

WORKING WOMEN: QUALITY OF LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Hypotheses: (I) In terms of quality of life, women in government and private jobs do not vary greatly.
II) In terms of quality of living, high experience and low experience will not vary greatly.
Participants: 200 working women from Ranchi city are consistent in the current research sample. One hundred government and one hundred is subdivided into high and low-experienced private workers.
Instrument: Quality of life scale was developed and standardized by Dubey and Dwivedi (2009) were used for data collection
Result: Compared to private employees, government workers showed a higher quality of life. Additional outcomes found that working women with high experience have a higher quality of life than working women with low experience.
Keywords : Government, Private, Quality of Life and Employees.

INTRODUCTION

Women are a major part of our culture. Traditionally, Indian women have stressed homemaking and served in a family structure setting. Significant numbers of women enter the workforce, but both family and career positions have to be balanced. Global culture has come to accept women's individual identities. The word sounds so strong to women. Women have played a more significant role than men since eternity, and that is no joke. India has the highest number of highly trained females in the country. There are more female physicians, surgeons, scientists and professors in India. In every civilization, the status of women reflects the point of development at which civilization has arrived. Women held a significant role in culture in ancient India. In recent decades, women have made tremendous strides in their lives, from taking political offices to basic tasks such as finding a career and sustaining themselves. The lives of women of the modern age are somewhat different from those of the earlier days. Although retaining their conventional positions, they will extend their lives to include a job. Through their outside career, women sincerely perform their roles and obligations. The employment of women outside the home has contributed to their obligations and tasks today.

A commonly used term is quality of life. It is used both by average citizens and by local and foreign organisations and governments. The definition of quality of life generally includes how the goodness of certain facets of their lives is assessed by an entity. The individual estimation of one's happiness is one of the most common aggregate measurements of the quality of life. Happiness is described here as the degree to which a person favourably judges the overall nature of his / her life as-a-whole. Over the past two decades, the quality of life as a field of study has drawn an ever growing amount of attention. This focus has grown not only in the fields of healing, health and social care, but also in areas such as medicine, education and the lives of working people and non-working people. Value is the overall well-being of people and populations, highlighting detrimental and advantageous life characteristics. Life satisfaction

is observed, covering everything from physical fitness, families, schooling, employment, income, religious convictions, finance and the environment. In the home, women play several roles that influence the health and well-being of all members of the family. The position of women as caregivers and as family income providers may clash with each other, which may have potentially serious consequences for children's welfare. Quality of life is also an aspiration that is embraced internationally. People are required to pursue acts that increase the quality of their lives; there is no controversy over their ability to do so, as it is generally presumed that the achievement of a quality life is an unalienable right, even as a self-evident fact.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Few scholars have carried out surveys to examine the quality of life of working women around the world. Occupation is claimed to be one of the most effective factors influencing the quality of life of women (Farlinger, 1996). Mala (2004) a separate methodology was followed in the present study and the two positions were explored in terms of their independence as well as shared contributions to the quality of life of working women. No important distinction between sexes was made between Bharathi, Umaseelvi and Kumar (2011), family, age, designation, experience, different income levels and the respondents' native location and their perceived overall quality of life levels.

HYPOTHESES

- Women in government and private jobs do not vary greatly in terms of quality of life.
- In terms of quality of living, high experience and low experience will not substantially vary.

SAMPLE

A sample of 200 working people, composed of 100 government departments and 100 private organizations was randomly chosen. In addition, due to their period of employment, these workers have been classified into two grades, which are high and low expertise groups. The first group had more than five years of work experience and the second group had fewer than five years of work experience. Both samples were selected in and around the Ranchi district, where adequate numbers are available for public and private organisations.

INSTRUMENT

Quality of life scale was developed and standardized by Dubey and Dwivedi (2009). The scale had shown face (rated by Experts) and content (area so defined were represented through selected items) validities which were considered satisfactory, though both types of validities had their advantages and obvious limitations. The test-retest, with an interval of one month and split-half reliabilities (corrected for length by Spearman Brown prophecy formula) of "quality of life scale" were computed by Pearson's product moment method on a sample of 50 adult educated employees of both sexes and both types of reliabilities were found to be ($r = 0.58$; and $r = 0.87$ respectively) significant at 0.01 level. This scale is in English language and norms are available for educated people (Matriculated and above) only. However, it can be easily translated in other languages and norms can be prepared for us with such population. It consists of 20 items. The range of possible total scores from 20-100 respectively. The Likert type system consisting of 5 categories of agreement-disagreement was applied to each item ranges from 1 to 5 (strongly disagree to strongly agree 1 to 5). Higher score indicates better Quality of life.

