Study about the Family Cooperation and Satisfaction Regarding Household Work among the Working and Non-Working Women

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ABSTRACT

In today's global environment, women must balance the roles of housewife and career building. The present study compared working and non-working women on cooperation and satisfaction regarding household work. Samples of 50 women (25 workings + 25 non-working) were taken from Agra, City. The questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data were analysed by using a t-test. This study concluded that the contribution of both working and non-working was not significant towards household chores.

Keywords- Satisfaction, working, non-working, cooperation.

I. INTRODUCTION

For decades, scholars from several fields have been concerned about work-family difficulties. Because of changes in how labor is understood, there has been an increase in interest in work and family issues. In North America and Europe, work and family research centers are increasingly being established to examine changing demographics and their influence on people's work-life balance and well-being. However, developing nations, such as India, appear to have a clear and distinct lack of attention to work and family study. From a psychological standpoint, research on gender variations in work and family responsibilities has persisted.

Traditionally, the woman's primary role is that of a homemaker and that of the man to provide for his family. But it has been accepted that women in their own limited way helped in the economy of the household either by selling homemade items, helping in the fields or in tending shops or doing other odd jobs. It is true that the number of problems and the functions of members of the working women family are greatly affected. Working women face a number of problems. In meeting these challenges, they are subject to constraints of various kinds. Our research has focused, on what these constraints are, how it affects their lives and what solutions have been found.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

The current study's goal was to determine the level of life satisfaction among working and non-working women. While preserving their conventional responsibilities, women will broaden their lives to include a profession. Mothers may work for six to eight hours at an office, but their labor does not end there. A mother returns home after finishing work and looks after her children, husband, and home. Her work schedule, along with her family obligations, is quite stressful (Rapaport and Rapaport, 1972).

III. PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN

As per the study, the following are the problems that women are most concerned about:
- Work-life balance
- Harassment
- Equal pay
- Career opportunities
- Children and career

IV.   LIFE SATISFACTION

Working & non-working women's life happiness is influenced by a variety of circumstances. An individual's life pleasure is the outcome of a favorable condition. Socioeconomic status, environmental factors, marital adjustment, and job satisfaction, including sort of employment, posting location, compensation, and so on, all contribute to these scenarios. anxiety, ego deficiency Frustration, guilt-proneness, and suspiciousness all have a adverse effect on a person's life happiness.

V.   THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the profile of the selected women.
- To examine the family cooperation and satisfaction regarding household work among the selected women.
- To compare the family cooperation and satisfaction between working and non-working women.
- To correlate the family cooperation with satisfaction among the working and non-working women separately.

VI.   METHODOLOGY

Local of the Study
The present study has been conducted in Agra city.
Selection Measure and Sample Size
This study was conducted by taking the opinion of the 50 women as sample randomly selected sample were 50 women in the city of Agra
The tool used for data collection Questionnaire
A self-constructed tool was used which includes a list of questions that are answered by the women. A questionnaire is used to collect general information about the family cooperation and satisfaction regarding household work among the working and non-working women.

Table: Statistical tests used and their purpose

S.N.	Statistical Tests	Purpose
1.	Percentage	To study the distribution of both dependent and independent variables.
2.	Arithmetic Mean	To study the central value.
3.	Standard deviation	To know the variability among the observations.
4.	t-test	To test the mean difference between two means.
5.	Correlation coefficient	To determine the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
6.	t-test for correlation coefficient	To test the level of significance of correlation coefficient.

The test used is described below:
Percentage: The percentages were used to make single comparisons. The frequency of a given cell was multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of respondents in the category to which they belonged to get the percentage.
Arithmetic Mean: The arithmetic mean is the average used in the current study. "Arithmetic mean of a series is the figure obtained by dividing the total values of various items by their number" (Elhance, 2000).

$$\overline{X} = A + \frac{\sum fu}{\sum f} \times i$$

where, $\overline{X}$ = arithmetic mean, A = assumed mean, $\sum fu$ = product of frequency and deviation from the assumed mean, i = class interval and $\sum f$ = total frequency

Standard Deviation: It is a measure of dispersion and is commonly indicated by the letter (small sigma) of the Greek alphabet. The square root of the arithmetic mean (average) of the squares of the deviations measured from the mean or assumed mean is the standard deviation (Elhance, 2000).

$$\sigma = i \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum fu^2 - \left(\sum fu\right)^2 / n\right)}{(n-1)}}$$

where, σ = Standard deviation, $\sum fu^2$ = Sum of the product of frequency and square of deviation from the assumed mean, $\sum fu$ = Sum of the product of frequency & deviation from the assumed mean, n = number of observations, and i = class interval

