
VALUE ORIENTATION OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN IN RELATION TO FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to investigate the value orientation of working and non-working women in relation to frustration tolerance. The sample comprised of 200 randomly selected working and non-working women (100 each), from the city of Chandigarh. The tools employed for the study were Value Orientation Scale (1997) by Dr. N. S. Chauhan & Dr. S. Aurora and Frustration Tolerance (FRTO) Scale (1989) by S. N. Rai. The analysis of the data revealed that there is a significant difference in the value orientation of working and non-working women in relation to frustration tolerance.

KEYWORDS: Value Orientation, Frustration Tolerance, Working Women, Non-Working Women

INTRODUCTION

Women, these days fulfil their duties and responsibilities sincerely in their inside and outside profession. Women also orient values in their family, children and society at large. Working women are the real builders of our nation, who maintain a balance between home and office with patience. They not only orient family values but also carry economic, political, social, religious values.

The term value orientation is used for those ‘value-notions’, that are general, organised and include definitely existential judgements.

Gallagher (2001) mentioned Value Orientation Method (VOM) as a way to understand core cultural differences related to human concerns, or orientations.

Malka and Chatman (2003) defined work value orientations as, work-related reinforcement preferences, or tendencies to value specific types of incentives in the work environment.

In dictionary.com (2006), value orientation is termed as the principles of right and wrong that are accepted by an individual or a social group.

Haas (2009) considered that value orientations are individual characteristics, by contrast, but they are still conceptualised as being relatively resistant to instantaneous change.

The term frustration tolerance refers to the amount of stress one can tolerate before his integrated functioning is seriously impaired. In the Psychology Dictionary (2013) the term frustration tolerance has been defined as the ability of a person to endure the tension and to preserve patience when they met with obstacles. It is a feature of normal cognitive and affective development.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Jain (1990) investigated working and non-working married women of Boston having a sample of 300 women (150 working and 150 non-working) by using random sampling technique. His research found a negative impact of frustration tolerance on working women as compared to non-working women. This study ignores the burden of values leading to frustration.

Jalilvand (2000) through his investigation on married women, work, and values with 140 women, suggested that the working women appear to have a personal-value structure different from that of nonworking women; economic and political values are more prominent among women who work, while social and religious values play a greater role for women who stay at home. The family values are ignored and study needs to be revived as it is becoming old.

A study by Jahan (2017) aimed at studying the relationship between Frustration and Value Profiles of students in higher education. A sample of 524 students was purposively selected from three north Indian universities. A frustration test and a value questionnaire were used as tools. The findings revealed that students with an intense set of values were psychologically more strong and balanced, and did not get frustrated easily, with male students resorting to aggression more than female students in the face of frustration.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study and compare value orientation of working and non-working women.
2. To study and compare frustration tolerance of working and non-working women.
3. To study value orientation of working and non-working women in relation to frustration tolerance.

HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significant difference in value orientation between working and non-working women.
2. There will be no significant difference in frustration tolerance between working and non-working women.
3. There will be no significant difference in value orientation of working and non-working women in relation to frustration tolerance.

DESIGN

The present study was a descriptive survey.

SAMPLE

The sample of the study consisted 200 women; 100 working and 100 non-working women from the city of Chandigarh. Working women consisted of certain randomly selected govt. school teachers. Non-working women comprised of mothers of students' home makers only studying in same schools.

TOOLS

1. The Value Orientation Scale by Dr. N. S. Chauhan & Dr. S. Aurora (1997).
2. Frustration Tolerance (FRTO) Inventory by S. N. Rai, (1989).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis-1 "There will be no significant difference in Value Orientation between Working and Non-working women."

