Effect of Gender, Age & Literacy on Subjective Perception of Peace

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Peace is a divine attribute. It is a quality of the soul, it fills the pure heart, it desserts the lustful, it runs away from selfish people, it stays with pious souls.Peace is a state of quiet. It is freedom from disturbance, anxiety, agitation, riot of violence. It is harmony, silence, calm, repose, rest. Specifically, it is the absence or cessation of war. Peace is the happy, natural state of man. It is the birth right. War is his disgrace. Everybody wants peace and is clamouring for peace; but peace does not come easily. Even if it comes, it does not last for a long time.

The Abode of Peace
Peace is not in the heart of the carnal man. Peace is not in the hearts of ministers, advocates, businessmen, dictators, kings and emperors. Peace is in the hearts of Yogis, sages, saints and spiritual men. It is in the heart of a desire less man, who has controlled his senses and the mind. Greed, lust, jealousy, envy, anger, pride, and egoism are the enemies of peace. Slay these enemies by the sword of dispassion, discrimination, and non-attachment. Then one can enjoy perpetual peace.
Peace is not in money, estate, bungalows, and possessions. Peace does not dwell in outward thingsbut within the soul.
Money cannot give peace. One can purchase many things, but cannot purchase peace. One can buy soft beds, but cannot buy sleep. One can buy good food, but cannot buy good appetite. One can buy good tonics, but cannot buy good health. One can buy good books, but cannot buy wisdom.
If a person withdraw self from external objects, meditate and rest in self-soul, then everlasting peace can be realized.
Peace can be attained by putting self-efforts. Nothing can bring peace, but the victory over self, triumph over the senses and mind, desires and cravings. If one has no peace within self, it is vain to seek it in external objects and outward sources.

Inner Peace
Perfect security and full peace cannot be had in this world, because this is a relative plane. All objects are conditioned in time, space, and causation. They are perishable. One fined this in the immortal Self. One is an embodiment of peace. One is beyond time, space, and causation.
Real, deeper peace is independent of external conditions. Real, abiding peace is stupendous stillness of the Immortal Soul within. If one can rest in this ocean of peace, all the usual noises of the world can hardly affect that person. If one enters the silence or the wonderful calm of divine peace by stilling the bubbling mind and restraining the thoughts and withdrawing the outgoing senses, all disturbing noises will die away.

Peace is vital for Growth
Peace is the most covetable possession on the earth. It is the greatest treasure in the entire universe. Peace is the most important and indispensable factor for all growth and development. It is in the tranquillity and quiet of the night that the seed slowly sprouts from under the soil. The bud opens in the depth of the most silent hours. So also, in a state of peace and love, people evolve, grow in their distinctive culture, and develop perfect civilization. In peace and calmness, spiritual evolution is also facilitated.

The role of Religion
A Christian thinks, "There will be peace if all people embrace Christianity". A Muslim thinks, "There will be peace if all people embrace Islam". This is an erroneous notion. Why do people in the world fight? Why do Catholics and Protestants fight? Why do Saivites and Vaishnavites fight? Why do brothers fight among

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themselves? The heart must change. Greed and selfishness must perish. Then alone there will be peace in the world.

People merely talk of religion. They are not interested in practicing it, in living it. If Christians lived by the Sermon on the Mount, if the Buddhists followed the Noble Eightfold Path, if the Muslims truly followed the teachings of the Prophet, and the Hindus shaped their life in accordance with the teachings of the Lord, of saints and sages, there will be peace everywhere.

Peace, to be lasting and constructive, must be achieved through God. There can be no peace without the Lord or God. God is Peace. Root oneself in Peace or God.

Peace Psychology

Peace Psychology is a subfield of Psychology and Peace Research that deals with the psychological aspects of peace, conflict, violence, and war. Peace psychology can be characterized by four interconnected pillars: (1) research, (2) education, (3) practice, and (4) advocacy.

