

A study of adjustment and aggression among working women, a special reference to Beed city

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ABSTRACT

Objective of the study: To investigate adjustment among urban and rural working women. To investigate aggression among urban and rural working women. **Hypotheses:** There will be significant difference between urban and rural working women on dimension adjustment. There will be significant difference between urban and rural working women on dimension aggression. **Method** Sample: Total 80 women were selected for the study among them 40 subjects were urban and rural working women and 40 urban and rural working women belonging to Jalna district. The age range of women 18 to 30 years ($M = 23.98$, $SD = 3.07$). Non-probability purposive sampling was used. **Tool:** 1) Revised Adjustment Inventory (R. A. I.): R. A. I. developed by Promod Kumar was used for screening general adjustment of a person. 2) Aggression Scale (A-Scale): This scale was constructed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. **Conclusion:** Urban working women had significantly high adjustment than the rural working women. Urban working women had significantly high aggression than the rural working women.

Keywords: Adjustment, Aggression, Working Women, Beed City

Many women with breast cancer experience mild to intense degrees of psychological symptoms such as anxiety, depression, hostility, anger and sad feelings. Also, getting breast cancer increases the incidence of getting conflict, hostility and aggressiveness. Social compatibility, as the most important sign of mental health, is the issue that sociologists and psychologists, especially the educators in recent decades, attract a considerable attention (Meninger et al., 2002). Compatibility refers the acceptance and performing proper deeds and behaviors and compliant concept is with environment and environmental changes, which its opposite is incompatibility. The term "aggression" is probably over-heard, but if we want to define and analyze it precisely, it is a very difficult work and this term seems very vague and general. A short glance to the world round us will show us that "our era is the age of aggression".

Research conducted on peer aggression among women has been based on the assumption that because women rarely display physical or overt aggression, aggressive behavior is, therefore, a male phenomenon (Buss, 1961 in Bjorkqvist, 1994). While there was not a

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significant relationship between collective self-esteem and indirect aggression, it may be that a different scale of gender group identity would impact the results. Some of the questions had additional comments next to them, such as “confusing” or “unclear”. In using a business population, it may be that a different scale is needed to identify how they feel about being a member of their gender group.

Henley, Meng, O’Brien, McCarthy, and Sockloskie (1998) developed a scale that attempts to measure “attitudes towards women” which they entitled the Feminist Perspectives Scale. The scale has a Cronbach’s alpha of .91, and so the factor loadings of the measure appear strong. The scale is split into several different feminist identities, such as conservative, liberal, socialist, and cultural. While this measure is promising in creating a clearer picture of attitudes towards women, the heavy emphasis on feminism may make it difficult to generalize across populations. Especially in a business setting, it could be difficult for women to voluntarily complete a survey based on their feminist attitudes.

Marriage is by using a ways the most essential private relationship for any individual and has been described as the most intimate, subtle and far-reaching relationship between man and woman. The steadiness and continuity of a marriage is necessary no longer simply to the contributors of the marital dyad, however to their household and neighborhood as a whole. Traditionally, in Indian culture, human beings anticipated their marriages to be organized by way of their elder prolonged relations who persevered to play a sizable function in the couple’s lives. Marriage has been mentioned in phrases of the interdependence between two people (Lewin, 1948) and what occurs to one person is in all likelihood to impact the other. As a characteristic of the interdependence in relationship, the nature of the relationship might also endure transformation to accommodate the modifications in the partner’s fitness and behavioural fame (Kerns & Turk, 1985).

Marriage adjustment appears complicated than it may additionally appear. Basically, in marriage, two people alter to every other's sensory, motor, emotional and mental capacities. On the persona degree they need to modify collectively to their whole environment, along with such things as a new household, children, provision and practise of food, relatives, friends, family members and work. The success of marriage lifestyles a lot relies upon upon the success in marriage adjustment by means of the husband and wife. Marriage maladjustment effects in conflicts and tensions and many a time divorce. Several researches have studied marriage adjustment in working and non-working women. For example, Nathawat and Mathur (1993) located that working ladies pronounced notably higher marital adjustment and subjective wellness than housewives; they additionally scored greater than housewives in established health, existence pride and shallowness measures.

