

Family Conflict and wellbeing among Working and Non-working Women

Dr. Manoj Nikalje

Asst. Professor, Arts,
Comm.& Science College,
Bodhwad,

Mr. Anil Raghunath Sawale

Asst. Professor,
D. D. N. Bhole College,
Bhusawal.

Mr. Sahebrao Kisan Rathod

Asst. Professor ,
Nahata College, Bhusawal.

Abstract -

The present study tries to family conflict and wellbeing working and non-working women. Conflict Style Scale: Conflict style scale developed by Gattman (1999) was used to assess the conflict styles and PGI General Wellbeing Measure test used to assess the wellbeing developed by Dr Santosh K. Verma, Ms Amita Verma was administered to the 100 women of working and non-working and living areas are Bodwad and Bhusawal. The sample was divided into categories of 50 working and 50 non-working women. After the computation for the Mean, SD and 't' test used the statistical techniques. Result indicates that there is significant difference related to family conflict, between working and Non-working Women's and Second result indicates that there is no significant difference related to wellbeing, between working and non-working women's.

Key Words- Family Conflict, Wellbeing, Working and Non-working Women

Introduction-

According to so-called push-and-pull theories, the factors influencing women's decisions whether to participate in the labour force can be subdivided into those external to the household Alfreda P. Iglehart (1979) and those internal to the household. External factors, based on supply and demand in the labour market, will pull women from home into the workforce as a response to excess demand. Internal factors, related to the characteristics of the individual and the household, will push women out of home into the labour market. Some attribute a portion of the increasing labour force participation of wives to "women's increasing perception of market work and careers as sources of rewards (psychic as well as financial) that can be complementary to rather than substitutable for careers in the home." F. L. Mott and D. Shapiro(1983). Today, the traditional family model of husband as breadwinner and wife as homemaker holds only for a very small proportion of couples. Dual-earner families are a major and growing segment of the labour force, and increasing numbers of earners in such families are taking second jobs. A 1997 *Monthly Labour Review* article states that, in 1996, the multiple-jobholding rate for women was 6.2 percent, slightly higher than the 6.1-percent rate for men, and that women accounted for 47 percent of all multiple jobholders that year John F. Stinson, Jr.(1997).

Family Conflict- Family Conflict is an inevitable part of intimate human relationship. Because people view the world from a wide variety of perspectives and have different goals, conflict is a predictable part of life. In fact, the more intimate our relationships, the more change there are for interpersonal conflict. Although conflict may be "normal" in a statistical sense, it does not have to escalate into verbal and physical violence. There are many constructive approaches to setting disagreements.

Wellbeing – it may be defined as the subjective feeling of contentment, happiness, satisfaction with life's experiences and of one's role in the world of work, sense of achievement, utility, belongingness and no distress, dissatisfaction or worry, etc.

These things are difficult to evaluate objectively, hence the emphasis on the term „subjective“ wellbeing. It may well be maintained in adverse circumstances and conversely, may be lost in a favourable situation. It is related to but not dependent upon the physical/physiological conditions.

The significance of the Study –

1. The study will be understood the family conflict and wellbeing of working and non-working women.
2. This study will also highlight the differences between the family conflict and wellbeing of working and non-working women.

Literature Review

Shiyi Jhou at all (2018) Study by work–family conflict and mental health among female employees: a sequential mediation model via negative affect and perceived stress. results showed that negative affect and perceived stress were negatively correlated with mental health.

The 95% confidence intervals indicated the sequential mediating effect of negative affect and stress in the relationship between work–family conflict and mental health was significant, which supported the hypothesized sequential mediation model. The findings suggest that work–family conflicts affected the level of self-reported mental health, and this relationship functioned through the two sequential mediators of negative affect and perceived stress.

Sanjeev Kumar and Umesh Kumar(2018)Study of A comparative study among working and nonworking women on level of marital adjustment, stress and life satisfaction. The present study was conducted to compare working and non-working women on Marital Adjustment, Stress level and Life Satisfaction. It was hypothesized that there would be a significant difference between working and non-working women on marital adjustment, stress level and life satisfaction. The results also show that there is no significant difference between working and non-working women on life satisfaction.

The aim of The Study - To study the difference between family conflict and wellbeing among working and non-working women.

The objective of the Study –

1. To study the difference between the family conflict of working and non-working women.
2. To find out the difference between the wellbeing of working and non-working women.

The hypothesis of the Study –

1. There is a significant difference between the family conflict of working and non-working women.
2. There is a significant difference between the wellbeing of working and non-working women.

Variable of the study –

Independent Variables – 1) Working Women 2) Non-working Women

Dependent Variables - 1) Score of family conflict 2) Score of wellbeing

Sample -

The data of 100 women of working and non-working and living areas are Bodwad and Bhusawal. The sample was divided into categories of 50 working and 50 non-working women. their age range were 25 to 35 years.

Tools-

1) **Conflict Style Scale:** Conflict style scale developed by Gattman (1999) was used to assess the conflict styles. measure by four factors- Avoidant, Volatile, Validating, Hostile.

2) **PGI General well-being measure** - This test consists of 20 items. It can be administered individually as well as to the group. There is no time for completing the test but the respondent is advised to complete the test as quickly as possible. Below each statement is given responses. developed by Dr Santosh K. Verma, Ms Amita Verma.

Statistical Tools- To compare the family conflict and wellbeing of working and non-working women's mean, SD and „t“ test was used.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- 1) There is a significant difference between the family conflict of working and non-working women.

Table No - 01							
	Type Of Teacher	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t	Sing. Level
Family Conflict	Working Women	50	13.75	3.78	98	2.18	0.05
	Non-Working Women	50	10.45	2.97			

Table No. 1 shows working and non-working women's comparison of family conflict and calculated Mean, Standard Deviation, Degrees of freedom, „t“ value and the level of significance. For Working Women's, the calculated result is, Mean 13.75, SD 3.78 and for Non-working Women's, Mean 10.45, SD 2.97. The calculated „t“ value is 2.18, which is found significant at 0.01 level. It indicates that there is significant difference related to family conflict, between working and non-working women's.

2. There is a significant difference between the wellbeing of working and non-working women.

Table No - 02							
	Type Of Teacher	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t	Sing. Level
Wellbeing	Working Women	50	10.08	2.52	98	1.88	N.S

	Non-Working Women	50	9.26	2.08			
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Table No. 2 shows working and non-working women's comparison of wellbeing and calculated Mean, Standard Deviation, Degrees of freedom, „t“ value and the level of significance. For Working Women's, the calculated result is, Mean 10.08, SD 2.52 and for Non-working Women's, Mean 9.26, SD 2.08. The calculated „t“ value is 1.88, which is found no significant. It indicates that there is no significant difference related to wellbeing, between working and non-working women's.

Conclusions

1 The results of the study showed that there was a working women's have more family Conflict than Non-working Women's.

2 Result found that there was a no significant difference in a wellbeing of working and non-working women's.

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