Table 1: Mean, S.D. and t-ratio of Value Orientation of Working and Non-working women

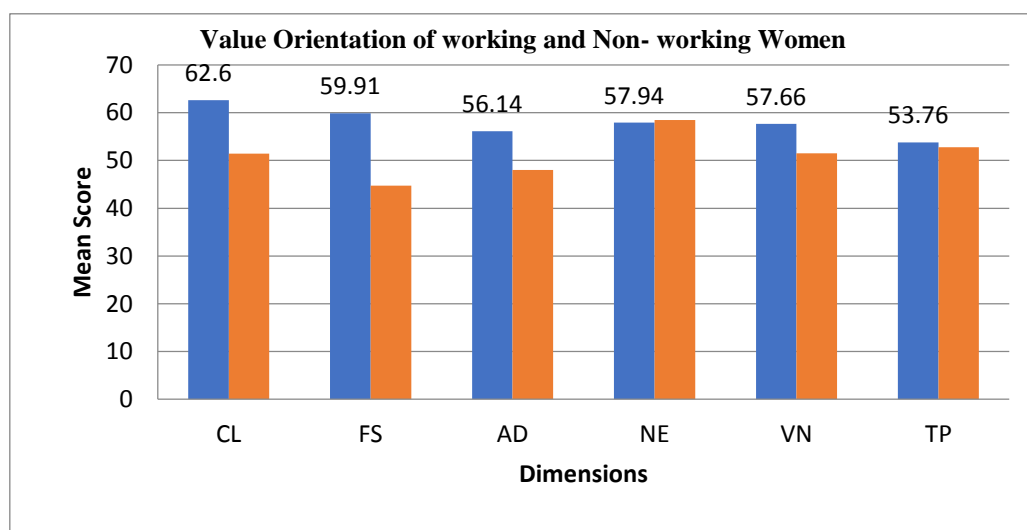
Dimensions of Value Orientation	M ₁	M ₂	S.D ₁	S.D ₂	t-ratio (df= 198)
CL– Cosmopolitanism/Localism	62.60	51.43	2.64	4.44	21.59**
FS– Fatalism/ Scientificism	59.91	44.71	4.51	3.54	26.46**
AD – Autocratism/ Democratism	56.14	47.99	3.96	4.85	12.98**
NE – Non Empathy/Empathy	57.94	58.49	3.92	3.61	1.036
VN – Venturesomeness/ Non-venturesomeness	57.66	51.52	3.52	4.48	10.76**
TP – Traditionism/Progressivism	53.76	52.79	3.07	3.95	1.94

Note: **significant at 0.01 level, t- tabulated at 0.01 level is 2.60.

Table 1 presents the Mean, S.D. and t-ratio of Value Orientation in working and non-working women. The table also shows that the t-ratio scores of the working women and non-working women in four areas of Value orientation except Traditionism/ Progressivism and Non Empathy/ Empathy is significant. Thus, the first null hypothesis was partially accepted.

These results are clear with the help of fig. 1. The difference in value orientation between working and non-working women may be due to the reason that working women are more sociable, so they learn and exchange different values freely.

Fig.1: Mean scores of Value Orientation in different areas of Working and Non-working Women



Hypothesis-2 states, “There will be no significant difference in Frustration Tolerance between Working and Non-working women.”

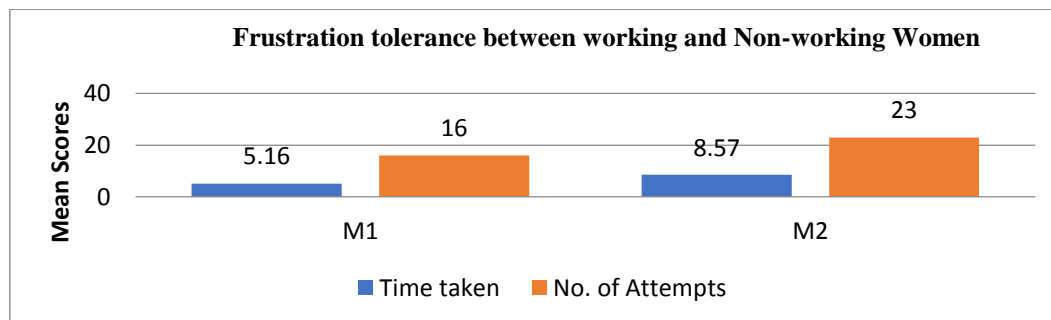
Table 2: Mean, S.D. and t-ratio of Frustration Tolerance of working and non-working women

Dimensions	M ₁	M ₂	S.D ₁	S.D ₂	t-ratio (df= 198)
Time taken	5.16	8.57	1.73	1.12	16.47**
No. of Attempts	16	23	8.57	5.08	7.79**

Note: **significant at 0.01 levels, t- tabulated at 0.01 level is 2.60.

