CHAPTER - 3

REVIEW OF WORK RELATED LITERATURE

(1) STUDIES ON MAIN VARIABLES.
   (A) SEX-ROLE ORIENTATION
   (B) OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT

(2) STUDIES ON OTHER VARIABLES.
LIST OF REVIEWS OF PAST LITERATURE:

(1) Sex-role orientation and career indecision.
(2) Sex roles, gender and fear.
(3) Psychological androgyne and Social desirability.
(4) Sex roles and marriage adjustment.
(5) Sex-role orientation and personality correlates.
(6) Androgyne and Psychological rigidity.
(7) The relation of Sex-typing to Socialisation, family plans and future orientation.
(8) Sex-related patterns in the unit of perception.
(9) Maternal employment and androgyne.
(10) Androgyne, Sex typing and the Perception of masculinity - femininity in hand writing.
(11) The father role and its relation to masculinity, femininity and androgyne.
(12) The study of relationship between sex-role orientation and neuroticism.
(13) The study of sex-role orientation and locus of control.
(14) The employed mother in America.
(15) Marriage and working women in India.
(16) Transcendental Meditation Programme and marital adjustment.
(17) The relationship of "Exchange - orientation" and "Commitment" scales to marriage adjustment.
(18) Social anxiety and marital adjustment.
(19) Psychological study of factors in marital adjustment.
(20) Comparative study of inter and intrareligious married couples.
(21) A study of mental health, sexuality and overall satisfaction as a function of marital happiness.
A study of attitude towards marriage as a function of parental attitudes.

A study of adjustment in marriage as a function of parental marital adjustment.

The marital adjustment and marital role definitions of husbands of working and non-working wives.

Working mothers.

Women and work.

Length of time required to achieve adjustment in marriage.

A study of sex, status and marital duration as factors in sexual satisfaction.

A study of marital adjustment as a function of sexuality, duration of married life and emotional maturity.

Educational level of husband and wife and adjustment in marriage.
The basic concepts, operational definitions and theories in this work have been dealt with in the earlier two chapters. The independent variables of the present research are (1) sex-role categories (2) Occupational status. The dependent variable of this study is marital adjustment. The other variables are (1) Marriage duration (2) Educational level (3) Family system. This chapter surveys the literature related with the above variables.

(A) SEX-ROLE-ORIENTATION :-

(1) SEX-ROLE ORIENTATION AND CAREER INDECISION :-

(JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, 1984 VOL 116 to 118, VOL 117, JULY '84, PAGE 217)

[BY RICHARD J. MILLARD, BETTY L. HABLER AND JANET LIST]

In an examination of relationship of sex role orientation to career indecision, 109 students responded to BSRI and the career decision scale. An analysis of variance conducted with sex-role classification as one independent variable and the gender as the other, revealed that androgynous individuals experienced less career indecision than the feminine and undifferentiated groups.

(2) SEX ROLES, GENDER AND FEAR :-

(JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY-1985 VOL 119, NUMBER 4, JULY '85, PAGE 355)

[BY KATHLEEN M. DILLON, EDWARD WOLF, HELEN KATZ]

Male and female students classified as masculine, feminine androgynous or undifferentiated on BSRI (N=199) were given the Wolpe Fear Inventory (1969). Significant difference in average fear scores were seen between men and women and between the four sex role categories with sex role and gender contributing equally.
to the variability. The argument is raised here that excessive fearfulness or fearlessness might be as much a product of sex-role conditioning as a product of gender.

The feminine subjects had the highest fem scores and were followed by the androgynous, undifferentiated and masculine.

(3) PSYCHOLOGICAL ANDROGYNY AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY :-

(JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT VOL 46, 1982, JULY '82, PAGE 147)

[ ALDORA G. LEE, WASHINGTON STATE UNI. ]

The concept of Psychological androgyny because of its implications for sex roles, social change and human development is presently of special theoretical interest. Psychologically are androgy nous persons /as identified by BSRI score higher on feminity and masculinity scale. Given the Psychometric Properties of the BSRI, it can be hypothetised that androgy nous persons will have higher social desirability scores. Yet the "masculine male" and "feminine female" may be the most socially desirable, in that they conform to normative expectations of the society. Consequently it can be hypothetised that individuals who are either masculine typed males or feminine typed females on the BSRI will have the highest social desirability.

