SUMMARY
SUMMARY

MAIN FINDINGS:

Scale No. 1: Scale of Existential Stress (SES)

There is significant difference of existential stress level between the married and the unmarried women. Married women of Assam and Punjab shows more existential stress than the unmarried women.

The existential stress level difference between Assamese and Punjabi women is significant. Assamese women ($M=279.49$) have more existential stress than Punjabi women ($M=246.47$).

In the 2 way interaction between marital status and state, there is a significant difference. Assamese married women have more existential stress than Punjabi married women but the difference of existential stress level between Assamese unmarried women and Punjabi unmarried women
was shown to be not significant when the Tucky's HSD was used.

Scale No. 4: SSCS (Scale of Self-concept Stress)

There is significant difference of self-concept stress level between the married women of both Assam and Punjab and the unmarried women of both the states. There is a significant difference between the women of Assam and Punjab in self-concept stress level.

In the 2 way interaction between Employment status and marital status, there is a significant difference. The married employed women of both states show to have more Self-concept stress than the married unemployed women but the difference is not found to be significant when Tucky's HSD was used.

By applying the Tucky's (HSD) Honestly significant difference method, the difference between unmarried employed and
unmarried unemployed is not significant. Significant difference is found between married employed and unmarried employed and between married employed and unmarried employed. There is also significant difference in the 2 way interaction between employment status and state. There is a significant difference found when Tucky's HSD was used between employed and unemployed women of Assam. Assamese employed have more Self-concept stress than the Assamese unemployed. But the difference between Punjabi employed and Punjabi unemployed is not significant when Tucky's HSD was used.

In the 3 way interaction between employment status, marital status and state significant difference is seen. Employed married women of Assam have more Self-concept stress than employed married women of Punjab. The Difference is significant when HSD was applied to further confirm. The difference between the unemployed married women of Assam and the unemployed married women of Punjab is not significant. Assamese unemployed married women have more Self-concept stress than the Punjabi
unemployed married women but when Tucky's HSD was applied this difference is not significant. The Punjabi employed married women have more stress than the Punjabi employed unmarried women. The difference between Punjabi employed married women and Punjabi unemployed married women is not significant when Tucky's HSD was used.

Scale No. 6 : SPS (Scale of Physical Stress)

Married women have more physical stress than the unmarried women of both Assam and Punjab. Assamese women have more physical stress than the Punjabi women.

In the 3 way interaction between employment status and marital status and state, the level of stress shows significant difference.

Married unemployed women of Assam have more physical stress than the married employed women of Assam. Tucky's HSD also shows significant difference between them in .05
level. Assamese married employed women have more stress than the Assamese unmarried employed women. Tucky's HSD method when applied shows significant difference in .05 level. Significant difference is seen between Punjabi married employed and Punjabi married unemployed women. Punjabi married employed have more physical stress than the Punjabi married unemployed.

Scale No.7 : SSS (Scale of Social Stress)

There is significant difference in social stress level between married and unmarried women of both states. Married women have more stress than the unmarried women.

In the 2 way interaction between employed and marital status the difference is significant. Married employed women have more stress than the unmarried employed women. The difference between married unemployed and the unmarried unemployed is significant in .05 level whereas not significant in the .01 level, when Tucky's HSD was applied.
In the 2 way interaction between marital status and state, the difference is significant. Punjabi married women have maximum stress and the Punjabi unmarried have the minimum stress.

There is no significant difference between Assamese married women and the Assamese unmarried women. The Assamese unmarried women have more social stress than the Punjabi unmarried women.

**Scale No. 8 : SRS (Scale of Role Stress)**

There is a significant difference between married and unmarried women. Married women have more role stress than unmarried women. There is a significant difference between the 2 states in the level of role stress. Assamese women have more stress than Punjabi women.

In the 2 way interaction between employment status and marital status the difference is significant. Unmarried unemployed women have the maximum role stress and the
married employed have the minimum role stress. Unmarried employed have less role stress than the unmarried unemployed women.

The married employed have less role stress than the unmarried employed women. The unmarried unemployed have more role stress than the married unemployed.

In the 2 way interaction between employment status and state significant difference is seen. Role stress is the most in the Assamese unemployed women and its minimum in the Punjabi unemployed women. Assamese employed women have more role stress than the Punjabi employed women.

Scale No.10 : SFS (Scale of Family Stress)

There is significant difference seen between married and unmarried women. Married women have more family stress than the unmarried women.
In the 2 way interaction between employment status and marital status significant difference is seen. Married unemployed women have more family stress than the unmarried employed women. Tucky's HSD also shows a significant difference. Married employed have more family stress than the unmarried employed women.

In the 2 way interaction between employment status and state significant difference is seen. Assamese employed women have more family stress than the Punjabi employed women. Punjabi employed women have less family stress than the Punjabi unemployed women. Tucky's HSD shows significant difference only in .05 level. Assamese employed women have more family stress than the Assamese unemployed women.

The 2 way interaction between marital status and state shows significant difference. Assamese married women have more family stress than the Punjabi married women. Punjabi married women have more family stress than the Punjabi unmarried women.