



“A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN WITH RESPECT TO LIFE SATISFACTION”

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ABSTRACT

Objective:- To Investigate the Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Women. Hypothesis:- 1) There will be no significant difference between working and non-working women on dimension life satisfaction (Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job). Sample:- 100 women were selected from Aurangabad city for the present research. Among them 50 were working women and 50 were non-working. Age range of women 20 year to 40 year. (Mean = 32.25, SD = 4.56). Purposive Non-Probability Sampling was used. Conclusion: Working women have significantly high life satisfaction than the non-working women. High stress among non-working women is due to the fact that non-working women occupy multiple roles which are inconsistent and create conflicting situations. Our society still demands the traditional roles of women as homemaker.

KEYWORDS: *dimension life satisfaction , society still demands , Economic, Marital.*

INTRODUCTION:

Registrar General of India, the work participation rate of women increased from 19.67% in 1981 to 25.68% in 2001, with a higher rate in rural areas. Educated women now seek employment in the sectors which were predominated by men. The employment of women seems to be associated with certain factors like her age, financial demands, self-esteem and intellectual needs. Not all women work because she is compelled to; some work because they are young and unmarried. Some women continue work even after their marriage and attaining motherhood. For some, family and socio-economic status determine whether or not she seeks employment, for example, women who are married but do not have children are more likely to work than the ones who are mothers; and also among mothers, those who have young kids and children may be engaged in work than those who have got very young babies. Similarly, those who are well educated and belong to liberal family have greater chance of working. However, irrespective of her employment status, our society still visualizes her as primary carriers of children and family members. Thus, a woman who is working has to play a dual role, as a home-maker, and also as an employee of an organization/institution (Gandhi, 2015).

Satisfaction with life formerly focused on who is happy, whether the one who is a married, wealthy, spiritual individual or other. Temperament and personality appear as powerful factors, influencing people's well being (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999). The aim of the current study was to find out the life satisfaction among working and non working women.

People might be satisfied with one aspect of their life and not the other; it was pointed out that some people may be particularly unhappy with the particular domain of life and relatively satisfied with other

domains. In addition individual might be satisfied with more domains of their lives and still be dissatisfied overall because of the impact of the particular domain (Diener, 1984).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Kousha and Moheen (2004) explored life satisfaction among married Iranian women in urban areas. A series of path analysis and cross tabulations suggested that for married women, life satisfaction was directly linked to their satisfaction with marriage, employment and their leisure experiences. For women, hours satisfaction and job satisfaction indicated that women preferred part-time jobs irrespective of whether these are small or large.

Nathwat and Mathur (1993) investigated the marital adjustment and subjective wellbeing in Indian-educated housewives and working women. Results indicated that working women had significantly better life satisfaction and self-esteem than the housewives.

Thakar and Misra (1995) investigated life satisfaction and patterns of daily hassles experienced in relation to perceived-control, social support, mental health and life satisfaction of 40 dual career-women and housewives in India. Dual-career women reported significantly greater incidence of daily hassles but displayed a greater degree of life satisfaction than did housewives. Older (aged 40+ yrs) dual career women from nuclear families perceived a greater degree of control than women from joint families. Social support was shared similarly across from joint families and across all groups.

Aminath (1996) in his study of work-family conflict among married professional women in Malaysia reported work-family conflict and less life satisfaction among working women.

Saxena and Rani (1996) studied family and employed women in India as indicators of life satisfaction and happiness. The sample for the study consisted of 40 employed and 40 unemployed middle class women. Life satisfaction and happiness were measured by selfmade tests of life satisfaction, perceived happiness, attribution, anxiety and family structure by work roles compatibility. Results revealed that non-working women experienced greater life satisfaction compared to working women and attributed their happiness to the home environment and perceived happiness was higher among women from nuclear families compared to those from joint families.

RESEARCH METHOD:-

Objective:-

To Investigate the Life Satisfaction among Working and Non-Working Women.

Hypothesis:-

1) There will be no significant difference between working and non-working women on dimension life satisfaction (Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job).

Sample:-

100 women were selected from Aurangabad city for the present research. Among them 50 were working women and 50 were non-working. Age range of women 20 year to 40 year. (Mean = 32.25, SD = 4.56). Purposive Non-Probability Sampling was used.