Test of Significance: The t-test can be expressed as:

$$t = \frac{\left|\overline{X}_1 - \overline{X}_2\right|}{\text{C.S.E.}}$$

where $\overline{X}_1$ and $\overline{X}_2$ are the means of the first and second groups, C.S.E. means combined standard error. It is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{C.S.E.} = \text{C.S.D.}\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

The numbers of observations in the first and second groups, respectively, are n1 and n2. The combined standard deviation is abbreviated as C.S.D. The following formula is used to compute it.

$$\text{C.S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)\sigma_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)\sigma_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} \quad \text{if} \quad n_1 \leq 30, \; n_2 \leq 30$$

$$\text{C.S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{n_1\sigma_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)\sigma_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} \quad \text{if} \quad n_1 > 30, \; n_2 \leq 30$$

$$\text{C.S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)\sigma_1^2 + n_2\sigma_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} \quad \text{if} \quad n_1 \leq 30, \; n_2 > 30$$

$$\text{C.S.D.} = \sqrt{\frac{n_1\sigma_1^2 + n_2\sigma_2^2}{n_1 + n_2}} \quad \text{if} \quad n_1 > 30, \; n_2 > 30$$

$$\text{C.S.E.} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{n}} \quad \text{if} \quad n_1 = n_2 = n$$

n_1 and n_2 are standard deviations of first and second group respectively.

Objective: 1: To study the profile of the selected women

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to age

Age year	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
15-25	6	12
25-35	9	18
35-45	20	40
45-55	11	22
55-65	4	8
Total	50	100

The distribution of respondents according to their age is shown in Table 1. The bulk of the respondents (40%) were in the age category of 35-45 years, followed by 22 percent in the age group of 45-55 years, and the remaining 8% in the age group of 55-65 years. The selected women's mean age was 38.06 years, with a standard deviation of 10.55 years, according to the above data.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to family types

Family Types	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Nuclear family	30	60
Joint family	20	40
Total	50	100

Objective 2: To examine the family cooperation and satisfaction regarding the household work among the selected women

Table 3: Assessment of family cooperation regarding the household work and their category among the selected women

Category	Women		Family Cooperation	
	No.	%	Mean	SD
Low (< Mean – SD)	11	22.0	3.64	1.15
Average (Mean – SD to Mean + SD)	31	62.0	8.81	1.59
High (> Mean + SD)	8	16.0	12.00	0.00
Total	50	100.0	8.18	3.00

Table 3 reveals the mean scores of family cooperation regarding household work and their category among the selected women in the present study. The mean score of family cooperation regarding household work was found to be 8.18 with a standard deviation of 3.00.

All the women were divided into 3 categories on the basis of the scores obtained. Women who scored less than (Mean - SD) come in the low category of family cooperation regarding household work. The score obtained between (Mean – SD to Mean + S.D.) comes in the average category of family cooperation regarding the household work and the score obtained more than (Mean + S.D.) comes in the high category of family cooperation regarding the household work.

Mean scores of the high, average and low categories of family cooperation regarding household work were 12.00, 8.81 and 3.64 respectively. The majority of the women (62.0%) were found in the average category, followed by 22.0% in the low category and the minimum (16.0%) were in the high category of family cooperation regarding the household work.

Table 4: Assessment of the effect of family cooperation regarding the household work and their category among the selected women

Category	Women		Family Cooperation	
	No.	%	Mean	SD
Low (< Mean – SD)	5	10.0	3.40	3.44
Average (Mean – SD to Mean + SD)	36	72.0	12.64	1.51
High (> Mean + SD)	9	18.0	16.00	0.00
Total	50	100.0	12.32	3.65

The mean scores of the effect of family cooperation regarding the household work and their category among the selected women were regarding tabulated and analyzed in the above table 4.2.2. The mean score of the effect of family cooperation regarding household work was found to be 12.32 with a standard deviation of 3.65.

Mean scores of high, average and low categories of the effect of family cooperation regarding household work were 16.00, 12.64 and 3.40 respectively. The majority of the women (72.0%) were found in the average category, followed by 18.0% in the high category and the minimum (10.0%) were in the low category of the effect of family cooperation regarding the household work.

Objective 3: To compare the family cooperation and satisfaction between working and non-working women.

Table 5: Compare the mean income of family relative contribution of both the genders towards cooperation regarding household work between working and non-working women

Working/Non-working	No.	Family Cooperation		Statistical Values		Remarks
		Mean	S.D.	t	p	
Working women	25	8.00	2.87	0.425	>0.05	Not-significant
Non-working women	25	8.36	3.11			

Table 5 indicates the relative contribution of both genders towards household chores. As the obtained t-value (0.425) was not significant. So, it can be concluded that the contribution of both genders was not significant toward household chores. Although the mean score of non-working women's contribution towards household chores was slightly more, the difference was not significant.

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