

The Effect of Castes on Marital Adjustment of Working and Non Working Women

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Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to investigate the effect between working women belonging to scheduled caste, other background caste and general caste and non-working women belonging to scheduled caste, other backward caste and general caste. 45 working women & 45 non-working women were selected as subjects. In 45 non-working women, 15 belongs to scheduled caste, 15 from the other backward caste and 15 from the general caste were selected. The result shows that there is exists a significant effects of working condition of women on marital adjustment. But on the other hand the simple effect of caste were found non-significant at any level of confidence. Further the interaction effect between working condition of women and caste was also not found significant at any level of confidence.

Keywords – *Marital Adjustment, Caste, Working Condition*

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MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

Marital adjustment is an adjustment of two personalities, which had different socio-cultural backgrounds. The success of family life very much depends upon the success in marital adjustment by the husband & wife.

According to Kapoors (1958), "Adjustment in marriage is the achievement of the expectations the couples have of their marriage".

In married life, it is both the interpersonal and the intrapersonal interaction that are found significant two marital adjustment. The marriage partners and the other members of the family might have to establish harmonious relationship amongst themselves as well as individually with themselves in order to achieve marital adjustment. The problem of women's employment has attracted the attention of many psychologist and sociologist in the United States. Nye & Hallaman (1963) have compiled together a series of studies on married working women in the Book "employed mothers in America (1963)." On the other hand, some exploratory studies have shown an interaction between employment and marital adjustment.

Pandey, Monika (1996) examined the effect of women employment on marital adjustment. A sample of 100 working and 100 non-working women (age 20-40 years) completed a marital adjustment questionnaire. Findings reveal that marital adjustment was inferable influenced by the employment status (working & non- working women). Singh; Agyajeet & Bawa, S.K. (1996) investigated the adjustment problems of working women and compares them with the adjustment problems of non-working women. A sample of 200 women (150 working and 50 non-working women) between 25-50 years of age was used. Result reveal that non-working women had better marital adjustment than working women. The same results, "non-working women obtained a significant higher scores on marital adjustment than working women", was also found significant by Jain, Neeta & Gunthey, Rair (2001) and Pandey Monika (1996).

Mrs. Hina Ahmed Hashmi, Dr. Maryam Khurshid and Dr. Ishtiaq Hassan (2007) have studied on marital adjustment, stress and depression among working and non-working married women. The consisted of 150 working and non-working married women (working married women- 75, non-working married women- 75). Results indicated highly significant relationship between marital adjustment depression and stress. The findings of the results also show that working married women have to face more problems in their married life as compared to non-working married women. Jyoti Tiwari and Prabha Bisht (2012) aimed at exploring the marital adjustment of working and non-working women.

The study was conducted on 50 working and 50 non-working woman in the age range of 20 to 40 years. To measure the marital adjustment of respondents the marital adjustment questioner prepared by Pramod Kumar and Kanchan Rastogi was used. Findings of the study indicated that non-working women were better at marital adjustment. Vibha A Dava (2015) find out the marital adjustment among working women and non-working women. A sample of 60 women (30 working and 30 non-working women) is selected randomly.

Results revealed that there in significant differences in marital adjustment among working and non-working women.

Renu Pal (2017) have also studied on marital adjustment of working and non-working women. She found that working women face more differences find in marital adjustment in compression to non-working women.

On the contrary, some studies show the better material adjustment of working women than non-working women. Aminahav, Vijayalakshmi A. & Kulkarni Vidya R (2000) assessed the marital adjustment of working women and housewives. The sample consists of 50 working women and 50 housewives (23-15 years old). The marital adjustment inventory developed by e.G. Deshpande (1988) is used to measure it. Results revealed that working women have significantly higher marital adjustment then housewives. The same results were also found by Vasudeva Pramila and Chaudhari, Membeena (1998), S.S. Nathmvat, Asha Mathur (2002). Brake R.J. & Waire T. (1976).

There is a lot of differences among women of the three groups of caste with respect to education and socio-economic status. Consequently, the women of scheduled caste face many problems and difficulties in their material life in comparison to other backward caste and general caste. Durodoys, Beth A (1997) investigated the factors related to marital satisfaction of African- American couples and Nigerian male / African American female couples. Result reveal that african-american couples constantly expressed greater dissatisfaction in marital life. Bumpas's Larry L; Martin Teresa C & Sweet, James A (1991) analyzed in their study, the effect of religion on marital stability. Results revealed that the hetrogamy in religion affected marital stability. Adelman. Pamela K; Chadwick Kirsten and Balrger Dana Royce (1997) assessed the marital adjustment of black and white adults. Results indicate that marital quality was significantly lower among blacks on all measures.

Abhimany n Kumar (2014) attempted to investigate the effect between working women belonging to scheduled caste and non-working women belonging to scheduled caste, other backward caste and general caste. The result shows that there is exits

a significant effect of working condition women on marital adjustment. But on the other hand the simple effect of caste were not significant at any level of confidence. Further the interaction effect between working condition of women and caste was also not found significant at any level of confidence. Some researchers found that there no interaction between caste and marital adjustment as Vijay Laxmi, A.H. Saroja and Katarki P.A. (1999).

