

Working Pattern and Social Status of Female

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Introduction: The Present investigation which is exploratory in nature and has been carried out in the state of Bihar, Aims at examining the level of awareness of women of the rights which have been made available to them Bihar comprises one tenth of population of the country and is regarded as one of the backward states in terms of per capita income, degree of urbanization literacy and other indices of modernization for the purpose of present investigation the state of Bihar has been divided into four distinct culture areas on the basis of linguistic differences Viz Bhojpur Magahi, Maithili and tribal languages scenic each sub culture tends to represent a distinct style of life with women enjoying differential status in everyday life in order to obtain a composite picture of the situation the present study has been carried out in all the four sub culture areas in Bihar.

The paper addresses the question of the analytical approach used by female researchers who are investigating the gender identity of lower Class women in the same socio cultural context. We believe that the struggle against women's subordination in Argentina is part of the more general daily resistance to other forms of authoritarianism patriarchal domination is tied to the other forms of authoritarianism Class and ethnic domination in our society since all of them are based on a common ideological perspective which tends to naturalize the superior position of the oppressor and the inferior position of the oppressed. The naturalistic gender ideology explains and incorporates different levels of reality of the patriarchal structure of the society these include.

The loss of personal legal rights of women when they get married since they are considered weaker than men and needing legal, economic and physical "protection".

The marginalization of women in the labour market and the sexual difference of labour within the family with the assignment of domestic labour only to women usually justified on the basis of the role of women in biological reproduction .

The relations of authority between the father and the mother which defines the biological father as the natural superior authority Vis a Vis the children and the adult male as the "natural" superior authority of the family group.

The morality of motherhood, which represents the maternal function as a conservative one. Silvia discourses hints at the danger that a mother poses when she defends life. Which sees since birth and the disorder and anarchy inherent in the process of the certain and care of life. The biologist of social discourse the relation that it established with the feminine role in the reproduction/conservation of life is based upon a particular conception of life as connoting order and security dispute the examples of women's struggle against authoritarianism and violence during the Military process in Argentina the mothers of plaza de mayo are the best example of the affirmation of a non conservative notion of female hood and motherhood women are still supposed to be politically and personally conformists (Tempo argentine supplement le muter November 5, 1983 P. 8) . The image of the conservative role of women must be scrutinized in light of the special associations among women " Mother" life and the sense that a woman's life is only represented as a crystallization of the three this link between women and the conservation

of life extends to women's other Social roles and influences the ideas that people hold about women's political participation their role in the socialization of children and their modes of participation in family life both inside and outside the family.

In this paper we proposed to analyse other women's consciousness of subordination not only taking into account the degree of autonomy and differentiation of their desires but also the practices and negotiations they develop in order to resist the obstacles they find themselves confronted with in part -I we will refer to the methodological problems we found in defining other women's sense of autonomy during empirical research among mothers in lower class families in Buenos aires (Schmukler 1985) In part -II we will describe a participatory research experience we have just started where we work together with the women in the field on the analysis of the authority relation between lower class mothers and the directives of their children's schools . We also work to gather in our authority relationship as female researchers and female subjects of the community.

One Major Problem of the present time is to investigate into the differential traits of working females. It is more pertinent and significant in context of Indian culture where the number of working females is increasing very rapidly and since It is being viewed as a new phenomenon. It poses serious problems relating role conflict and role strain resulting in to unsatisfactory family life in most of the cases so it remains a problem to investigate into those psychological traits including cognitive style and conservatism / liberalism which might be helpful in reducing role conflict and role strain of working women in Indian context.

AIM and Hypothesis:-

The present study was undertaken to investigate into the psychological differentiation and conservatism of working females in context of some family background factors such as social status of the family and urban rural region, the study seemed opportunity and significant in view of the increasing number of working females taking part in different walks of life at par with their male counterparts so it was found significant and important to examine whether working females differ significantly from each other in respect of their psychological differentiation and conservatism.

