

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG CONFLICTED MALE AND FEMALE COUPLES

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Abstract

The study was conducted to find out the influence of various responsible factors on familial disorganization. These factors were divided into 3 category i.e personal, family and social under personal factor employment variable was found to be main reason for familial disorganization. The study was conducted in Haryana state. Mewat pocket was purposively selected for the present study as it is dominated by muslim population. Two districts namely Gurgaon and Faridabad were selected purposively out of which 30 males and 30 females who had filed their cases for divorce were purposively selected representing both the districts. Self structured pretested questionnaire and socio-economic status schedule was developed by sodhi (1986) was used. Personal interview was undertaken to have the objective information without any biasness in a friendly manner. The analysis revealed that personal factor i.e employment - job dissatisfaction was found to be main cause of marital conflict.

Keyword: questionnaire, maintaining social, economically, happiness, probability of marital

INTRODUCTION

'A successful marriage needs commitment and it needs to be worked at. Beyond this, one needs only practical commonsense Betty Kuriyan (1997).

Family is the most basic unit of social structure and it helps in maintaining social organisation. We can not imagine the existence of any culture or society without its existence. It is an established fact that family is universal and sociologically more important. The most simple form of family consists of a man and woman permanently united with one or more children. fault of the wife or the husband or other family members residing with them.

Marriage is certainly one of the important things in life, but why, we might wonder, does the 'high endeavor so often fail? There are several reasons why difficulties occur again and again in successful as well as unsuccessful marriage. One obvious reason is that marriage is not concluded between two programmed machines but between two human beings who both have their own mentality and attitudes. A further consideration is that now a days people have the highest expectation from married life. They expect the misery of loneliness, they expect to have children; they expect to set up a pattern of life with their partner which is economically rewarding, finally they expect happiness. In this final expectation they hope for more than marriage can give. Since many people expect marriage to give them this final happiness here and now they find it hard to be content with only having the idea of happiness. Another consideration that is especially relevant today is the great confusion that now surrounds marriage and family life. The attitude towards

marriage has changed completely from the old patriarchal view which existed for thousand of years. The current view is that marriage is a partnership. The role of husband and wife and the nature of their life together are now regarded in quite different way from that of earlier times. Because of this change of attitude, marriage has lost a great many of its external supports which found expression in normal custom and convention. In these modern times many people experience marriage difficulties which in some cases may lead to total failure. Failure can be viewed as tragic marriage, or comic marriage is mainly caused by husband's patriarchal attitude. The more successful a man is in his job, the more certain everyone is that he will make a desirable husband the more successful a women is, the more most people are afraid she may not be a successful wife. Relationship between woman's labour force participation and divorce. The wife's potential earnings are positively related to the probability of marital dissolution.(Caldwell (1976) and Sawhill et al.(1976)A positive relationship between number of hours of paid employment and probability of divorce for white women but not for black women, white women who are employed 35 hours per week or more have a 60 per cent greater risk of marital disruption over a 5 years period.Huber and Spitze (1980) found that wife's work history is positively related to thoughts of divorce.Marital instability depends upon total hours on the job and being employed over 40 hours per week.So the present paper is an modest attempt to find out the influence of employment for marital conflict . An effort has been made for professional's, policymakers, educationist involved in family life education and to enhance the knowledge level regarding personal conflict which would help in early counselling.

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in Haryana state due to easy accessibility. Gurgaon and Faridabad districts were purposively selected from Mewat pocket as these were dominated by Muslim population. The criteria of sample selection was purposive, based on the availability of cases of marital conflict with different religious organisation and willingness of respondents to cooperate with researchers. From the prepared list of sixty respondents thirty males and thirty females were randomly selected on the basis of their cooperation. To measure independent variable socio- economic status scale designed by Sodhi (1986) was used. For dependent variables viz., employment, self developed pretested questionnaire was used. Frequency and percentage were used to draw the inferences.

Results and discussion

Table -1 Profile of respondent (N60)

Sr.No	variables	category	sex of respondent	
			Female	Male
1.	sex	Female Male	30(100)	30(100)
2.		Lower	8(26.67)	7(23.33)

	caste	Middle Upper	- 22(73.33)	- 24(76.67)
3.	Age	less than 25 years 25-35 years 35-45 years Above 45 years	2(6.67) 26(86.67) 2(86.67) -	- 30(100) - -
4.	Educational level	Illiterate Primary Middle Matric Secondary Technical Education Graduate Post- graduate	21(70) 5(16.66) 2(6.67) 2(6.67) - - - -	- - 6(20.00) 13(43.33) - 7(24.33) 4(13.33) -
5.	age at marriage iage	12-18years 18- 25 years Above 25 years	26(86.67) 4(13.33) -	- 30(100) -
6.	Occupational	Agricultural Labour Caste occupation Construction work Business Service House wife Any other	- - - - - - - 30(100) -	2(6.67) - 3(10) 4(13.34) 13(43.33) 8(26.66) - -
7.	Monthly income	less than 2000 Rs. 2000-3000 Above Rs. 3000	7(23.33) 4(13.33) 19(63.33)	2(6.67) 12(40) 16(53.33)
8.	Type of family	Nuclear Joint	10(33.33) 20(66.67)	10(33.33) 20(66.67)

