Chapter 1

Introduction
CHAPTER - 1

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- STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
- PREAMBLE
- PERSONALITY
- ADJUSTMENT
- MARITAL STATUS
- WORKING STATUS
- SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS
- EARLY ADULTHOOD AND MIDDLE AGE
- OBJECTIVES
- HYPOTHESIS
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

“A STUDY OF VALUES, LOCUS OF CONTROL AND FRUSTRATION-TOLERANCE IN WORKING, NON-WORKING, MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN”.

PREAMBLE:

“Woman is the companion of a man gifted with equal mental capacities and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he”. (Mahatma Gandhi, 1918).

Decades ago people had set rules for a ideal wife. Women were expected to behave according to there fixed social norms like – “women should be caring, sensitive and emotionally expressive.”

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, various efforts were made by different social reformers to improve the position of women by eradicating the evil social customs forced on them and by treating women as equal companion. Despite the remarkable change in the role of women in the past few decades, traditional gender role still exert a strong influence on culture. Researchers are today engaged in various surveys and systematic investigations of the economic, educational, health and other conditions that are linked with modern community life. Ramu (1989), carried out a comparative analysis amongst single earner families in India across a large cross section society. He concluded that wives work has not resulted in any universal change of attitude or acceptance of contribution to the domestic economy but has been translated in to her traditional feminine obligation rather than improvement in her domestic status.

This is the era of globalization not only in the economic field but also in the socio-cultural and psychological aspect due to the world wide network of information technology and increasing influence of mass media. Every one is severely affected not only at the individual level but at the family level also. With changing expectations and roll fulfillment women are highly victimized in the society compared to men, particularly the educated middle and upper middle class women. A lot of attention is given in policy making as well as in the research on the under privileged communities. However,
very little attention is paid towards educated women facing extraordinary surplus roll overloading. As they are the privileged people it is assumed that they do not have any problems, but it is clinically observed that this group of women in the community is not in the position to utilize their potential of being privileged.

Rapid industrialization in post-independent India has brought manifold changes in our psycho-socio-economic set-up. Migration of labor, urbanization, weakening of family ties and joint family system, increases in modern educational facilities may be cited as few examples, C Mate(1930), Desai(1957), Rose(1961). All these changes have had far reaching impact upon the traditional Hindu Unit-particularly, the rules, obligations and sharing of members. Women working for wages, from lower strata of society, is not a new phenomenon in this country; but it certainly is so far as middle classes are concerned. Because of an urge for self-fulfillment, women from these upper classes have started entering vocations which were the ‘preserves of man’ so far, (Sengupta, 1958).

These changes have also brought about a change in the outlook with regard to the role and status of women in society. According to Dube, “There are un-mistakable signs that the traditional conceptions regarding the place and role of women are slowly changing in the contemporary Indian society”, (Dube, 1963). “She is no longer looked up on as child-bearing machine and a helot in the home. She has acquired a new status and a new social structure”, (Desai, 1957). Her being gainfully employed is very well accepted by the society. Theoretically she seeks equal status with the man in the society, but practically it is often given reluctantly. On the contrary, her performance is criticized directly or indirectly by those family members who fail to accept her new role.

There is a lot of difference between married and un-married women. The difference is not only in their marital status but also in their role multiplicity. As far as the multiplicity of roles is concerned, the highest level of conflict is believed to be faced by married working women.

We often here women saying, ‘I have too much to do already and they expect me to do more. I can’t do every thing. They just keep piling things on me.’ Such comments expose the magnitude of the problem women are facing. Today with increasing awareness and due to the gender sensitization issue there is a tremendous growth and development in the personality of
women in almost all the strata of our society in general, and in educated urban women, in particular. This development in personality has created so many psychological effects such as: frustration, frustration tolerance, self monitoring and controlling system. It has also influenced the value system of the women of those strata.

There are numerous strong misconceptions about women with reference to their working and non-working conditions and their marital status. They have to face competition with male co-workers and they have to establish themselves with lots of effort and hard work. The community at large makes them feel guilty on the basis of the superficial belief that the working women do not provide sufficient time for their children, family affairs and social responsibility. This may reflect up on her adjustment in the family. It may become difficult for the working women to strike a balance between the demands of home and job without disturbing the harmony in their family life. It may be assumed that the problem of a working wife is not the problem of overburden of duties, but is also the problem of her psychological acceptance of the changed circumstances (Kapur, 1970).

