Chapter 5

Summary & Conclusions
CHAPTER -5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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SUMMARY:

The purpose of the present research was to study values, locus of control and frustration-tolerance in working, non-working, married and unmarried women.

The main purpose of the present investigation was to study whether marital status, working status, socio-cultural environmental status and age group, have any influence on women’s value pattern, locus of control, level of frustration-tolerance, type of aggression and direction of aggression or not.

The sample was incidental consisting of 120 women from two cities of India—(Mumbai and Ahmedabad). The sample was selected equally in four categories i.e. married women, unmarried women, working women and non-working women. The range of their age group was between 20 years to 40 years. Though the sample was not strictly stratified, it was selected from educated, middle and upper middle class communities.

In major statistical analysis, the independent variables were marital status, working status, socio-cultural environmental status, age group, locus of control and frustration-tolerance and the dependent variable were values, direction of aggression and type of aggression.

Indian adaptation of Study of Values by Allport, Vernon and Lindsey (P.H. Raval, 1983), Indian adaptation of Rotter’s Internal-External Locus of control test (P.H.Raval, 1985) and Indian adaptation of the Rosenzweig picture frustration test adult form (Udai Pareek, 1968) were used for the measurement of the variables.

The data collected was analyzed by using two broader approaches i.e. quantitative and qualitative. More then one method of analyzing the data provided the broader possibility of tracing the differences and similarities on given variables. The comparative bar-diagrams were plotted for each value, locus of control, GCR, three directions of aggression and three types of aggression on the mean score of total sample, groups and sub groups.

All hypotheses related to values, locus of control frustration-tolerance, direction of frustration and level of frustration were tested by using series of t-tests. To study the groups and sub-groups interactions one-way and two-way analysis were used as per the suitability to the group concerned.
Significant main effects and interactions were analyzed using Post Hawk test of significance. Inter correlation of each variable with another were calculated by using coefficient correlation and correlation matrix was plotted.

**BROADER CONCLUSIONS:**

1. Married women have higher social value. Consistently high economic value followed by aesthetic value is seen in all the groups and sub-groups.

2. Majority of the women fall within the moderate range of locus of control. Women in high cosmopolitan community have higher external locus of control. Non-working women also have higher external locus of control compared to working women.

3. Majority of the women fall within the moderate range of frustration-tolerance. Working women have higher frustration-tolerance compared to non-working women.

4. Women from all the groups and sub-groups have homogenous pattern of direction of aggression, i.e. they are more extrapunitive. High cosmopolitan community women have higher tendency to attribute frustration to external person or situation. On the other hand, younger age group women have higher tendency to evade the frustrating situation.

5. Ego-defensiveness is prominent in reaction to frustration in women from all the groups and sub-groups. Older age group is found to be more ego defensive than younger age group.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

**Value pattern:**

1. a. There is a difference in the social value of married and unmarried women. Married women have higher social value compared to unmarried women.

b. Working and non-working women have common value pattern.

c. Married working and unmarried working women have common value pattern.
pattern.
d. Married working and married non-working women have common value patterns
e. Social values are higher in married working and unmarried non-working women.
f. Unmarried working and married non-working women have similar value pattern.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women are similar in their value pattern.
h. Married non-working women have higher social values as compared to unmarried non-working women.
i. Women from high cosmopolitan community and moderate cosmopolitan community have similar value pattern.
j. Younger age group and older age group women have similar value patterns.

2. Women from high cosmopolitan community regardless of their difference in stature have similar value patterns.

3. a. Married women have higher social values as compared to unmarried women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
b. Working and non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar value pattern.
c. Married working women have higher social value as compared to unmarried working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
d. Married working and married non-working women have similar value patterns in moderate cosmopolitan community.
e. Married working women have higher social values than unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
f. Married non-working women have higher social value than unmarried working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar value pattern.
h. Married non-working women have higher social value than unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
i. Younger age group and older age group women have similar value pattern in moderate cosmopolitan community.
4. Women with internal locus of control have higher political value than women with external locus of control. Women with external locus of control have higher religious value compared to women with moderate locus of control.

5. Women with external locus of control have higher religious value as compared to women with internal locus of control in high cosmopolitan community.

6. Women with internal locus of control have higher political value than women with external locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community.

7. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance have similar value pattern.

8. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan have similar value pattern.

9. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar value pattern.

Locus of Control:

1. a. Married and unmarried women have equal level of locus of control.
   b. Non-working women have higher external locus of control than working women.
   c. Married working and unmarried working women have equal level of locus of control.
   d. Married working and married non-working women have equal level of locus of control.
   e. Unmarried non-working women have higher external locus of control than married working women.
   f. Unmarried working and married non-working women have equal level of locus of control.
   g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of locus of control.
   h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of locus of control.
g. Women in high cosmopolitan community have higher external locus of control compared to moderate cosmopolitan community women.

h. Younger age group women and older age group women have equal level of locus of control.

