

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.