



Research Article

DIFFERENCES IN THE ROLE SATISFACTION OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN IN RELATION TO VARIATIONS IN SELF AND FAMILY VARIABLES

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Received: June 16, 2018; Revised: June 22, 2018; Accepted: June 23, 2018; Published: June 30, 2018

Abstract: The present study was conducted on 50 working and 50 non-working women. Interview schedule and modified extended satisfaction with life scale (1996) was used. The results revealed that there was significant difference among age levels with regard to role satisfaction of working and non-working women and there was no significant difference among education, monthly income of family, occupation of spouse, length of service, number of children and working hours with regard to role satisfaction of working and non-working women.

Keywords: Role satisfaction, Role stress, Working & Non-working, Self & Family variables

Citation: Sandhya Rani B. and Sarada Devi M. (2018) Differences in the Role Satisfaction of Working and Non-Working Women in Relation to Variations in Self and Family Variables. International Journal of Agriculture Sciences, ISSN: 0975-3710 & E-ISSN: 0975-9107, Volume 10, Issue 12, pp.- 6443-6444.

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Introduction

Role satisfaction is defined as the sum total of perceptions of satisfaction of an individual in various roles viz., marital (wife), family (Parental, home maker), social, recreational, work/job life. Role satisfaction in the family occurs when the family relationship is healthy, when there is sharing of house hold tasks, when the health conditions of the family is good. Role satisfaction also occurs when the children's education is well settled and children have acquired good personality traits. The relationship between age and marital life satisfaction is negative i.e., as age increases marital life satisfaction decreases and vice versa [1]. There was no significant correlation between job satisfaction and educational level i.e., degree level [2]. Job satisfaction and occupational stress were significantly related to job satisfaction in a negative form i.e., the greater the occupational stress, the lower the job satisfaction [3]. Satisfaction level in the home role performance was found to be highest among those whose husbands help in child rearing and household activities [4]. The total family income was more for working women than that of the non-working women [5]. Job satisfaction was positively correlated with their age and the experience [6,7].

Methodology

Sample for the study

The sample consisted of 100 women (0 working and 50 non-working women) from twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. All women were in the age range of 20-40 years.

Tools

Interview schedule and modified extended satisfaction with life scale was used.

Data Collection procedure

The Data was collected through in-depth interview method. This method is useful in getting in depth personal information related to study in a very effective manner. The data obtained was tabulated and analyzed by using mean scores and ANOVA.

Results and Discussion

Differences in the Role satisfaction of women in relation to variations in self and

family variables are presented in following tables.

Age and Role satisfaction

Table-1 Role satisfaction of Women According to Age Levels

| SN | Age Levels (years) | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 20-25 | 204.88 | 4.014* |
| 2 | 26-30 | 214.89 | |
| 3 | 31-35 | 190.27 | |
| 4 | 36-40 | 200.35 | |

The mean scores on role satisfaction of women in different age groups revealed that there was significant difference among the age levels with regard to role satisfaction of working and non-working women. The women belonging to 26-30 years of age group had more role satisfaction than that of other age groups. This might be due to the fact that this, age group women were active and had experience which will give role satisfaction.

Education and Role satisfaction

Table-2 Role satisfaction of Women according to Educational Levels

| SN | Educational Levels | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Intermediate | 199.06 | 0.616 NS |
| 2 | Graduation | 200.63 | |
| 3 | Post graduation | 202.73 | |
| 4 | Post graduation and above | 000.00 | |

* Significant at 5 percent ** Significant at 1 percent NS-Not significant

Monthly income of family and Role Satisfaction

Table-3 Role satisfaction of women according to Monthly income of family

| SN | Monthly income of family (Rupees) | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Less than 5000 | 218.6 | 2.46 NS |
| 2 | 5000-10000 | 214.00 | |
| 3 | 10000-15000 | 193.11 | |
| 4 | 15000 and above | 200.76 | |

From the above table it was found that difference in the monthly income levels of women did not create difference in the level of role satisfaction of women. This might be because of less difference in the total family income levels and had similar socio economic background.

Occupation of Spouse and Role Satisfaction

Table-4 Role satisfaction of women according to Spousal Occupation

| SN | Occupation of Spouse | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Employed | 201.39 | 0.317 NS |
| 2 | Unemployed | 199.05 | |

The difference in the occupation of spouse did not create any difference in the level of role satisfaction of women. It means women with employed husband and women with unemployed husband had similar level of role satisfaction. This might be because of role satisfaction of women depends on the quality of relationship existing between the partners but not on spouse occupation.

Length of service and Role Satisfaction

Table-5 Role satisfaction of women according to Length of Service

| SN | Length of service (years) | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2-4 | 206.53 | 0.985 NS |
| 2 | 5-7 | 197.19 | |
| 3 | 8-10 | 195.44 | |
| 4 | 10 and above | 201.28 | |

It is inferred that with different ranges of duration of service did not create variation in the level of role satisfaction of women. The reason attributed is small difference in the duration and length of service of the respondents or because of length of service had no effect on the role satisfaction of women.

Number of children and Role Satisfaction

Table-6 Role satisfaction of women According to Number of children

| SN | Number of children | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | One | 207.59 | 2.679 NS |
| 2 | Two | 197.96 | |
| 3 | More than two | 191.00 | |

From the above table it is revealed that the difference in the number of children possessed by women did not create variations in the level of the role satisfaction. It might be because of the assistance and cooperation of husband and in-laws in looking after the needs of the children.

Working Hours and Role Satisfaction

Table-7 Role satisfaction of women according to Working Hours

| SN | Working Hours | Mean scores | "F" - Value |
|----|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 6-8 hours | 201.69 | 0.387 NS |
| 2 | 8-10 hours | 201.20 | |
| 3 | 10 hours and above | 200.92 | |

It was found that difference in the working hours did not create difference in the level of role satisfaction of women. The reason attributed was small difference in the working hours of respondents of duration of working hours had no effect on the role satisfaction. This might also be because of adequate family members support at home.

Conclusion

There was significant difference among age levels with regard to role satisfaction of working and non-working women and there was no significant difference among education levels, monthly income of family, occupation of spouse, length of service, number of children and working hours with regard to role satisfaction of working and non-working women.

Application of research: Role satisfaction and stress are related to family and support from family members. it is inferred from the study that working women can have higher job satisfaction if the household chores and rearing of children is

shared by husbands and this study can be applicable to all working families and working women with stress and lower job satisfaction where in women with low performance can be called for counselling along with husbands and their performance can be improved or enhanced.

Research Category: Human Development and Family Studies

Abbreviations:

ANOVA: Analysis of variance

Acknowledgement / Funding: Author thankful to College of Home Science, Saifabad, 500040, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500030, India

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Research project name or number: MSc Thesis

Author Contributions: All author equally contributed

Author statement: All authors read, reviewed, agree and approved the final manuscript

Conflict of Interest: None declared

Ethical approval: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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