Neither prediction was found to be entirely accurate. Instead androgy nous and feminine typed individuals were found to have higher social desirability scores. Moreover the data revealed that the BSRI feminity scale has social desirability characteristics which are sex-specific.
82 married couples were administered a battery of tests that included BSRI, Behavioral Inventory (BI) and Dyadic Adjustment Scale. Findings indicate that the sex-role behaviour of husbands was of primary importance both for their own marital adjustment and for their wives. Sex-role behaviour of wife was also important for M.A. of their husbands.

When either spouse was perceived as performing feminine tasks in accordance with norms for the spouse, the husband's M.A. exceeded those of the wives. When either spouse was perceived as performing masculine tasks in accordance with role expectations for the spouse, the wives M.A. exceeded those of the husbands.

On the BSRI, husbands' androgyny scores comprised the major factor that differentiated their own and their wives' M.A. from the lower M.A. scores of sex-typed and 'other' scores on the BI.

A sample of 114 women belonging to post-graduate department was selected for the study. BSRI adopted to Indian conditions and caltel's 16 PF questionnaire were administered. The subjects were classified as androgynous women, undifferentiated women and sex-typed women. The results helped to determine the personality profiles of androgynous, masculine, feminine and undifferentiated women.
Feminine women were found to be more reserved, detached, submissive and sober than masculine women. They were also found more submissive, conscientious and preserving than androgynous women. Masculine women were found to be significantly more dominant, warm and outgoing, enthusiastic and happy-go-lucky than feminine women. They were more confident, warm, self-controlled, free from anxiety than androgynous and undifferentiated women. Androgynous women are more confident than feminine women. Moreover they were more reserved and detached, anxious and insecure and more careless of social rules than masculine females. Undifferentiated women were more reserved and detached, sober, timid, withdrawn and more careless about social rules than masculine women.

(6) ANDROGYNY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RIGIDITY:—

[BY SAHOO F.M., ROUT J AND ROUT K.A., BHUBANESWAR]

The study tests the hypothesis that androgynous individuals are more flexible than sex-typed individuals. The modified BSRI and rigidity scale (John Rehflisch) were used.

The results indicate that androgynous individuals are less rigid than sex-typed persons. Result also showed that females are more rigid than males.

(7) THE RELATION OF SEX TYPING TO SOCIALISATION, FAMILY PLANS AND FUTURE ORIENTATION:—

(JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY 1975. PAGE 217-226)

[BY ALLGEIR E.R.]

Sex-typed and androgynous undergraduates of both sexes responded to demographic and future-plans inventory. The results
indicated that androgynous females as compared to sex-typed females moved more frequently during childhood, were raised in larger communities, had fathers and mothers of higher occupational status, tended towards higher educational aspiration, desired fewer children and placed more importance on competence at work. The results for males were not significant.

(8) **SEX-RELATED PATTERNS IN THE UNIT OF PERCEPTION** :-

*(PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN, 1973, 3, PAGE 297 - 300)*

*[BY DEAUX K. AND MAJOR B.]*

Sex-typed and androgynous undergraduates of both sexes were asked to segment a videotaped sequence of behaviour into self-defined units that seemed natural and meaningful to them. No difference was found for sex of subject or for sex of actor. However, a significant interaction revealed that androgynous subjects of both sexes responded to male and female actors similarly, whereas sex-typed subjects differentiated between male and female actors.