Associated with these problems of working house-wives is the psychological problem of those house-wives who are not working. There is a possibility of these women feeling that they are being denied the opportunity of utilizing their skills effectively. "The woman who spends her life at home in the conventional role is no better off; she too, often wonders whether she has made the right choice and whether she is not neglecting hidden talents or wasting her energy", (Myrdal and Klein, 1956). "As a group, housewives today suffer more from social isolation or loss of purpose-----To the women at home, offices and work-shops seem alluring places, full of interest and that many working mothers state that their jobs provide them with an escape which is well worth the extra burden entailed” (Myrdal and Klein, 1956).

Thus, it is assumed that the women working, non-working married and unmarried are facing some psychological crisis. At times these crises may be very stressful and may lead to psychological conflict.

Few years ago the most central social problem of our society was the struggle between the socially and culturally advantaged and socially and culturally disadvantaged groups. Many psychologists and social scientists have attempted to gain some understanding of the psychological and social factors that lie behind it. Social disadvantage may be a consequence of a
lack of exposure. With this view in mind, women from a high cosmopolitan culture (Mumbai) and a moderate cosmopolitan culture (Ahmedabad) were selected to form the sample of this investigation and to locate the personality differences that may lie between these two groups.

It is inferred, that the older the woman, the better adjusted she is in life and has a better control over the level of frustration. Older women are considered more internally controlled and their theoretical and economical values are high. The present study is aimed at verifying the age difference and its influence on values, locus of control, frustration-tolerance, types of frustration and directions of frustration.

Human behavior is indeed a very complex phenomenon and presents the greatest hurdles in its understanding and evaluation. A woman’s total behavior is the reflection of her deep underlying values which are the controlling forces in all her actions. Values determine the decision making process. A sound development of value patterns gives stability and a strong self identity in the individual. Consequently it reduces the monotony on one hand and value conflicts on the other hand.

Locus of control determines the perception of behavior. The internally controlled is considered a more mature stage than the externally controlled stage. Thus cultural environment influences a person’s perception and behavior.

Expression of violence – uncontrolled external outlet of aggression is prevalent in women’s behavior all over the world. The researcher is interested in studying how women’s frustrations are expressed and how working conditions, marital status and socio-cultural environment influence their level of frustration, the type of frustration and the direction of frustration.

Frustration-tolerance, locus of control and values were of interest to the researcher for the simple reason that much of the behavior involves motivation, need and inner-dynamics of the individual.

Spence and Spence (1966) have evaluated the notion that anxiety affects the retrieval stage of memory. Recent work has indicated that anxiety and frustration affects aggression as well as internal-external dimension of locus
of control. The value pattern and locus of control jointly influence the level of frustration, type of frustration and direction of frustration.

It is considered that there is some difference in the direction and level of frustration of married and unmarried women. In personal, social and cultural aspect marriage has a great influence on women.

Very little work has been carried out in India and abroad relating to frustration tolerance, locus of control and values as the dimensions of personality with special reference to women. The present study is an attempt to provide an empirical conclusion which would enable to create a scientific outlook towards woman’s evolution using statistical tools.

Note: As per the personal communication with my guide Dr. P. H. Raval and on the basis of her personal clinical experience.

PERSONALITY:

The present study is not a protocol personality study as a whole but it is related to some of the important determinants and functions of personality, i.e. values, locus of control and frustration. There are numerous personality theories and definitions in literature on psychology. In the present study the most relevant theories and their definitions are considered which are useful in preparing the profound ground for the scope of the study.

Present investigation has not indulged in the total personality as it is a utopian concept and there is a lot of disagreement amongst the researchers regarding the claim of assessing the whole personality.

Personality is those snowball like ideas which began rolling as a tiny notion in Greek drama, and gathered momentum and volume through the medieval efflorescence of Philosophy, until it has become an immensely complex and dynamic concept in modern psychology.

