

PERCEIVED LONELINESS AMONG COLLEGE GIRLS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

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Abstract : Most people experience painful feeling of isolation and loneliness at some times of their. Because life is filled with social transition that disrupt personal relationships and set the stage for loneliness. Being unloved and lonely has been called the great poverty.

In 21st century when the whole world believes in globalization and mechanization, faster growth in societies with scientific advancement, higher growth in industrial sector, there are changes in the beliefs of the people. They have become more materialistic and individualistic and this resulted in wreckage of traditions, customs, values, social institutions and the net of social relationships. Also, this leads to the root problems like loneliness, alienation, dehumanization etc

As the societies became more and more complicated and advanced the quantity and intensity of loneliness increased. The reason is societies became more individualistic. The stress shifts to independence rather than interdependence. The individualism and interdependence which normally accompany social-economic development become a cause of loneliness. It turns to become a pervasive source of frustration and maladaptive behavior. Women are no exception to the feeling of loneliness.

In modern world women are getting educated, employed and performing multiple tasks at home and in work place. Routine, tedious work and over stress in different walks of life has created emptiness hollowness in life and they find life meaningless, futile and empty.

Present research paper entitled "perceived loneliness among college girls of Muslim community in relation to various demographical factors" through light on Perceived loneliness of college girls with regard to various variables.

Key words: Perceived loneliness, girls, Muslim community.

Introduction : In 21st century when the whole world believes in globalization and mechanization, faster growth in societies with scientific advancement higher growth in industrial sector, there is change in beliefs of the people. They became more materialistic and individualistic which resulted in wreckage of traditions, customs, values, social institutions and the net of social relationships. This leads to the root problems like loneliness, alienation, dehumanization etc

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Concept of loneliness:

Loneliness refers to an individual's subjective perception that he or she lacks close interpersonal

relationships. An individual is lonely if he or she desires close interpersonal relationships but is unable to establish them. According to peplau and perlman (1982) loneliness is the unpleasant experience that occurs when a persons network of social relations is deficient in some way.

Objectives

1. To find out the relationship between age and perceived loneliness
2. To find out the effect of education of the student on his perceived loneliness
3. To study the effect of locality on perceived loneliness
4. To study the affect of nature of family on perceived loneliness.

Hypothesis

1. There is no significant effect of age on perceived loneliness.
2. There is no significant effect of educational qualifications of the student on his perceived loneliness.
3. There is no significant effect of locality on perceived loneliness.
4. There is no significant effect of nature of the family on perceived loneliness.

Method of the study: A normative survey method is used for the present research to gather data from the

college girls of Muslim community to study perceived loneliness.

Sample:-A total of 81 college girls of Muslim community have been selected by a simple random sampling technique from various colleges of Hyderabad.

Tool:-The standardized tool prepared by Dr.Praveen Kumar Jha, Reader PG Department of Psychology, T.P College Madhipura- Bihar was adopted to conduct the study.

The test –retest reliability of the tool is .84 and .82. And the concurrent validity of the tool is .59 significant at .001 levels.

Data collection procedure:- The researcher has visited various Muslim Minority colleges of Hyderabad and took permission from the principal of the college and collected data from the college girls. And the data collected was analyzed with SPSS software.

Data Analysis and results:-The data related to” **perceived loneliness in relation to various demographical factors** “is systematically classified, tabulated and subjected to the statistical analysis and interpreted results.

Hypothesis-I

“There is no significant effect of age on perceived loneliness.”

Table-I (a) showing the effect of Age (between first and second group) On perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | sample | Age in years | Co-relation |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 81 | 15-20 | --- 0.15 |
| 2 | | 21-25 | |

-ve correlation

Table-I (b) showing the effect of Age between (first and third group) On perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | sample | Age in years | Co-relation |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 81 | 15-20 | -- 0.28 |
| 2 | | 26-30 | |

-ve correlation

Table-I © showing the effect of Age between (second and third group) On perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | sample | Age in years | Co-relation |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 81 | 21-25 | ---0.41 |
| 2 | | 26-30 | |

-ve correlation

Table -I (a) Reveals the correlation between age and perceived loneliness. The correlation was found out between the first (15-20years) and second age group(21-25 years) with perceived loneliness. The correlation value is -0.15. It means that the age groups and perceived loneliness are negatively correlated.

Table -II (b) reveals the correlation between age and perceived loneliness. The correlation was found out between the first (15-20 years) and third age group(26-30Years) with perceived loneliness. The correlation value is -0.28. It means that the age groups and perceived loneliness are negatively correlated.