Roots of Peace

Most historians of psychology trace the founding of modern psychology to a specific events, Wilhelm Wundt's establishing the first experimental laboratory in 1879. Yet psychology has philosophical roots going back to ancient times. In the same way, historians of peace psychology can cite the essay of William James, The Moral Equivalent of War, as an event that launched the sub-discipline of peace psychology. Yet peace psychology builds on long-standing musings about the mental processes and behaviour of war and peace.In ancient Judah and Israel, several prophets proposed (to put it in psychological terms) that the cause of war was continued adherence to unhealthy social norms which included exploitation of the poor, greed, lying, and worship of multiple gods that approved such behaviour. They advocated that establishment of peace required adherence to standards of behaviour that were universal and involved justice, care for the poor and attention to only one divine authority.In ancient India, Siddartha Gotama Buddha (c. 563-c. 483 BC) proposed that suffering was caused by desires, and peace would be found through the discipline of detachment. He offered several principles, including compassion and nonviolence, as essential to the individual's spiritual well-being. In the 200s BC, a war-prone king named Ashoka converted to the Buddhist point of view with an immediate effect of establishing a much more peaceful kingdom in his portion of India.

In ancient China, Confucius (c. 551- c. 471 BC) proposed that war came from disharmony and would be best remedied when individuals conform to an ideal harmonious and hierarchical social order. By contrast, Lao Tse (c. 604 - c. 531 BC) offered the Tao Te Ching, which suggested individuals should ignore social dictates and seek to be in tune with the patterns of the universe involving balance, harmony, and compassion. The ancient Greek playwright Aristophanes (c. 447 - c. 380 BC) suggested in his play Lysistrata that the psychology of war was that of the arrogance of men and their lust for political power. The play was a comedy in which the women of the opposing sides, lacking the same arrogance, coordinated a sex strike to stop the fighting. First-century Middle Eastern Christian writer James, one of three leaders in the Jerusalem Church, author of an epistle, and by tradition the brother of Jesus, proposed as a psychological cause of war that people had excessive desires for material wealth or prestige that they could not get, and that people were bent on murder when envious and wanting something they cannot have. In the same era, people circulated Gospels and letters for the new movement which recommended loving one's enemies, character development, charity works, spiritual disciplines, human equality and concern for the poor, acceptance of martyrdom if necessary, and other practices which relate to establishing peace.

More recently, seventeenth-century Czech education reformer Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) proposed that the means to peace is education which is international and universal. Beginning in 1628, he published a series of books on educating for understanding between countries of different religions, languages, and ways of life. He argued that all should be educated with universally-shared knowledge regardless of gender or social class. He was invited to several European countries to help reform schools, and earned the title "Teacher of Nations."

Early nineteenth-century English Quaker writer Jonathan Dymond (1796-1828) wrote a treatise on the causes and effects of war, collecting and articulating in a coherent framework the ideas of many Quakers and other pacifists of the time (Dymond, 1824). He used philosophical reasoning that foreshadows many current psychological concepts. Quotations from his work could be used to illustrate, among other things, the psychological dynamics of arms races, the effect of war on violent behaviour of a community after it is over, the pressures of destructive obedience to authority, habits and associations, the sequential steps or "slippery slope," the dynamics of non-cooperation, stress causing over-simplified thinking in policy-makers, and even the use of war as a diversion from scandal as portrayed more recently in the Hollywood movie Wag the Dog (Levinson, 1998). Peace psychologists developed each of these themes throughout the twentieth century with psychological research.

In 1905, American writer Mark Twain wrote the short story called "The War Prayer." This is still used as a classic literary description of the phenomenon of "war hysteria," a colloquial term for a state of mind which is enthusiastic about war, ignores its predictable effects, oversimplifies both the villainy of the enemy and the issues involved in the dispute, and uses reasoning starkly different from everyday life, making it puzzling to those not caught up in its emotion. Later psychologists like William James (1910) and Lawrence LeShan (1992) tried to define further and explain the phenomenon. Mark Twain also proposed that greed was a motivation toward war in his parody of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." (Both Twain works can be found in Anderson, 1972).

Theoretical Aspects of Peace Psychology

Many different theories of "peace" exist in the world of peace studies, which involves the study of conflict transformation, disarmament, and cessation of violence. Few of them are-

- ❖ Game Theory-The Peace War Game is a game theory approach to peace and conflict studies. An iterated game originally played in academic groups and by computer simulation for years to study possible strategies of cooperation and aggression.As peace makers became richer over time, it became clear that making war had greater costs than initially anticipated.

