

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN COLLEGE PROFESSOR IN EVERYDAY DECISION MAKING

T.Ezhilarasi¹

¹Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

Women play a crucial role in the happiness of the family. A crucial task for working women is to take decisions in the both workplace as well as in their family. To investigate that an attempt is made to study the extent which of women participation in everyday decision making, to find out the women involvement in everyday decision making with reference to education qualification, to study, to what extent a females is involved in decision making. Organized questionnaire were used. 60 respondents were used to gather the information. Simple percentage analysis, Analysis of variance were used to analyze the data. From the study it is concluded that nearly half of the working women had moderate participation in their family decision making role which is related to their children education qualification and related their purchasing power in their daily life.

Keywords: DM-Decision Making, DF- Degrees Of Freedom, SS- Sum of Squares, S-Significant, NS-Not Significant

1. INTRODUCTION

Women play a crucial role in the fiscal happiness of the family. Family is defined by sociologists as a collection of people guaranteed collected by blood, marriage or adoption. Therefore a family consists of parents (bound by marriage) and children (bound by blood or adoption). The intimate comprises of male and partner combined by single or added children. Mankind and womankind in gathering their managerial problems in the home are constantly faced with circumstances that need decision and achievement. Distinguish human being from other species. Women are usually less involved in decision making at all levels. Their important role is not recognized and, therefore, still not accepted in decision-making. The part of women in family decision-making structure is still very low and their participation is mostly stressed by male. The decision-making in personal is one of the habits of the feminine permission. Participation in decision-making process in household matters deliberates that a female is accounted for in the family. It is an established fact that the development of a nation depends on maximum utilization of her man power.

For any country, participation of women in the development process is of utmost necessity as they comprise of a half of the population percentage. Therefore, growth of the country in true sense cannot be achieved without proper development and empowerment of the women population. In a country like India this becomes doubly essential as India traditionally has been a country which worships its women only in temples, but its women are completely marginalized in all other sectors (Bhatt and Ela, 1984). Perhaps this philosophy was well accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he had given a brief statement that, "when a woman moves forward, then the entire family and village moves forward, and when the village moves then the entire country moves." Realizing that this constant marginalization has become a bane for the Indian society that has hampered growth in each path, both government and private organizations have taken measures to empower the women and develop their socio-economic status through various plans and policies.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature helps the researcher to find the problem and to develop the objectives for the researcher's study. Mona Mehta (2014)¹The purpose of the study was to find out the decision making patterns and their relationship with socio-personal characteristics of working & non-working women with respect to their family affairs. to delineate the areas of decision making of working and non-working women with respect to family affairs. The finding and the study reflected and it is also concluded that "joint "decisions were more in the family affairs and most of the respondents were educated, but had lesser participation in decision making. It suggested that there is a need to impart better skills and technical knowledge much increase their confidence about their role in decision making at family affairs and to improve their social status by increasing their social awareness .ManPreet Kaur (2012)² the aim and findings shows that participation of women in household decision making 12.6 percentage of which decision was taking by feminine. Participation of women household decision making-13.3 percentage of women possessing feminine decision making power. It is also concluded that urban women plays a vital role in their household sphere and it is also concluded that women possess moderate decision making in their household and suggested that there is a need to minimize the difference in education qualification and employment between man and woman. Bhat Arshad Hussain (2011)³ in this paper an author made an attempt to assess the role of women in the decision making process of household expenditure. And also to analyze how the women's respondents are managing their household activities. Objectives are to enquire into the decision making power of women in sample area. To enquire into the participation of women in the household chores. To analyze the access of women in ownership of property/ land in the sample area. Majority of the decisions were taken by male, female, and both jointly.

2.1 Objectives: The followings are the objectives of the study,

- To study the extent to which of women participation in everyday decision making.
- To find out the women participation in everyday decision making with reference to education qualification.

2.2 Scope of the study:

- This research is carried out to define how the working women make decisions and how their educational qualification contributing in making decisions in their Daly life.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The type of the study is descriptive research. It includes surveys and fact-finding enquires of different kinds. The major purpose of this research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. Convenience random sampling techniques has been used. Data were collected through primary and secondary data. The population of the study consists of the assistant professor working in various colleges. Out of which 60 Assistant Professor working in various colleges in Coimbatore district, TamilNadu has been taken for the study.