Personality comes from a Latin word “Persona”. The origin of the word “Persona” dates back to the theoretical mask used in Greek drama and later adopted by the Romans. Among Romans persona signified the theoretical mask, and the term ‘Persona’ was applied to the characters of the play. The
word ‘Persona’ underwent a tremendous transformation in Philosophy, Theology, Sociology, Biology and Psychology.

An individual grows and matures as a person. This process of growth and development shapes the unique personality. Personality is a widely used term, which has been defined in several ways. Psychologists have defined it in ways that would fit their approach, and just as there are many approaches, there are many definitions. Allport(1937) has distinguished 50 popular, religious, grammatical, ethical and psychological definitions of the term personality. According to behavioral psychologists, the observation of overt and covert behavior explains the personality of an individual.

In the present research, the focus is on special personality aspects like value, locus of control and frustration. Hence, Allport and Rotter’s approach is more consistent with the purpose of present study.

Allport(1961) summarizes this succinctly,“ Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustment to his environment.” Allport emphasizes the output of personality dynamics in terms of individual’s unique way to adjust with the environment.

Allport(1961) developed a trait theory. Trait theorists proposed that personality is made up of a number of stable, internal factors which are consistent and therefore cause an individual to behave in similar ways on different occasions in a range of different situations. Thus, a person who is aggressive may be expected to behave aggressively in a number of different settings.

R.B.Cattell (1950) defined personality as, “Personality is that which permits prediction of what a person will do in a given situation.” Personality is concerned with the behavior of the individual, both overt and under the skin. Predictability of what a person will do implies some knowledge or information of the person himself. It also implies that the person as we know remains the same from situation to situation, so that his responses in one situation can be safely taken to give an indication of what he will do in another situation. Cattell being the trait theorist has attempted to assess personality in terms of 16 factors. His test is widely used in the research.
Carl Jung (1923) the psychoanalyst theorist proposed that people are predominantly either ‘introverts’ or ‘extraverts’, the introvert being shy and withdrawn and the extravert confident and outgoing. Internals develop the interests which are fulfilled solitarily. On the other hand external people are indulging their interest and activities within the group of people. During the course of time the researchers realized that two extremes are not found sufficient to cover all the types of people. Thus the middle category was identified and acknowledged by the researchers. This sounds more convincing in that very few people lie on the extremes and the majority of people fall in the middle range. It also helps us to understand the Rotter’s concept of locus of control, external and internal being the extreme range and the moderate nucleus of the control in the middle range.

Argyris (1965) has rightly summarized that, personality can be said to be balanced internally if the parts of the whole personality structure behave properly. On the other hand, external balance indicates the coping of the whole personality with the external environment. Thus, the term ‘adjustment’ can be used for the internal balance and ‘adaptation’ for the external balance. For a normal and healthy personality, an individual should be integrated, that is adapted, as well as adjusted. In a well integrated personality the various internal needs and reactions to the various external pressures are harmonious.

After reviewing the post Freudian theorists one has to go back to Freudian era in order to understand frustration as a function of personality, which can be best studied by applying theory of unconscious and relative projective techniques.

Sigmund Freud’s (1931) theory of Psychoanalysis provided the foundation for the psychodynamic perspective. The theme concept of Freud’s theory is that all mental activities take place unconsciously. Freud divided the mind into the conscious and the unconscious. The unconscious contains much material that has been actively repressed. Freud stated that the goal of psychoanalysis therapy is “to make the unconscious conscious”.

The psychodynamic approach is interested in the way in which the individual copes with the socially unacceptable impulses. The aim of psychologists working in the psychodynamic field is to try to encourage individuals to reveal their unconscious conflicts, break down defenses and interpret symbolic meanings.
Freud later proposed the structural hypothesis, which divided the mind into three forces – the id, ego and super ego. Id is the most primitive part of personality. It represents all the instinctual drives - sexual, aggression and those concerned with the satisfaction of bodily needs. Unsatisfied desires create tension. The id is irrational and impulsive and is unaffected by social restrictions. The ego is said to be the “executive” or “manager” of the personality. It attempts to maintain the balance between the realities of the outside world and the irrational, self-seeking drives of the Id. The Super-ego represents the individual’s own internal framework of what is ‘right’ and ‘wrong’ as represented by the moral sanctions and inhibitions which exist in the surrounding culture.

