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## TIME MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITY: A CASE STUDY OF BHUBANESWAR CITY IN ODISHA

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### ABSTRACT

*Society is dynamic because of rapid globalisation and privatization. In Indian society women always takes the responsibility of household activity but Now women came forward to work out side of the home. Working women constitute an important section of every society through their taking up employment outside the home is a recent phenomena in our country. When women works out side home innumerable problem arise such as problems of home and children need to be accommodated to an office retinue this creates dilemmas for the working women which need to be resolved. This is emerging social trend gives rise to much speculation regarding its effect on marital and family relationship. The present research feels an urge to undertake an empirical study concerning on time management of working women in Bhubaneswer city of Odisha.*

**KEY WORDS:** Working Women, Globalization, Time management

### INTRODUCTION

The Indian society is undergoing rapid transformation, the family patterns are changing significantly and the role of women in development process has received attention. The modern elements of social economic and political context motivate women to take up economically gainful work but the traditional element inhabits education employment of life of mother. The modern and tradition create conflicting demands as well as normative anomalies for working women. Women have been playing vital roles in households since ages. Now women are also recognized for their value in the workplace and are engaged in wide range of activities of work in addition to their routine domestic work. Building a society where women can breathe freely without fear of oppression, exploitation, and discrimination is the need of the hour, to ensure a better future for the next generation

The major problems for working women arise out of the dual responsibilities of the working woman - domestic work as well as office work and balanced the work between the time. Though more and more women are coming out in search of paid employment and their families also need their income, the attitude towards women and their role in the family has not undergone much change. Women continue to be perceived as weak, inferior, and second-class citizens. Even today, looking after the family and children is generally perceived to be the primary responsibility of the man. It is possible to accept that as more and more women have entered the workforce, there is no longer a solid family-support at home (Schwartz, 1992). "Women have increased their participation in paid employment considerably during the past 30 years, but men have not increased their participation in housework to the same extent" (Evertsson and Nermo, 2004). Women still perform majority of the

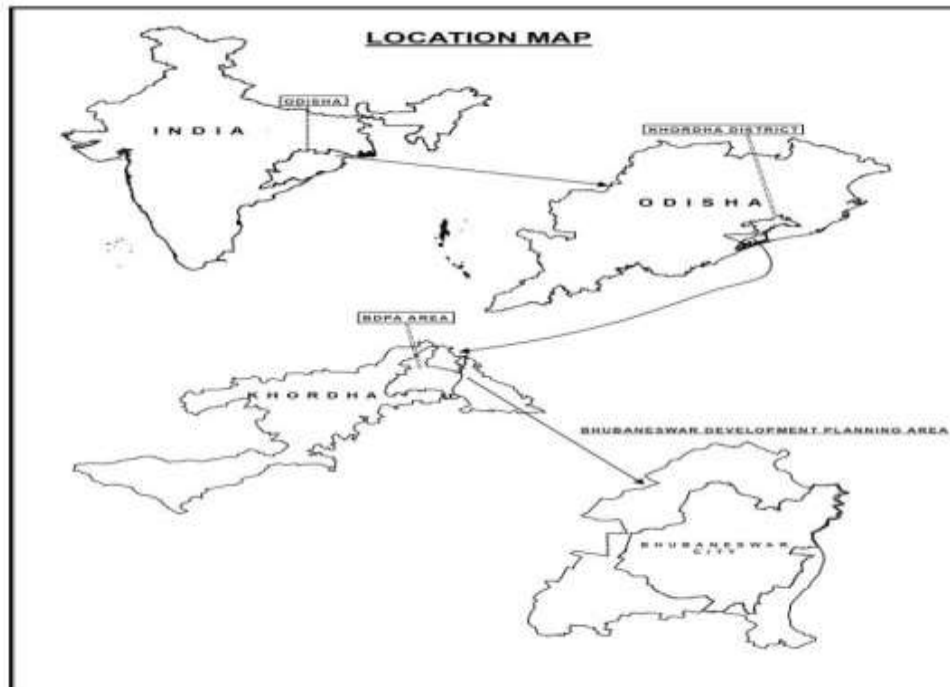
care giving role and juggling of work in the family. Gender is seen as a significant determinant of negative job spill-over because employed women are expected to carry out the responsibility for family services and still be able to smoothly handle their work roles (Delgado and Canabal, 2006). The present study therefore aims at finding out if women face challenges in the workplaces which create problems for them, and how women are managing their time in the workplaces and also the house hold activity what credible solutions and social work coping mechanisms can be offered to help them, so that women can understand their own value and ability to face problems in different ways. The study also aims at finding the problems of different age group working women and different categories of women like single, married, Separate/divorcee, widow and time spent at work place and house hold activity in the study area.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study pursued the following broad objectives

1. To study the socio economic condition of working women in the study area.
2. To examine the working women managing time and balance between work place and house hold activity.
3. To know about the major problem faced by working women in the study area.