Variable:-

Independent variable:-

a) Types of Women

- 1) Working
- 2) Non-Working

Dependent variable:-

1) Life Satisfaction

- i) Health Satisfaction
- ii) Personal Satisfaction
- iii) Economic Satisfaction
- iv) Marital Satisfaction

- v) Social Satisfaction
- vi) Job Satisfaction

Tools:-

Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS) Alam G.Q & Srivastava Ramji, 2001 (a) Purpose Life satisfaction sale in considered an important variable in younger nature as well as aged people. Several investigators have studied the correlates of life satisfaction positive relationship have consistently been obtained between life satisfaction and socioeconomic status perceived adequacy of income and perceived health status. (e.g. Kutner at 1956, cutler 1973, Edwards and Klemmack, 1973). (b) Development of the Scale 60 items related to six areas, viz., Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job. The responses are to be given in yes/no. Yes responses indicate the satisfaction. There is no time limit yet it takes about 20 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Serial No. of items for different areas: 1) Health 2) Personal 3) Economic 4) Marital 5) Social 6) Job. 875 adults males and females drawn from rural and urban areas of Azamgarh comprised the representative sample over which the scale was standardized. Persons were selected for the sample keeping in view different characteristics, e.g., educational level, intelligence, socio-economic status, and personality characteristic. The range of age was between 18 to 40 years. The scale has 60 items. Every item is to be responded either in yes or no. there is no other alternative. Every 'yes' response is assigned 1 mark. The sum of marks is obtained for the entire scale. Test-retest reliability was computed after a lapse of 6 weeks. The obtained quotient was .84. The validity of the scale was obtained by correlating it with Saxena's Adjustment Inventory and Srivastava Adjustment Inventory. The quotient obtained was .74 and .82 respectively. Further the scale has face validity as all the items are closely related to the covered areas. The items were judged by the exports. Thus the scale is beyond doubt. It also possesses content validity.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION:-

100 participants were taken as the research participants in which 50 were working women and 50 were non working women, from aurangabad were taken. Participants were selected through convenience sampling from different working areas like schools, government offices, banks and from residential areas. Satisfaction with life Scale was administered to check the level of life Satisfaction among working and non working women. In order to avoid any hurdle in data collection permission letter given by the Head of the Department was shown to the authorities of the Govt. officials, banks and institutions so that the process of data collection might be carried out smoothly.

Verbal consent was taken from the participants and they were given brief description about the purpose of the data collection and were assured that the data collected from them will only be used for research purpose and will be kept confidential.

Statistics

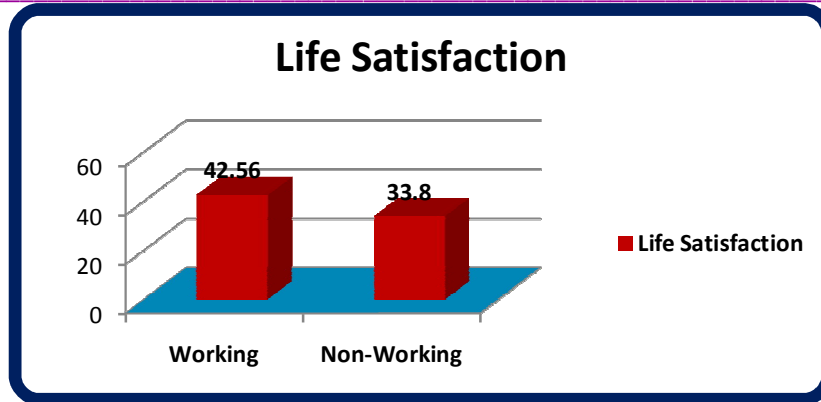
t-test was used for the statistical analysis of data.

Statistical Data Analysis

't' showing the significance of difference between the working and non-working women respect to Life Satisfaction.

Dimension	Working (N =10)			Non-Working (N = 10)			t- ratio	df	p
	Mean	SD	SE	Mean	SD	SE			
Life Satisfaction	42.56	5.17	1.63	33.8	4.65	0.84	8.98	98	0.01

0.01= 2.62, 0.05= 1.98



Life satisfaction score of the working women Mean is 42.56 and non-working Mean is 33.80, Two mean is highly significant at both level. ($t = 8.98$, $df = 98$, $P = 0.01$). It concluded that the Working women have significantly high life satisfaction than the non-working women.

It seems that, the working women have positive reaction towards lives and try to develop healthy patterns of adjustment and dealing with their lives. The working women are aware of their right of autonomy and decision making that strengthen their behavior and empower their satisfaction. Besides all this doing job enables women to earn money and enjoy those luxuries of life that a nonworking women can only dream of. When they go outside for the job they have to face different kind of circumstances that make them stronger and enable them to manage in bitter condition in a better way. Moreover, the working women are often seem to be emotionally sound, patient, cooperative and deal stressors more appropriately than that of non-working women.

CONCLUSION:

- 1) Working women have significantly high life satisfaction than the non-working women.

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