Women in work force (1981-2010); Economic status, work and family conflict-A case study of Patna

Abstract

This is a comparative study of married and unmarried women working as telephone operators and primary school teachers under Patna town area. Classical theory, segmentation theory and feminist or radical theory regarding women’s employment have been dealt with. Various causes of employment, such as economic need, satisfying indispensable needs, maintenance of standard, necessity of target saving, security of future, future benefits, rising standard of living, higher education of children, influence and respect in family and society, ambition of higher career and bright prospect of marriage of unmarried women have been found important for entering women into employment. 300 hundred samples have been selected randomly. Out of three hundred seventy five from each are married and unmarried. It was found that unmarried women have comparatively high economic status, more freedom of expenditure, less family liability and obligations, less share in decision making and less family conflict but in case of married women more responsibility, more share in decision making, more family expectation and hence more family conflict was found. In both of the cases family
conflict was due to economic factors, time constraint and family expectations but it was more among married working women.

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