- ❖ Balance of Power Theories- The classical "realist" position is that the key to promoting order between states, and so of increasing the chances of peace, is the maintenance of a balance of power between states - a situation where no state is so dominant that it can "lay down the law to the rest". Exponents of this view have included Metternich, Bismarck, Hans Morgenthau, and Henry Kissinger. As the maintenance of a balance of power could in some circumstances require a willingness to go to war, some critics saw the idea of a balance of power as promoting war rather than promoting peace. This was a radical critique of those supporters of the Allied and Associated Powers who justified entry into World War I on the grounds that it was necessary to preserve the balance of power in Europe from a German bid for hegemony.

- ❖ Democratic Peace Theory- The democratic peace theory holds that democracies will never go to war with one another.

- ❖ Theory of 'Active Peace'- Borrowing from the teachings of Norwegian theorist Johan Galtung, one of the pioneers of the field of Peace Research, on 'Positive Peace' and on the writings of Maine Quaker Gray Cox, a consortium of theorists, activists, and practitioners in the experimental John Woolman College initiative have arrived at a theory of "active peace". This theory posits in part that peace is part of a triad, which also includes justice and wholeness (or well-being), an interpretation consonant with scriptural scholarly interpretations of the meaning of the early Hebrew word shalom. Furthermore, the consortium has integrated Galtung's teaching of the meanings of the terms peace-making, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding, to also fit into a triadic and interdependent formulation or structure.

- ❖ Peace, International Organisation and International Law- One of the most influential theories of peace, especially since Woodrow Wilson led the creation of the League of Nations at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, is that peace will be advanced if the intentional anarchy of states is replaced through the growth of international law promoted and enforced through international organizations such as the League of Nations, the United Nations, and other functional international organizations.

- ❖ Trans-National Solidarity- Many idealist thinkers about international relations - e.g. in the traditions of Kant and Karl Marx - have argued that the key to peace is the growth of some form of solidarity between peoples (or classes of people) spanning the lines of cleavage between nations or states that lead to war.

- ❖ Many Peace's- Following Wolfgang Dietrich, Wolfgang Sützl and the Innsbruck School of Peace Studies, some peace thinkers have abandoned any single and all-encompassing definition of peace. Rather, they promote the idea of much peace. They argue that since no singular, correct definition of peace can exist, peace should be perceived as a plurality. This post-modern understanding of peace(s) was based on the philosophy of Jean Francois Lyotard. It served as a fundament for the more recent concept of trans-rational peace(s) and elicited conflict transformation.

- ❖ Trans Rational Peace- In 2008 Wolfgang Dietrich enlarged his earlier approach of much peace to the so-called five families of peace interpretations: the energetic, moral, modern, post-modern and trans-rational approach. Trans-rationality unites the rational and mechanistic understanding of modern peace in a relational and culture-based manner with spiritual narratives and energetic interpretations. The systemic

understanding of trans-rational peace advocates a client-centred method of conflict transformation, the so-called elicited approach.

I. METHODOLOGY

Design-

In order to obtain in-depth and descriptive data about the subjective perception of peace of the Literate & Illiterate, Males and Females with different age groups, the qualitative measure is used for data collection. It's a self-developed questionnaire. The study demanded a research approach which is scientifically rigorous but still sensitive to the complex life world of human beings (Sergivoni, 2000). Therefore, a qualitative method (item analysis) of gathering descriptive data from the natural context and meaning through participant perspective was adopted to conduct this study. An open ended questionnaire was developed, which allowed us to acquire rich data about Subjective Perception on Peace. An Open Ended Questionnaire is a questionnaire which require more thought and more than a simple one-word answer. To accomplish this research work, the total number of sample selected was 60. Sample was selected on the basis of Stratified Random Sampling. A Stratified Random Sample is a population sample that requires the population to be divided into smaller groups, called strata. Random Samples can be taken from each stratum or group. From the total sample, 30 were males and remaining 30 were females. Further they were classified into 2 age groups as well as Literate & Illiterate groups. The sample was randomly selected from Madhya Pradesh. Random selection of participants was based on their willingness and commitment. The purpose of selecting participants of different sex, age and literacy level was to explore the possible similarity and differences in their subjective perception about Peace.

