

## A Study of Ego – Strength among Urban and Rural Working Women

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective of the Study:** 1. To find out the effect of age and area of residence on ego-strength of urban and rural working women. 2. To find out the effect of age and area of residence on ambitiousness of urban and rural working women. **Hypotheses:** 1. 22-25 years working women have significantly high ego-strength than the 18-21 years working women. 2. high socio-economic status working women have significantly high ego-strength than the low socio-economic status working women 3. urban working women have significantly high ego-strength than the rural working women. **Sample:** For the present study 100 Sample were selected from Aurangabad, Maharashtra State. The effective sample consisted of 100 subjects, out of whom 50 subjects were urban working women and 50 subjects were rural working women. The age range of subjects was 20 to 40 years. **Tools Differential Personality Inventory (DPI):** This test is developed and standardized by L.N.K. Shinha and Arun Kumar Singh. **Results:** 1. 22-25 years working women have significantly high ego-strength than the 18-21 years working women 2. High socio-economic status working women have significantly high ego-strength than the low socio-economic status working women 3. Urban working women have significantly high ego-strength than the rural working women.

### Introduction:

In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, ego strength is the ability of the ego to effectively deal with the demands of the id, the superego and reality. Those with little ego strength may feel torn between these competing demands, while those with too much ego strength can become too unyielding and rigid. Ego strength helps us maintain emotional stability and cope with internal and external stress. According to Sigmund Freud, personality is composed of three elements: the id, the ego and the super-ego. The id is composed of all the primal urges and desires and is the only part of personality present at birth. The super-ego is the part of personality that is composed of the internalized standards and rules that we acquire from our parents and from society. The ego is the part of personality that mediates between the demands of reality, the urges of the id and the idealistic standards of the super-ego. In situations involving psychological disorders, ego strength is often used to describe a patient's ability to maintain their identity and sense of self in the face of pain, distress and conflict. Researchers have also suggested that acquiring new defenses and coping mechanisms is an important component of ego strength.

### High Ego Strength

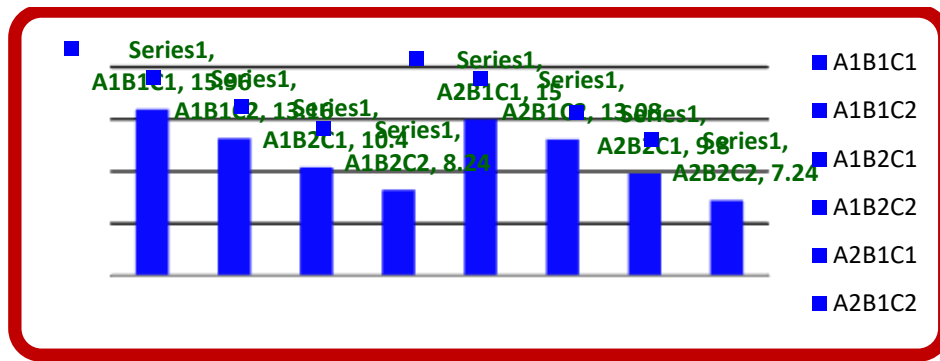
An individual with strong ego-strength approaches challenges with a sense that he or she can overcome the problem and even grow as a result. By having strong ego-strength, the individual feels that he or she can cope with the problem and find new ways of dealing with struggles. These people can handle whatever life throws at them without losing their sense of self.

### Low Ego Strength

David R. Berman, Ryan M. Johnson (2000) Age, ambition, and the local charter: a study in voting behavior. This article tests ambition theory by looking into the relatively unexplored area concerning the voting behavior of local charter committee members. Our findings lend support to the notion in ambition theory that age is an important factor in understanding voting blocs and differences on issues. More specifically, our study suggests that differences in political ambition along age lines may help explain.

S. Epstein (*December 1961*) Food-related responses to ambiguous stimuli as a function of hunger and ego strength. College students were given the Rorschach after periods of food deprivation up to 23 hours. Food imagery increased through 8 hours and decreased at 23 hours when strong food associations were eliminated. High ego strength Ss reported less hunger and produced fewer food-related responses, including a decrease at 23 hours. Food related activity responses were related to deprivation; food object responses were not.





Summary of Three Way ANOVA

Source	Ss	df	MS	F	P
A =Age	21.78	1	21.78	18.62	< 0.01
B = SES	1447.22	1	1447.22	1236.94	< 0.01
C = Area	278.48	1	278.48	238.02	< 0.01
A x B	0.98	1	0.98	.84	NS
A x C	0.72	1	0.72	0.62	NS
B x C	0	1	0	0	NS
A x B x C	5.12	1	5.12	4.38	< 0.05
Within Error	225.28	92	1.17		
Total	1978.58	99			

From the Summary and graph it is seen that main effect A is highly significant main effect A refer to the factor Age. It was varied at two levels i.e. 22-25years working women it was assumed 18-21years working women differ significantly with regards to ego-strength. Since the main effect A is highly Significant (F = 18.62, df = 1 and 92, P < 0.01) It is Clear that 22-25yeras working women and 18-21years working women Subjects Differ Significantly From each other from the mean scores and graph it was found that 22-25years working women have significantly high ego-strength than 18-21years. This Result Support the Hypothesis.

The Second Independent Variable the Factor of socio-economic status it was also varied at two levels. The effective sample was divided in to two groups, high SES and Low SES. Main effect has yielded highly significantly result and F = 1236.94 for 1 and 92 df is significant beyond 0.01 level. And Support the Hypothesis high socio-economic status working women has significantly high ego-strength low socio-economic status.

Main Effect C represent the factor of Residence, it was also varied at two level from the summary it is seen that main effect C is Associated with a High F values (F =238.02, df = 1 & 92, P < 0.01) It is Clear that Urban and Rural Subjects Differ Significantly From each other from the mean scores and graph it was found that the Urban working women have significantly high ego-strength than Rural working women. Support the Hypothesis.

**Conclusion:**

1. 22-25 years working women have significantly high ego-strength than the 18-21 years working women
2. High socio-economic status working women have significantly high ego-strength than the low socio-economic status working women
3. Urban working women have significantly high ego-strength than the rural working women

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