



Motivational Factor and Career Aspirations of Women Doctors In Tumkur District

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ABSTRACT

The 19th century witnessed the advent of women into medicine. As doctors and nurses, women can serve the country more efficiently than men. It has been found that women on account of their tender hearts are better nurses and due to their naturally delicate and soft hands they are better surgeons. There is a grain of truth in the saying "A woman's voice is a cure and her touch a balm." Florence Nightingale, the lady with a lamp, made history and showed the way to womankind how efficiently and nobly they can mitigate the sufferings of humanity in wars and epidemics. In recent years, women have entrenched themselves in the professions as a consequence of this century's massive influx of women into the paid work force and a combination of legal, governmental, and social forces against gender discrimination. Thus, the present study is based on the primary data collected from women doctors practicing both at government and private hospital in Tumkur district through structured interview schedule. The main objective of the paper is to find the motivational factors for joining medicine.

KEYWORDS : Motivation, medicine and career development

INTRODUCTION

Women's participation in the medical professions was limited by law and practice during the early decades while medicine still was on the way professionalizing. However, women continued to practice medicine in the allied health fields (nursing, midwifery, etc.), and throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century's, women made significant gains to access to medical education and medical work throughout the world. At the beginning of the twenty-first century in industrialized nations, women have made significant gains, but have yet to achieve parity throughout the medical profession.

However, there are certain variations within the medical profession: some medical specialties, such as surgery, forensic, cardiac, are significantly male-dominated, while other specialties like gynecology, skin and cosmetics etc are more women centered.

Review of related Literature:

A number of studies have been carried out covering various aspects of sociological study of women physician in the country including Karnataka state hospitals. In this section, a sincere attempt has been made to carry out the review of literature concerning the present research topic.

Oswald Hall's (1948) contention that the decision to study medicine is largely social in character that is, it originates in a social group that is able to generate and nurture the medical ambition.

Marcson suggests that industry must provide further means of promoting the independence of the scientist, of reducing strains, and of encouraging his creativity not an easy task. After reviewing the major works in the field of sociology of occupations and professions, in the following paragraphs an attempt is made to review the definition characteristics and growth of the sociology of occupations and professions.

Statement of the Problem

Medical education was economically out of reach for the poorer community due to widespread poverty, a fear that they may not get suitable groom according to their daughters education, an attitude that women does not require access to higher education as it can be obstacle for taking care of family, the need to travel long distances to reach urban-based medical institutions, the fact that Western, Ayurvedic, and Unani medicines were more costly than folk forms of medicines, the systematic discrimination against women in patriarchal society—these were a few of the hurdles that limited Indian women's access to and reliance upon formal medical aid. Thus, women entry to

medical field threw a challenge to patriarchal domination and subordination and prepared the background for demanding better and equal opportunities for health care by women.

Objectives Of The Study:

The objectives of the present study is to find out the socio-economic status of the women doctors and to evaluate the motivational factors for choosing medicine as a career.

Research Methodology

A close study has been carried out by selecting the a sociological study of women doctors in Tumkur City and the methodology in social research comprises selection of study area, selection of sample and collection of both primary and secondary data for the study. The samples are restricted to only women doctors in government and private hospitals and the universe for data collection is restricted to the Tumkur district only.

Sources of Data:

The present study has been conducted with the help of both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary Data:

The study is mainly based on the primary data. The primary data were collected through a structured interview schedule consisting both open and close ended questions. Before the actual collection of data, the questionnaires were pre-tested through a pilot study. Necessary modifications were made in the questionnaires on the basis of testing. The questionnaires were personal interview method. Some of the respondents were also contacted personally. An in-depth discussions / interviews were also held with women doctors at Government and private Hospitals.

Sample:

The samples of 100 women doctors were selected on purposive sampling method.

Tools for Analysis:

In the present study statistical tools like averages, percentages, and growth rates are used wherever necessary. Further data are classified and presented in simple and lucid styles by using tables, graphs and simple charts.

Field work:

The field investigation was undertaken during the period of December 2014 to march 2015. The personal interview method was adopted

ed. The researcher has received the required co-operation in the govt. and private hospitals from women doctors, However, certain problems were encountered by the researcher in collecting the data from the medical records and eliciting the information from women doctors.

Secondary Data:

The secondary data are drawn, classified, and studied from the Govt. Publications, monthly journals of the hospitals, including the annual reports of women doctors Wherever, necessary reference was also made to different issues of bulletins viz., sociological background of women doctors, Hospital Administration, Indian Journal of Public Health, Hospital and Health Service Administration,

Limitations of the Study:

The present research work was mainly based on the primary data collected from the sample respondents. The study includes all allopathic women doctors and excludes dentist and AYUSH doctors.

Data Analysis

Socio-demographical characteristics

In age wise distribution of respondents in women doctors in Tumkur city of the present study area it is astonishing to note that majority of the respondents fall in the adult category of 24-34 years this may that many young generation people would like to start practice immediately after studies with 52 percent whereas respondent's age category 45-54 years accounted to 18 percent. And it is clear that lowest number of respondents aged 55 and above years is only 5 percent. With regard to religion the 84 percent of respondents belong to Hindu religion, Muslim accounted to 10 percent, followed by 06 percent are from other religion in the study area and it was found during the study that the maximum number of respondents in the study belongs Lingayats, Gowdas, Minorities etc. it is found that 59 percent of respondents belong to General merit, 28 percent belongs to OBC whereas 8 percent belongs to SC and 5 percent belongs to ST caste in the study area. It is revealed from the above table that the 40 percent respondents are from joint family and 60 percent women doctors are from nuclear family. This evinces the disintegration of joint family. Majority of the doctors were from urban area accounting to 69 percent while 31 percent hailed from rural area. Though India is a land of villages we find that majority of them were from urban area and their presence in urban made them easy access to medical course. It is also found that 27 percent respondents were born in a village whereas 30 percent respondents were from town area, 31 percent women doctors were from city and only 12 percent respondents was born in Metropolitan. With regard to marital status 70 percent of women doctors were married and 30 percent women doctors are unmarried in the study area.

Motivation to become doctor

Doctors profession is a noble profession which is service oriented and doctors profession is connected with the nation development also. Respondents were asked and collected information about who motivated to you become a doctor.

TABLE.NO: 1

Motivation to become doctor

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Self	51	51
Parents	49	49
Total	100	100

Sources: Field Survey

The Table No.1. reveals the respondents motivation to doctor profession categorized as Parent or self. The above table reveals that the motivation brought by 51 percent respondents said self and 49 percent expressed about their parents

TABLE.NO: 2

Reasons for choosing medicine as a career

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Due to interest	28	28
Prestigious nature of job	8	8

Better career prospects	8	8
To serve the society	51	51
Attractive Salary	5	5
Total	100	100

Sources: Field Survey

The Table No.2. reveals respondents views for joining the doctor profession. The table reveals that 28 percent of the respondents shared information that due to interest in profession followed by 8 percent joined due to Prestigious nature of job, 8 percent respondents pointed out about better career protect 51 percent respondents expressed intention serve the society and lastly 5 percent said about attractive salary. Thus majority of them selected this profession with the intention to serve the society.

Conclusion:

Thus, the study finds that majority of the women doctors chose medicine as their career in order to serve the society.

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