Sample-

This study was conducted on 60 people, selected by stratified random sampling from Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. 30 males and 30 females were selected randomly. Further on these 30 males were divided into 3 age groups, i.e., from 20-26 years, 27-33 years and 34-40 years. Then every age group was further classified into Literate and Illiterate. Same classification was followed with the Female group too. The literate sample is selected mainly from the Maharana Pratap Nagar, New Railway Colony, BHEL and Minal Residency. While on the other hand, the illiterate sample was selected from the slum areas, especially, from Anna Nagar.

60 (sample)					
Male (30)			Female (30)		
Age (10) (20-26)	Age (10) (27-33)	Age (10) (34-40)	Age (10) (20-26)	Age (10) (27-33)	Age (10) (34-40)
Each age group is further classified into Literate & Illiterate group. (15 Literate & 15 Illiterate)			Each age group is further classified into Literate & Illiterate group. (15 Literate & 15 Illiterate)		

Tools and Techniques-

An open ended questionnaire was developed for the collection of the data on the Subjective Perception of Peace. This questionnaire was self-developed tool with different questions covering the different areas of subjective perception of peace. It covers the areas like- meaning of Peace, perception of Inner and External Peace, methods used to attain Peace, reasons behind attaining Peace, relative importance of Peace, perceived certainty of Peace and present state of Peace in the person's mind. It has been Individually Administered on the population. After the data was collected, every item is analysed. The statistical tool used here after interpretation was Chi-Square Test.

Chi-Square test is applied when 2 categorical variables are available from a single population. It is used to determine whether there is significant association between the 2 variables. Chi-Square Test is used when the sampling method is random sampling, the variables under the study is each categorical and the data displayed in the contingency table at least have an expected frequency count of 5.

Analysis of Data-

With the help of data, degree of freedom, expected frequencies, test statistics and the P-value associated with the test statistics is focused.

➤ Degree of Freedom-

The Degree of Freedom (DF)= (r-1) * (c-1),

Where r is the number of levels of one categorical variable and c is the number of levels of other categorical variables.

➢   Expected Frequencies-
The Expected Frequency counts are computed separately for each level of one categorical variable at each level of other categorical variable.

➢   Test Statistics-
The Test Statistics is a Chi-Square random variable (X^2) defined by the following equation-

$X^2 = \Sigma$ (observed frequency – expected frequency)^2
                         expected frequency

$X^2 = \sum (fo - fe)2 \,/\, fe$

➢   P- Value-
The P-value is the probability of observing a sample statistic as extreme as the test statistic. Interpretation of the result involves the comparison of the P-value to the significance level.

Procedure-
      In order to examine the Subjective Perception of Peace, the study was done on a sample population of 60 people of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. For collecting the data, an open-ended questionnaire was developed covering the key areas like meaning of peace, inner and external sources of attaining peace, reason of attaining peace, relative importance of peace and perceived certainty for attaining peace. The questionnaire was individually administered on the sample with the proper assurance of confidentiality. The participant was made comfortable and a healthy rapport was developed. After this, the open-ended questionnaire on subjective perception of peace was introduced to the participant with proper instructions. The instructions were given in audible voice and in understandable language. After all the instructions the participant starts attempting the questions one by one. Quick response of the participants is appreciated. After completing the questionnaire, the scoring was carried forward with the calculations. Then lastly, the result is extracted followed by the discussion.

Calculations
      The in-depth data was collected from the total population of 60 people. After the collection of data, item analysis was carried forward. Tally table was prepared with the help of item analysis. Then the Chi Square was applied on the data for finding out whether the difference between the different categories is significant or not.

      Chi Square Test is used as it fits in the main 3 criteria, i.e., the sampling method is stratified random sampling, different categories are clearly mentioned and the expected value of the number of sample observations in each level is at least 5.