Objective of the Study

The aim of the present paper is to find out the effect of caste on marital adjustment of working and non-working women.

Hypothesis

- 1- There is no significant effect of cast on marital adjustment.
- 2- There is no significant effect of working condition of women on marital adjustment.
- 3- There is no significant interaction between caste and working condition of women on marital adjustment.

Material and Method

Sample- In this paper the design is a randomized group design whose elements have been selected on the basis of randomization. Working and non-working women belonging to the different castes were selected as subjects. Total 90 subject were selected randomly, in which 45 working and 45 non-working women were selected. 30 stimulus person were related to scheduled caste, 30 were related to other backward caste and 30 also related to general caste. Subject, who were related to working condition, selected from the different colleges.

Tool used

In order to measure the marital adjustment of these subjects, Marital Adjustment Inventory Dr. Pramod Kumar and Kanchan Rastogi was administered.

Research Design

The study proceed with 2x3 factorial design. The two independent variable and their levels of the study are as follow:-

- (A) Working condition of women
 - A1 = Working Women
 - A2 = Non-Working Women
- (B) Caste
 - B1 = Scheduled Caste
 - B2 = Other Backward Caste
 - B3 = General Caste

There were 15 subjects in each cell of the 2x3 paradigm. The 2x3 paradigm are given in Ttable (1).

TABLE – 1 :- Showing 2x3 Factorial Design

Caste	Working condition	
	Working women	Non-Working women
S.C.	15	15
O.B.C.	15	15
General	15	15

Procedure

Marital adjustment inventory was administered on 90 subjects according to the instructions given in the test manual. The test has to be administered in the group situation as well as at the individual level. Subjects, who were related to working condition the test has to be administered at the group situation on the other hand when the subject were non-working condition, the test has to be administered at the individual level. There was no time limit to complete the questionnaire but maximum 15-20 minutes are taken by each subject.

Statistical analysis

Analysis of the data was carried out by employing the statically method of two way ANOVA. The mean and result table are given in table 2 and 3.

TABLE-2 :- Showing Total And Mean Of The Subjects

Castes	Conditions			
	Working women		Non-Working women	
	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
S.C.	267	17.8	307	20.46
O.B.C.	287	19.13	297	19.8
General	285	19.0	310	20.66

TABLE-3 : Showing The Table Of Analysis Of Variance

Source of variance	SS	df	MS	F-value
A (working condition of women)	69.49	1	69.49	13.11**
B (Caste)	7.35	2	3.67	.69
AxB	15.00	2	7.5	1.41
Within treatment error	445.62	84	5.3	

***denotes the significance at 0.01 level of confidence.*

Results

The results yielded by ANOVA (Table-3) can be enumerated as under.

- 1- The simple effect of working condition of women is found significant at 0.1 level of confidence.
- 2- The simple effect of caste is not found significant at any level of confidence.
- 3- The interaction effect between working condition of women and caste is also not found significant at any level of confidence.

Discussion and Interpretation

The present study aimed to see the marital adjustment between the working women belonging to the scheduled caste, other backward caste and general caste and the non-working women belonging to the scheduled caste, other backward caste and general caste also. On the basis of ANOVA table we can say that the three hypothesis formulated but only one is proved wrong. Our first null hypothesis, "There is no significant effect of working condition of women on marital adjustment", proved wrong because the obtained f value (13.11) is larger than the critical value. (6.9) at 0.1 level of confidence. On the basis of f value we can prove that there is a significant difference between working women and non-working women on marital adjustment. On the basis of mean value we can say that the marital adjustment of non-working women is better than working women and these findings are also supported our findings. Singh, Agyajeet & Bawa, S.K. (1996) investigated the adjustment problems of working women and compares them with the adjustment problems of non-working women. Results reveal that none working women had better marital adjustment then working women the same result was also found by Jain, Neeta & Gunthey, Rair

(2001) and Pandey & Monika (1996), Mrs. Hina Ahmed Hashmi, Dr. Maryam Khurshid and Dr. Ishtiaq Hassan (2007), Jyoti Tiwari and Prabha Bisht (2012), Vibha A Dava (2015) & Renu Pal (2017).

Further our second hypothesis, “There is no significant effect of castes on marital adjustment,” proved right because our obtained f value (.69) is very less than the critical value (3.11) at 0.5 level of confidence.

The study of Vijaya Lakshmi, A; H. Saroja and Katarki, P.A. (1997) proved our hypothesis because in their results they found that there is no relation between caste and marital adjustment.

Last but not the least our third hypothesis. “There is no significant interaction between working condition of women and caste on marital adjustment is also proved right because our obtained f value (1.41) is less than the critical value (3.11) at 0.5 level of confidence.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the effect of working condition of women and caste can be measure on marital adjustment.

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