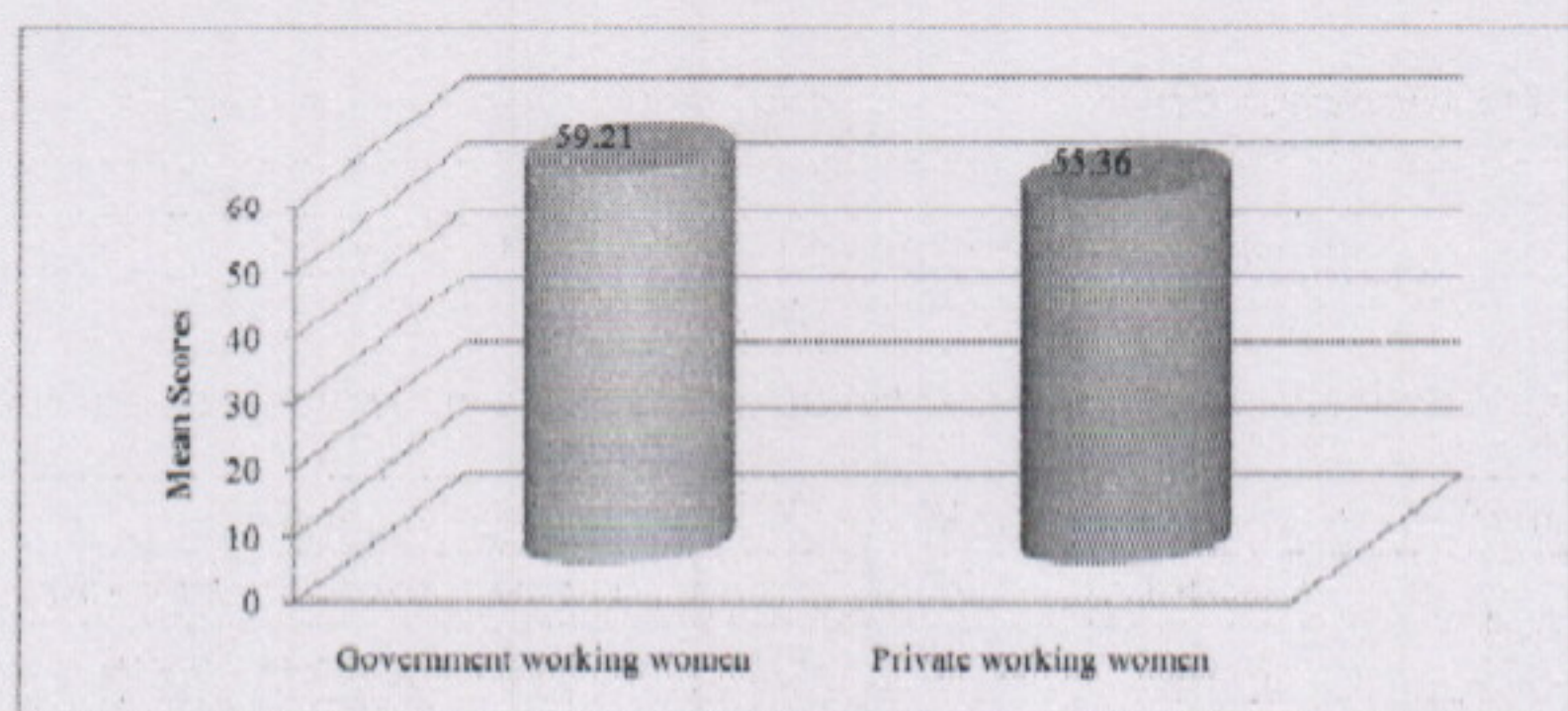
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data was analysed to test the formulated theories. To fulfil the purpose of the mean study, SD was calculated. In order to test the major difference between the groups' means, 't' value was determined.

