THE DUAL ROLES OF WORKING WOMEN

A master project submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

Master of Science (Management),

Universiti Utara Malaysia

by Siti Hajar Binti Said

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini melihat persepsi wanita bekerja terhadap tekanan dwi-peranan dan mengenal **pasti** faktor-faktor yang mempunyai hubungan dengan tekanan dwi-peranan. Ia memastikan sama ada terdapat hubungan yang positif di antara ciri-ciri demografi dengan persepsi tekanan dwi-peranan dan sama ada terdapat perbezaan persepsi tekanan disebabkan oleh tanggungjawab wanita bekerja. Ciri-ciri demografi adalah umur, status perkahwinan, jangkamasa perkahwinan, bilangan anak, umur anak yang bungsu, latar belakang pendidikan, status pekerjaan, tempat kerja dan pengalaman kerja. dibahagikan kepada tanggungjawab pekerjaan dan Tanggungjawab tanggungjawab rumahtangga. 116 pendidik dari 3 buah sekolah menengah berasrama penuh di negeri Kedah telah dipilih melalui persampelan rawak berstrata. 95 **soa**l selidik yang lengkap diisi telah dikembalikan dengan kadar respons 81.9 peratus. Statistik diskriptif dan statistik inferensi; Korelasi Pearson, Khi Kuasa Dua, Ujian t dan Regresi Berganda telah digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Hasil **analisis** menunjukkan status perkahwinan, bilangan anak dan pengalaman kerja mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan kepada persepsi tekanan dwi-peranan. Terdapat perbezaan di antara wanita bekerja yang berkahwin dengan wanita bekerja yang belum berkahwin di dalam persepsi tekanan dwi-peranan. Wanita bekerja yang berkahwin mengalami lebih tekanan berbanding dengan yang belum berkahwin. Status perkahwinan ialah faktor dominan yang memberi kesan terhadap persepsi tekanan dwi-peranan. Tidak terdapat perbezaan di antara persepsi tekanan oleh tanggungiawab yang di laksanakan iaitu tanggungiawab pekeriaan dan juga tanggungjawab rumahtangga. Kajian ini memberikan lebih kefahaman tentang wanita bekerja dan dapat membantu mereka merancang kerjaya masing-masing di samping mengatur masa dan tenaga dalam kehidupan dwi-peranan. la juga amat berguna kepada organisasi sebagai panduan dalam mengenal pasti masalah pekerja wanita dan merancang program pembangunan organisasi dengan mengambil kira keperluan mereka. Ini amat ketara dewasa ini, kerana jumlah wanita bekerja sentiasa meningkat dari setahun ke setahun.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the perceptions of working women towards their dual roles pressure and identify the factors that relate to dual roles pressure. It determines whether there is a positive relationship between demographic characteristics and the perceived pressures from the dual roles, and whether there are any differences in the perceptions of pressures due to the carried out by women workers, The demographic responsibilities characteristics are age, marital status, marital duration, number of children, age of youngest child, educational background, employment status, location of workplace and working experience. The responsibilities are employment responsibilities and homemaking responsibilities. 116 women educators who are teaching in 3 fully residential secondary schools in Kedah State are selected using stratified random sampling, All 95 fully - completed questionnaires are returned which make up a response rate of 81.9 percent. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics; Pearson Correlation, Chi-Square, t-Test and Multiple Regression are used to analyze the data. The analysis indicates that marital status, number of children and working experience are significant to the perceptions of pressure. Married women experienced dual role pressures more than single women. Marital status is the dominant factor that affects dual role pressures. There are no differences in the perceptions of pressure due to responsibilities carried out either in employment responsibility or homemaking responsibility. This study leads to more understanding of working women and very helpful in their career planning while juggling their time and energy in dual roles lives. It is also useful for organizations in understanding problems faced by women workers and become a guideline in organizational development planning which also cater to their needs, This is vital nowadays, as the number of women entering the workforce is increasing every year.

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Specially Dedicated To:

My Husband, My Strength, Md. Shuhaime Bin Abd. Rahman

Your love puts me through all the darkness...

My Eldest Daughter, My Inspirations, Alia Munierah Bt. Md. Shuhaime

Your wittiness makes me realize my own self-worth...

My Son, My Laughter, Akmal Hannan Bin Md. Shuhaime

Your confidence reflects my happiness...

My Youngest Daughter, My Joy, Ilhami Thurayya Bt. Md. Shuhaime

Your innocence regains my inner self...

All my life inspirations...

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The traditional scenario whereby the man is expected to be the only breadwinner while the woman looks after the children and attend to household chores is considered outdated as today's woman juggle several roles, including that of financial provider. Despite many progresses, women are expected to built a career, and still physically carry out household duties at the same time.

Women have been about half of the total population of Malaysia. Their emergent roles as wives, mothers and employees in the development of the nation are highlighted in the government policy. They evidently play important role in determining the next generation as well as important source of economy (Government Policy: Women, 1999). The work place is no longer exclusively the men's / husband's / father's domain; similarly the home sphere is no longer the responsibility of the women / wife / mother. Currently, women represent two third of the nation's total workforce. According to the Prime Minister's Department report, the

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