(9) **MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND ANDROGYNY** :-

*(PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN, QUARTERLY 1977, 2, PAGE 76-78)*

*[BY HANSSON R E, CHERNOVETZ M E AND JONES W.H.]*

268 female undergraduates completed a questionnaire that included the BSRI and were asked whether their mothers were employed full time outside the home. A significant relationship was found between sex role and maternal employment. In particular, the percentages of feminine, androgynous and masculine subjects whose mothers worked full time were 31.5, 49.5 and 41.5 respectively.
Sex-typed and androgynous subjects rated the similarity of handwritings on masculinity - femininity and also rated the writings on an absolute scale of masculinity-femininity. The results indicated that:

1. Sex-typed subjects differentiated more along the dimension of masculinity - femininity than androgynous subjects.
2. They agreed more highly with other raters and among themselves than androgynous subjects.
3. They weighted the dimension more highly in making their similarity ratings than androgynous persons.

An investigation was made about the amount of time spent by mothers and fathers in taking care of their children and playing with them. Information on time spent with children was obtained from a joint interview with mothers and fathers. Fathers classified as androgynous were found to be more involved in day-to-day care taking and play than those classified as masculine. No relationship was found between mothers' child-care behaviour and sex role. However, fathers classified as masculine married to androgynous or masculine women, were found to be more involved than masculine fathers married to feminine women.
Sixty educated couples were administered BSRI and Eysenck Neuroticism Inventory (ENI). The following conclusions were drawn.

1. There is no significant difference between males and females in neuroticism, irrespective of their sex-role orientation groups.

2. There is a significant difference between sex-role orientation and neuroticism.

3. There is no significant difference between masculine and feminine sex-role orientation groups.

4. There is no significant difference between masculine and androgynous sex-role orientation groups.

5. There is a significant difference between masculine and undifferentiated sex-role orientation groups.

6. Undifferentiated individuals are highly neurotic while masculine individuals are least neurotic.

90 post graduate students were administered Gujarati adoption of BSRI and Gujarati adoption of Rotters' Locus of control (IF) scale. Following conclusions were drawn.
Sex-role orientation is not found in equal proportion amongst various faculties of post graduate students.

Marginal difference is found in Locus of control in males and females.

There is a significant difference in Locus of control of androgynous group and undifferentiated group.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT:-

THE EMPLOYED MOTHER IN AMERICA (1963):

BY NYE AND HOFFMAN

The writers have compiled the series of studies on working woman in the book 'the Employed mother in America.' These studies make a comparative examination of the working and non-working women in order to study the effect of wife's or mother's employment on the various aspects of married and family life. There are other studies also comparing the marital adjustment of employed and non-employed wives. All these studies point out contradictory trends.

Heveman and west found that employed women have higher rate of divorce than the non-employed ones. In another study, Nye found that married adjustment scores of employed mother showed more unhappiness and dissatisfaction. The other studies point out entirely contradictory trends. The studies of La Follete, Browman Jephcott etc. point out that the marital adjustment of employed wives is better. There are other studies indicating that there is no difference between the marital adjustment of employed and non-employed wives. The study of Locke and Macke Prang points out that there is no significant difference in the marital adjustment of wives who are engaged in full time home making and full time employment.
Dr. Promila Kapoor has made an extensive study of the marital adjustment of educated working women in India. The sample consists of 100 teachers, 100 office workers and 100 doctors. Burgess – cottrell – wallin's Marriage Adjustment Form was used to measure the adjustment level of working women. The results indicated that mean score of teachers is 62.90, that of doctors is 58.33 and that of teachers is 52.30. Thus we find that the mean score of teachers is highest and little less of doctors. But the mean score of office workers is considerably less than doctors and teachers. This indicates that among the whole group of working women, teachers were the most adjusted, then came doctors in the order of adjustment and the office workers were least adjusted.

17 married females who had received instructions in the transcendental meditation (TM) programme were compared with the controlled group of 17 females (Matched for length of marriage age and neighbourhood) on the Marital Adjustment Test. Results with t.m. indicated that the subjects showed significantly greater marital satisfaction than the controlled group. It is concluded that T.M. Programme can prevent marital discord.

