



## **Impact of residential area an attitude of muslim working females toward national integration.**

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National integration attitude scores of rural and urban subgroups of muslim group are 48.857 and 44.846 respectively while those of rural and urban subgroups of Hindu group at 51.444 and 54.273 respectively. The obtained t ratios for muslim working women compared subgroups are 2.176 and 1.576 respectively. While the former 't' ratio is significant at .05 level, the latter one is insignificant. Rural subgroup has displayed significantly higher or more favorable attitude towards national integration than urban subgroup in muslim working women group and this subgroup has displayed insignificantly lower attitude that its urban counterpart in Hindu group. Significant impact of residential area is partially manifested. As such the hypothesis that there will be significant impact of residential area an attitude toward national integration stands partially verified.

Community and residential area factors have been found influencing attitude towards national integration. Community factor has brought about significant variation on attitude towards national integration. Hindu group has obtained a mean of 53.00 whereas Muslim group has obtained a mean score of 46.25. The obtained 't' ratio is highly significant. Higher score denotes more favourable attitude and lower score denotes less favourable attitude towards national integration. So, Hindu group holds significantly more favourable attitude towards national integration than Muslim group. It appears that Muslims have not completely forgotten the woes of partition. In addition to this, their perception of being discriminated and labeled as

loyal to Pakistan might have also contributed to their lower attitude towards national integration. Discrimination and prejudices against them might have lowered their selfconcept and increased their level of anxiety, as reported by Haque [2001] that Muslim subjects are significantly higher on anxiety and lower on self-concept than Hindu subjects, and this might have resulted in their less favourable attitude towards national integration. However, it is evident that Hindu group holds more favourable attitude towards national integration than Muslim group.

Residential variation has brought about significant co variation on attitude towards national integration in Muslim group, but it has not brought about significant co variation on the same attitude are in Hindu group. Urbanisation has succeeded in significantly lowering the attitudes of Muslim working females towards national integration. But urbansation has brought about insignificant increase in attitude towards national integration in Hindu group. Both rural and urban subgroups of Hindu group hold somewhat equal level of favourable attitude towards national integration. Increase in unfavourable attitude towards national integration due to urbanization of Muslim group indicates that religious fundamentalism is increasing in muslims with their urbanization. It is also probable that they are growing more intolerant of discrimination and prejudices against them on being urbanized.

The study has finally led to the following conclusions.

1. Community belongingness significantly influences attitudes towards different social problems.
2. Muslim group is significantly lower than Hindu group on attitude towards family planning.
3. Muslim group is significantly lower than Hindu group on attitude towards dowry system.
4. Muslim group is significantly higher than Hindu group on attitude towards divorce.
5. Muslim group is significantly lower than Hindu group on attitude towards untouchability.

6. Muslim group is significantly lower than Hindu group on attitude towards national integration.
7. Residential are universally influences attitudes towards family planning, dowry system, divorce and untouchability; and partially influences attitude towards national integration.
8. Urban subgroup is significantly higher than rural subgroup is on attitude towards family planning in both Muslim and Hindu groups.
9. Muslim-rural subgroup is significantly lower than Muslim-Urban subgroup on attitude towards dowry system.
10. Hindu rural subgroup is significantly higher than Hindu urban subgroup on attitude towards dowry system.
11. Urban subgroup is significantly higher than rural subgroup on attitude towards divorce in both Muslim and Hindu groups.
12. Urban subgroup is significantly lower than rural subgroup on attitude towards untouchability in both Muslim and Hindu groups.
13. Muslim-urban subgroup is significantly lower than Muslim-rural subgroup on attitude towards national integration.
14. Hindu urban subgroup is insignificantly higher than Hindu-rural subgroup on attitude towards national integration.

Thus the findings point to the fact that community and residential are influence attitudes of working females towards family planning, dowry system, divorce, untouchability and national integration. The investigation suggests further researchers in these attitude areas with larger sample and with other socio-psychological variable operating behind Muslim and Hindu working females such as socio-economic status, parental education, marital status and harmony, nature of job, personality.

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