II.   RESULT

Category	Gender	Age	Level of Literacy
Meaning of Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Significant at 0.05 level
Sources of attaining Inner Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Significant at 0.05 level
Sources of attaining External Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Significant at 0.05 level
Problems in attaining Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
Reasons behind attaining Peace	Not Significant	Significant at 0.05 level	Significant at 0.05 level
Relative Importance of Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant
Perceived certainty of Peace	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant

Graphical Representation of the Result Table
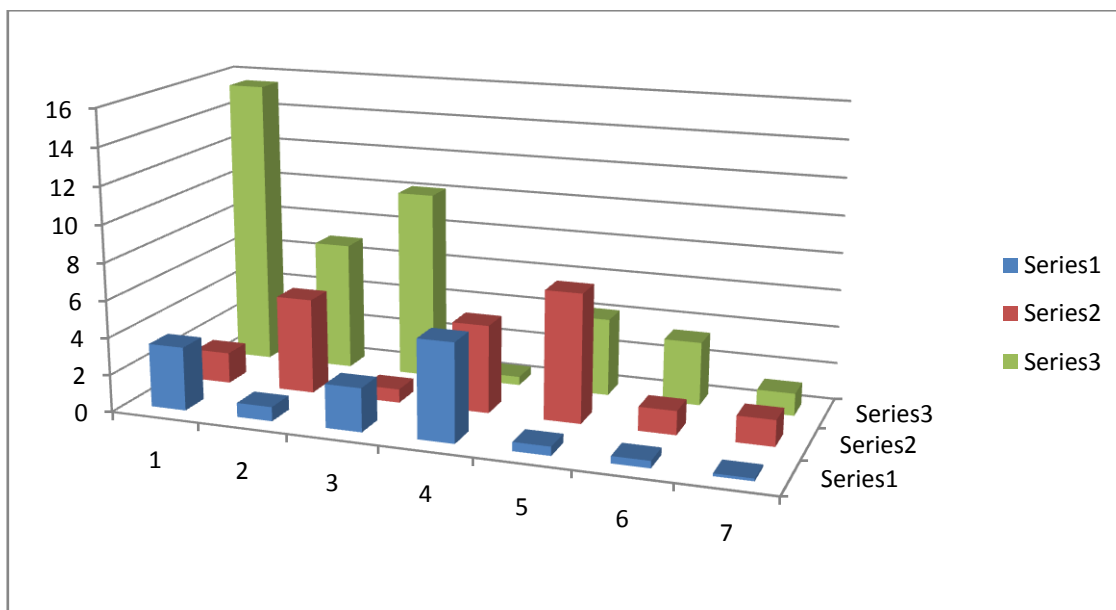
Analysis

The result indicates that that there is no significant difference in subjective perception of peace among the Gender. In the Age group, the significant difference has been seen only in the category of Reason behind attaining Peace. While the level of literacy pounces the attention, as it shows a significant difference in the subjective perception in peace under the categories- meaning of peace, source of attaining peace inner as well as external and reasons in attaining peace.

III.   DISCUSSION

Peace is the most important factor for both individual and social life. Individuals among societies in which peace has been established could accomplish self-actualization and also provide social support for other individuals in society. Thus, an investigation about the relationship between the peace attitudes and personality traits, gender and different age groups could make a large amount of contribution to the literature. Psychology considers humans as to have a comprehensive nature. One dimension of this whole includes negative human experience such as violence, aggression, bullying; on the other hand, the other dimension includes positive human experience such as peace, love, virtue and altruism. Current studies have focused their attention to positive side that is mentioned as the second dimension above. The reason is the fact that while improving the quality of life of individuals, positive human characteristics also make them happy and prevent them from illness and pathologies. Peace and peace psychology have been regarded as these positive human features (1). Peace has been described as "an active structure based on the intimacy and cooperation between individuals and nations" by Wagner et al. (2). The reason for construction of this active structure in both individual and social level is the need of using scarce resources in a balanced way in the face of endless needs.