Table 2 shows that the t-ratio between working and non-working women is significant at 0.01 level on the dimensions of time taken and no. of attempts of the variable frustration tolerance. So, the working and non-working women differed significantly in their Frustration Tolerance. Thus, the second null hypothesis was rejected. This is clearly depicted in the Fig. 2.

Fig. 2: Mean scores of Frustration Tolerance of working and non-working women.



Hypothesis-3 states, “There will be no significant difference in Value Orientation of working and non-working women in relation to Frustration Tolerance.”

In order to test the hypothesis 3, Tables 3 was prepared on the basis of time taken and no. of attempts.

Table 3.1: Mean, S.D. and t-ratio of Value Orientation of Working and Non-working Women in relation to Frustration Tolerance with respect to time taken and no. of attempts

Dimensions of Value Orientation	Frustration Tolerance Time taken (in min)	M ₁	S.D. ₁	M ₂	S.D. ₂	t-ratio ₁ (df=106)	t-ratio ₂ (df=106)
CL– Cosmopolitanism / Localism	Low	61.89	3.80	62	2.82	6.87**	13.58**
	High	54.50	6.92	52	4.92		
FS– Fatalism/ Scienticism	Low	59.01	5.64	60	4.27	7.21**	17.80**
	High	49.37	8.03	45	4.22		
AD– Autocracy/ Democracy	Low	54.98	5.08	56	3.74	3.11**	10.09**
	High	51.74	5.75	47	4.77		
NE – Non-Empathy/ Empathy	Low	58.29	4.19	58	4.26	0.09	0.26
	High	58.36	3.83	58	3.47		
VN – Venturesomeness / Non-venturesomeness	Low	57.27	4.33	57	4.12	4.71**	7.28**
	High	53.31	4.40	51	4.54		
TP – Traditionism/ Progressivism	Low	53.71	2.60	54	2.94	0.89	1.44
	High	53.13		53	4.34		

Note: **significant at 0.01 level, t-tabulated at 0.01 level is 2.63.

Table 3 presents the scores of value orientation in different areas of working and non-working women in relation to Frustration Tolerance with respect to time taken and no. of attempts respectively.

It is clear from the table that the t-ratio of value orientation is significant at 0.01 level in four areas i.e. Cosmopolitanism/ Localism, Fatalism/ Scienticism, Autocracy/ Democracy and Venturesomeness/ Non-venturesomeness, with respect to both time taken and no. of attempts of Frustration tolerance between working and non-working women whereas in the areas of Non-Empathy/ Empathy and Traditionism/ Progressivism it was non-significant. It is evident from fig. 3.1 and 3.2 that working and non-working women differ in their frustration tolerance with respect to time and no. of attempts. Thus, the third null hypothesis was rejected to a greater extent.

Fig. 3.1: Mean scores of Value Orientation in different areas of Working and Non-working women in relation to Frustration Tolerance with respect to time taken