Lloyd (1980) determined that socioeconomic fame is a contributing aspect to marriage adjustment, and believed that greater earnings to be a sizable factor. Similar findings have been supported by means of Adegoke (1987) and Rogers and May (2003) who stated that working classification female are usually greater blissful with their lives than non-working women. However, the distinction between these findings should be attributed to cultural differences. However, sure research has mentioned contradictory findings.

Kausar (2003) studied the impact of character characteristics and socio-economic reputation on marriage adjustment in working ladies and observed no distinction between marriage adjustment of working girls of low, center and excessive socio-economic historical past and attributed that character trait ought to be the component dependable for the marriage

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adjustment in working and non-working lady instead being the socio-economic factor. Similar non-significant marriage variations in working and non-working girls of Port Harcourt town was once reported.

Objective of the study

1. To investigate adjustment among urban and rural working women.
2. To investigate aggression among urban and rural working women.

Hypotheses

1. There will be significant difference between urban and rural working women on dimension adjustment.
2. There will be significant difference between urban and rural working women on dimension aggression.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

Total 80 women were selected for the study among them 40 subjects were urban and rural working women and 40 urban and rural working women belonging to Jalna district. The age range of women 18 to 30 years ($M = 23.98$, $SD = 3.07$). Non-probability purposive sampling was used.

Tools

1. **Revised Adjustment Inventory (R. A. I):** R. A. I. developed by Promod Kumar was used for screening general adjustment of a person. The inventory consisted of 40 highly discriminated 'Yes' - 'No' type of items. The scale was translated into English and Assamese for the purpose of the present study. The split-half reliability (correlating to odd even items) of the test for the male sample applying the Spearman Brown formula for doubling the test length is found to be 0.88 with an index of reliability of 0.93. The test - retest reliability of the inventory with the male sample is found to be 0.81, with an index of reliability of 0.90. With the female group the test - retest reliability is found to be 0.74, with an index reliability of 0.86. All r - values are highly significant at 0.01 level of confidence.
2. **Aggression Scale (A-Scale):** This scale was constructed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. The inventory consists of 30 items, each item is provided with six alternatives 'Strongly more like', 'more like', 'like', 'Strongly more Dislike', 'More Dislike', and 'Not like'. For getting the Reliability co-efficient, the scale was administered to 300 subjects both male and female belonging to rural as well as urban localities of Agra. The split-half reliability has been calculated by odd even method. The correlation co-efficient was .82 which show the scale is highly reliable. The test - retest reliability of this scale has also been calculated by administration twice of this scale on a sample of 200 subjects (not included in above sample) the reliability co-efficient was .78. The validity of the scale has been calculated by two methods for the content validity because the item of the scale has been collected has been through the expert's opinions and available literature. So we can say the test is valid for the measurement of aggression of 14 to 24 yrs. of age group. The validity co-efficient of the both test was .78 which show the Hindi as well as English version of the scale is valid for measure aggression.

Procedures of data collection

For data collection permission has been taken from respective sources than the subjects have been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given for the preliminary information with respect to subject's related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects. Before that rapport was established with subjects. And they have been told that their responses were keep confidential and the information was used for research purpose only.

Variable

Independent variable- 1) Area of Residence a) Urban b) Rural
Dependent variable- 1) Aggression

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Mean, SD and t value among urban and rural working women on dimension adjustment and aggression

Type of Factors	Urban (N=40)		Rural (4=50)		t- ratio	df
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Adjustment	31.01	3.41	26.78	3.55	7.40**	78
Aggression	76.48	4.26	64.58	3.78	13.21**	78

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of adjustment score of the urban working women Mean is 31.01 and that of the rural working women Mean is 26.78, The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 7.40, df =78, P < 0.01). It concluded urban working women had significantly high adjustment than the rural working women.

The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of aggression score of the urban working women Mean is 76.48 and that of the rural working women Mean is 64.58, The difference between the two mean is highly significant ('t'= 13.21, df =78, P < 0.01). It concluded urban working women had significantly high aggression than the rural working women.

CONCLUSION

1. Urban working women had significantly high adjustment than the rural working women.
2. Urban working women had significantly high aggression than the rural working women.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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