



A Statistical Analysis of Socio-Demographic Profile of Teaching Professionals in Higher Educational Institution of Kalaburagi City

KEYWORDS

Education, Marital status, Monthly income, Gender

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ABSTRACT

This paper is aimed to analyze the social profile of teaching professionals by gender working in different colleges in Kalaburagi city based on some demographic factors and to know is there any difference in male and female faculty in higher educational institution across the socio-demographic characteristics.

1.1 Introduction

For the present study we have surveyed eight degree colleges in Kalaburagi city viz: Government Degree College, Government Women's First Grade college, S.B College of science & Arts, N V Degree college, Bi BiRoza Women's Degree College, Dr. Ambedkar Arts and Commerce Degree College, V G Women's Degree College, Goduttai Dodappa Arts & Commerce College. The collected data from the respondents is further classified basing on demographic factors viz: Age, Education, Marital status, Monthly income and Gender. The frequency & percentage distribution of gender against the characters Age, Education, Marital status, Monthly income, Gender are obtained. An attempt is made to analyze the personal profile of respondents basing on percentage distribution.

1.2 Data Collection and Methodology

For the data collection the tool used to carry out for the present work is demographic characteristic questionnaires. The demographic characteristic questionnaires consisting of information of teaching professionals regarding Age, Education, Marital status, Monthly income, and Gender. For the present study we have surveyed eight degree colleges in Kalaburagi city. A random sample of 206 people were surveyed and each person was asked to report the Age, Education, Marital status and Monthly income. The collected data from the respondents is further classified and presented basing on demographic factors, Gender & different colleges. The frequency distribution under each category was obtained & preliminary statistical analysis was done.

1.3 Survey of literature

Olatokunbo Christopher Okiki (6) considered the problem of "Research Productivity of Teaching Faculty Members in Nigerian Federal Universities: An Investigative Study". This study assessed the level of research productivity of teaching faculty members in Nigerian federal universities. The findings of the study show that the research productivity of the teaching faculty members in Nigerian federal universities is high in journal publications, technical reports, conference papers, working papers, and occasional papers. The study reveals that the research productivity is higher in Northeast (M=22.53; SD=25.73), and Southwest (M=21.74; SD=87.28), and North Central (M=20.69; SD=31.24) Nigeria. Besides, the study has shown the strengths and weaknesses of the teaching faculty members in Nigerian universities in terms of their research output.

Ahmad Raza (1) discussed the problem of "Gender gap in Pakistan: A socio-demographic analysis". Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to provide a descriptive analysis of socio-demographic bases of gender gap in Pakistan. Design/methodology/approach - The paper analyzes various aspects of gender gap (gender inequalities) in

Pakistan. The analysis is based on the secondary data drawn from reports published by several governmental, international development agencies, and local non-governmental organizations. Findings - The paper demonstrates that there are significant socio-demographic and cultural factors, due to which gender gap persists in Pakistani society.

1.4 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents with respect to gender

In this section the collected data has been classified and presented in frequency and percentage distribution. The statistical analysis of personal profile of teachers of different colleges in Kalaburagi city based on demographic characteristics was done.

1.4.1 Gender and Age

Table No-1.4.1 Gender and Age distribution of the respondents

			Age				Total
			25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	
Gender	Male	Count	15	25	47	18	105
		% within Gender	14.3%	23.8%	44.8%	17.1%	100.0%
		% within Age	51.7%	50.0%	50.5%	52.9%	51.0%
		% of Total	7.3%	12.1%	22.8%	8.7%	51.0%
	Female	Count	14	25	46	16	101
		% within Gender	13.9%	24.8%	45.5%	15.8%	100.0%
		% within Age	48.3%	50.0%	49.5%	47.1%	49.0%
		% of Total	6.8%	12.1%	22.3%	7.8%	49.0%
Total	Count	29	50	93	34	206	
	% within Gender	14.1%	24.3%	45.1%	16.5%	100.0%	
	% within Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	14.1%	24.3%	45.1%	16.5%	100.0%	