Peace is a state of quiet. It is freedom from disturbance, anxiety, agitation, riot of violence. It is harmony, silence, calm, repose, rest. Specifically, it is the absence or cessation of war. Peace is the happy, natural state of man. Everybody wants peace and is clamouring for peace; but peace does not come easily. Even if it comes, it does not last for a long time. Peace is not in money, estate, bungalows, and possessions. Peace does not dwell in outward things, but within the soul. Real, deeper peace is independent of external conditions. Real, abiding peace is stupendous stillness of the Immortal Soul within. Peace is the most important and indispensable factor for all growth and development.

This research work finds the in-depth personal perception of peace. This data has been collected from the sample with the help of a self-developed questionnaire including different aspects of subjective perception of peace. It includes the meaning of peace, sources of attaining peace- inner as well as external, problems in attaining peace, reasons behind attaining peace, relative importance of peace and the perceived certainty of peace.

The first aspect covered in this research work is, the meaning of peace. In this part, the participant is asked to express what exactly he or she perceives from the term PEACE. As this questionnaire is individually administered, hence each and every participant shared their personal views regarding the meaning of peace. The meaning of peace is mainly classified into three parts, i.e., Personal, Family and Social meaning of peace. The taxonomy under the personal factors of peace covers the satisfaction, independence, need to be loved, relaxing,

no tension, balanced life and calm and composed nature brings peace at personal level. Peace achieved due to the presence of family includes the factors such as family bond, feeling of belongingness, no conflict, harmony among members and the development of trust. Lastly, the peacefulness achieved by the social factors includes the acceptance from the society, non-violence atmosphere, non-aggression and development of goodwill in society. Here, there is no significant difference has been seen under the gender and age group. The reason behind this is, now a day males as well as females with almost all age group perceive peace similarly. They all require peace at personal, family and social level. As the living standard of the society is enhancing and brings equality among gender reduce the difference in the personal meaning of peace among the gender. The age group also do not show the significant difference as now even the teenagers face a lot of stressors in their present life and it moves with their life till later age group. Here the stressors keep on changing with the different age group but it is faced at each level. But here, a significant difference has been seen under the level of literacy. The reason behind is that the basic requirements of the literate crowed is easily fulfilled and they don't have to strive for it but the in case of illiterate people, as they are unable to pounce the secured income jobs, they have to strive and work very hard to earn a basic livelihood. Even after such a tough job, they are not very much ensured regarding the fulfilment of their basic needs. Hence, where the literate people focus on self-satisfaction, social belongingness, strong bond with family and friends, harmony, relaxation, stresses free life, etc. the illiterate people focus mainly on the independence and earnings. They focus on social life too but still they are more focused on daily livelihood as a mean of peace. Illiterate people carry a very narrow outlook regarding peace as they are mainly focused on the basic requirements and even their basic needs are also not completely fulfilled. Hence, the literate people carries a very wide concept of peace as to that of the illiterate people, the reason behind is, the literate crowed is satisfied in context to that of basic requirements and now they are moving ahead to understand the meaning of peace through different measures. Hence, the literate people having good understanding of peace as to that of illiterate crowed.

The other aspect covered in the questionnaire is the sources of attaining peace. Mainly there are two different ways of attaining peace, i.e. inner and external. The inner peace is the stupendous stillness of the immortal soul within. This is a state where a person is in the ocean of peace, unaffected from the nearby stressors. Inner peace can never be attained from the external sources. It comes from within. It is realized from inside. With the help of questionnaire, in-depth subjective sources of attaining peace have been extracted. These sources include meditation, deep conversation, self-belongingness, enjoyment of nature, music, charity, reading and the most common was trust on God. This information is gathered from different sample with the help of open-ended questionnaire. In attaining the inner peace, there is no significant difference is seen among the gender and in different age groups. Here, it is now clear that the males and the females almost perceive the similar thoughts about inner peace. And even the different age group also carries similar perception regarding the inner peace. But here again, there is significant difference seen among literate and illiterate. The literate group use techniques like meditation, enjoying nature, music, reading, etc. apart from the basic sources. While on the other hand, the illiterate people mainly focus on basic sources like conversation with the family people and believing on God. The difference is significant because literate sample try to generate new and innovative sources for inner peace. The literate group give a lot of importance to pounce out some time for their own life and satisfaction. Here the illiterate people lacks as they don't find ample of time for self-satisfaction as well as for self.