Freud believed that there is a constant conflict between the id trying to attain gratification of impulses and the super-ego setting often unreasonably high moral standards. Defenses are unconscious strategies used by individual to protect themselves from painful anxiety and guilt. These unconscious anxiety and guilt lead to frustration due to unrealistic and wrong transaction between id and ego, ego and superego and sometimes id and superego. Frustration is better understood by Freudian personality structure and dynamics. The projective technique is considered as most suitable measure to study frustration.

Carl Rogers (1956) believed that many psychological problems arise from attempts to live our lives by other people’s principles rather than our own. Thus Carl Rogers view point is also supporting the externality and internality of an individual and the direction of frustration as extra-punitive responses.

There is great variability in personality characteristics between normal individual. The present investigation was taken up to locate differences in personality characteristics that are likely to exist between four groups of individuals, who apparently have different environments, with a variety of different experiences.

It would be impossible to carry out a comparative study on a group taking into consideration all the major characteristics that can be found in human beings. For this study, the four groups of subject will be compared on Reaction to Frustration, Values and Locus of Control. A person’s
aggressions, to a great extent determine how he/she behaves in a variety of situations.

**ADJUSTMENT:**

This study is not directly related to the area of adjustment but all the three variables, values, locus of control and frustration-tolerance; under consideration are interrelated in the area of adjustment.

Dictionary of Behavioral science gives the meaning of the term adjustment as, “A harmonious relationship with the environment involving the ability to satisfy most of one’s needs and meet the demands both physical and social that are put upon one.”

The concept of adjustment was originally a biological one, and was the cornerstone in Darwin’s (1859) theory of ‘survival of the fittest’, according to which only those organisms most fitted to adapt to the hazards of physical environment would survive.

It is a “process of interaction between our selves and our environment. We can either adapt to the environment or alter it------successful personal adjustment depends upon successful interaction” (Lenher and Kube, 1964).

The term ‘adjustment’ has been widely used in relation to personality development. The term implies that all human beings have needs which cannot be satisfied immediately. The resulting deprivation leads to frustration, tension and anxiety.

The adjustment process is a process of constant adjustment between needs and obstacles – both internal and external. Lazarus classified conflicts by their sources. External and internal conflicts are between external and internal demands. Some insistent motive disturbs mental process and sets in motion activities designed to eliminate intervening obstacles and thus permit the attainment of the goal essential to the restoration of psychological equilibrium. When the goal is attained there is a release of a tension and a decrease in goal directed activities. The difficult obstacle of personal or external nature frequently thwarts the attainment of aspirations and desires and gives rise to conflicts.
The environmental pressure forces an individual to behave in certain ways. The interaction of the individual with the environment represents a dynamic state of equilibrium-disequilibrium between the exigencies of the personal needs and situational demands.

Today we are living in an era of changing social value and concepts, where traditional patterns of role division do not hold true. Modern women have started realizing that they have a personality of their own as a human being and that “the supreme goal of women’s life is not circumscribed to merely dutifulness to husband, child-rearing and domestic work, but their life has a higher and a more serious objective” (Desai, 1957).

In the present study an effort is made to assess women’s level of frustration and level of adjustment to their different roles with regard to their values and locus of control.

MARITAL STATUS:

Marriage is a sensitive and mutual relationship between two people of the opposite sex. The Bible exhorts wives to be obedient and dutifully submit to and serve their husbands. In contrast, husbands are expected to love their wives.

In general, marriage has been treated as male oriented and dominated relationship. “Most marriage research, psychological and sociological, seems to indicate that the woman must make a greater adjustment in marriage than the man and, therefore, more behavior change is required by her”, (Ahammer, 1973).

Education, admittance to more job opportunities, enfranchisement and greater acceptance as political candidates have all affected the role of women in and out of the home. Though she being employed is very well accepted by the society, she is required to perform multiple roles. This may reflect upon her adjustment in the family.

Apparently, many get married before they are psychologically ready. Marriage is often preceded by too short a period of courtship. This increases the chances of incompatibility in the need and trait structure of the
individual. All these factors are contributing causes of anxiety, separation and frustration.