Frequency distribution of Male and Female respondents by Age

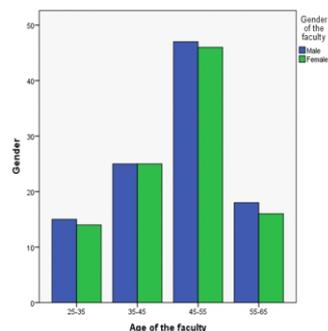


Fig 1 Percentage Distribution of male and female respondents

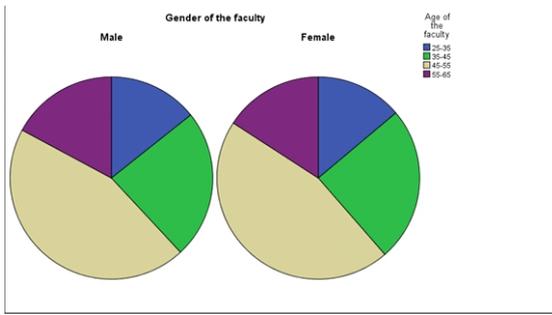


Fig2

Analysis

From the table number 1.4.1 it could be seen that approximately 45% of the respondents belonging to age group 45-55 followed by more than 24% belonging to age group 35-45, nearly 17% of the respondents belonging to age group 55-65 and 14% of the respondents belonging to age group 25-35.

Among the male respondents, 23% of the respondents belonging to age group 45-55, followed by 12% of the respondents belonging to age group 35-45, 9% of the respondents belonging to age group 55-65 and 7% of the respondents belonging to age group 25-35.

Among the female respondents 22% of the respondent belonging to age group 45-55 followed by 12% of the respondents belonging to age group 35-45, 8% of the respondents belonging to age group 55-65 and 7% of the respondents belonging to age group 25-35.

1.4.2 Gender And Marital Status

Table No-1.4.2 Gender and Marital Status distribution of the respondent

Gender * Marital status Cross tabulation					
			Marital status		Total
			Married	Un Married	
Gender	Male	Count	94	11	105
		% within Gender	89.5%	10.5%	100.0%
		% within Marital status	51.9%	44.0%	51.0%
		% of Total	45.6%	5.3%	51.0%
	Female	Count	87	14	101
		% within Gender	86.1%	13.9%	100.0%
		% within Marital status	48.1%	56.0%	49.0%
		% of Total	42.2%	6.8%	49.0%
Total	Count	181	25	206	
	% within Gender	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%	
	% within Marital status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%	

Frequency distribution of Male and Female respondents

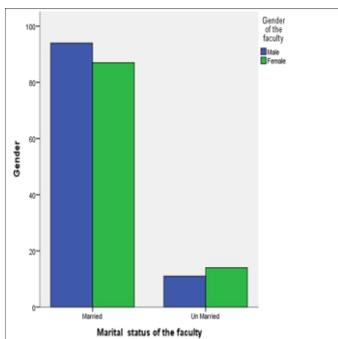


Fig1 Percentage distribution of Male and Female respondents

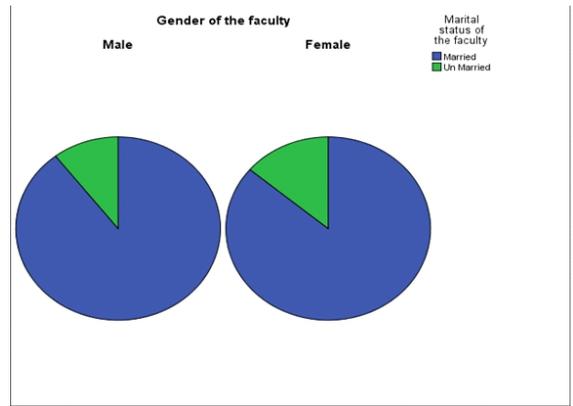


Fig2

Analysis

From the table number 1.4.2 it could be seen that 88% of the respondents are married and 12% of the respondents are unmarried.