Figures indicate percentages

Data presented in Table 1 revealed males, majority of respondents (76.67%) were belonged to upper caste and 23.33% respondents were belonged to lower caste. In females, majority of respondents (73.33%) were belonged to upper caste. In females majority of respondents (73.33%) were belonged to upper caste and 26.66% respondent were belonged to lower caste. Regarding Age in females, majority of respondent (86.67%) were in the age group of 25-35 years followed by equal number of respondent 6.67% were in the age group of less than 25 years and 35-45 years. In males cent percent respondent were in the age group of 25-35 years. Regarding education data present in table depict that In females majority (70%) of respondents were illiterate followed by 16.66 percent were belonged to the category of primary level, and equal number (6.67%) were belonged to the category of middle and metric level each.

In males, almost equal to half respondent (43.33%) had education up to matric level followed by 23.33 percent respondent had got technical education and 20 percent had passed their middle schooling and very few of them i.e 13.33 had passed their graduates. Regarding age at marriage In females majority of respondent (86.66%) were in the age group of 12-18 years followed by 13.33 percent respondent were in the age group of 18-25 year . In males all of them were in the age group of 18-25 years.

Further data present in table 1 revealed that regarding occupation In females all of them were housewives. In males, almost equal to half of the respondent 43.33 percent were engaged in business followed by 26.66 percent were engaged in service and 13.37 percent engaged in construction work and 10 percent were in caste occupation and very few of them 6.66 percent were engaged in agriculture.

Table -2 Frequency distribution of employment among conflicted couples N-60

Sr. No.	Factors	Females	Males
1.	doing job Yes No	- 30(100)	30(100) -
2.	satisfied with your job Satisfied Undecided Not satisfied	- - -	6(20) 6(20.00) 18(60)
3.	reason for working are to Make use of professional education Utilization of spare time	- -	12(40) -

	Raise economic status	-	30(100)
	Have common independence	-	-
4.	Time spend on job		
	Less than 4 hours	-	-
	4-6 hours	-	-
	More than 6 hours	-	30(100)
5.	spouse share duties and responsibility		
	Always		
	Sometimes	-	-
	Never	-	8(26.67)
		-	22(73.33)
6.	spouse approves being in employment		
	Approves	-	-
	Neutral	-	8(26.67)
	Disapproves	-	22(73.33)
7.	Manage household work satisfactorily		
	Yes	-	-
	No	-	-
8.	free to spend own income		
	Always	-	10(33.33)
	Sometimes	-	8(26.66)
	Never	-	12.(40)
9.	spend your income on		
	Children	-	8(26.66)
	Household article	-	12(40)

	Savings Self	- -	- 10(33.33)
10.	friction with spouse on use of income Always Sometimes Never	 - - -	 14(46.66) 6(20) 10(33.34)
11.	Relationship with professional colleagues Helpful Undecided Normal	 - - -	 15(50) - 15(50)
12.	office tension carried at home Always Sometimes Never	 - - -	 - 18(60) 12(40)

Figures indicate percentages

The data in table 2 gives detail on the different aspects of employment that sometimes play an important role in disturbing the familial harmony. Regarding females none of the females was doing job so responses were taken by males only. Regarding males, all the males were doing job but most (60%) of them were not satisfied with their job. They all were working to raise their economic status of their families. All the males revealed that the time spend on their job was more than 6 hours and most of (73.33%) them reported that their spouse never followed by 26.67 percent sometimes share duties and responsibilities with them and disapprove of their being employed. Further, 40 percent of males were never free followed by 26.66 percent case where they were sometime free to spend their own income followed by they were sometimes free. The males reported that if they were free to spend their income they want to spent it on the household articles. Nearly half (46.66%) of the males always faced friction with their spouse for expenditure on different items. Equal number of (50%) the males reported that they had normal and helpful relationship with their professional colleagues but most of (60%) them carried their office tension at home. So conclusively, it is stated that most of the males were in job to raise their economic status and the time spend ob job was more than 6 hours. Most of the males were not free to spend their income and they had to face friction with their spouse for the expenditure on different items.

It was found that a positive relationship between number of hours of paid employment and probability of divorce same results were arrived by Mott and Moore (1979).

Conclusively it can be stated that total hours on the job and being employed over 40 hours per week are associated with a construct measuring marital instability same result were strengthened by booth et al. (1984) further it is found that inequities in the division of household labour have been identified as major source of marital conflict. The division of household labour is relatively traditional that is the wife performs a far greater proportion of household tasks than does her husband in household where the wife earns more than her husband. Same results were depicted by Atkinson and boles (1984) Females and males, both reported to had unsatisfied sexual relationship due to non liking for their spouse, illicit relations of spouses and fertility problems were the reason that strained their relations. All the females were housewives. They were totally dependent on others. Females were not economically independent as they were less educated. Families where daughters earn money were taunted by others. Earning money is generally considered as duty of man. Then again earning, married daughter-in-law is full of prejudices. In case of males, they were in job in raise their economic status and the time on their spend job was more than 6 hours. Most of them they face friction with their spouse on the use of income.

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