



Comparative study of social respectability, social leadership and social acceptability of rural area and urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

Women are the vital part of human resource. So by providing adequate education to them human resource can be developed. Free education, hostel facilities, proper diet and health care, etc. must be made available to them. At present the strategies for women empowerment must focus on education, health, social justice, etc. Empowering women ensures their social upliftment economic viability, political participation and strength to fight injustice. Since women constitute half the population of the world, all these attributes are necessary in women to maintain perfect social order. Empowerment can embrace economic independence, social transformation and political authorization which can be continued. The investigator has undertaken the study entitled comparative study of social Respectability, social Leadership and social Acceptability of rural area and urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh. The objective of the study was to find out the difference between rural and urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh in variables of social Respectability, social Leadership and social Acceptability. Null hypothesis was formulated. Six hundred randomly selected subjects were taken for the present study i.e. three hundred from rural area and three hundred from urban area. Manual for social competence scale by Dr. V.P Sharma and Shukla was used, 't' was employed to establish the difference.

Keywords: Himachal Pradesh, urban area, rural area, working women

Introduction

The role of women at the work place is not a recognized as their reproductive and other roles in the family. Many societies expect women to be by the birth, cook, care for the family, and uphold the dignity of the family. The basic belief in the cultures of many societies influence the upbringing of girls and their exposure to education, skills and work outside the home. These societies do not expect women to work and earn a wage. This framework moulds the social attitudes to the status of women. The structures in the society also do not provide for substitution for the work of women either within the household or outside. The society afforded by the family, particularly by the men for the women in the household, is the return for the exertion made by the women for the care of the family.

Gainful employment of women is identified as a major entry point in promoting their economic conditions. Realizing this fact, some young women entered the fields industry, public service as well as business, and are successful in these fields. The vital role of women in the Indian labour force and their contributions to the national economy have been established beyond doubt. Women are engaged in a wide variety of occupations especially in the unorganized sector.

Women in the rural parts of the country constitute an important workforce in agriculture and allied sectors. They are also vital to the well – being of farm – based households. However, despite their immense contribution, their efforts are generally underestimated. As a fundamental right enshrined in the constitution of India, right of equality protects the interests

of both the genders. The men are still considered to be 'providers' whereas women are treated just as homemakers. The present status of women in general is still much lower than that of their male counterparts because of customary male dominance in the society, inherent shyness of women and lack of opportunities for education and training. Efforts made during the last two decades have been successful in removing inequality and vulnerability of women in the sectors of economic, social, political, educational, health care and nutrition.

The quality of obeying the moral or social standards that are accepted by most people. They had an air of respectability. Morally good or correct behavior: virtue, goodness, purity. Respectability or the politics of respectability refers to attempts by marginalized groups to police their own members and show their social values as being continuous, and compatible, with mainstream values rather than challenging the mainstream or what they see as its failure to accept difference. Respect is a feeling of administration or deference toward a person, child, non – human animal, group, ideal, or indeed almost any entity or concept, as well as specific action and conduct representative of that esteem. Respect can be a specific feeling of regard for the actual qualities of the one respected. It can also be conduct in accord with a specific ethic of respect. Some people may earn the respect of individuals by assisting others or by playing important social roles. In many cultures, individuals are considered to be worthy of respect until they prove otherwise. Courtesies that show respect include simple words and phrases like "thank you" like as slight bow in the East, a smile, or direct eye

contact, or a simple handshake.

