INFLUENCE OF RESIDENTIAL AREA ON THE DEPRESSION AMONG SLUM AND NON SLUM WOMEN`S

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ABSTRACT

The present study focused on the influence demographical area or living area on the mental depression in women`s of Gulbarga district. In psychology the term depression is used in many different ways: to describe transient states of low mood experienced by all people at some time in their life through to severe psychiatric disorders. Depression is understood to be a condition that generally comes and goes that is more likely at certain stages of the life cycle and with some types driven by genetic, biological factors and other types being more a response to major life events. The objectives of the study: to find out the level of depression among the sample groups. And also to compare the depression levels among the normal women`s and slum women`s. Hypothesis of the study: There would be significance difference among normal women`s and slum women`s in their depression due to demographical or living area conditions. Sample of the study- fifty women`s living in the normal society and fifty women`s from slum area of Gulbarga city. the sample randomly selected for the study both normal women`s and slum women`s in equal number from Gulbarga city. Data collection: the researcher was met sample when they were in rest and given information about his work and instruction of depression scale for the collection of the data. Maximum social women`s were literates where as in slum women`s there were no literate women`s for that reason the investigator made simplified questions related depression scale with oral nitration done with slum women`s. Statistical techniques like mean, SD, t test used in the study to test the research hypothesis of the study.

Key word: Depression.

DEPRESSION

Depression is one of the most common psychological problems affecting nearly everyone either personally or through a family member. Depression can interfere with normal functioning and frequently causes problems with

work, social and family adjustment. Serious depression can destroy the family life and the life of the depressed person. The term depression is used in many different ways: to describe transient states of low mood experienced by all people at some time in their life through to severe psychiatric disorders. Depression is understood to be a condition that generally comes and goes that is more likely at certain stages of the life cycle and with some types driven by genetic, biological factors and other types being more a response to major life events. The clinical diagnosis of depression is made on the basis of the existence of a collection of signs and symptoms also called a syndrome. Currently, the most widely used classification systems for depressive disorders are the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) and International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) which has replaced by ICD-9. The DSM-IV system underpins much clinical practice and is both a dimensional and categorical are the sub typing of DSM-IV system. It allows a continuum of severity but also includes three major depression subtypes:

TYPES OF DEPRESSION

Major Depression: Major depression is a serious illness that affects a person's family personal relationships, work or school life, sleeping eating habits and general health. It's impact on functioning and well-being has been equated to that of chronic medical conditions such as diabetes. These observable changes occur nearly every day over at least a two week period of time and represent a change from the person's previous level of functioning. A Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is characterized by episodes of more persistent and pervasive disturbances in mood and accompanying features. It is formally diagnosed by the presence of at least five out of the nine symptoms including depressed mood and loss of interest. Over time, the person may also withdraw from social contact and show impairment in performing usual social roles. MDD is generally categorized into bipolar and unipolar subtypes. A distinction is made based on the different courses of the disorders and indicating different approaches to treatment [John, 2006].

METHODOLOGY

The design

The research study focused on the influence of residential area on the depression of the slum and non slum women`s of the Gulbarga city. The study showing that there is influence of residential area on the psychological depression of women`s

The objectives of the study:

➢   To find out the level of depression among the sample groups.

➢   To compare the depression levels among the normal women`s and slum women`s.

Hypothesis of the study:

➢   There would be significance difference among slum and non slum women`s in their depression due to demographical or residential area conditions.

Sample of the study

Fifty women`s living in the normal society and fifty women`s from slum area of Gulbarga city. the sample randomly selected for the study both normal women`s and slum women`s in equal number from Gulbarga city. Data collection: the researcher was met sample when they were in rest and given information about his work and instruction of depression scale for the collection of the data. Maximum social women`s were literates where as in slum women`s there were no literate women`s for that reason the investigator made simplified questions related depression scale with oral nitration done with slum women`s.

Tools

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) was created by Dr. Aaron T. Beck. The original version of BDI was introduced by Beck and Beck in 1961 and revised in1978 as Research Methodology 87 BDI-IA. The second edition of BDI-II was published in 1996. Both original and revised versions were found to be highly correlated. The Beck Depression Inventory II is a 21- item multiple –choice self-report inventory test which assesses the existence and degree of depression in adolescents and adults as per DSM –IV, 1994. A total score of 13 is considered minimal depression, 14-19 score mild depression, 20-28 moderate depression, and 29-63 severe depression. This scale used in the study collect the data from the sample groups and compare the data to find out the influence of the residential area on the psychological depression among the sample of the study.
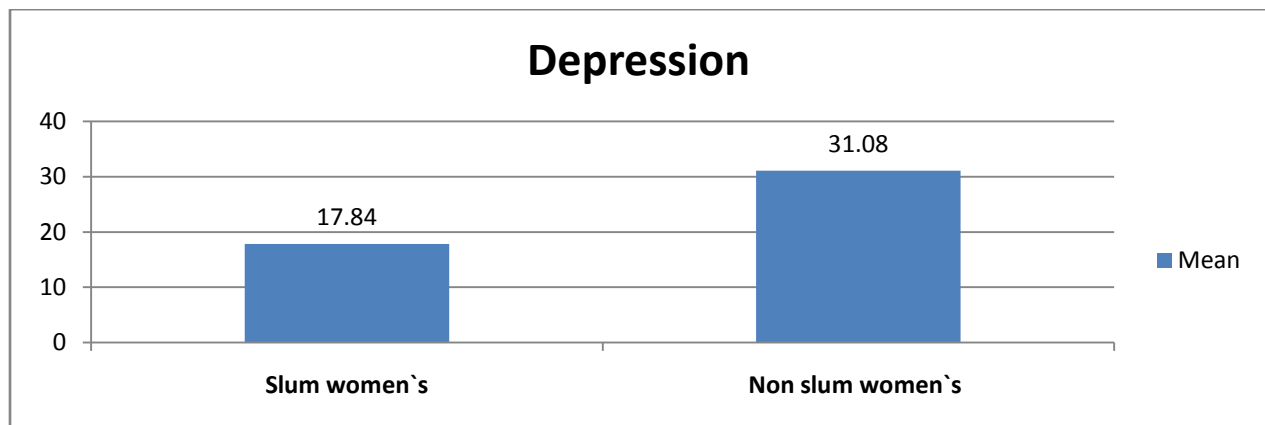
Statistical techniques like mean, SD, t test used in the study to test the research hypothesis of the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1 – Showing the mean, SD, t value of depression of slum and non slum women`s of Gulbarga city

Sample	N	Mean	SD	t values
Non Slum women`s	50	17.84	5.39	7.463**
Slum women`s	50	31.08	11.94	

Significant at 0.01**

The table and graphs are showing the level of depression due to the residential areas influence on the non slum women`s and slum women`s of Gulbarga city. The results of the present study showing that the non slum women`s are having the mild depression but the slum residential women`s are having the severe depression in the test.

The investigator found that the influence of the residential area on the women`s sample groups of the study.

CONCLUSION

➢ The non slum women`s are having the mild depressed.
➢ The slum women`s are more depressed than the non slum women`s due to their residential area.
➢ The residential area has the significance influence on the level of depression among the sample groups.

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