The other type of source for attaining peace is the external source. This is the source by which peace can be gained by the tangible stuff. Here, the peace is achieved by the materialistic things. With the help of in-depth data collection, some sources for attaining peace have been cleared by the sample itself. It includes- ample finance, yoga & workout, creativity, keep on learning, live and enjoys present life and being self-centred. Here, again no significant difference is seen in the gender as well as age due to similar perception towards the sources of attaining external peace. But here again significant difference is seen among the literate and illiterate group. The reason behind is the illiterate group is focusing mainly on the requirement of finance as they are unable to pounce out ample finance for their livelihood. It's one of their basic needs which is to be fulfilled. But on the other hand, the literate group use different external sources to achieve peace in their daily life. Apart from finance, they also focus on creativity in life and prefer to keep on learning different things of their interest. Sometimes they proved to be self-centred which some where gives them the satisfaction and apart from this they also focus on the present life as they are somewhere well aware that they have full regulation on their present time rather than that of worrying about the past or future. The illiterate group just revolve around the finance and are not able to move out from that trap. On contrary, the literate group move out from the boundary of financial status and explored few different techniques to attain the peace through external means. They simply try to carry financial status parallel to that of the other external sources. Now a day, the yoga centres and different gyms are fully occupied by all the age group people as they feel like taking out some time for their health and peacefulness in mind. Generally, during early morning and evening people prefer to go for walk in

gardens as they feel healthy enough after some workout. They somewhere feel more productive, lively and stress free.

The third aspect focused in this research, is the problems in attaining peace in such a hectic schedule. Peace is considered to be perishable, i.e., it does not last forever. Hence, people face a lot of problem in attaining peace. The main problems faced by the people are the presence of stress, busy scheduled life, never ending worries, pre-occupied schedule and unable to decide priorities. These factors are achieved from the item analysis of the questionnaire. Here, no significant difference is there among the gender, different age group and even in the level of literacy. Firstly, focusing on the gender, at present it has been seen that both the males as well the females are professionally employed. Hence, the problems of busy life, stress, worries, pre-occupied life and balancing the both personal and professional life is common for both the genders. Hence, significant difference is not present. The next criteria are of different age group starting from 20 years to 40 years. From the age of 20 years itself, the people face a lot of different issues. They have study pressure, peer pressure and society pressure and they are expected to fairly stand on all these expectations, only then they get acceptance. Hence the stress and worries must be accepted from the family and especially society. And this race carries on till the end of the life. The person always strives for peace and run after peace, but attaining it is a tough task as it's perishable and hard to keep it always. Even among the group of literate and illiterate, the difference is not significant as both the groups are very much occupied with their daily work and livelihood. As they both are very much pre-occupied and face the similar problems in attaining peace. Hence, the difference is non-significant among literate an illiterate. Here, the literate as well as illiterate both are busy and pre-occupied with their life hence, they both face almost similar problems in attaining peace. Hence, there is no significant difference in problems in attaining peace in gender, age and the level of literacy.

The other part covered in this research is the reasons behind attaining peace, i.e., why people strive so much to attain peace. Attaining peace is considered to be a very consequential thing at present as all the people in the world even different countries really require the peace. There are many reasons which were extracted from the in-depth data collection done with the help of open-ended questionnaire. The reasons behind attaining peace include undisturbed feeling, self-analysing, feeling glad, feel productive, feel lively and resolve conflicts. The person strives for peace so that self-satisfaction can be achieved. A person feels glad and undisturbed. It gives strength to a person in resolving the inner as well as outer conflict. It gives the ability to self-analyse. There is no significant difference seen among the gender, i.e., both males and females have similar subjective perception reasons behind attaining peace. But on the other hand a significant difference has been seen in the age group and the level of literacy. Among the age group, the people falling under the category from 33 years to 40 years are more expressive in giving the reasons behind attaining the peace. As compare to that of other two age groups, this last age group is more intellect in giving the reasons behind attaining peace. As this age group is much more mature and have an outlook about the reality. This age group is actually starts realizing the requirement of peace in their life and try to attain it through different means. At this point they mainly try to self-analyse their life, achievements and the position gained in the society. Even in case of level of literacy, a significant difference is seen. The literate people is more intellect in giving reason behind attaining peace as compare to that of the illiterate people. Literate people are more into the self-analysing and resolving the conflict. The literate people are more confirmed about the feelings they feel after attaining peace and are able to respond more effective over the reasons behind attaining peace. They are more expressive with their thoughts behind the reasons for attaining peace.