3.1 Statistical analysis and interpretations:

* Simple percentage Analysis. * chi-square Test *ANOVA

Analysis and discussion:

Demographic variables	option	Percentage
Age	Below 30yrs	43.3
	31-40yrs	16.7
	41-50yrs	40.00
	Above 50yrs	-----
Gender	Female	100
Education qualification	Non Ph.D.	58.3
	Ph.D.	41.7
Marital status	Married	66.7
	unmarried	33.3
Monthly income	Below 20,000	21.7
	20,001- 30,000	46.7
	30,001-40,000	26.7

	40,001-50,000	----
	Above 50,000	5.0
Family income	Below 20,000	---
	20,001-30,000	10.0
	30,001-40,000	8.3
	40,001- 50,000	70.0
	Above 50,000	11.7
Family size	2 members	--
	3 members	48.3
	4 members	25.0
	5 members	26.7
Area of residing	Rural	31.7
	Urban	68.3
Years of experience	Less than 5 years	48.3
	More than 5 years	51.7
Children you have	2 children	53.3
	3 children	35.3
	4 children	11.7
	5 children	--
Partner employment	Self-employment	18.3
	Employed	81.7
Participation in decision making	Yes	100
	No	---

Source: field survey

Inference: The above table depicts the demographic variables of the respondents.

Hypothesis of the study:

- There is no significant difference between area of residing and styles of decision making process.
- There is no significant difference between educational qualification and styles of decision making process.
- There is no significant difference between monthly income and decision making related to purchase.
- There is no significant difference between family income and decision making related to purchase
- There is no significant difference between educational qualification and decision making related to children.
- There is no significant difference between educational qualification and styles of decision making process.

Table: 2

The following table shows the participation of respondents in decision making with reference to their area of residing

Null hypothesis	C.V	Df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significant difference between area of residing & I can't think straight , if I have to make decision in hurry	.460	3	.928	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & I put off making decisions	4.523	2	.104	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & delay making decision, until it is too late	1.467	3	.690	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & I choose on care before choosing.	.460	3	.928	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & I try to be clear about my objectives before choosing.	.460	3	.928	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing when making decisions, I like to collect a lot of information's	10.174	4	.642	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & I consider how best to carry out the decisions.	8.208	3	.042	S

There is no significant difference between area of residing & I feel uncomfortable about my decisions	5.942	3	.114	NS
There is no significant difference between area of residing & make myself involved family decision making	13.329	3	.004	S
There is no significant difference between area of residing & my family members will discuss with me to get new ideas.	12.001	3	.007	S

Source: field survey.

Inference: The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of area of residing and participation of decision making their family. As calculated chi-square value is less than the table value at 5% (i.e. 0.05) level, there is significant difference between area of residing and styles of decision making process. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between area of residing and styles of decision making process. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table: 3

The following table shows the participation of respondents in decision making related with their educational qualification with reference to their styles of decision making process.

Null hypothesis	C.V	Df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I can't think straight, if I have to make decision in hurry	.941	3	.815	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I put off making decisions	1.506	2	.471	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & delay making decision, until it is too late	2.566	3	.463	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I choose on care before choosing.	.941	3	.815	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I try to be clear about my objectives before choosing.	1.506	2	.471	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & when making decisions, I like to collect a lot of information's	5.484	4	.241	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I consider how best to carry out the decisions.	2.298	3	.513	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & I feel uncomfortable about my decisions	2.931	3	.402	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & make myself involved family decision making	5.100	3	.165	NS
There is no significant difference between education qualification & my family members will discuss with me to get new ideas.	9.100	3	.028	S

Source: field survey.

Inference: The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of educational qualification and participation of decision making their family. As calculated chi-square value is less than the table value at 5% (i.e. 0.005) level, there is significant difference between educational qualification and styles of decision making process. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between educational qualification and styles of decision making process. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table: 4

The following table is the participation of respondents in decision making related with their monthly income with reference to purchase decision making.

Null hypothesis	C.V	Df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significance association between monthly income and I am the initiator to buy any durable products to my home.	41.876	9	.000	S
There is no significance association between monthly income and I prefer switching from one brand to another as it gives the feeling of adventure.	41.876	9	.000	S

Source: field survey

The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of family income and purchase decision making. As calculated chi-square value is less than the table value at 5% (i.e. 0.005) level, there is significant difference between family income and purchase decision making. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between family income and purchase decision making. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table: 5

The following table is the participation of respondents in decision making related with their family income with reference to purchase decision making.

Null hypothesis	C.V	df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significance association between family income and I am the initiator to buy any durable products to my home.	13.844	9	.128	NS
There is no significance association between family income and I prefer switching from one brand to another as it gives the feeling of adventure.	13.844	9	.128	NS

Source: field survey

Inference: The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of monthly income and purchase decision making. As calculated chi-square value is less than the table value at 5% (i.e. 0.005) level, there is significant difference between monthly income and purchase decision making. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between monthly income and purchase decision making. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table: 6

The following table is the participation of respondents in decision making related with their educational qualification reference to children decision making.

