

Lifestyle With Reference to Diabetic Challengers

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the research is to find out the lifestyle among diabetic challengers so investigator selected two groups one is gender and other is areas, both groups have 120 challengers. In Data were collected from anand city and surrounded rural areas. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and lifestyle Scale was developed by S.K.Bawa & S.Kaur (2012). 2x2 factorial design was used and data were analysis by 'F' test. Result show, Gender had significant impact found on diabetic challengers; female is more health conscious and aware and better lifestyle than male people of diabetic challengers. There is no significant difference of lifestyle between rural and urban areas challengers. There is no significant interaction effect of lifestyle between gender and area regarding challengers.

1. Introduction

Knowledge and variety have very much changed the lives of persons in society. Technology has encouraging and harmful effect on our everyday lives. But, the positivity as well as negativity of technical depends to a great extent we utilize it and how much we are showing to it. In the direction of start on, skill has transformed the fields of cultivation, developed, war, shipping, information, medicine, communication with others. Knowledge has too made it easier for other aspects to affect our lifestyles, such as the media. The entire technology has made our lives greatly easier; so we no longer are necessitate live enthusiastic lifestyles, history contributed to the fall in our wellness. On the other hand, technology has complex of various lives and lots of harmful special effects. Technology has the influence to deliver media to us that can modify our standards and views on the world.

The lifestyle of an entire society is transform through modernisation and with societal change. This is obvious as of the various patterns of everyday life choices in nations at dissimilar stages of modernisation and through diverse cultural norms.

As identified through the World Health Organisation (1986) standard of living is more than basically an personage choice. The method we live has financial and cultural factors (Blaxter 1990). Certainly the acceptance of the term standard of living change reflects the significance of socio demographic factors in healthiness behaviour transform rather improved than the word health endorsement. Conceptualising lifestyle Psychology 15 traditions, gender, period and socio economic situation and cultural groups every one interaction to power the way we decide to perform. The proof for socio demographic influences on lifestyle choices is indisputable (Department of Health 2003).

2. Objective of Study

1. To study of the lifestyle among male and female diabetic challengers.
2. To study of the lifestyle among rural and urban areas diabetic challengers.

3. To study of the lifestyle of interaction effect of gender and areas regarding diabetic challengers.

3. Hypothesis of study

1. There is no significant difference between the lifestyle of male and female diabetic challengers.
2. There is no significant difference between the lifestyle of rural and urban areas diabetic challengers.
3. There is no significant interaction effect of the lifestyle of gender and areas regarding diabetic challengers.

4. Method

Research design:

This research was adopted 2x2 factorial design with 2 types of gender (male and female) and 2 types of area (rural and urban)

2x2
N=120, n=30

Male (A1)		Female (A2)	
Rural (B1)	Urban (B2)	Rural (B1)	Urban (B2)
30	30	30	30

Selection of Sample:

In this present study there was used simple random sampling method in that sampling diabetic challengers were selected as sample 60 respondents were randomly selected from the rural area, there were 30 male and 30 female in sample. Also 60 respondents were selected from the urban area and 30 male and 30 female were part of that sample.

Tools of Study:

Following tools are used is under:

- (i) Personal Data Sheet :

A personal data sheet developed by investigator was used to collect information about gender and area.

(ii) Lifestyle scale

Lifestyle scale was standardize and developed by S.K.Bawa and S.Kaur (2012) was used. There are 60 statements in this scale.

(iii) Statistical Analysis :

In this study statistical methods were used considering objective of study 2x2 factorial design and F-test were used to know effect of lifestyle of gender and area.

5. Result and Discussion

Lifestyle with reference to gender and area:

The chief aim was to study whether rural and urban respondents having the gender of male and female context 3 null hypothesis (No. 1 to 3) were build for this purpose 2x2 factorial design was framed. To examine these null hypothesis statistical techniques of one way Anova was used. The results obtained are presented in table 1 & 2.

Table No. 1
N=120

ANOVA summary of lifestyle with gender and area

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F	Sign. Level
Gender	946.408	1	946.408	4.68	*
Area	316.875	1	316.875	1.57	NS
Gender & Area	81.675	1	81.675	0.40	NS
SSW	23466.167	116	202.295		
SST(error)	24811.125	119			

p>0.05 * significant NS= Not Significant

Table No. 2
N=120

Mean table of Difference between mean score of overall lifestyle with reference to gender and area

Independent variable	N	Mean (M)	Difference between mean
Male	60	105.07	5.61
Female	60	110.68	
Rural	60	109.50	1.62
Urban	60	107.88	

Lifestyle with reference to Gender:

When f-test was applied to check the impact of gender on lifestyle among diabetic challengers, No Significant F-value was found. The F value (table no. 1) is 4.68 which are significant at 0.05 levels. Table no. 2 reveals that the mean scores of lifestyle of male and female challengers are 105.07 and 110.68

respectively and the difference between two is 5.61 which is high and not negligible. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and it was concluded significant impact found regarding gender. Female challenger's lifestyle is better than male people.

Column No.1

Bar Chart Showing Mean Score of types of gender with Reference to lifestyle.

X = Types of Gender (Male A1, Female A2)
Y = 1.00cm = 1 average score



Lifestyle with reference to Area:

When f-test was applied to check the impact of area on lifestyle among diabetic challengers, no significant f-value was

found. The f-value (table No. 1.) is 1.57 which is negligible. Table no. 2 reveals that the mean scores of lifestyle of rural and urban areas were 109.50 and 107.88 respectively and the difference between two is 1.62, this is very negligible. Hence the

null hypothesis no.2 was maintained and it was concluded that there was not any significant impact of areas regarding diabetic challengers.

Lifestyle with reference to interaction effect on Gender and Area:

When f-test was applied to check the effect of gender and area on lifestyle on no significant impact was found. The f-value (table no. 1) is 0.40 which is statistically not significant. Hence the null hypothesis 3 was accepted and it was concluded that there was not significant interaction effect of gender and area on lifestyle

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6. Conclusion

1. Gender had significant impact found on diabetic challengers; female is more health conscious and aware and better lifestyle than male people of diabetic challengers.
2. There is no significant difference between the lifestyle of rural and urban areas diabetic challengers.
3. There is no significant interaction effect between the gender and area regarding diabetic challengers.