collection. Women Social Freedom Scale by Bhusan, L. (2014) was used for collection of data. The researcher used Means, standard deviation, t-test and one way ANOVA for data analysis. The study revealed that both urban and rural women had same desire for social freedom; unmarried women are more desire for social freedom then married women. There is no significant influence of social freedom on women belonging to nuclear and joint family. They had same desire for social freedom. The study further revealed that high qualified women show desired for social freedom as compared to low qualified women. Housewives exhibit least desire for social freedom in comparison to students and working.

Kaur & Kaur, (2015) in this study researcher explored the social freedom of girls in their late adolescents. The study was confined to Chandigarh, Punjab. The objective of the study was to compare the social freedom of girl students in their late adolescence from Punjab university campus and affiliated colleges. The researcher considered the sample of 60 girl's students between the age group of 18 and 19 years. The total sample was divided into Punjab university affiliated colleges in Chandigarh (30 from Punjab University and 30 from affiliated colleges in Chandigarh). Women social freedom scale by Dr. L. I. Bhusan. Was used by the investigator for data collection. The findings of the study revealed that no significance difference was found in social freedom of the girls. The study revealed that girls in their late adolescence from both Punjab university campus and affiliated colleges have same level of social freedom thinking.

G Makrani, (2016) studied "Social Problems and Social Freedom in Rural and Urban Area Higher Secondary School Girls Students". The purpose of the study was to examine social problem and social freedom among higher secondary girl's students. For this purpose the sample of the study was 200 higher secondary girls students between the age group of 14 to 25 where 100 girls from urban area and 100 from rural area. Women Social Freedom Scale by Bhusan and Social Problem Scale developed by Bawa and A. Kumar was as tools for data collection. T-test was applied for data analysis and interpretation. The study revealed that students belonging to urban area showed better social freedom and social problem as compared to area girl's students.

Bala, (2016) studied social freedom of female prospective teachers in relation to locale, marital status and socio-economic status. The purpose of the study was to determine Social freedom of women in relation to her marital status, locale and socio-economic status

of her family. For this study 200 women were selected by the researcher. Women social freedom scale by L.I. Bhusan (1987) and socio-economic status scale by Rajeev Lochan Bhardwaj (2007) was used for data collection. Statistical technique likes mean, standard deviation, t-test and co-efficient of correlation was used for data interpretation. The finding of the study was urban female teachers were enjoy more social freedom then rural female teacher. There is no difference of level of social freedom among married and unmarried female teacher. Socio-economic status of family influence social freedom of women. Women belonging to high socio-economic status group had high social freedom and low socio-economic status group gets least freedom.

Sharma M., (2016) studied social freedom of female B.Ed. students. The purpose of the study was to explore the impact of locality, type of family and educational qualification on social freedom of female B.Ed. students. The researcher selected 100 B. Ed. female students by using simple random sampling technique from Ludhiana city. Women Social Freedom Scale (1987) by L.I. Bhusan was used to collect the relevant data. Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and t-test statistical techniques were used for data interpretation. The study revealed that there is a significant difference in the social freedom of rural and urban female B.Ed. student's band urban subjects enjoys more social freedom as compared to rural ones. The desire for social freedom is influenced by locality and type of family means urban subjects enjoys more social freedom as compared to rural ones and also students belong to nuclear family enjoys better social freedom than students belonging to Joint family. Further the finding of the study was educational qualification not influence social freedom of students.

Sharma S., (2016) studied social freedom among the women living in Kamrup district of Assam. The study was designed to find out the level of social freedom thinking among the women living in Kamrup district of Assam. The aim of the study was to compare the level of social freedom thinking of the urban and rural, married and unmarried, joint and nuclear family, literate and illiterate and working and non-working women. The researcher considered the sample 180 selected from all categories respectively. While considering the purpose and objective of the study the researcher considered the Descriptive research design. The tool used for the study was the Women Social Freedom Scale developed by L.I. Bhusan. It was found in the study that approx thirty four percent and twenty eight percent of the women living in district had Above Average and Average level of social freedom thinking respectively. It was found in the study that approximately twenty three percent women's level of social freedom thinking was Below Average. Further the findings of the study revealed that approx. eight percent of women have High level of social freedom thinking. Along with this it was found that approx. five percent of women have Low level of social freedom thinking. Significance difference was found between the level of social freedom thinking of the women belonging to joint and nuclear family. as per the social freedom and thinking of urban and rural women are concerned, significant difference between the level of social freedom thinking of urban and rural, married and unmarried, literate and illiterate and working and non-working women was found.