Null hypothesis	C.V	df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significance association between educational qualification and I will actively involve in my children education	2.931	3	.402	NS
There is no significance association between educational qualification and My husband will consider my opinion or view for my children education.	3.416	2	.181	NS
There is no significance association between educational qualification and I will play the major role for investing to my children future	10.560	4	.032	S

Source: field survey

Inference: The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of educational qualification and decision related to children education. As calculated chi-square value is less than the table value at 5% (i.e. 0.005) level, there is significant difference between educational qualification and decision related to children education. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between educational qualification and decision related to children education. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

Table: 7

Results of ANOVA between educational qualification and styles of decision making process.

Styles of decision making process		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
I can't think straight if I have to make decision in hurry	Between Groups	.274	1	.274	.244	.624
	Within Groups	65.326	58	1.126		
	Total	65.600	59			
I put off making decisions	Between Groups	.488	1	.488	.721	.399
	Within Groups	39.246	58	.677		
	Total	39.733	59			
I delay making decisions until it is too late	Between Groups	1.714	1	1.714	1.766	.189
	Within Groups	56.286	58	.970		
	Total	58.000	59			
I choose on care be for	Between Groups	.274	1	.274		

choosing	Within Groups	65.326	58	1.126	.244	.624
	Total	65.600	59			
I try to be clear about my objectives before choosing	Between Groups	.488	1	.488	.721	.399
	Within Groups	39.246	58	.677		
	Total	39.733	59			
When making decisions I like to collect a lot of information	Between Groups	.138	1	.138	.146	.704
	Within Groups	54.846	58	.946		
	Total	54.983	59			
I consider how best to carry out the decisions	Between Groups	1.772	1	1.772	2.123	.151
	Within Groups	48.411	58	.835		
	Total	50.183	59			
I feel comfortable about my decisions	Between Groups	.017	1	.017	.021	.885
	Within Groups	46.983	58	.810		
	Total	47.000	59			
I make myself in household decision making	Between Groups	.840	1	.840	.893	.349
	Within Groups	54.560	58	.941		
	Total	55.400	59			
My family members will discuss with me to get new ideas	Between Groups	9.467	1	9.467	7.914	.007
	Within Groups	69.383	58	1.196		
	Total	78.850	59			

Source: field survey

Inference: The above table gives the results of the ANOVA and it can be seen that the variables are not significant as the values are greater than 0.05. Therefore the null hypothesis that is there is no difference in the variables styles of decision making process and the educational qualification. From this it is inferred that working women's educational qualification does not play a role in the decision making.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

43.3 % of the respondents are belongs to the age group of below 30. 100% of the gender are females. 8.3% of the respondent's education qualification is Non-Ph.D. 66.7% of the respondents are married. 46.7% of the respondent's income is between 20001-30000. 70.0% of the respondent's family income is 40001-50000. 48.3% of the respondent's family size is 3 members. 68.3% of the respondents are residing in urban area. 53.3% of the respondents have 2 children. 81.7% of the respondent's husbands are employed. 100% of the respondents will participate in decision making. The variable I consider how best to carry out the decisions, I make my self-involved in family decision making, my family members will discuss with me to get new ideas has got the significant difference with area of residing and styles of decision making process. The variable, my family members will discuss with me to get new ideas has got the significant difference with educational qualification and styles of decision making process. The variables I am the initiator to buy any durable products to my home, I prefer switching from one brand to another as it gives the feeling of adventure has got the significant difference between Monthly income and decisions related to purchase. The variables I am the initiator to buy any durable products to my home, I prefer switching from one brand to another as it gives the feeling of adventure has no significant difference between decisions related to purchase. The variables I play the major role in investment for my children future has a significant difference between educational qualification and decision related to children education. From the results of ANOVA it is known that working women education qualification does not play a role in making decisions.

5. SUGGESTIONS

The respondents have to go forward to make decisions in their daily life if they sit calm the family members does not consider them just for time shake they could consider their ideas. Equal rights has to be given to the women in the family. Partner should ask the opinion of women in their home. Family members has to allow the women's to choose the good one for their survival.

6. CONCLUSION

Women play important decision making role in the education qualification, as well as the aspects of the family participation in economic activities of the family. Nearly half of the respondent had medium participation in family decision making role which is related to their children education qualification and related their purchasing power in their daily life.

7. REFERENCE

1. Reddy, G.N. 1987. Women and Child Development. Allahabad: Chug Publishing House.
2. ManPreet Kaur A study on women participation in household decision making (international referred research journal, Feb: 2012, ISSN: 0975-3486).
3. Decision making power among rural women at gross –root level (Bhat Arshad Hussain, Nengroo Aasif Hussain: Research Journal of Finance & Accounting ISSN 2222-1697(paper) 2222-2847 (online) vol.2 No: 5 2011).
4. C.R.Kothari, Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques Second edition, new age International publishers.

