SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
The problem of the present investigation has been to study the levels of stress as experienced by employed and non-employed married women in relation to personality correlates of locus of control and Type A behaviour pattern.

The following hypotheses were proposed:

1. Working women would show higher level of stress than non-working women.
2. Externally controlled women would show higher level of stress than internally controlled women.
3. Type A women would experience higher level of stress than Type B women.
4. Externally controlled and having Type A personality women would experience higher level of stress than internally controlled and Type B women.
5. Externally controlled and Type A working women would experience higher level of stress than internally controlled and Type B non-working women.

The study examined the effects of the following three factors as independent variables:

1. Employed - non-employed married women
   i) Married working women
   ii) Married non-working women
2. Locus of control
   i) Externally controlled working women
   Externally controlled non-working women
ii) Internally controlled working women

Internally controlled non-working women

3. Type A behavior pattern

i) Type A working women

Type A non-working women

ii) Type B working women

Type B non-working women

For the present investigation stress factor of working women and non-working women was taken as the dependent variable.

The sample of the study consisted of 120 middle class married non-working women from the towns of Bhusawal and Jalgaon with two levels of locus of control and two levels of Type A personality were selected. These women were holding a bachelor's degree. Their age range was from 25 to 40 years. They had at least two children.

Three tools were used for this study.

i) Daily Hassles check-list

(Developed for lady school teacher and non-working women).

ii) Locus of control scale (Levenson and Kopplin, 1976).

iii) Jenkins Activity Survey-Form C (Jenkins and others, 1979).

Every school teacher and housewife was individually contacted at school and home and the tests were handed over to her after soliciting her co-operation.
The reported level of stress of working and non-working women was analysed with the help of mean, SD and t, and for their bi-variate and tri-variate effects, ANOVA was used.

CONCLUSIONS:

The major findings of the study were as follows:-

1. Working women show higher level of stress than non-working women.

2. Externally controlled women do not show higher level of stress than internally controlled women.

3. Type A women do not show higher level of stress than Type B women.

4. Externally controlled working women do not show higher level of stress than internally controlled non-working women.

5. Type A working women experience higher level of stress than Type B non-working women. But externally controlled and Type A working women do not experience higher level of stress than internally controlled and Type B non-working women.

6. There has been no tri-variate effect of any of the three major independent variables taken for the study as far as stress was considered.

LIMITATIONS:

For this study sample cases were taken from Jalgaon and Bhusawal towns of Maharashtra State. These towns are not as big as metropolitan cities. Hence the women under study may not face same/similar levels of stress normally faced by working women in
big cities like Pune or Mumbai. So we may not say that women in other profession will also face same/similar levels of stress as felt by school teachers under study.

**SUGGESTION:**

In this study sample cases are taken from Jalgaon and Bhusawal towns of Maharashtra State. If women working in big cities are studied with same profession, we may get somewhat different results. This needs to be examined.

Also if women from other profession are studied we may get different results. This also needs to be studied before any generalizations are attempted.

Also, study may be undertaken to examine the relationship of working women with their marital status.