The International Journal of
INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Anxiety among Male and Female of High and Low
Socio-Economic Status

Hiral Y Suthar[1]*, Dr. M. G Mansuri[2]

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to find the impact of Anxiety among women. The emotional competence scale was administered on 245 women of Vadodara district. Sinha's Anxiety scale was used. Data were analysis by 't' test. Result show there is difference found in level of Anxiety among working male and female. Workings female have higher Anxiety compare with working male. There is difference found in level of Anxiety among working male and female of high and low Socio-Economic status. Male and female of high socio-economic status have lower Anxiety compare with male and female of low socio-economic status.

Keywords: Anxiety, Male, Female, Socio-Economic Status.

21st century can well be described as the age of Anxiety. The rapid changes in science, technology, knowledge, information sources i.e. in each and every sphere of life have overwhelmed the individual. It makes her helpless and lost leading to anxiety. Anxiety is associated with a state of apprehension, worry, helplessness, loneliness and feeling of insecurity. Sarson (1975) suggested that anxiety may interfere with one's concentration on the task and consequently undermine one's performance.

The modern age is full of turmoil, tension and tumult. The total set up of human society is being thwarted by a number of social and economic anomalies. Peoples are being compelled to remain in the domain of unrest where they are unable to take even a wink of sleep. Though, anxiety motivates the people for the attainment of desired goal yet its high and low forms are harmful foe the individual and society. By and large people are under pressure of conflict and frustration. The complexity of life is creating trouble in social relations.

Across the globe women are stepping out of their homes into the world of organizational challenges. Recent years have increasingly brought a great change in the life of Indian women

[1] Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar
[2] Asso. Prof. & Head, N.A & T.V Patel Arts College, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar
*Responding Author

too. They have come out the four walls of their homes in search of economic gain as well as fulfillment of their personal hopes and desires as human being. In Indian society no fixed pattern or redefinition of role of women in terms of the changed context has yet been achieved. A working woman has to take care of all the members of her family so anxiety is experienced by a working woman.

Beer Singh (1997) reported that compared working men, working women face fewer demands from family. Family role related anxiety is lesser working men.

OBJECTIVE

- To study of the anxiety among working male and female.
- To study of the anxiety among male and female of high and low socio-economic status.

Hypothesis:

- There is no significant difference between working male and female with regard to level of anxiety.
- There is no significant difference between male and female of high and low socio-economic status women with regard to level of anxiety.

METHODOLOGY

Sample:

In this present research 120 working male and female of high socio-economic status and 120 working male and female of low socio-economic status were randomly selected as sample.

Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

1. **Personal Data sheet:**

   A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about gender and socio-economic status.

2. **Anxiety Test:**

   Anxiety Test developed by Dr. Sinha was used to measure the general anxiety of male and female. The reliability of the test is 0.86 and the validity of the test is 0.69.

Statistical Analysis:

In this study 't' test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table No. 1, Means, Standard deviation and t-value on anxiety among working male and female

	Working Male	Working Female	Remark
No.	120	120	
Mean	26.34	30.14	Significant at 0.01
SD	12.76	14.66	
T value	2.66		

Table no.1 that the mean of working male is 26.34 and that of working women is 30.4. The SD for same group is 12.76 and 14.66 respectively. The t-value was found to be 2.66 and is significant at 0.01 levels. Hence the null hypothesis rejected. There is no significant difference between working male and female with regard to level of anxiety is rejected. It is conclude that there is significant difference in between working male and female with regard to level of anxiety. Workings female have higher Anxiety compare with working male.

Table No. 2, Means, Standard deviation and t-value on anxiety among working male and female of high and low Socio-Economic status

	Working Male	Working Female	Remark
No.	120	120	Significant at 0.01
Mean	25.44	30.55	
SD	11.45	13.78	
T value	3.67		

Table no.1 that the mean of working male of high and low socio-economic status is 25.44 and that of working women of high and low socio-economic status is 30.55. SD for same group is 11.45 and 13.78 respectively. The t-value was found to be 2.66 and is significant at 0.01 levels. Hence the null hypothesis rejected. There is no significant difference between male and female of high and low socio-economic status women with regard to level of anxiety is rejected. It is conclude that there is significant difference between male and female of high and low socio-economic status women with regard to level of anxiety. Male and female of high socio-economic status have lower Anxiety compare with male and female of low socio-economic status.

CONCLUSION

- There is difference found in level of Anxiety among working male and female.
- Workings female have higher Anxiety compare with working male.
- There is difference found in level of Anxiety among working male and female of high and low Socio-Economic status.
- Male and female of high socio-economic status have lower Anxiety compare with male and female of low socio-economic status.

REFERENCE

Advanced general psychology, Third edition: 2008-2009, Gujarat University, C. Jamnadas Company publishes.

Mrinal et al. (1997). Anxiety and insecurity in single married and divorced women, Prachi journal of psycho-cultural dimensions. 13 (1) Page- 61-66

Savita vaghela, A study of Anxiety among executive & non-executive working women, Gujrat journal of psychology, Vol. 16 Page 11-17

Sinha D. (1968) : Sinha's anxiety scale, rupa psychological corporation varanasi.