Ghosh, (2016) the research was conducted to study the social freedom of women. Researcher considered the sample of 300 women from Ranchi town. The researcher stratified the sample of 300 on the basis of profession, educational qualifications and

marital status. In this study researcher used women social freedom scale. While considering the nature and purpose of the study, the researcher used Mean, SD, t-ratio and ANOVA for analysis of the data. It was found in the study that there were significant differences among working and non-working women on social freedom. It was revealed in the study that there was significant difference between high and low qualified women. It was also found that the women who are unmarried showed high desire for social freedom than married women.

Dubey & Bhardwaj, (2017) studied the effect of cultural factor on women's social freedom among female athletes. The purpose of the study was to compare the women social freedom among female athletes of athletics, judo, swimming, table tennis, badminton and weight lifting of intervarsity players. The sample of the study was 300 female players where 50 female were selected from each sports group. Women's social freedom scale by L.I. Bhusan was used for this study. ANOVA and mean was used for data interpretation. The finding of the study indicate that there is no significant difference of social freedom among female players of all sports groups but female players of Swimming are enjoy high social freedom then other female players. The score of social freedom was high from mean score which is 12 that means all female players enjoy higher level of social freedom as compared to an average female.

2.3 Analysis and Interpretation of Review of Literature

The study given above are directly related to the social freedom of women. The researches show that there was a clear conflict between the socially approved status of women as a house wife, women as a mother, women as a house maker and women as a revenue generator. Studies shows that education has significant correlation with the social awareness of the women. The women who belongs to high economic status keeps the

higher level of social awareness/social freedom. It has been also seen by the researcher that women do not take immediate action at any situation. They wait for the direction of male person in the family or at the work place. Some studies are based on personal freedom of a women. The attitude of an Indian women is always in confusion because of the lack of social freedom since her childhood. The women had seen the status of her grand-mother than her mother and other women family members that how they do not have social freedom in one or another way. Women are less oriented towards their social rights an except the miss behaviour of the family members. Economic factor always keeps an important role for the social freedom of women. They are victims of high anxiety and lack of quality life. Studies shows that there is a high desire for social freedom and positive impact on decision making power in the family. The aim of the study was to compare the two components of the women Desire for social freedom and decision making power. Few studies reflect working women dominated over non-working women in the context of emotional intelligence and social freedom. Studies are related to the married working and non-working women's social freedom and unmarried working and non-working women's social freedom. Also to find out the relationship of meta-cognitive thinking and perceived women's social freedom. Women empowerment and social freedom of women was studies to find out the correlation. Women empowerment and family decision making process social and economic sphere was measured. In the year 2013 Gandharva R. Joshi and Janki B. Kanjiya conducted a comparative study on social freedom and depression among women. The finding shows that there is a significant difference in social freedom and depression among the women of married and unmarried. Further the finding was there is no significant difference is Social Freedom & Depression among Joint & Divided Family's

Women. However there is inverse relationships between social freedom and depression among women of the sample 'r' value was 0.67 which is negative correlation. Javnika Sheth studied on "The effect of vocational training on social freedom and adjustment of rural girls". The purpose of the study was to compare social freedom and adjustment among college girls belonging general and reserved category in rural areas. The social freedom and adjustment level increase after three months training. Few researches are based on the social freedom of women belonging to different communities with respect to rural and urban areas. A study conducted by Sushila Sharma reflect the social freedom of women and socio-demographic variables like locality, marital status, type of family and educational qualification.

2.4 Research Gap

The researcher has read various researches related to the social freedom of women. These studies were related to the rural and urban area of women, different communities and of different economic status. No study was directly or indirectly related to the social freedom of women teacher educators. Therefore the researcher has decided to work on Social freedom and its ramifications on teaching: An analysis in context of women teacher educators. The researcher decided to take the four dimensions of women's social freedom i.e. Freedom from control or interference of parents and husband, Freedom from social taboos, customs and rituals which impose conventional roles and restrictions on girls/women, Freedom concerning sex and marriage and Economic freedom and social equality.

2.5 References

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