### METHODOLOGY



### Study Area

The capital city of Orissa- Bhubaneswar is located between 20° 25' N latitudes and 85°55'E longitude on the western fringe of coastal plain across the main axis of Eastern Ghats in Khurda district of Orissa, India. The city lies on the low lateritic plateau and the erosion has made its topography a valley-and-ridge one, having series of drainage channels. The average elevation is 46m above MSL and morphologically it lies in the Deccan upland of Gonwana origin.

### Study Population

The population for the study are people of study are undertaken the area of Bapujinagar, VSS nagar, Chandrasekharapur and Bomikhal of Bhubaneswar city in Khurda district of Odisha. Where majority of people belongs to working women and they are managing their house hold activity and working activity for their livelihood and development.

### Sampling Technique

In the present study ,there are 60 sample respondents belongs to working women selected from four areas of bhubaneswar city which includes Bapujinagar, VSS nagar, Chandrasekharapur and Bomikhal .the researcher use probability sampling in the sample design, the respondents are selected in the random basis. So the data collection is easier and specific.

### Significance of the Study

The researcher expected to give current and timely information about the time management of working women in household activity in the study area. This study can give fresh insight about the status of working women and relating the time management in both the place that is household activity and work place in the study area. Finally

the study is also relevant to other for further investigation to become aware of the working women and their socio-economic Challenges in this area.

### Field Work and Data collection

The study is based on the primary and secondary data, the primary data have been collected by using well structured and pretested interview scheduled. The field work is carried covering the area Bapujinagar, VSSnagar, Chandrasekharapur and Bomikhal of Bhubaneswar city of Khurda district, Odisha. The data are collected from 60 working women. The data are analysed by using by descriptive statistics like percentage, table and frequency.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Personal Profile of the Respondents

It provides an analysis of the characteristics of the sample working women members involved in the study. the following table contains about the general, educational, economic status, and empowerment of scheduled tribe women SHG members.

**Table-1: Personal profile of working women members**

S. No.	Characteristics of responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	<b>Age</b>		
A	Below 25	02	3.33
B	26-35	19	31.67
C	36-55	31	51.66
D	Above 55	08	13.34
	<b>Total</b>	60	100
2	<b>Marital Status</b>		
A	Married	46	76.67
B	Unmarried	08	13.33
C	Widow	06	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	60	100
3	<b>Education Status</b>		
A	Primary	02	03.33
B	Secondary	12	20.00
C	Higher Secondary and above	46	76.67
	<b>Total</b>	60	100
4	<b>Type of house</b>		
A	Pucca	41	68.34
B	Kachha	19	38.66
	<b>Total</b>	60	100
5	<b>Type of Family</b>		
A	Joint Family	13	21.66
B	Nuclear Family	47	78.34
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

#### 1.1 Age of the respondents:

The above table clearly that in Bhubaneswar city, the women who are working mostly belongs to the age group of 36- 55 years being 51.66 of the respondents. Then 31.67 of them belong to the age group 26-35 years and 13.67 of the respondents belong to the age group above 55. Only 3.33 of the respondents belong to the age group below 25 years. Thus, from the above analysis it is learnt that

most of working women members belong to the age group 36-55. A very small working women member belongs to the age below 25 years.

#### 1.2 Marital status:

Marriage is one of the social systems that have been established by human society. So considering it as an important factor, the above

table indicates that 76.67 per cent of working women are married where as 10 percent of the member are widow .While 13.33 percent of the respondents are unmarried. Thus from the above analysis it is found that majority of the respondents (76.67 per cent) are married and face more work load in comparison to others working women.

### 1.3 Educational status:

One of the major purposes of education is to produce individual whose action are motivated by interest and values that are beneficial to them and also to the society at large. The present study has attempted to analyze the educational status of the respondents. With respect to this, the above table makes it clear that majority of working women in the city are educated and their percentage is 76.67. However there are only 20 percentages are secondary and 3.33 percentages are primary due to the reason of family problem.

### 1.4 Type of house:

The above table reveals that with regards to the type of house owned by the respondents .The analysis shows that 68.34 per cent of them possess pucca houses, where as 38.66 per cent of them have owned Kachha house .Thus, from the above analysis it is leant that majority of them (68.34 per cent) have Pucca house, and less no of working women have kachha houses it may be due to financial problem of the working women.

