

Comparative study of social sensitivity, social skill and social relation of rural area and urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

In the present era of globalization women are still religious, traditional and customs oriented. The centuries – old practices and prejudices have severely hindered their progress in all spheres of life and deprecated the women's right of equality in all spheres. The investigator has undertaken the study entitled comparative study of social sensitivity, social skill and social relation 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 sensitivity, social skill and social relation. 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: social sensitivity, social skill, social relation, working women

1. Introduction

Many Working women who are married and mothers are thus involved in multiple potentially conflicting roles. The family roles, although, might reduce the effects of stressors, these same roles can simultaneously serve as a source of stress for them. The expectations associated with work and family roles can lead to physical and psychological strain in at least two ways first, the expectations surrounding either of these role can generate-inter-role conflict when they involve pressure to dominate the time of the focal person and interfere with fulfilling expectations associated with the other role. Second, these dual role expectations can lead to an increase in overall work load and to the feelings of overload in the work or non-work domain. Simultaneously attending to the demands of different roles, or role juggling, may be particularly likely when work and family demands are both high and the chances of one role intruding into another are increased.

Women both married and unmarried are entering in the field of employment in large numbers. A part from the traditional fields of nursing and teaching, other fields have also experienced an increase in the employment of women irrespective of their marital status. Their new role makes it unavoidable. It is important know the motive which she works because her adjustment will depends, to a great extent, and the purpose of her taking up a job. The employment of women can be a meaningful variable only we are take into account the context within which it takes place. When we think of the reasons of women's employment, it seems that economic necessity, coupled with the desire to acquire the equipment, and need for good life e regarded as their prime motives. In addition to these, intense interest in activities outside home desire to have an independent income, for self-expression, social service, avoiding drudgery of homework, escape from unhappy marriage life and escaping boredom.

The motivation to the work depends upon the family of the women. Some may decide to work for they want to keep themselves busy. Others may decide to work as a mean of supplementing the family income. Still others may want to utilize the training and education they taken. Some may not like to confine themselves to home. In some case it is the husband who might be wishing that his wife should work. There may be some who may work for a noble cause of serving the society.

Social sensitivity describes that proficiency at which an individual can identify, perceive, and understand cues and context in social interactions along with being socially respectful to others. This is an important social skill and having high levels social sensitivity can make you more well-liked and successful in social and business relationships. An example of someone with low social sensitivity would be an individual, who only talks about themselves, interrupts and talks over others, and who ignores social cues to stop talking. An example of someone with high social sensitivity would be a person who understands conversational cues and stop talking in order to listen at the appropriate time. Sensitivity (also called the true positive rate, the recall, or probability of detection in some fields) measures the proportion of positives that are correctly identified as such (e.g., the percentage of sick people who are correctly identified as having the condition). Sensitivity is strength of capacity to detect and discriminate stimuli. It is how strong the perception of a stimulus is in an individual. A person who has higher sensitivity will perceive a stimulus more strongly at a lower level than someone who is less sensitive to the stimulus. If two people are looking at light that is increasing in brightness the one who is more sensitive will squint and close their eye sooner than person who is less sensitive people have variation in sensitivities to different stimuli. Physiology the ability a

cell or tissue has respond to changes in its environment also called irritability, emotional awareness, responsiveness to a feeling of others and in psychology, the quality of being sensitive. Responsive to or aware of feeling, moods, reactions etc.

A social skill is any skill facilitating interaction and communication with others. Social rules and relations are created, communicated, and changed in verbal and nonverbal ways. The process of learning these skills is called socialization. For socialization, interpersonal skills are essential to relate one another. Interpersonal skills are the interpersonal acts person uses to interact with others which are related to dominance vs. submission, love vs. hate, affiliation vs. aggression, control vs. autonomy categories (Leary, 1975). Positive interpersonal skills include persuasion, active listening, delegation, and stewardship among others. Social psychology is the academic discipline that does research related to social skills, the discipline studies how skills are learned by an individual through changes in attitude, thinking, and behavior. Given the vast amount of attention which has been devoted to the analysis and evaluation of motor skill performance, it is rather surprising that it was some considerable time before psychologists began to investigate seriously the nature of social skills. Welford (1980) [10] attributed the growth of interest in this field to the initial work of Crossman. In a report on the efforts of automation an management and social relations in industry.

Social relations are a blanket term for interactions between two or more people, groups, or organizations. Individual social relationships are composed of an immense number of social, physical, and verbal interactions that create a climate for the exchange of feelings and ideas. According to researcher Piotr Sztompka, the most basic” behaviors” are various physical body movements that humans have in common with animal. The second step is “actions” which are actions that have meaning and purpose. Third are “social behaviors” or actions that address other people. Fourth are “social actions” the form the beginning of a social relationship. Lastly, are the symbols that define not only our self-image but also our relationships. These symbols are essentially the labels with which we define our relationships with each other such as friend, parent, child, or teacher.

Festinger (1950) on the whole people were most friendly with those who lived near them and the whole, people were most friendly with those who lived near them, and the people who had no near neighbors had the fewest friends. But social relation is a coin with two sides for when other factors cause us to dislike a person, frequent social relation can increase our dislike. One important factor in attraction is simply the amount of social relation that exists between people.