Table -III © reveals the correlation between age and perceived loneliness. The correlation was found out between the first (15-20) and third age group(26-30 years) with perceived loneliness. The correlation value is -0.41 It means that the age groups and perceived loneliness are negatively correlated.

Hence the null hypothesis stating that “There is no significant effect of age on perceived loneliness gets rejected.

Hypothesis-II

“There is no significant effect of educational qualifications perceived loneliness”.

Table-IV (a) showing the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | Educational qualifications | sample | mean | SD | t-value |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|------|------|---------|
| 1 | SSC | 14 | 109 | 21.5 | 1.20 |
| 2 | Inter | 41 | 116 | 18 | |

Table-IV (b) showing the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | Educational qualifications | sample | mean | SD | t-value |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|------|-------|---------|
| 1 | SSC | 14 | 109 | 21.5 | 1.42 |
| 2 | degree | 26 | 118 | 17.86 | |

Table-IV (c) showing the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | Educational qualifications | sample | mean | SD | t-value |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Inter | 41 | 116 | 18 | 1.18 |
| 2 | degree | 26 | 118 | 17.86 | |

Table -II (a) Reveals the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness. The relation was found out between the first (SSC) and second group (intermediate) of educational qualifications with perceived loneliness. The mean score of (SSC) group is 109 and Inter group is 116. The SD values are 21.5 and 17.86. The t-value is 1.20. It means that there is no significant effect of two groups of educational qualification and perceived loneliness.

Table -II (b) reveals the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness. The relation was found out between the first (SSC) and (degree) group of educational qualifications with perceived loneliness. The mean score of (SSC) group is 109 and Degree group is 118. The SD values are 21.5 and 17.86. The t-value is 1.42. It means that there is no significant effect of two groups of educational qualification on perceived loneliness.

Table -II (c) reveals the effect of educational qualifications on perceived loneliness. The relation was found out between the second (intermediate) and (degree) group of educational qualifications with perceived loneliness. The mean score of (Inter) group is 116 and Degree group is 118. The SD values are 18 and 17.86. The t-value is 1.18. It means that there is no significant effect of two groups of educational qualification on perceived loneliness.

Hence the Hypothesis “There is no significant effect of educational qualifications perceived loneliness” gets accepted..

Hypothesis-III

“There is no significant effect of locality on perceived loneliness”

Table-III showing the effect of locality on perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | locality | sample | mean | SD | t-value |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Urban | 34 | 118.91 | 18.39 | 1.09 |
| 2 | rural | 47 | 114.30 | 18.82 | |

Table -III reveals that the mean scores of urban and rural locality is 118.91 and 114.30 and SD values are 18.39 and 18.82 the t-value is 1.09, which is not insignificant.

Hence the null hypothesis gets accepted. It can be concluded that there is no significant effect of locality on perceived loneliness of the students.

Hypothesis-IV

“There is no significant effect of nature of the family on perceived loneliness.”

Table-I showing the significant effect of nature of the family on perceived loneliness

| Sl.no | Nature of the family | sample | mean | SD | t-value |
|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 | Joint family | 27 | 115.40 | 21.687 | .280 |
| 2 | Nuclear family | 54 | 116.64 | 17.170 | |

Table-IV reveals that the mean of joint family is 115.40 and nuclear family is 116.64. SD values are 21.68 and 17.17. the t-value is .280.

The results reveal that the values are not insignificant and hence the null hypothesis gets accepted. It can be concluded that there is no significant effect of nature of the family on perceived loneliness of the girls.

Limitations of the study

1. The sample is restricted to 81 only.
2. The sample is restricted to the minority institutions only.
3. The sample is restricted to Hyderabad city only.

Conclusion : In the present study four variables were taken to study their effect on perceived loneliness, they are age groups of the students, different educational qualifications of the students, locality where the students reside, and lastly nature of the family they live in. only one of the demographical factor has shown negative relation with perceived loneliness. That is the age of the girls and perceived loneliness are negatively related. Higher the age is lower the perceived loneliness. .

Remaining three variables have no effect on the perceived loneliness that is educational qualifications

of the students, locality they live in and nature of the family where they live , have not shown any effect on perceived loneliness.

Educational implications:

1. Need of counseling for lower age groups to avoid loneliness among them.
2. Develop good interpersonal relationships among girls.
3. Remove negative feelings among the Muslim girls
4. Developing self confidence among the Muslim girls
5. Awareness of time management among Muslim girls
6. Co curricular and extra curricular activities to the girls

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