



# Sex role correlates with marital adjustment among Working Women

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## Abstract

The objective of the study is aimed to measure the marital adjustment among working women due to their sex role, by using sex role inventory among the working women. Marital adjustment is a type of adjustment which deals the family conditions, adjustment in a family with the other members, adjustment with the situation, with surroundings, with children as well as their work setting. A comparative picture of marital adjustment among the respondents were calculated and it may be observed from tables which shows that androgynous females feel much more maritally adjusted.

**Keywords:** marital adjustment, sex role, androgynous,

This new perspective of sex role has replaced the traditional bipolar concept of masculinity and femininity with a dualistic conception. Masculinity and femininity explain the orthogonal dimension rather than bipolar opposites (Ben 1974, Spence 1975). The change belongs to socialization practices and societal structure. The restriction based on masculinity and femininity are also converted as per their norms and rules for adults on the basis of androgynous orientation.

Sex role identity involves three stages of development:

- Developing sex role preferences on the criteria of perceiving one's sex role as desirable aspect then other sexes.
- Sex role Behaviour as per the adaptation of sex role.
- Response characteristics of person's sex role into their own personality (Lynn 1959).

Now a days societal attitudes concerning the proper and appropriate Behaviour for men and women. These behavioural aspects are not uniform. The study of Gibson et.al. (1991), stated that set pattern of behaviour and traditional attitudes are changing largely due to the effect of cultural factors. (Morinaga et.al.1993). American society considered masculine and psychological health of male and femininity is treated as psychological health of females. Liberation movements

related to women argued that the usefulness of sex role differentiation and developed them as a complete human being instead of men and women. After societal development masculinity and femininity encouraged to be instrumental and expressive, assertive and yielding as per the circumstances and instances of behaviour. Androgynous women were more anxious and insecure than masculine women who were high on the facilitation of adjustment. Masculine women enthusiastic, confident, non-anxious and happy. Bem concluded that the Indian woman was not associated with androgynous because they have poor mental health rather than masculine females. (Tanvir & Sethi 1986) reported in his that and had the highest correlation with self-esteem followed by femininity and masculinity. In the research of Shastri (1990) reported that and women explain low level of anxiety. He also reported that the calculation of androgen is gender role orientation is based on their socialization.

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### Objectives of the Study

- To identify the androgynous personality among working women.
- To evaluate the effect of androgynies on marital adjustment.
- To Compare marital adjustment of androgynous females and feminine working women.

## Hypotheses of the Study:

H-1 There would be a significant number of androgynous females among working women.

H-2 A significant difference will be found between the women of androgenous and feminine on the level of marital adjustment.

H-3 Androgynist would not be influencing the marital adjustment.

For this purpose, the study consisted of 300 married working women was taken from Bhojpur and Buxar districts. The married working women employed with different departments. Some of them are teachers, bank employees, operating small scale industries, NGOs and government officers also. For this purpose, the study consisted of 300 married working women was taken from Bhojpur and Buxar districts. The married working women employed with different departments. Some of them are teachers, bank employees, operating small scale industries, NGOs and government officers also.

### 1- Sex Role Inventory:

The sex role inventory was developed by Asthana and Choudhary (2006). This inventory contains 60 items, consisting 25 masculine, 25 feminine and 10 items are neutral response items. This inventory measures four components of personality: androgyne, feminine, masculine and undifferentiated. In all four components masculine and feminine components are positive and some of them are neutral traits whereas positive and negative both traits are present. The instruction of the inventory was given to all the respondents properly. These components include the seven alternative response categories by putting a right mark under the appropriate column which ever applies to the respondents. The 7 alternatives are never, very less, less, moderate, much, very much and always. The skill consists 60 items with 7 alternative response categories. Masculine and feminine items were scored from 1 to 7 for each item. Score 1 stands for never and 7 stands for always. The scoring key of the scale is stencil mod for easy scoring of all the items. The scoring of masculinity and femininity categories 4 sex role groups.