**Table-2: Table showing the nature of occupation of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Nature of Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage
A	Lecturer	11	18.33
B	Clerk	18	30.00
C	Self employment	06	10.00
D	Teacher	19	31.66
E	Peon	06	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

### 3. Women safety at work place

The below table-3 shows that 80% of the respondents feel safe as work place where as 20% of the respondents do not feel safe at work place

due to various reasons like fear of accidents, sexual harassment, overload of work and ill attitude of the authority..

**Table-3: showing respondents safety at work place**

Sl. No.	Response category	No. of respondents	Percentage
A	Yes	48	80.00
B	No	12	20.00
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

### 4. Saving habit of the Respondents

The table - 4 shows that 70% of the respondents are able to save after all their expenditure where as 30% of the respondents

are unable to save because of heavy expenditure in the city.

**Table - 4 showing respondent's opinion regarding their saving**

Sl. No.	Response category	No. of respondents	Percentage
A	Yes	42	70.00
B	No	18	30.00
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

### 5. Working hours of the respondents at work place

### 1.5 Type of family:

In the Indian family system the head of the household plays a key role in all house hold affairs. The head here is defined as the person who decides important matters like use of resources, assets to be acquired, children education and marriage etc. now women works plays a key role in family. They are taken a lot of burden of work not only in family but also in workplace. In this study it is observed that 78.34 percentage of respondents belong to Nuclear family where as 21.66 percentage of respondents belong to joint family. Hence working women always carries the Burdon of joint family and nuclear family. Now they are able to participate in the decision making process in both joint family and nuclear family.

### 2. Occupational status of the Respondents

The bellow table no-2 shows the type of occupation of the respondents is engaged in different work. To Begin with 18.33 percentages of the respondents are lecturer, 30% of the respondents are cleark, 10% of the respondents are self employed in different sector, 31% of the respondents are teacher and only 10% of the respondents are peon. it is clear from he above analysis maximum women are working in teacher and clerical work

**Table5- showing working hours of the respondents at work place**

Sl. No.	Hours of work	No. of respondents	Percentage
A	3-5 hours	22	36.66
B	6-8 hours	33	55.00
C	9-10 hours	05	08.33
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

The above table clearly indicates that 36.66% of the respondents work in between 3-5 hours a day at their work place.55% of the

respondents works 6-8 hours per day and the rest 08.33% of the respondent's work 9-10 hours per day don't hesitate to work due to family burden.

## 6. Working hours of the respondents at house hold activity

**Table-6 Showing respondent's safety at household activity**

Sl. No.	Hours of work	No. of respondents	Percentage
A	5-6 hours	32	53.34
B	7-9 hours	24	40.00
C	10-11 hours	04	6.66
	<b>Total</b>	60	100

Source – Primary data

The above table shows that 53.34% of the respondents usually work in between 5-6 hours per day in the household activity. 40% of the respondents work in the household activity and they spent 7-9 hours of the day and rest 6.66 % of the respondent spent 10-11 hours of the day for the household activity like preparation of the food , taking care of the children, care of the elder etc.

### OBSERVATION AND FINDINGS

On the basis of the above study the followings are as follows:

1. The number of working women substantially increasing in the study area of the Bhubaneswar city. They are engaged in different organised sector to earned their livelihood and also able to support their family.
2. it is also find in the study area , women are taken more burden of the family .they manage the time in household activity like taking care of the older, children and husband and also spent time for work place activity. Therefore working women have less time for rest which is hampering to their health condition.
3. The social outlook of the women has undergone a beneficial changes and some degree of social outlook is found.
4. Financial independence gives women more respect in the society as perceived by the working women. Working women feel they are facing more mental pressure and depression than nonworking women.
5. Working women are forced to leave their small children at home because of their work. Lack of proper support system.

### SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

Role of a social worker is very essential to redress the problems faced the working women

1. Social case work is an essential method to intervene with psychological problem of the working women. Individual

counselling should be given to redress their psychological stress.

2. Group work should be used for recreational purpose and develop mental peace among the working women.
3. Child care facilities and old age home should be provided by the voluntary organization/Govt organization.
4. Social worker should be appointed on full/part time basis to mould the personality of the working women.
5. Social worker work act as a Family counsellor and to motivate the family member for combine task accomplishment of household activity through which family peace can be maintained.

### CONCLUSION

Working women generally face different problem such as mental pressure, safety issues and workplace sexual harassment and Women are also subjugated, dominated and exploited both at work places and home. Women are discriminated against in all walks of life. Generally working women are unable to give proper and quality time to household's activity like taking care of children, preparation of food, caring of elder, and family. Due to work pressure, women are managing the time and work in both the place i.e. houses hold activity and work place activity. The social system cannot accept the new roles of women to work outside the home.

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