At the present time there seems to be a trend towards greater acceptance of the single adult, especially the single woman who is gradually shedding the stereotypes imposed upon her in the past. This is especially true as women are better educated and have gradually started earning higher income. In the past, unmarried women were apt to be called spinster, while now they are more apt to be called career women. Despite the reason for remaining single, they face special problems in their adjustment. Personally they are often lonely and socially they feel out of place in gathering of married couples.

It is assumed that compared to un-married women, married women have more adjustment to make with their life. Present study is aimed at verifying the above assumption related to the marital status and working status. The research is aimed at studying the frustration-tolerance level, values and locus of control of married and un-married women.

**WORKING STATUS:**

The role of women both in the family and in the society cannot be minimized or underestimated. But the dual role of women i.e. responsibility at home and at the office are very important.

For a long time we have heard how difficult it is to juggle work and family. According to an American Survey, today’s women are managing quite successfully the balance between responsibilities at home and at the office. According to research done in Africa (1999), women did not experience acute role conflict between their significant roles. They viewed themselves as equal to their male counterparts, although they were not treated that way. Gender discrimination was more an area of concern to these women than role conflict. This is true for Indian women also.

The most important problem of the working women is ‘lack of time’ i.e. time crunch because they have to struggle between the domestic chores and office workload. This in turn may make her feel that she is neglecting her children, creating undue anxiety and feeling of guilt for herself. It is hypothesized that working women having greater stresses, as a result of
threefold duties of bread earner, child-care taker and family custodian compared to two fold duty of a non-working women.

Non-working women may feel isolated and cut off from the outside world, which may reflect in their adjustment in the family. They may feel that they are being denied the opportunity of utilizing their talents and skills. In the same way working women may face the problem of harmonizing their two roles.

In the present study, an attempt is made to consider women's values, locus of control, level of frustration-tolerance and level of adjustment and level of adjustment in their different roles.

SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIROMENTAL STATUS:

Rapid industrialization in post independent India has brought manifold changes in our Psycho-socio-economic set up. The development of personality and its variables are highly influenced by the environment field in which the individual has a chance to transact with. The development of personality is determined by the exposure of series of various stimuli and the opportunity to respond to them. This assumption provides the ground for studying two cosmopolitan culture communities.

EARLY ADULTHOOD AND MIDDLE AGE:

Gould feels that one's age directly affects one's own view of life and conduct. Keeping this in mind, two age groups were selected to study their different levels of frustration-tolerance, directions of frustration, types of frustration, and their value pattern and locus of control.

One of the important areas of adolescent striving towards adult hood pertains to vocational training. Vocational employment is often accompanied by selection of a spouse. Despite the fact that these activities involve difficulties and problems, they all contribute to the establishment of full-fledged adult status and adjustment.

The vital organs function at their optimal level during the twenties. Young mothers however, have better control and stamina to overcome initial
burdens. During early adult years efforts are expended to become self-actualized and to achieve power, wealth and position.

There is a vast difference in the problems faced by younger age group women and older age group women.

Problems faced by younger age group women-
- Selecting a mate
- Learning to live with a marriage partner
- Starting a family
- Managing a home
- Getting started in an occupation
- Taking on civic responsibility

Problems faced by older age group women-
- Achieving adult civic and social responsibility
- Establishing and maintaining an economic standard of living
- Assisting teenage children to become responsible and happy adult
- Developing adult leisure time activities
- Relating oneself to one’s spouse as a person
- Accepting and adjusting to physiological changes of middle age
- Adjusting to ageing parents

Middle stage of life commences when a person attains the peak in performing most obligations and activities. Women enter this phase of life at the completion of thirty years. It is the time when the individual turns from growth and expansion to contraction of the life style. In middle age, the individual may become motivated by anxiety and threat of losing what one has gained up to the point. The intensity of experiencing life declines as compared to early adult stage of development. By the time the individual reaches middle adult years, his personality has become quite stable and there is little room for change.

This is how it gives the ground to study and compare two age groups in the present study.
OBJECTIVES:

1. The main purpose of the present investigation is to study whether marriage or working condition has any influence on women's value pattern, locus of control, level of frustration tolerance, type of frustration and direction of frustration.

