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A STUDY OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND WORKING PATTERN OF FEMALE WORKERS

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Abstract: The present study was undertaken to investigate into the Psychological differentiation and conservation of working females in context of some family background factors such as occupational The present study was to compare working females urban and rural in respect of their occupational factors. Still another purpose of the study was to examine the impact of urban-rural region on cognitive style and conservatism of the subjects. More over the present study also aimed to ascertaining the impact of the size of the family of both the working subjects on their cognitive styles and conservatism. To sum up the Aims and objectives of the present study was to compare working women to urban region with those of rural region in respect of occupational pattern difference. The results obtained on the basis of 'T' Test were quite consistent with those obtained on the basis of chi-square test. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that rural working women are more close minded and dogmatic as compared to their working counterparts.

Index Terms –T ratio test, Mean, Standard deviation, chi-square.

I. INTRODUCTION

One major problem of the present time in to investigate into the differential traits of working females. It is more pertinent and significant in context of Indian culture where the number of working females is increasing very rapidly and since it is being viewed as a new phenomenon, it possesses serious problems relating role conflict and role strain resulting into unsatisfactory family life in most of the cases. So, it remains a problem to investigate into the psychological traits including cognitive style and conservation liberation which might be helpful in reducing role conflict and role strain of working women in Indian context.

It is almost universally accepted that the women's primary role is that of a home-make and that of the man to provide subsistence to his family. Under certain conditions. In addition to the role of a house keeper, women also participation some times in the gainful activity of the community. Thus we find that some women like to be working while some do not The question why does man work as it is not significant as he is regarded as the natural bread earner and therefore, he is expected to provide subsistence to his family. But why does a women become a working lady? Assumes special significance as the whole range of her activities is expected to Centre on household affairs. Hence it is intended to seek answer to the question of working women have different personality characteristics including cognitive type a conservation.

Role expectations and conflicts of working women:

An overall majority of the employed women feels that as a consequence of their employment there is no conflict of authority between husband and wife. In response to a question whether they feel that if wives work there in conflict of authority between them nearly 70% of the working women expressed disagreement with it responded in the affirmative. The reason why such a large proportion of the working wives do not feel any problem of adjustment in their interpersonal relationship with their husbands may be in the fact that they have not experienced such difficulties. Husbands of working women may be sharing the responsibility more in a sense of helping their wives rather than taking it is a domination by them. It has been suggested that in so intimate a relationship as marriage what is more important for a working partner of getting the necessary task done is that whoever is available does it without either partner feeling superior or inferior about it. It seems that it is exactly this that is happening in the families of the employed

women. The adjustment prone also by its inherent nature involves active coping with internal external stressful conflicts, frustration etc. the Indian has to respond in such a way that may be more adequately and more effectively related to self-environment (Phandke and Kulkarny, 1977). These investigators have substantiated that working wives are less adjusted than house wives. Other social researchers like Chakraborty (1977, Nevill and Demico 1974 1975 and Myrdal and Klaim (1968), have reported that working women suffered from guilt feeling due to nonfulfillment of their legitimate duties.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Method was divided in to three sections: the first section was concerned with the sample, second sections was concerned with the test and scale and third section was concerned with the statistical analysis and treatment of data.

Sample is an essential part of a research work. Thus in the present study an incidental-cum-purposive sample and random sampling consisting of one hundred working women urban area and one hundred working women in rural area was used.

Test and scale: Personal data sheet: a personal data sheet was prepared by the researcher herself for collecting relevant information's about the respondents or the subjects.

Sharma SES: Scale 1975 was used to determine the SES of urban and rural subjects.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Comparison between working urban and working rural women in occupational pattern:

Attempt was made to ascertain if moving urban and working rural females differed significantly in respect of occupation Sharma (1975) was administered to working urban (N - 100) and working rural female (N = 100) and the data obtained by both the working females on occupation were analyses and treated with the help of Chi-square test. Chi square showing the significance of difference between working urban and working rural females in respect of their occupation scores. The result on Chi-square test were those recorded in Table – 1.

Table - 1

Subject	Number	High occupation group		Low occupation group		X ² df. P
Working urban	100	60	30%	140	70%	33 <.01
Working rural	100	140	70%	60	30%	

The finding contained in table - 1 showed significant difference between the working urban and working rural women under study in respect of occupation. While 70% of rural working respondents were found high occupation only 30% of working urban respondent were found belonging to high occupation group. Similarly, 70% of working urban subjects and only 30% of rural working subjects were found belonging to low occupation group. The difference between the groups is found significant beyond .01 level of confidence ($X^2 = 33$), ($df = 1$ $p < .01$). Thus the hypothesis was strongly supported. It was hypothesized that rural working women would be found more occupation than their urban working counterparts regardless of other variables which was confirmed in the light of the statistical recorded in Table - 1. The present work however thought it proper to verify the results based on chi square test with the help of T ratio test which being a parametric test in more reliable.

The scores obtained by working urban and working rural women were analyses and treated using T' test and the results thus obtained were recorded in Table-2

Table – 2

Subject	N	Mean	S.D	SE	T	df.	P
Working urban	100	110.97	25.23	1.86	4.05	198	.01
Working rural	100	122.21	28.29	2.08			

Mean, S.D. SE and T showing the significance of difference between occupation scores of working urban and working rural women.

The results contained in table-2 clearly showed the significant difference between occupation scores of working urban and working rural women under study. The mean score of the working rural women 122.21 was much greater than that of the working urban women 110.91 and the difference between the two means was significant beyond .01 level of confidence ($T = 4.05$, $df = 198$ $p < .01$). Thus hypothesis mentioned in the present study was conformed. The results obtained on the basis of 'T' Test Table-2 were quite consistent with those obtained on the basis of chi-square test. The finding might be interpreted on the ground that rural working women are more close minded and dogmatic as compared to their working counterparts.

IV. CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken with some definite objectives and purpose of the present study was to ascertain of urban working women differed from their rural working counterparts in respect of occupation. Keeping in view the various objectives of the present research work stated above the following hypothesis were formulated for empirical verification. Moving urban women would differ significantly from their rural working counterparts in their occupational pattern.

In order to examine the difference between the mean score on occupational scores by the urban working and that by the rural working women both T test and χ^2 test were used. The differences were found highly significant both in case of $t = T$ test .01 and chi-square .01. Thus the first hypothesis was retained. It was hypothesized that rural working women would be found more occupational their working counterparts.

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