### 2- Comprehensive Marital Adjustment Inventory (CMAI):

The marital adjustment inventory was developed by Mishra and Srivastava (1997), to measure the adjustment of marital life of male and females. The inventory consists 55 items having 5 alternative response categories related to marital adjustment of married couples. The five response categories are always, mostly, seldom, mostly no, never. These response categories are to be rated on 5-point scale dimensions of marital adjustment i.e. feeling for spouse, harmonious relations, communication, mutual understanding, sexual relations, other factors related to marital life. In this inventory the total number of items are 55 in which 24 items are positive and 33 items are negatively worded.

## Marital adjustment among working women due to their Sex role:

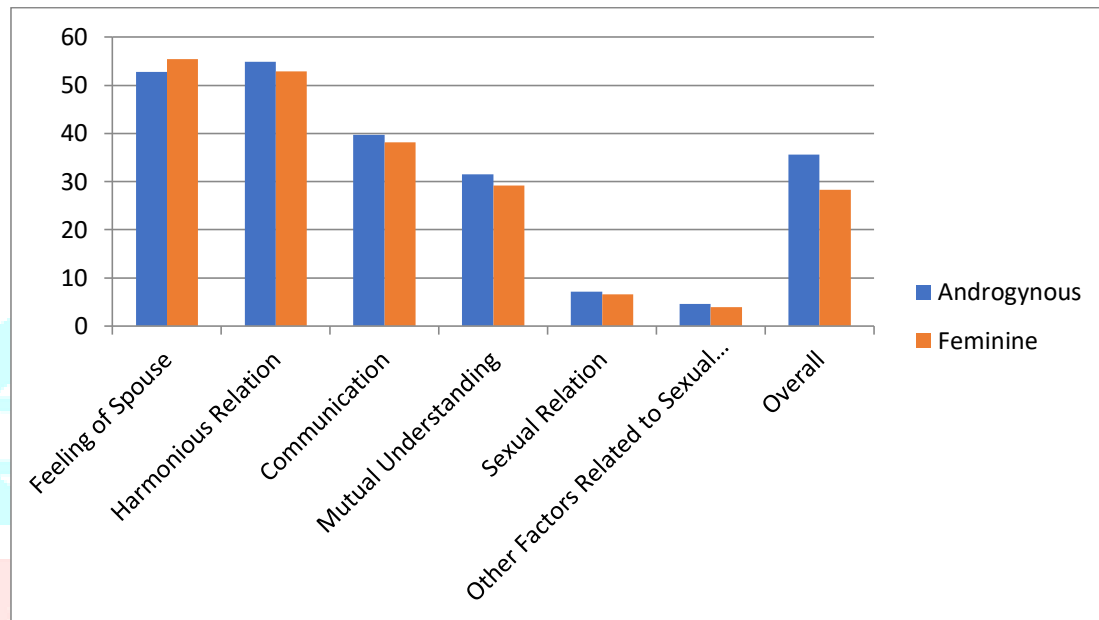
The objective of the present study is to aimed the measures of marital adjustment among androgynous and non-androgynous working women. For this purpose, marital adjustment questionnaire by Kumar and Rohatgi (1987) was administered to 105 androgynous and 195 known androgen is working females. The finding revealed that there is no any specific difference on the dimensions of marital adjustment among androgynous and non-androgynous working women. The marital adjustment has become very vital problem of the modern technically advanced society where male and female both are working for betterment of the family. It is the era of women empowerment, where women are approaching in all the professional and nonprofessional jobs. The various social economic and some modern self-respect ideologies have brought about a newly emerging Society of working women in India. With the passage of time attitude and social barriers of society towards them has also changed. Female employment has become an integral part of the modern Indian society E but this trend has made the lines of working females are more difficult because she has to perform duties of wife and mother in addition to the primary responsibilities. Their dual role has made their life more difficult in home and outside of the home. Mean and SD of the androgynous and non-androgynous working females were calculated on the dimension of marital adjustment on behalf of this the other sub components were also recorded in table- 1

Table-1

Significance of difference among androgynous and feminine working females on the dimensions of marital adjustment.

