Research Paper

Sociology

Working Women and Their Problems Iin the Daily Life: A Sociological Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The industrialization and modernization process changes the structure of the family from joint family to nuclear family. Similarly both the process pushes the women to go for work and the working women are facing lot of problems in the family life as well as in the working environment. The present study conducted among the women who are working in the colleges in Triuvannamalai District. The results show that the working women are facing lot of problems in their daily life.

Keywords : Anxiety, Depression, Inferiority, Working Women

Introduction

Women constitute a significant part of the work-force in India. The work participation rate continues to be substantially less for females than for males. There has been some improvement in the work participation rate of females since 1971. Work participation rate for women, which was 7.18 and 9.74 percent in urban areas in 1971 and 1991 respectively, went up to in 2001. In the rural areas the female work participation rate has shown steady improvement since 1971 as compared to urban areas. It has risen from in 1971 to 27.20 in 1991 and to 30.98 in 2001. The workforce participation rate of females in rural sector was 26.1 and in urban sector it was 13.8 in 2009-10. The workforce participation rate for males in rural sector was 54.7 and in urban sector it was 54.3. The labor force participation rate of women across all age-groups was 20.8 in rural sector and 12.8 in urban sector compared with 54.8 and 55.6 for men in the rural and urban sectors respectively in 2009-10 (NSS 64th Round).

Amongst rural women workers, 87% are employed in agriculture as laborers and cultivators. Amongst women workers in urban areas, about 80% are employed in unorganized sectors like household industries, petty trades and services, buildings and construction, etc. In this 21st Century, women are considered as the good home maker and also managing the work environment of the today world. Due to change in our life style, it is inevitable that woman has to go for work to economically balance her family even after her marriage. Due to this, woman has to face lot of sociological and psychological problem in and outside her family. This is one of the major social problems of today in all over the world. Especially in Indian context this problem is the most recent one which requires more attentions and solutions.

In the present day of our modern society, the process of industrialization and urbanization is increasing in our society. At the same time social problems also are increasing in our society. For example, the problems faced by woman due to her work environment pressure, workload directly affects her family life. This is one of the important problems of working woman to balance between family life and work life. Wharton and Blair-Loy (2006) refer to work-family conflict as a situation, in which "the demands of the work interfere with fulfilling family responsibilities". Role conflict is defined as the `simultaneous occurrence of two (or more) sets of role pressures such that compliance with one would make more difficult the compliance with the other' (Kahn, Wolfe,

Quinn, Snoek, and Rosenthal, 1965). Greenhaus and Beutell (1985), has conceptualized work family conflict into three source of conflict, namely time-based, strain-based and behaviour-based conflicts. Within the time based such as long hours in paid work will reduce the amount of time available for family activities, thereby making it difficult for employees to perform family duties and maintain family relationships (Voydanoff, 2004). Whilst, strain-based such as job demands are expected to increase employees' negative emotions, stress, fatigue (Voydanoff, 2004) and it is positively related to work to family conflict (Frone et al., 1997; Grzywacz and Marks, 2000). Stress, health-related problems, job dissatisfaction, and lower psychological well-being may result when work demands, resources, and employment accommodations are in negative context, and they may influence the worker's efficiency to fulfill family responsibilities (Milliken & Dunn-Jensen, 2005). The research also indicates that work- family conflict is related to increased turnover intentions and reduced job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and family satisfaction among employees (Lu et al., 2010; Karatepe & Kilic, 2007; Kossek & Ozeki, 1998). The present study is mainly focusing on the problems faced by the working women. Especially after marriage, family like demands more commitment from the women and that cause imbalance between her work life and family life.

Methodology

The universe for the present study is the women who are working as College Lectures in Tiruvannamalai District of Tamil Nadu. There are about 25 colleges functioning in Tiruvanamalai District. Among these 25 colleges, there are more than 200 women college lecturers working in different designation. Among this universe, the researchers selected 50 women college lecturers by adopting purposive sampling method.