Social leadership is a person who influences or directs a group to follow a course of action that he advocates. He is thus the group’s major influence in the achievement of certain goals. In work situations these goals are usually the manufacture of a product or the performance of service desired by management. In political or social organizations the leader helps the group realized the goals that people joined the group to achieve. Leaders may leader formal or informal. A formal leader influence his group largely because he occupies a formally recognized status: he is the president, chairman, or King. In this role it is his Job to lead and the Job of his followers to follow. In this role too, he can influence his follower’s sees reward and military leadership falls into the formal category. In such situations people know clearly who is boss, and leadership can be effective. It is really very difficult to attempt a definition of leadership or in other words, it is very difficult to define as to what makes some ‘leaders’. Leadership is often regarded as the ‘important modifier of organization behavior’. According to Allen, “Leadership is the activity of Persuading people to co-operate in the achievement of a common objective’s. In most situations however, a leader is most effective when his followers accept his idea because they truly believe in them if he leads in this sense, he is both a no formal and an informal leader. Fielder 1967, “According to the contingency model, the success of a leader depends upon an interaction between (1) his power, (2) his orientation, and (3) the tasks to be performed. The power of a formal leader is relatively great, that of an informal leader rather weak. Other things being equal, the greater his power, the more effective he will be, but leaders vary in their orientation.

Social acceptability also inhibit the tendency to help when a man in hurting a women. Suppose you heard the sounds of a fight in a height boring apartment, and the woman yelled, “I hate you! I don’t ever want to see you again” would you do anything Most people would decide that it was simply a lover. Acceptability that three times as many interventions took place when fight was between a man and woman who were strangers than when it involved a married couple. Social

Results

Table 1: Comparison of Social Respectability of Rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Category	N	Mean	Mean difference	S. D	Std. Error difference	DF	‘t’ value
Rural area	600	3.20	.527	1.290	.100	598	5.259
Urban area		2.67		1.160			

Reveals that in component of the Social Respectability of rural area working women the mean value is 3.20 and the mean value for urban area working women is 2.67. The mean difference is .527 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 1.290 and the urban area working women is 1.160. The standard error difference is .100. The obtained ‘t’ value is 5.259 for df 598. The level of significance was set at 0.05 and the table value of ‘t’ is 1.96 for df 598.

The obtained value of ‘t’ is more than the table value of ‘t’ for df 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when compared with table value of ‘t’.

acceptability could be defined as the fact that most people, in order to fit in with others, attempt to look and felt like them or sometimes it is the ability to accept or to tolerate differences and diversity in other people or groups of people. Acceptance in human psychology is a person’s assent to the reality of a situation, recognizing a process or condition often a negative or uncomfortable situation without attempting to change it, protest.

Methods and Materials

The objective of the study was to find out the social respectability, social leadership and social acceptability of rural and urban area working women and its comparison. The null hypothesis was framed. The study was delimited to the two district of Himachal Pradesh namely Hamirpur and Bilaspur.

Tools Used

The tools used for the present study was scale of social competence (SCS) by Dr. V.P. Sharma Ex-professor & Head, Department of Psychology Ravishankar University, Raipur (India) and Dr. (Mrs.) Prabha shukla lecturer, Department of Psychology Ravishankar University, Raipur (India) and Dr. (Mrs.) Kiran Shukla Ex-Researcher in child Development (Home Science Faculty) Ravishankar University, Raipur (India) only three selected components of the social competence scale were considered for the present study namely, social respectability, social leadership and social acceptability. ‘t’ test technique was employed to establish the difference between rural and urban area working women of himachal Pradesh.

Sampling

Six hundred subjects were taken for present study by using random sampling technique. Three hundred subjects from rural area and three hundred from urban area working women of district Bilaspur and district Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh were undertaken for the present study.

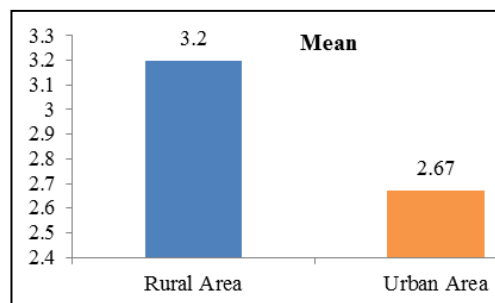


Fig 1: Mean difference of Social Respectability of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Table 2: Comparison of Social leadership of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Category	N	Mean	Mean difference	S. D	Std. Error difference	df	't' value
Rural area	600	4.47	.640	2.619	.199	598	3.210
Urban area		3.83		2.250			

Table 2 reveals that in component of the Social leadership of rural area working women the mean value is 4.47 and the mean value for urban area working women is 3.83. The mean difference is .640 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 2.619 and the urban area working women is 2.250. The standard error difference is .199. The obtained 't' value is 3.210 for df 598. The level of significance was set at 0.05 and the table value of 't' is 1.96 for df 598.

