

An Empirical Study on Participation of Married Non-Working Women in Their Family Decision-Making

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Abstract: Women plays an important role in the family. Even though the women are not going for a work they has to face a lot of problems in and out of their households. In the present paper an attempt has been made to assess the demographic variables of non –working women and to know the significant level between married years and the role of women in the decision making process. Additionally we found that almost all kinds of domestic work is done by the female respondents themselves. To analyze the data simple percentage and Chi-square test were used .From the study the findings revealed the there is no significant difference between the variable delay on making decisions and married years.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, the term “family” is difficult to define. All families are unique, and they can range anywhere from single parent families to extended families. Most importantly though, it is in the family where the next generation is being built. Parents must provide security and support for their children, and they need to be prepared for the challenges of balancing work and family in today’s society. In traditional families, there was a mother, a father and their resulting children. The father would most often be the earner of the family, and the mother would stay at home and take care of the children. Things have changed considerably in the twenty-first century. Now there are more dual-income families, single-parent families, and there are many more women in the labor force. This poses a great change to family life, and many women are working a “double day” with a combination of the paid and unpaid work that they do. They have their regular full time jobs where they earn an income, and then they have to come home to more work such as cooking, cleaning, child-care and grocery shopping. Like all systems and interactions, conflict arises between work and family issues. This issue causes conflict for every member of the family, and we need to discover ways to resolve this conflict.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature helps the researcher to find the problem and to develop the objectives for the investigator’s study.

Rangalata Khandai 2006¹, the objectives of the study was to delineate the areas of decision making of urban working and non-working women with respect to home activities. To know the socio – personal characteristics and decision making pattern, to identify the constraints and stress management techniques adopted. Majority of the working and non-working women take decisions joint decisions in the education of their children. 83 percentage of working women and 70 percentage of non-working women adopting stress management techniques to manage their physical and mental stress.

Atul Kumar 2012², the aim of the paper was to examine the relationship between demographic and geographic variables of women and their involvement in purchase decision making of family and it also measures the level of involvement of

women in these decisions. The findings showed that there was a significant relationship between various demographic and geographic variables and major findings was a high degree of involvement of women in purchase decision making of family has also been found.

Mona Mehta 2014³The 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/the study reflected & it concluded that "joint "decisions were more in the family affairs & most of the respondents were educated, but had lesser participation in decision making. It suggested that there is a need to impart better skills & technical knowledge much increase their confidence about their role in decision making at family affairs & to improve their social status by increasing their social awareness.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the socio-economic conditions of respondents in the sample area.
- To understand the participation of non- working women in decision making with reference to their married years.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of research:

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.

Population:

The population for the study consists of the non- working women in select area of theni district.

Sample/area of the study:

The experimental sample consists of 50 non-working women .The subjects for the purpose of the study were drawn from different areas from the select population.

Sampling technique used:

Convenience random sampling technique was used to draw out sample from the population.

Tools used:

*Simple percentage, ** Chi-Square Test

Table: 1

Objective: 1

To study the socio-economic conditions of respondents in the sample area

The following table shows the classification based on demographic variables

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age	41-50	50%
Gender	Female	100%
Education qualification	6-12 th standard	44%
Married years	20-30 years	38%
Family income	₹40001-50000	84%
Family size	4 members	38%
Area of residing	Semi- rural	58%
Children you have	2 children	56%
Partner employment	Employee	42%

Source: field survey

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

Table: 2

Objective: 2

To understand the participation of non- working women in decision making with reference to their married years

H⁰: There is no significant association between married years and in styles of decision making process

H^a: There is significant difference between married years and in styles of decision making process.

The following table shows the participation of respondent's decision making with reference to their married years.

Null hypothesis	C.V	Df	Asymp.sig	NS/S
There is no significant difference between married years & I can't think straight , if I have to make decision in hurry	19.830	12	.070	NS
There is no significant difference between married years & I put off making decisions	29.367	8	.000	S
There is no significant difference between married years & delay making decision, until it is too late	14.668	12	.260	NS
There is no significant difference between married years & I choose on care before choosing.	19.830	12	.070	NS
There is no significant difference between married years & I try to be clear about my objectives before choosing.	27.160	8	.001	S
There is no significant difference between married years when making decisions, I like to collect a lot of information's	20.375	16	.204	NS
There is no significant difference between married years & I consider how best to carry out the decisions.	32.270	12	.001	S
There is no significant difference between married years & I feel uncomfortable about my decisions	64.465	12	.000	S
There is no significant difference between married years & make myself involved family decision making	37.109	12	.000	S
There is no significant difference between married years & my family members will discuss with me to get new ideas.	36.336	12	.000	S

Source: field survey.

Inference:

The above table shows the relationship between demographic factor of married years 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 married years and styles of decision making process .Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. If not there is no significant difference between married years and styles of decision making process. Here the null hypothesis is accepted.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study investigated household decision making styles of women in select area of Theni district. To that end, women's participation in household decision making were also assessed. The contribution of socio demographic variables such as age, women's educational status, residence and annual income, family size were also treated in the study. The traditional role of women are still in the trend of sample area. And it is concluded that in the study area the non-working women will delay in making decisions.

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