The other area focused under this study is the relative importance of peace in one's life. Here no significant difference is seen in any of the category, i.e., no significant difference among gender, age group as well as level of literacy. People consider peace ass very important phenomenon because when one has peace in life, one is able to see clearly, think clearly, plan clearly and take actions clearly, and clearly see the results of those actions, and then think clearly about how to proceed next, and the cycle perpetuates itself. People who don't have peace have everything seem to be noise. Everything seems to be urgent. Everything seems to be important. It's so overwhelming. It's just running around thinking things are getting done when they're not. They just find themselves tired and sweaty and confused. Now when one minimizes and one is in that static situation, he has peace, but life happens sooner or later to bust that cocoon. Therefore, one needs systems of thinking in place to deal with the things that come into the life. New things will need to be bought, new people will come in and there will be new things to do. One needs a filter to maintain the peace. Hence, peace is relatively very important in one's life and it should be maintained. Almost all the people in my sample are well aware about the relative importance of peace in their own life and think about it. Hence, they all carry almost the similar perception about the relative importance of peace. The last area covered in this research is the perceived certainty of peace in one's life. Perceived certainty of peace means to understand or recognize the assurance or validity of peace. Again here no significant difference has been seen among the gender, age group and the level of literacy. Hence, it is clear that the participants of the gender, age group as well as level of literates have similar subjective perception of perceived certainty of peace.

Although the present study is a wee research work, which suggests that the subjective perception of peace mainly have significant difference among literates and illiterates rather than the gender, as many studies proves that the subjective peace perception differs in males and females but this research work reveals a different result as it brings a completely new picture that male and females don't have significant difference in the subjective perception of peace. The reason behind this result is, as now a day both males and females are professionally recruited and they both have to maintain balance between their personal and professional life. They both maintain their standard of living and social circle with their family life. Hence, both males and females have to face the similar pressure due to which their subjective perception of peace is coming parallel and they carry a similar mind set regarding the personal perception of peace.

In this study, worldview, political references and properties of social class, life experiences, cultural features and traumatic experiences of the participants were not taken into consideration. Ignoring these factors in the present study can be considered as limitations. The sample as well as the area covered under this study is less and it gets more expanded with the proper availability of resources. The size of this research work can also be considered as another limitation of this research work.

Lastly, everyone wants peace and a calm environment around. The entire humanity needs Peace. Accepting the changes somewhere brings peace. Moving against the change, competing with the changes and fight against the change is not required. Wish to be in peace somewhere destruct peacefulness. So it must to be keep moving with the flow of positivity.

Suggestions

The key suggestions which can be extracted out from this research works are-
* There is a need for an in-depth study in order to cover all the key aspects of this research and also covers a wide range of sample and the other factors that influence the Subjective Perception of Peace over the gender, age and the level of literacy.
* In this study, worldview, political references and properties of social class, life experiences, cultural features and traumatic experiences of the participants were not taken into consideration. Ignoring these factors in the present study can be considered as limitations.
* This wee research work give importance to the attainment of peace in such a hectic life. Many researches discuss about the peace at different demography but this research works assess the personal perception of peace which is present within the person.
* Harmony among people and the world wide acceptance of the humanity is required.
* The obsession to be peaceful leads to destruction of peace.
* Accepting the change, moving with the flow or modification in the our behaviour according to the changes leads to Peace.
* Being satisfied with the self –success in the task performed by self also leads to peace. Peace and Excellence move parallel.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research work surveyed and investigated the Effect of Subjective Perception of Peace on the Gender, Age and Level of Literacy on the residents of Bhopal. This research was assessed with the help of a self-developed, open-ended questionnaire covering the different areas of subjective perception of peace. The assessment is successfully completed with newly emerged findings.

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