In the present research work, the researchers used descriptive research design in order to describe the various problems faced by working women especially the college lecturers. In the present research study, the researchers used interview schedule as a tool for data collection. The interview schedule consists of personal profile, psychological and sociological problem faced by the working women. For analyzing the data, the researchers used percentile score, mean and standard deviation.

Results
Table No. 1
Socio-economic Conditions of the Respondents

S.N.	Socio-economic Variables	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age			
1.	Below 25 years	3	6
2.	25 to 35	24	48
3.	35 to 45	14	28
4.	45 to 55	9	18
Type of College			
1.	Government College	12	24
2.	Private College	38	76
Marital Status			
1.	Unmarried	16	32
2.	Married	34	68
Income			
1.	Below 10,000	42	84
2.	From 10,000 to 30,000	4	8
3.	From 30,000 to 60,000	4	8
Family Pattern			
1.	Joint Family	36	72
2.	Nuclear Family	14	28
Husband's Occupation			
1.	Govt. Service	8	16
2.	Business	26	52
3.	Agriculture	16	32

The above table shows that 48 per cent of the respondents are belonging to the age group between 25 and 35 years, 28 per cent of the respondents are belonging to the age group between 35 and 45 years, 18 per cent of the respondents are belonging to the age group between 45 and 55 years and remaining 6 per cent of the respondents are belonging to the age group of below 25 years.. With regard to nature of institution, 76 percent of the respondents are working in the self-financing colleges. While considering the marital status, 68 per cent of the respondents are married. As far as the monthly income, 84 per cent of the respondents are earning up to Rs.10, 000 per month. With respect to family pattern, 68 per cent of the respondents are living in the joint family. While considering the occupation of the respondents' husband is concerned, 16 per cent of the respondents' husbands are working in the government services, 52 per cent of the respondents' husbands are doing business and 26 per cent of the respondents' husbands are farmers.

Table No.2
Socio-Psychological Problems due to work related problems

Sl. No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Anxiety due to work related problems			
1.	Strongly Agree	34	68
2.	Agree	16	32
Depression due to work related problems			
1.	Strongly Agree	30	60
2.	Agree	17	34
3.	Disagree	3	6
Inferiority due to work related problems			
1.	Strongly Agree	27	54
2.	Agree	17	34
3.	Disagree	6	12

The above table reveals that 68 percent of the respondents strongly agree that they are getting anxiety due to their work related problems and remaining 32 percent of the respondents agree that they are getting anxiety due to their work related problems. While considering depression due to work related problems, 60 per cent of the respondents strongly agree that they are getting depression, 34 per cent of the respond-

ents agreed and remaining 6 percent of the respondents disagree that they are not getting depression due to their work related problems. With regard to inferiority complex, 54 per cent of the respondents strongly agree that their work pressure brings inferiority complex, 34 percent of the respondents agreed and only 12 per cent of the respondents disagreed.

Table No. 3
Spoiling of family peaceful atmosphere due to work related problems

Sl.No.	Responses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Frequently	30	60
2.	Rarely	16	32
3.	Never	4	8
	Total	50	100

The above table shows that 60 percent of the respondents mentioned that their work related problem has frequently affect the family atmosphere, 32 percent of the respondents indicated that their work related problem rarely affect the family atmosphere and 8 percent of the respondents told that their work related problem never affect the family environment.

Conclusion
The present study aims to understand the problems faced by the respondents in their daily life due to work. For this purpose there are 50 respondents selected by using purposive sampling method and their responses collected with the help of interview schedule. Even though most of the respondents (72 %) are living in the joint family but they are expressing the problems like anxiety, depression and inferiority complex in their daily life. Similarly they are accepting that due to these problems their family atmosphere also gets affected. The respondents who are living in the joint family mentioned that they share only common kitchen with others but the family members are not come forward to share family responsibility. The economic condition of the family pushes them to go for work but nobody supports them in the family matters. So the present study suggest that when the married women go for work then the family members including the husband should support them in various household activities and that relieve them from various problems and pressure of both family as well as work environment.

Limitation
The present study conducted only with minimum number of respondents. For making generalizations of the conclusion then it required a considerable number respondents.

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