The relationship of "exchange orientation" and "commitment" scales to marriage adjustment.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY 1983 (AUG) VOL 18 (3-4) PAGE 297-311)
[BY MURSTEIN, BERNARD I AND MAC DONALD, MARAA G]

It is believed that "Exchange" and "Commitment" are basic dimensions associated with marital adjustment (M.A.) scales measuring these three dimensions were administered to 40 married couples. Exchange was predicted to be negatively correlated with M.A. Commitment was predicted to be positively correlated with M.A. Individual's exchange and commitment qualities were predicted to influence his or her partner's M.A. All these hypotheses were supported. Further analysis revealed that husband's M.A. was more strongly associated with their own and their husband's exchange and commitment scores. Wife's M.A. was equally associated with their own and their husband's exchange and commitment scores.

(18) SOCIAL ANXIETY AND MARITAL ADJUSTMENT
(JOURNAL OF APPLIED FAMILY AND CHILD STUDIES, 1983 (OCT)
VOL 32 (4) PAGE 513 to 519)
[BY FILSINGER, ERIK E AND WILSON MARGARET R]

The study attempted to establish a relationship between interpersonal competence and marital adjustment. It was hypothesised that social anxiety would be negatively related to marital adjustment. 179 couples completed questionnaire on Dyadic Adjustment Scale, Social Avoidance and Distress Scale. Data was analysed at both the individual and the couple levels. The basic hypothesis was supported but social anxiety was primarily related to marital adjustment of individual and not that of spouse.
Dr. P. Kumar has studied Psychological factors in marital adjustment. The sample consisted of 50 happily married couples. The M.A.Q. (Kumar and Rohatgi, 1985) served as a criteria for selecting happily married couples. The subjects were individually interviewed to state the factors which contributed to their marital happiness. The interviews were content analysed and factors identified for husbands and wives separately. Major findings of this research are as under:

1. Sexual satisfaction has been listed as one of the important factors in marital happiness.

2. Faithfulness and giving importance to one another are other important factors in marital happiness. Mutual commitment, trust, care concern and admiration help in achieving a satisfactory relationship in marriage. The wives attach greater importance to emotional factors like companionship, love and affection in their relationship.

3. It was observed by the investigator that the emotional closeness and sexual satisfaction experienced by the happily married couples possibly help them better to accommodate individual diversities, personality incompatibilities and role inequalities in their marital relationship.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN INTER AND INTRARELIGIOUS MARRIED COUPLES

(PHD THESIS SUBMITTED BY MELBA MARIE RODRIGUES, DELHI UNIVERSITY, 1990 GUIDE : DR. K. D. BOOTA)

The study was conducted to find out the difference in the level of marital adjustment of inter religious groups and intra-religious groups. The sample consisted of Hindu - Hindu marriages, Hindu - Muslim marriages, Hindu - Christian marriages etc. The major findings of this research areas under.

1. There was no significant difference in the marital adjustment of inter religious groups and intra religious groups.
2. There was significant difference in the marital adjustment of certain inter religious groups.

A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH, SEXUALITY AND OVERALL SATISFACTION AS A FUNCTION OF MARITAL HAPPINESS

(DISSERTATION SUBMITTED BY NAYANA M. PATEL (1986), S. P. UNIVERSITY, VALLABHVIDYANAGAR)

[GUIDE : P. KUMAR]

The major findings of this research areas under:

1. More happy wives score better on mental hygiene test than less happy wives (t 3.27, significant)
2. More happy wives are less restless and nervous than less happy wives (t significant at .01)
3. More sexual gratification was found in more happy wives than less happy wives.
4. Overall satisfaction was more in happy wives than less happy wives.
A STUDY OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS MARRIAGE AS A FUNCTION OF PARENTAL ATTITUDE:

(DISSertation submitted by Chandra Bhaga R. Trivedi (1984), S.P. University, Vallabhvidyanagar, Guide: Dr. P. Kumar)

Following conclusions were drawn from the above research:

1. The attitude of children towards marriage is greatly influenced by the attitudes of their parents towards marriage.
2. The attitude of daughter towards marriage is influenced by the attitude of father and that of son is influenced by mother.

