More work versus more free time (adapted from Scientific American, 1994)

During the industrial revolution, increased productivity led to reductions in working hours. People who had been working 12-hour days, six days a,
found their time on the job decreasing to 10 hours, then, eventually, to eight hours, five days a week. Only a generation ago sociologists
worried about what people would do with all this free time.
Although the output per hour of work has more than doubled
Those who work full-time spend as much time on the job they did
at the end of World War II. Bookstores are now of manuals
describing how to manage time and cope with stress.
There are several for this. Since 1979, companies improved the business climate by having employees work
overtime rather than employing extra personnel. The way salaries and benefits are
organized makes it costly to ask 40 employees to work an extra
hour than to employ one more worker to the same 40-hour job.
Even though employees complain about long, they also have
reasons for working more. People work less do not benefit in
their careers because companies consider this to be a negative attitude.
, studies today show that part-time workers make better use of
the time they have and are as stressed. Positive experiences
with reduced hours have begun to change the "more-work-is-better" cultures at some
companies. Larger firms, in particular, want to experiment with flexible working arrangements.
The US market up to now has aimed at full-time, two-career households. For
example, automobile makers no longer produce cheap models, and larger homes are
replacing the post-war constructions. Thus, this situation indicates a curious inversion: US goods are only for full-time workers on high incomes.
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