2. a. Married and unmarried women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   b. Non-working women have higher external locus of control as compared to working women in high cosmopolitan community.
   c. Married working and unmarried working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   d. Married working and married non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   e. Married working and unmarried non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   f. Unmarried working and married non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   g. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.
   h. Younger age group and older age group women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.

3. Women in moderate cosmopolitan community regardless of their difference in stature have equal level of locus of control.

4. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance have equal level of locus of control.

5. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.

6. Women with different levels of frustration-tolerance in moderate cosmopolitan community have equal level of locus of control.

Frustration-tolerance (GCR):

1. a. Married and unmarried women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
   b. Non-working women have higher level of frustration-tolerance compared to working women.
c. Married working and unmarried working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
d. Married working and married non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
e. Married working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
f. Unmarried working women have higher level of frustration-tolerance compared to married non-working women.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
i. Women in high cosmopolitan community and women in moderate cosmopolitan community have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
j. Younger age group and older age group women have equal level of frustration-tolerance.

2. a. Married and unmarried women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
b. Non-working women have higher level of frustration-tolerance compared to working women in high cosmopolitan community.
c. Married working and unmarried working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.
d. Married working and married non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.
e. Married working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.
f. Unmarried working women and married non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.
h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.
i. Younger age group and older age group women have equal level of frustration-tolerance in high cosmopolitan community.

3. Women in moderate cosmopolitan community regardless of their difference in stature have equal level of frustration-tolerance.
Direction of aggression:

1. a. Married and unmarried women have similar direction of aggression.
   b. Working and non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   c. Married working and unmarried working women have similar direction of aggression.
   d. Married working and married non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   e. Married working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   f. Unmarried working women and married non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression.
   i. Women in moderate cosmopolitan community tend to evade or gloss over their frustrating situation more compared to women in high cosmopolitan community.
   j. Younger age group women tend to evade or gloss over their frustrating situation more compared to older age group women.

2. Women in high cosmopolitan community regardless of their differences in stature have similar direction of aggression.

3. a. Married and unmarried women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
   b. Working and non-working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
   c. Married working and unmarried working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
   d. Married working women tend to evade or gloss over their frustrating situation more compared to married non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
   e. Married working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
   f. Unmarried working women and married non-working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.

h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have similar direction of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.

i. Younger age group women tend to evade or gloss over their frustrating situation more compared to older age group women in moderate cosmopolitan community.

4. Women with moderate locus of control tend to turn their aggression outward more than the women with internal locus of control and women with internal locus of control tend to gloss over the frustrating situation more compared to women with moderate locus of control.

5. Women with different level of locus of control in high cosmopolitan community have similar direction of aggression.

6. Women with different level of locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar direction of aggression.

7. Women with moderate level of GCR tend to turn the aggression inward more compared to the women with low level of frustration-tolerance.

8. Women with different level of GCR in high cosmopolitan community have similar direction of aggression.

9. Women with different level of GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar direction of aggression.

Type of aggression:

1. a. Married and unmarried women have similar type of aggression.
   b. Working and non-working women have similar type of aggression.
   c. Married working and unmarried working women have similar type of aggression.
   d. Married working women have higher tendency to defend themselves with effort to solve the problem compared to married non-working women.
e. Married working and unmarried non-working women have similar type of aggression.
f. Unmarried working women and married non-working women have similar type of aggression.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women have similar type of aggression.
h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women have similar type of aggression.
i. Women in high cosmopolitan community and women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
j. Older age group women tend to defend themselves more compared to older age group women.

2. a. Married and unmarried women have similar type of aggression in high cosmopolitan community.
b. Working and non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
c. Married working and unmarried working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
d. Married working and married non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
e. Married working and unmarried non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
f. Married non-working women tend to defend themselves more compared to unmarried working women in high cosmopolitan community.
g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
i. Younger age group women and older age group women in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

3. a. Married and unmarried women have similar type of aggression in moderate cosmopolitan community.
b. Working and non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.
c. Married working women have a higher tendency to offer solution to the frustrating situation compared to unmarried working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.
d. Married non-working women have a higher tendency to offer solution to the frustrating situation compared to married non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community.

e. Married working and unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

f. Unmarried working and married non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

g. Unmarried working and unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

h. Married non-working and unmarried non-working women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

i. Younger age group women and older age group women in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

4. Women with different levels of locus of control have similar type of aggression.

5. Women with different levels of locus of control in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

6. Women with different levels of locus of control in moderate cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

7. Women with different levels of GCR have similar type of aggression.

8. Women with different levels of GCR in high cosmopolitan community have similar type of aggression.

9. In women with high GCR the barrier occasioning the frustration stands out more in their responses compared to women with moderate GCR.