A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT IN MARRIAGE AS A FUNCTION OF PARENTAL MARITAL ADJUSTMENT:

(Dissertation presented by Trivedi Sushma R (1985), S.P. University, Vallabhvidyanagar, Guide: Dr. P. Kumar)

Following conclusions were drawn:

1. The adjustment of father and mother individually does not influence the adjustment of son and daughter-in-law.
2. As a couple, adjustment of son and daughter-in-law (mean score, 20.96) was slightly better than that of father and mother as a couple (mean score, 19.15)

THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AND MARITAL ROLE DEFINITIONS OF HUSBANDS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WIVES:

(Journal of Marriage and the Family 25.2 (May 1963) Page 189)

[By Leland J. Axelsson]

Axelson's study of attitudes of husbands towards working wives showed that the husbands of non-working wives tended to believe that a mother should not work at an outside job as long
as school-age children were at home. Husbands of working wives tended to disagree with this view, although minority of the husbands of the working wives agreed with this view. These responses reflect the general public opinion on the subject of working mothers. Because of the force of public opinion, some working mothers experience often emotional conflict over whether they should be working while children are young.

In general, a lot of what everyone knows about working mothers and their children is not necessarily true. For example, many working mothers actually spend more time in meaningful activities with their children than non-working mothers. The working mothers may make specific efforts to plan time for activities in which the children are interested or which enrich the children's lives. The full time mother may leave the children to play alone outdoors or at a neighbours' house for a long period of time.

(25) WORKING MOTHERS :-
(BY AMBRON AND BRODZINCKY)
[HOLT, RINEHART & WINSTON, SECOND EDITION, 1982]

Significant issue for the young couple is integrating work role and parental role.

A woman's decision to work when her children are young is often difficult to make. Research suggests that one of the factors associated with the decision is the woman's perception of the effects of separation from the infant. Hack (1978) found that women who planned to return to work following child birth and had done so felt less infant distress at separation, were less anxious about
separation and were more trusting on others to care for their infant than were non-working women. In contrast, woman who had not planned to return to work, following child birth but subsequently changed their minds, were more anxious about separation from their infants than non-working mothers.

(Hock, Christman & Hock, 1980)

(26) WOMEN AND WORK :-

(A SURVEY OF RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY 1971-1976, PART, 2, I.C.S.S.R., NEW DELHI EDITED BY UDAY PARIKH, PAGE 559)

Paranjape (1974) surveyed married and unmarried women graduates to study their socio-psychological problems and attitudes. Results indicated that improved educational opportunities and economic conditions have raised women's qualifications and their participation in the economic world by taking up jobs. They faced more problems in securing jobs than getting education and for married women, these problems are still more diversified. The study pointed out that married ladies were required to adjust at every stage, which resulted a change in their personality.

A comparative study of the attitudes of working and non-working women towards women's education and employment was conducted by Singh (1974). He observed that the women were capable of taking all types of job, hence there should be no restrictions, But teaching and medicines were most desirable jobs. In a study to assess the pattern of family behaviour and attitude among upper middle class women in Ahmedabad, Wood (1975) observed that the characteristics of women who were most likely to assume roles outside the home and manifest no traditional attitude within home, were that they were the youngest or the only daughter and were raised in "fatherless"
family" and those who have experience in economic loss. Employment seeking women were most likely to make marriages of their own choice and follow the principles of their households in an equalitarian manner.

2. STUDIES ON OTHER VARIABLES:

(27) LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE ADJUSTMENT IN MARRIAGE:

(AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, 11.6 PAGE 666-677, BY JUDSON T. LANDES)

It takes time to accomplish a satisfactory working arrangements in areas where there is disagreement. In one study of 581 couples by Landis and Landis, 25 percent said they had at sometimes in the adjustment process discussed divorcing and 18 percent had seriously considered it. In the study of 409 couples by the said researchers, it was found that they took some time in achieving adjustment in different areas. They took some months or years in achieving full adjustment eg. In the areas like spending the family income, relationship with in laws, sexual relations, religious life, choosing and associating with friends, social activities and recreation required different duration of time for achieving complete adjustment.