2. Methods and Materials

The objective of the study was to find out the social sensitivity, social skill and social relation 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 sensitivity, social skill and social relation. ‘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.

3. Results

Comparisons of Social Sensitivity, Social Skill and Social Relation of Rural and Urban Area Working Women of Himachal Pradesh

Table 1

Category	Rural Area		Urban Area		Number	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Degree of Freedom	't' Value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.					
Social Sensitivity	3.90	3.148	3.51	1.071	600	.393	.192	598	2.049
Social Skill	7.05	3.295	5.07	4.147	600	1.973	.227	598	8.692
Social Relation	3.81	1.586	3.34	1.355	600	.470	.120	598	3.902

Reveals that in component of the Social Sensitivity of rural area working women the mean value is 3.90 and the mean value for urban area working women is 3.51. The mean difference is. 393 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 3.148 and the urban area working women is 1.071. The standard error difference is. 192. The obtained ‘t’ value is 2.049 for degree of freedom 598. The obtained value of ‘t’ is more than the table value of ‘t’ for degree of freedom 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when compared with table value of ‘t’. On the basis of obtained

results the formulated hypothesis has been rejected. It reveals that in component of the Social skill of rural area working women the mean value is 7.05 and the mean value for urban area working women is 5.07. The mean difference is 1.973 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 3.295 and the urban area working women is 4.147. The standard error difference is. 227. The obtained ‘t’ value is 8.692 for degree of freedom 598. The obtained value of ‘t’ is greater than the table value of ‘t’ for degree of freedom 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when

compared with table value of 't'. On the basis of obtained results the formulated hypothesis has been rejected.

It reveals that in component of the Social relation of rural area working women the mean value is 3.81 and the mean value for urban area working women is 3.34. The mean difference is. 470 the standard deviation of rural area working women is 1.586 and the urban area working women is 1.355. The

standard error difference is. 120. The obtained 't' value is 3.902 for degree of freedom 598. The obtained value of 't' is more than the table value of 't' for degree of freedom 598. Hence the obtained value is statistically significant when compared with table value of 't'. On the basis of obtained results the formulated hypothesis has been rejected.

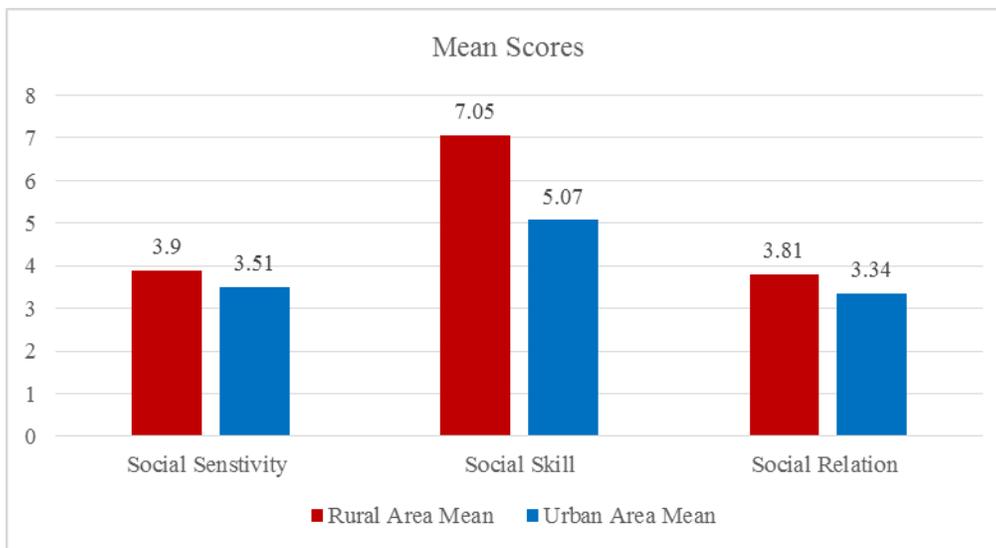


Fig 1: Mean difference of social sensitivity, social skill and social relation of rural area working women with urban area working women of Himachal Pradesh

4. Discussion of Findings

In rural area the social structure of the society differs from the urban area society's structure. It is well established fact that the rural areas society structure is harmonious, dependable and more interpersonally active whereas these components of society are missing in urban area society. In which it will take a long time to understand the feelings, emotions, moods reaction and other social psychological components of social sensitivity due to these facts the women of rural area are more sensitive than their counterparts of urban area working women.

As it is evident from the results of present study that the rural area working women are more socially skilled than urban area working women as social skills are the part of the individual's behaviour, Combs and Slaby (1977) [6] it is the ability to interact with others in a given social context in specific ways that are socially acceptable or valued and at the same time personally beneficial, mutually beneficial primarily to others. Another previous study states that Cartledge and Milburn (1980) [8] who viewed social skills as, "behaviours that are emitted in response to environmental events presented by another person or person (for example cues, demands, or other communication and are followed by positive environment responses).

It is evident from the results of present study that the rural area working women are more effectively develop social relations in the society whereas urban area working women have shown less interest in developing the social relation in the society. It is well established fact that the rural area societies are well knitted and developed society. The social relationship

amongst the society members are characteristics of the well balanced and developed society as the growth of the society depends upon the relationship of its members.

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

5. 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 socially sensitive, have better social skills and they have got effective social relationship.

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