Throughout the world, women have moved towards greater freedom and have achieved greater equality with man—both within and outside the family—in legal, social, occupational, economical, political and cultural realms. The old order which confined women to the family as helpers to their menfolk has been, or is, in the process of being replaced by a new order in which women increasingly endeavour to execute many roles at home as wives, mothers, and organizers; and outside as partners, and colleagues of men in different walks of life.

The surprising point is that in spite of achieving equality with men in education and occupation, women have neither been given equal freedom and status in the family nor in the job. It appears that the old concept of 'inferior females' still prevails ever in a country like India. Though the wife has started sharing a man's work as the bread-winner, he is reluctant in sharing her household chores. This being the condition, it is quite possible that women who are earning along with their husbands are riding two horses simultaneously. This in turn may create adjustment problems, both at the job as well as in the family for both the husband and the wife.

Major research done so far and the ideological pronouncements have dealt almost exclusively with 'the life situation of the woman', with the complications she faces, and rewards she earns in trying to combine her duty toward her family and obligations at the place of her work. And though, the importance of the husband is always assumed,
little systematic attention has been given to the interplay between the chosen life style of an educated woman and that of her husband. Whether the new life style creates any problem for the husband has not yet been studied systematically. Rather, the husband as a variable has been mostly ignored in the study of problems of working women. This is a biased approach. The problems facing the married working woman directly or indirectly are going to affect the husband as well. The fact cannot be denied that an educated married woman's resolution of the caree-family dilemma cannot be adequately evaluated without the knowledge of her husband's resolution of the way he fits his work and family into his life. In short, marital adjustment itself implies the adjustment of husband and wife taken together. Keeping this point in mind, the present research work has emphasized adjustment problems of married couples. That is why, instead of only working women and their controlled group being studied alone, their husbands also are included.

This work may be taken as a comparative as well as an exploratory study. Comparative in the sense that it attempts to compare the family job and personality adjustment of married couples having working wives and married couples having non-working wives, to find out whether there is any difference between the adjustment level of the two groups. It is exploratory in the sense that husbands are taken as samples for the first time along with the wife. Identical treatment has been given to all the subjects in all the groups.
The findings of the present study may be taken as tentative, representative of the particular population studied at a particular time. These findings may help in laying further hypothesis and open venues for further research.

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