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Research Paper Psychology

A Comparative Studyof Death Anxity of Tribal People

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KEYWORDS :

Introduction: -
This is one aspect of the development of the tribes on the other hand the ration of tribe population in India and in Gujarat Ps 8.08% and 14.81% respectively. From this point of view, very few persons could take the benefits of the government's actions. Most of the tribe people, residing in the far villages, or in the forest or in the hill area, have been living under the backward economic and social condition. It is fact that all the group of tribal people have not availed the equal benefits of the steps taken for the development of the tribe by the government, constitutional provisions, legal provisions, and by the NGO Hence, It is not fair to draw a general conclusion for the tribal people of India or Gujarat It is necessary to study each group of tribal people considering its Death Anxiety.

Meaning of tribal :-
The word "Tribe" was first used for "Adivasi" in India by the British officers in census and the Psychologists to consider the different groups of people in India. The word "Tribe" was after used as a synonymous for the word "Caste" Letter on, the word "Tribe" was used to differentiate certain social group from the Hindu community. The classification was not rigid and depended on the various considerations and local modification. The two kinds of information can be derived from the census reports from 1881 to 1971.

I) the census was divided on the basis of religion.
II) The people who worshipped rigidity called tribal people.

The religion, dress, caste and tribe were mixed up in the census of 1941. Hence, the census of tribe was uncertain. The word "Backward class" has been used in the government of India act 1953 with a small modification in which the word "scheduled" is replaced in place of "Backward". According to the section 366(25) of the constitute of India the scheduled tribe are defined as.

The scheduled tribes mean such castes or tribal caste groups or such castes or caste groups those are known as "Scheduled tribes" in the section 342 of the constitution of India.

Let us see the different definitions of tribal people given by various exports.

(I) Dr. Reevars (1944-99) the tribe ("Adim" caste) in such a social group whose members speak simple language and they live collectively in (for) the general object of war.
(II) According to Habell (1958-72) the tribe is a special group that speaks different languages and dialects and possess different cultures and traditional which differentiate them from the offer tribes. It is not mandatory to unite from the political point of view.
(III) According to Charles Winick. (1959). Tribe is such a social group that has a fixed area, cultural co-ordination simple language and a social organization. They are connected with family relational people.
(IV) According to Perry (1961) Tribe means a group of people that resides in simple zone and speaks a particular language.
(V) Dr. Majumdar (1944) Tribe a self reliant social group that has local affiliation in which there is a lock of specialization. They have self language or dialect. They have social distance from other tribe or castes and they follow tribal tradition, conventions.

Meaning of Death Anxiety:-
In this modern world, human being is constantly working. Human being risks the life for the happiness & prosperity of his Family. As when difficult situation arises it is but natural that he is worried of death. Death Anxiety may be related to (1) Process of dying (2) The fact of death and (3) The consequences of death. Thoughts about the process of dying might include such parameters as death during sleep, death under anesthesia, slow onset of death, sudden death, death due to fatal accident. The fact of death might include death as an agonizing experience, death as a relif from a painful life & death as furtherance into a future life.

Every human being tries to be away from death but these too death is certain. In life there are situation & possibilities which increases the worry of death. But due to some religions belief & religions stories & (our so called Dharma gurus) of holy leader worries of death comes to mind. Situation before & after death situations thinking, death ceremony. Knowing of diseases & the functions of family creates difference on human being. Some worry more, some less, some may have were some may get less, due to this human being worries of death. Whether it creates difference of death on (Male Female) rural urban area & in is to know, how it differently affects different areas and different gender, the study is done to know this.

Objectives : -
(1) Whether there is a symptoms of death Anxiety of Tribal people
(2) On the basis of the hypothesis the area is selected for the present study
Subject :- A Comparative study of death Anxiety of Tribal people

Hypothesis : -
(1) No real difference in the level of death Anxiety of urban & Rural area tribal people will be not obtained.

VARIABLE :-
Independent Variable :-
(1) Area
(2) Education
(3) Age
(4) sex
(5) occupation

Dependent Variable :-
(1) Death Anxiety scale

Control Variable :-
(1) The Present sample is selected from the Tribal People Residing in Tapi
(2) The Tribal people having 25 years more age are selected

Internal Variable :-
(1) The change of thinking happens as Gender and Sex
(2) Guidance of the parents motivation family background family atmosphere and expectation of man and woman
(3) The effect of social and cultural atmosphere.

Research Design : -
In the present research 30 urban & 30 Rural area tribal people were taken as a sample. In this way the study was conducted on 60 people for which the design of 2 X 2 was prepared for the research.

Tools : -
(1) Personal Data sheet

(2) Death Anxiety scale – by Pro. K.D. Broata

Data Collection : -
For the above mentioned research the data was collected though sample mentioned above, personal data and Prof. K.D. Broota death Anxiety scale.

Statistical Method : -
t Test was used to analyse the collected data.

Result & discussion : -
The object of the research was to make a comparative study of death Anxiety of urban & Rural area Tribal people, As per mentioned in the data collection the collected data was analysed and result is showing the following table.

Table : -
Value of death Anxiety of urban & Rural.

Sr no	NOS of Sample	Mean	SD	Degree of t value sig
1. Urben Tribal People	70	84.09	20.65	
2. Rural Tribal People	70	98.11	16.82	5.15

The table shows ' t ' value of death Anxiety of Urban tribal people & Rural tribal people. The mean of death Anxiety of Urban tribal people is 84.09 and mean of Rural tribal people is 98.11 the different between two is 14.02 the ' t ' value of the two is 5.15 it is significant difference between at the degree of 0.05 & 0.01 it's shows that there is necessary to look at the mean to decide whose death Anxiety is lower than that of Rural tribal people, so on the basis of the mean value. We can conclude that the death Anxiety level of Urban tribal people is lover than that of Rural tribal people.

The research for the lower death Anxiety level of Rural tribal people may seen as the Indian society.

Conclusion : -
Due to less ration of education among the tribal people of the rural area, and most of them run their families by doing labour job, they understand the factors related to the death anxiety in consideration of their religious belief , fair tales and preaching of saints, priests and devotees, Bhuva of Goddess. They go to their Goddess even when they suffer from ordinary fever. It may be due to death anxiety. Their concepts of life before and after death also depend up as their religious belief, fairy tales and preaching of saints so, serious illness, tragic death, loneliness after death, and in evitability of death may be increasing their death anxiety, so the ration of death anxiety is found move in them. The tribal people living in urban area are generally move educated so the death anxiety related factors may have less effect on them. Hence, the death anxiety is found less in them as compared to the rural tribal people.

Research of Suggestion :-
(1) The sample for the present research is selected from the areas Tapi districts. Instead, one can take a larger sample for her study from any other area of Gujarat state.
(2) One can take more variable such as the Income of the family, the members of the family for the further study.
(3) The present research, involves only the tribal people and for further research, area of other castes can also be selected as a sample.

Limitations of the research :-
(1) The present study is restricted to the tribal people residing in the Rural and Urban area of Tapi districts, The conclusion drawn can not be generalized for the whole Gujarat state.
(2) The present research involves only the tribal people who can understand and communicate in Gujarati language
(3) The collected data is based on the people opinions, beliefs and attitudes and the values.

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