Table - 1
Comparison of Quality of Life among government and private working women

Groups	N	Mean	SDs	t	P value
Government working women	100	59.21	7.99	3.61	0.01
Private working women	100	55.36	7.05		

Figure - 1
Mean scores of government and private working women on Quality of Life

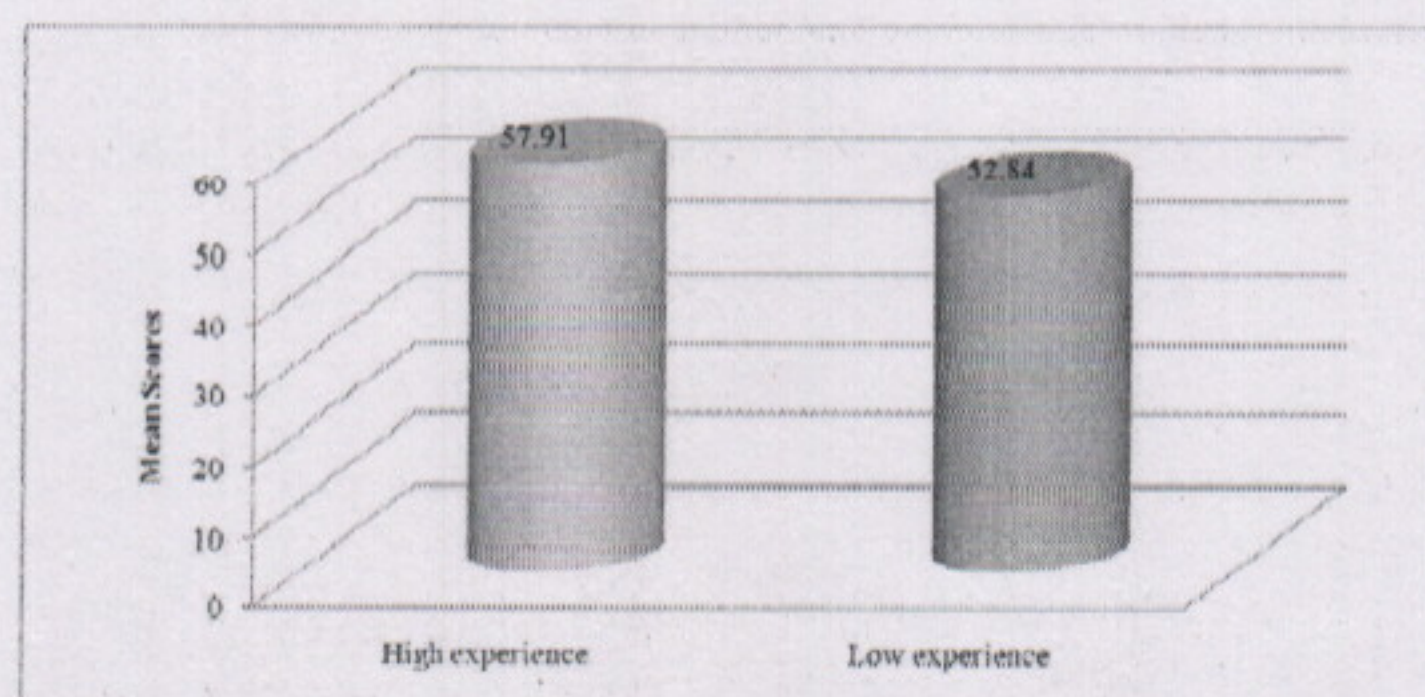


On the basis of the findings, it can be said that, relative to private working women, government working women increase the quality of life. Women in government jobs ranked higher (M= 59.21) than women in private employment (M= 55.36). 't' value gained was important at the level of 0.01.

Table - 2
Comparison of high and low experience working women on Quality of Life

Groups	N	Mean	SDs	t	P value
High experience	100	57.91	8.32	4.67	0.01
Low experience	100	52.84	6.95		

Figure - 2
Mean scores of high and low experience working women on Quality of Life



A review of the above table indicates that the overall high-experience women score is higher than that of low-experienced working women. Better quality of life was demonstrated by the high knowledge category.

CONCLUSIONS

Greater quality of life of government working women relative to private working women.

- The working women's community with high experience reported a higher quality of life than low experience.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research sample was too little. It is not possible to generalise this result. The study consisting of only working women is another disadvantage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Larger sample scales can be used in prospective studies.

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