In the present research work the hypothesis were formulated in the light of the review of the relevant literature and research abstracts as mentioned in whole framing those hypothesis the requisites of a scientific hypothesis mentioned above were kept in view :-

“Working urban women would differ significantly from their rural working women counterparts in their social status.”

Method :-

Sample :-

Sample is an essential part of a research work. The term “Sample” refers to the portion of the population to which it is supposed to be representative there are mainly two types of sampling techniques namely probability sampling and non probability sampling the probability sampling includes random sampling and stratified sampling techniques. The non probability sampling includes in accidental sampling purposive sampling and quota sampling techniques each sampling technique has its own advantages and disadvantage. In the present study purposive sampling technique was found suitable and practicable.

Thus in the present study an incidental- purposive sample and random sampling consisting of one hundred women from urban area and one hundred working

women in rural area was used. Half of the sample consisted of urban and half of the rural respondents belonging to different social condition. Those women serving in Govt. Jobs or in private jobs were treated as working females. All sample selected on Katra Block of Muzaffarpur District.

Comparison Between working urban and working rural women in social pattern

Attempt was made to examine the impact of social pattern of the women, whether working urban and working rural on their social aspect. In other words the working urban and working rural women were compared to the women in the terms of social pattern. Sharma 1975 was administered to 200 working urban and 200 working rural respondents and the scores thus obtained were analysed and treated with the help of chi-square Test.

On the basis of the scores on social-economic scale the respondents were divided into urban and rural groups. The results were recorded in table -4.

The statistical recorded in table -4 showed insignificant effect of social pattern affiliation on working urban and working rural women. The respondent did not differ significantly in their socio-economic scores. While 70% of rural working respondent were found belonging to high group, 60% of urban working respondents were found belonging to high group. Similarly 53% of urban subjects and 40% of rural subject were found belonging to low group. The chi-square failed to show any significant difference between the groups in respect of social pattern. Thus the second hypotheses were rejected. It was hypothesized that the working urban subjects could be found more social than their rural counterparts such could not be confirmed so it was thought proper to verify the

Table – 1

Chi-square showing the significant of the effect of social Affiliation on working Urban and working Rural women scores

		Urban Rural		X ²	Df	P
Subject	N	Social Pattern	Social Pattern			
Working Urban	200	119 60%	81 40%	3.45	1	.05
Working Rural	200	93 47 %	107 53%			

Findings based on chi-square test. Using a parametric test which is a more dependable statistical technique. Hence the scores obtained on socio-economic scale by the Sharma N= 200 and the rural respondent a (N = 200) were analysed and treated with the critical ratio test and the results were recorded in table 2 given below.

This statistics mentioned in table No. 2 showed significant effect of social affiliation on working urban and working rural women. The urban and rural respondent did not differ significantly from each other in terms of their socio scores. The difference between the mean score of the urban subjects 116.33 and that of the rural subjects 113.55 was not found significant even at .05 level of confidence $T = 1.26$, $df = 398$, $P > .05$. Thus

hypothesis No. 5 a stated in the third chapter of the present study was rejected. The finding based on t-test table No. 2 were very much consistent with those based on chi-square test

Table –2

Mean. S.D., SE. “ T ” showing the Impact of social Affiliation on working Urban and working Rural women.

Subject	N	Mean	S.D.	SE	T	Df	P
Social Pattern working Urban	200	116.33	26.41	1.95			
					1.26	398	.05
Social Pattern Working Rural	200	113.55	28.21	2.08			

Table1. The interpretation of the finding is the fact that due to increased familiarity and frequent interaction the psycho-social distance between Indian urban and rural women has been bridged up to a considerable extent. However the urban subject were found having greater tendency towards social affiliation mean 116.33 as compared to their rural counter parts (mean 113.55) which might be interpreted on the ground that urban women in general are still more close minded, rigid and dogmatic having greater resistance to change in their values, beliefs, norms and traditions (Hasan, 1988).

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