Dimensions of marital adjustment	Category	N	Mean	SD	t- Value	p
Feeling of spouse	Androgynous	105	52.76	3.39	1.01	NS
	Feminine	70	55.40	2.61		
Harmonious relation	Androgynous	105	54.92	9.26	0.51	NS
	Feminine	70	52.84	6.93		
Communication	Androgynous	105	39.72	3.94	1.2	NS
	Feminine	70	38.16	5.16		
Mutual understanding	Androgynous	105	31.55	14.61	1.48	NS
	Feminine	70	29.23	12.25		
Sexual relations	Androgynous	105	7.08	2.86	1.73	NS

	Feminine	70	6.56	2.49		
Other factors related to sexual life	Androgynous	105	8.36	4.61	3.41**	<0.01
	Feminine	70	6.73	3.87		
Over All	Androgynous	105	35.55	15.51	1.48	NS
	Feminine	70	28.27	12.65		



In order to examine the validity of the above examination the descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were employed to analyse the data belonging to endogenous and feminine working women on all the dimensions of marital adjustment. Thus the results are recorded in the above table. A perusal of table makes it obvious that the androgynous females have scored a mean value of 52.76 and SD value of 3.39, while the mean and SD values of the working females belonging to feminine category are 55.40 and 2.61 respectively on the dimension of feeling of spouse of marital adjustment. Thus, it is obvious that androgynous working females have scored the lowest mean value while feminine working females have scored the highest mean value. On the dimension of harmonious relation androgynous working females have scored slightly higher mean value than the feminine working females. This indicates that the androgynous working females maybe more harmonious than feminine working females. It may be observed from table..... The mean and SD values of androgynous working women are 54.92 and 9.26. On the other hand, feminine working females have scored their mean and SD values of 52.84 and 6.93 respectively.



A comparison of the component of between these groups on the dimension of communication between androgynous and non-Android and is working females make it obvious that androgynous females have scored the mean and SD value of 39.72 and 3.94 while feminine working females have scored the mean value of 38.16 and 5.16 respectively. The lowest score of seminars in working women indicates that working females who have feminine qualities for relative less communicator on the outer parts of androgynous working females.

Mutual understanding is an important factor from marital adjustment point of view. The result obtained in this study indicate that androgen is working females have been found more experiencing on mutual understanding. Their mean and SD values are 33.55 and 14.61. Feminine working women feel less experiencing on mutual understanding with their less mean and SD values of 29.23 and 12.25 relatively.

A comparison of above components another component of marital adjustment is sexual relation shows that androgynous working females experiencing more effective with sexual relationship followed by the feminine working females. This practice refers to the ability to get along with their partners, other relations and so on. This suggest that androgynous working females involve more interpersonal interaction with their marital relation, with your colleagues as compared to the feminine working women.

On the factors related to sexual life the androgynous group has secured the mean value of 8.36 and their SD is 4.61. On the other hand, the feminine working females have secured the mean and SD value of 6.73 and 3.87 respectively. On the dimension of androgen is working females have emerged as the most efficient group in situation all requirement, marital adjustment, family relations, handling in home and office work situations and undertaking the responsibilities and marital adjustment.

A perusal of table ..... also shows the overall marital adjustment of androgynous and feminine working females depicts that androgynous working female have scored the highest mean and SD values 35.55 and 15.51. The mean and SD values of feminine working females are 28.27 and 12.65 respectively. An overall comparison on marital adjustment suggests that androgynous working females evaluate themselves more adjusted with their marital and workplace meetings than their counterparts. This inference is based on the facts that this group has scored the highest mean value while the working females of feminine qualities scored the lowest mean value. Since highest score on this scale used in the study suggests that they have balanced narrative and workplace environment. But the difference between these two means on all the dimensions of

marital adjustment have been not so much differentiable. So, it could not be said that there are lots of difference between androgynous and feminine working females.

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