Correlations:

1. External locus is negatively correlated with political value.
2. There is no relation between GCR and value pattern.
3. E-A is negatively correlated with political value.
4. O-D is positively correlated with social value.
5. There is no relation between locus of control and GCR.
6. Locus of control is positively correlated with E-A and negatively correlated with I-A and M-A.
7. Locus of control is negatively correlated with N-P.
8. There is no correlation between GCR and direction of aggression.
9. GCR is positively correlated with O-D.
10. E-A is positively correlated with E-D and negatively correlated with N-P; I-A and M-A are positively correlated with N-P and negatively correlated with E-D and M-A is also negatively correlated with O-D.

OBSERVATIONS:

Value pattern:

1. It is observed that value profile closely follows the normative female profile. Only social value is prominent so far as the difference is concerned. Consistently high economic value followed by aesthetic is observed. The lowest is religious value.
2. It is observed that Indian culture is more value based and marital condition is related to social value more than any other variables.
3. Similar value pattern is observed in high cosmopolitan and moderate cosmopolitan community women.
4. It is observed that women with different levels of locus of control, regardless of the significant differences have similar value pattern i.e. the highest value possessed is the economic followed by aesthetic and the lowest is religious.
5. It is observed that women with different level of frustration-tolerance have similar value pattern.

Locus of Control:

1. It is observed that the total sample falls within the range of moderate locus of control.
2. It is observed socio-cultural environment influences the level of locus of control.
3. It is observed that marital status and working status influence the level of locus of control.
4. It observed that younger age group women regardless of socio-cultural environment have high external locus of control.
5. It is observed that unmarried non-working women from all the groups and sub groups have higher external locus of control.
6. It is observed that women with high GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community have higher external locus of control and similar pattern is
also observed in women with low GCR in moderate cosmopolitan community.

**Frustration-tolerance:**

1. It is observed that the level of frustration-tolerance (GCR) in all the groups and sub-groups under consideration fall between the range of 55 to 65 percent.
2. It is observed that working condition as well as marital condition influence the frustration-tolerance level. Married and non-working women have higher GCR score.
3. It is observed that socio-cultural environment influences the level of frustration-tolerance. Moderate cosmopolitan community women have higher frustration-tolerance.
4. It observed that higher level of frustration-tolerance in the older age group women is the direct result of their wider exposure and experiences.

**Direction of aggression:**

1. It is observed that women have homogenous pattern of direction of aggression and that they possess a tendency to attribute frustration to external person or situation.
2. It is observed that socio-cultural environment and age group influence the direction of aggression.
3. It is observed that women with different levels of locus of control stand within the layer of common pattern of direction of aggression.
4. It is observed that pattern of direction of aggression in women with different levels of GCR represent the community characteristics i.e. attributing the frustration to the external situation.

**Type of aggression:**

1. It is observed that ego-defensiveness is prominent and is followed by need-persistence and obstacle-dominance respectively.
2. It is observed that marital condition and working condition influence the type of aggression. Married women have higher ego-defensiveness and working women have higher need-persistence.
3. It is observed that age also influences the direction of aggression.
4. It is observed that women with external locus of control have higher ego-defensiveness.
5. It observed that total pattern of the women with different levels of GCR closely follows the common pattern.

LIMITATIONS:

1. The results cannot be generalized for the entire community since the sample was taken on the basis of pre-determined criteria like two restricted cosmopolitan cultural groups in the limited age range.

2. The sample was restricted to female population only. Hence data of male population was not available for comparison.

3. The study was restricted to GCR, direction of aggression and type of aggression.

4. Statistical analysis of higher order interaction was not done as number of cell sub-cell were not enough.

5. Majority of the research work on locus of control is done in the area of OB and management. Very few studies were available to build the foundation for the present research. Similarly, limited numbers of studies were available on study of values for comparing the results.

6. P-F Study being a semi-projective technique it is used more in the private practice and for the clinical purpose. It is not adequately used in the non-clinical research area.
SUGGESTIONS:

1. The same study can be repeated on a larger sample from the entire range of socio-economic strata.

2. The elaborated study may be undertaken by keeping the extra focus on the groups and variables showing some observation in the present study.

3. The similar study can be repeated with male population.

4. Further study can be done with increased age range in both the genders.

5. Similar research can be undertaken for various professions and service class group.

6. The study can be repeated for semi-urban and rural communities.

7. Further study can be restricted to P-F study with including SE pattern and the trends.