It was found from this research that more time was required for reaching adjustment in sexual relations and in spending family income than in any other areas. In sexual relations 12.5% of the couples required 1 to 12 months, 10% required 1 to 20 years and 12.5% never achieved satisfactory sexual adjustment. In spending family income, the picture was almost the same. Social activities, recreational interests and in-law relationship were equal in time required for adjustment after marriage. Approximately two out of
achieved at a good working relationship. Three out of the four couples in these marriages had been in accord from the beginning in religious life and in associating with friends. Thus, it is generally concluded that the couples take different length of time in achieving adjustment in several areas.

(28) A STUDY OF SEX, STATUS AND MARITAL DURATION AS FACTORS IN SEXUAL SATISFACTION :-

(DISSertation Presented by S. P. MAKwANA (1989), S. P. UNIVERSITY VALLABHVIDYANAGAR, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR.P. KUMAR)

The following conclusions were drawn from this research.

(1) There is no significant difference in the sexual gratification of males and females.

(2) Status is not related with sexual gratification of marriage.

(3) Two groups, one group below 10 years and above 10 years differed significantly in their sexual gratification.

\[ F = 29.82 \text{ significant at .01} \]

Sexual gratification is more in the second group. That means satisfactory sexual adjustment requires more time.

(29) A STUDY OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AS A FUNCTION OF SEXUALITY, DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE AND EMOTIONAL MATURITY :-


A research was conducted on 400 married women. Major findings of this research are as under:
(1) Duration of marriage (Length of married life) influences marital adjustment.

(2) Two groups - one group with less than 15 years of married life and the other group with more than 15 years of life were compared. (F was 2.23, significant at .01)

The result favoured the second group ie those who have longer period of married life were more adjusted than those who have lesser period of marital duration.

(3) Emotional maturity influences marital adjustment.

(4) Highly satisfied sexually are better adjusted in marriage than low satisfied sexually.

(30) **EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AND ADJUSTMENT IN MARRIAGE** :-

(DR. PROMILA KAPOOR, MARRIAGE AND WORKING WOMEN IN INDIA, PAGE 42)

Dr. Promila/ conducted a research survey on 300 working women of Delhi. The sample consisted of 100 teachers, 100 doctors and 100 office workers.

The analysis of the distribution of the sample of employed women according to their educational level shows that among them, the highest percentage was of those women who had passed matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination. Looking to the distribution of their husbands' educational level, one finds that the highest percentage was of those women whose husbands were B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. Where as only 11 percent of the working women had husbands
with Diploma or Degree in Engineering, Architecture or Business Administration. Among those working wives whose educational qualifications were between Matriculation and Intermediate, the proportion of the number of women extremely well-adjusted in marriage was lowest, but among women with educational qualifications between higher and highest, almost no difference was found with regard to the proportion of extremely well-adjusted marriage in each group. Among the group of women who possessed post-graduate educational qualifications while, on one hand, the proportion of well-adjusted marriages was found to be the highest, the proportion of maladjusted marriages was also found to be higher, if not highest, so it cannot be concluded that higher or lower educational level of the wife affects her marital adjustment.

With regard to the educational qualifications of husbands, it was found that those wives whose husbands possessed educational qualifications below matriculation, the proportion of maritally maladjusted marriages was highest.

In Chessar's study the informants were divided into two educational categories, those who had received some form of secondary education and those who had received university education. Her findings show that the incidence of happy and unhappy marriages was virtually the same among both groups.

Fulsom points out: "Terman's findings would indicate a moderate superiority of higher educated women over others in respect to marital happiness."
The findings of Dr. Promila Kapoor's study point out that there was virtually no association between the educational level of the wife or of the husband, taken separately as such, and marital adjustment.

In study No.21, the interreligious and intrareligious groups were compared for their marital adjustment. The investigator had also considered the importance of educational level in marital adjustment. It was observed that there was relationship between educational level and marital adjustment. The more educated were better adjusted than less educated. This was in accordance with the findings of Hardesty and Betz (1980).