2. It is aimed at studying the influence of high cosmopolitan and moderate cosmopolitan social environment on women's value pattern, locus of control, level of frustration tolerance, type of frustration and direction of frustration.

3. It is aimed at studying whether age has any influence on women's value pattern, locus of control, level of frustration tolerance, type of frustration and direction of frustration.

4. It is aimed at studying whether locus of control is related with women's value pattern, level of frustration tolerance, type of frustration and direction of frustration or not.

5. It is aimed at studying whether level of frustration tolerance is related with women's value pattern, locus of control, types of frustration and direction of frustration or not.

HYPOTHESES:

Following are the major Hypotheses proposed for the present investigation.

A. Value Pattern:

1. A difference is expected in the value pattern of
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and nonworking women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
(i) High cosmopolitan community and moderate cosmopolitan community women
(j) Younger age group and older age group women

2. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the following sub-groups in high cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

3. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the following sub-groups in moderate cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

4. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the women with different levels of locus of control.

5. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the women with different levels of locus of control in high cosmopolitan community.

6. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the women with different levels locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community.

7. A difference is expected in the \textit{value pattern} of the women with different levels of GCR.
8. A difference is expected in the value pattern of the women with different levels of GCR in high cosmopolitan community.

9. A difference is expected in the value pattern of the women with different levels of GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community.

B. Locus of Control:

1. A difference is expected in the level of locus of control of:
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and nonworking women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and un-married non-working women
   (i) High cosmopolitan community and moderate cosmopolitan community women
   (j) Younger age group and older age group women

2. A difference is expected in the level of locus control of the following sub-groups in high cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

3. A difference is expected in the level of locus control of the following sub-groups in moderate cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
C. Frustration-Tolerance (GCR):

1. A difference is expected in the **level GCR** of:
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and nonworking women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

2. A difference is expected in the **level of GCR** of the following subgroups **in high cosmopolitan community**:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

3. A difference is expected in the **level of GCR** of the following subgroups **in moderate cosmopolitan community**:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women

27
D. Direction of aggression:

1. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of:
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and nonworking women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

2. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the following sub-groups in high cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) Younger age group and older age group women

3. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the following sub-groups in moderate cosmopolitan community:
   (a) Married and un-married women
   (b) Working and non-working women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
(h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
(i) Younger age group and older age group women

4. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control.

5. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control in high cosmopolitan community.

6. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community.

7. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR.

8. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR in high cosmopolitan community.

9. A difference is expected in the direction of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community.

E. Types of aggression:

1. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the following subgroups:
   (a) Married and unmarried women
   (b) Working and nonworking women
   (c) Married working and un-married working women
   (d) Married working and married non-working women
   (e) Married working and un-married non-working women
   (f) Un-married working and married non-working women
   (g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
   (h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
   (i) High cosmopolitan community and moderate cosmopolitan community women
   (j) Younger age group and older age group women

2. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the following sub-
groups in high cosmopolitan community:
(a) Married and un-married women
(b) Working and non-working women
(c) Married working and un-married working women
(d) Married working and married non-working women
(e) Married working and un-married non-working women
(f) Un-married working and married non-working women
(g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
(h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
(i) Younger age group and older age group women

3. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the following subgroups in moderate cosmopolitan community:
(a) Married and un-married women
(b) Working and non-working women
(c) Married working and un-married working women
(d) Married working and married non-working women
(e) Married working and un-married non-working women
(f) Un-married working and married non-working women
(g) Un-married working and un-married non-working women
(h) Married non-working and unmarried non-working women
(i) Younger age group and older age group women

4. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control.

5. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control in high cosmopolitan community.

6. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community.

7. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR.
8. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR in high cosmopolitan community.

9. A difference is expected in the type of aggression of the women with different levels of GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community.

Correlations:

1. It is expected that values and locus of control are related.
2. It is expected that values and GCR are related.
3. It is expected that values and direction of aggression are related.
4. It is expected that values and type of aggression are related.
5. It is expected that locus of control and GCR are related.
6. It is expected that locus of control and direction of aggression is related.
7. It is expected that locus of control and type of aggression are related.
8. It is expected that GCR and direction of aggression are related.
9. It is expected that GCR and type of aggression are related.
10. It is expected that direction of aggression and type of aggression are related.