The obtained value of 't' is more than the table value of 't' for df 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when compared with table value of 't'.

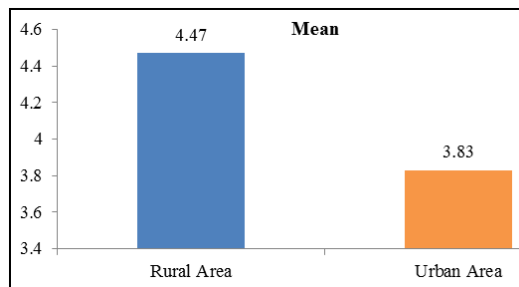


Fig 2: Mean difference of Social Leadership of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Table 3: Comparison of Social acceptability of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Category	N	Mean	Mean difference	S. D	Std. Error difference	df	't' value
Rural area	600	3.87	.927	3.117	.193	598	2.049
Urban area		2.94		1.189			

Table 3 reveals that in component of the Social acceptability of rural area working women the mean value is 3.87 and the mean value for urban area working women is 2.94. The mean difference is .927 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 3.117 and the urban area working women is 1.189. The standard error difference is .193. The obtained 't' value is 2.049 for df 598. The level of significance was set at 0.05 and the table value of 't' is 1.96 for df 598.

The obtained value of 't' is greater than the table value of 't' for df 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when compared with table value of 't'.

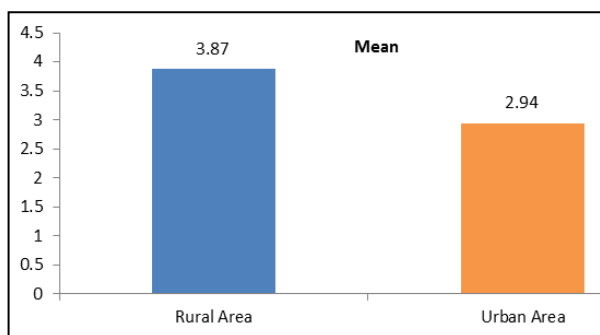


Fig 3: Mean difference of Social acceptability of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

Discussion of Findings

According to the table 1 reveals that Social Respectability due these fact the working women of rural area are more social Respectability than their counterparts of urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh. The social respectability means that the status or place attained by the individual in the society the social respectability is the two face phenomena as the person has got the status or place in the society and other phases the reciprocal of this how he acts or reacts with other fellow society members because is status in the society

depends upon the attitude of the fellow society members about him.

According to the table 2 reveals that it is evident from the results of present study that the rural area working women are more socially leadership than urban area working women as the social leadership is the component of individual personality that the other people influenced by the social leadership of an individual they try to infuse the manners abdicates way of talking and other things in their own behaviour. Social leadership may be described as the important element of individual personality and traits which she acquires from the social interaction.

According to the table 3 reveals that it is evident from the results of present study that the rural area working women are more effectively social acceptability than urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh. social acceptance to any situation or in society is the essential component in human psychology bilgy and unbungliy and individual have to accept the realities of a particular situation, recognizing a process or condition often a negative or uncomfortable situation without attempting to change it, protest because in society the social norms are sometime are it is and form social traditions moors and an individual have to accept all these in a society with protest and question this is a exactly the social acceptance.

These previous studies and clearly supported the results of the present study.

Conclusion

On the basis of obtained results and discussion of findings it has been concluded that the constituents of social competence the rural area working women are more social respectability, have better social Leadership and they have got effective social acceptability.

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