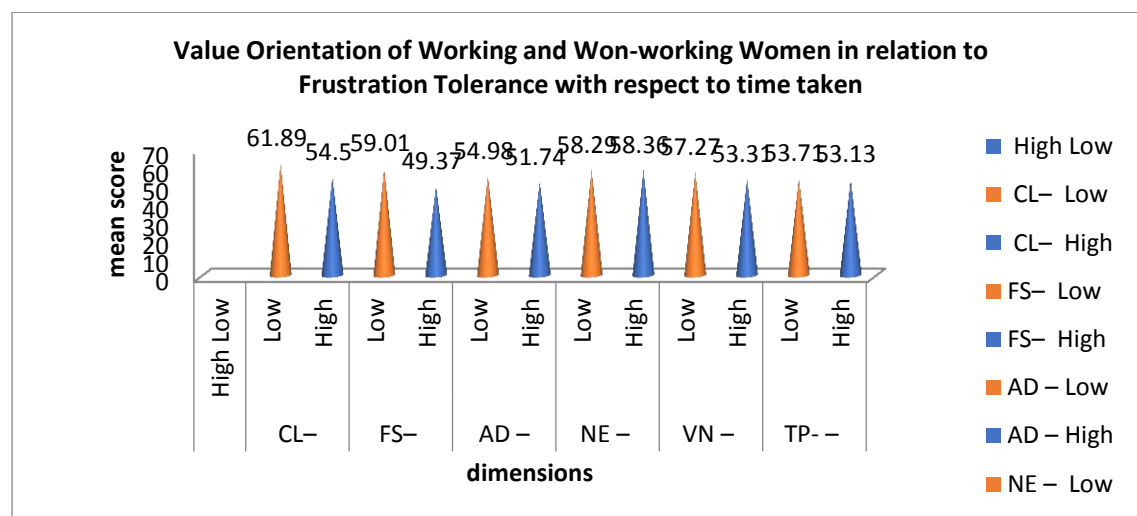
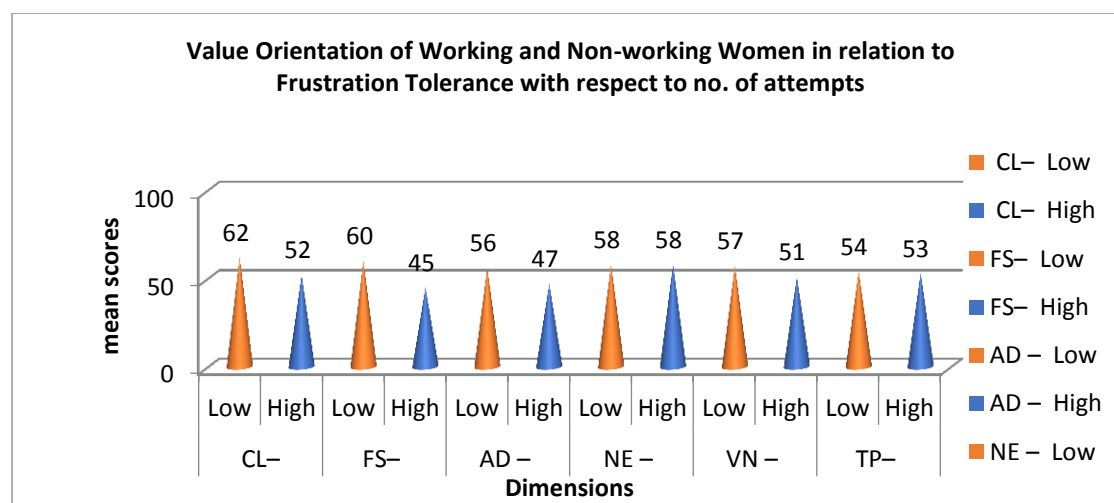


Fig. 3.2: Mean scores of Value Orientation in different areas of Working and Non-working Women in relation to Frustration tolerance with respect to No. of attempts.



FINDINGS

1. Working and Non-working Women differ significantly with respect to four areas of Value orientation i.e. Cosmopolitanism/Localism, Fatalism/Scientism, Autocratism/Democratism and Venturesomeness/Non-venturesomeness, whereas non-significant in case of rest of the two dimensions i.e. Non-Empathy/Empathy and Traditionism/Progressivism.
2. Working and non-working women differ significantly on various dimensions of Frustration Tolerance.
3. Significant difference was found in the variable of Value Orientation in relation to Frustration Tolerance among working and non-working women with regard to time taken in four areas i.e. Cosmopolitanism/Localism, Fatalism/Scientism, Autocratism/Democratism, and Venturesomeness/Non-venturesomeness whereas non-significant in case of rest of the two dimensions i.e. Non-Empathy/Empathy and Traditionism/Progressivism.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

Value Orientation has emerged as a guide for working as well as non-working women to tolerate frustrations in a better way.

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