Among the male respondents 46% of the respondents are married and 5% of the male respondents are un-married.

Among the female respondents 42% of the female respondents are married and 7% of the respondents are un married.

1.4.3 Gender and Education

Table No-1.4.3 Gender and Education distribution of the respondents

Gender * qualification Cross tabulation						
			qualification			Total
			MA/M. Sc/ M.Com	M.Phil	Ph.D	
Gender	Male	Count	26	31	48	105
		% within Gender	24.8%	29.5%	45.7%	100.0%
		% within qualification	47.3%	49.2%	54.5%	51.0%
		% of Total	12.6%	15.0%	23.3%	51.0%
	Female	Count	29	32	40	101
		% within Gender	28.7%	31.7%	39.6%	100.0%
		% within qualification	52.7%	50.8%	45.5%	49.0%
		% of Total	14.1%	15.5%	19.4%	49.0%
Total	Count	55	63	88	206	
	% within Gender	26.7%	30.6%	42.7%	100.0%	
	% within qualification	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	26.7%	30.6%	42.7%	100.0%	

Frequency distribution of Male and Female respondents

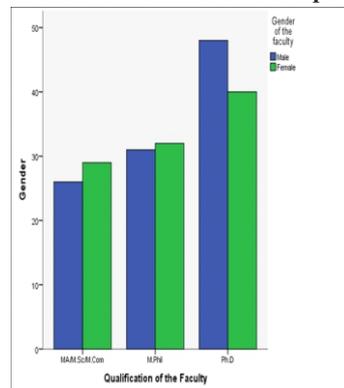


Fig1 Percentage distribution of Male and Female respondents

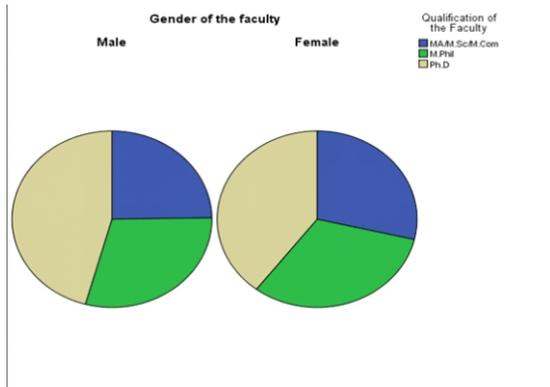


Fig2

Analysis

From the table number 1.4.3 it could be seen that 43% of the respondents educational qualification is Ph.D 31% of the respondents educational qualification is M.Phil and 27% of the respondents educational qualification is MA/M.Sc/M.Com.

Among the male respondents 23% of the respondents educational qualification is Ph.D, 15% of the respondent's educational qualification is M.Phil and 13% the respondents educational qualification is MA/M.Sc/M.Com.

Among the female respondents 19% of th respondents educational qualification is Ph.D,16% of the respondents educational qualification is M.Phil and 14% of the respondents educational qualification is MA/M.Sc/M.Com.

1.4.4 Gender and Monthly Income

Table-1.4.4 Gender and Monthly Income distribution of the respondents

		Gender * income Cross tabulation						
		Income (in 1000'S)					Total	
		10-30	30-60	60-90	90-120	above-120		
Gen der	Male	Count	14	14	30	11	36	105
		Expected Count	12.2	15.8	32.6	11.7	32.6	105.0
		% within Gender	13.3%	13.3%	28.6%	10.5%	34.3%	100.0 %
		% within income	58.3%	45.2%	46.9%	47.8%	56.3%	51.0%
		% of Total	6.8%	6.8%	14.6%	5.3%	17.5%	51.0%
	Fema le	Count	10	17	34	12	28	101
		Expected Count	11.8	15.2	31.4	11.3	31.4	101.0
		% within Gender	9.9%	16.8%	33.7%	11.9%	27.7%	100.0 %
		% within income	41.7%	54.8%	53.1%	52.2%	43.8%	49.0%
		% of Total	4.9%	8.3%	16.5%	5.8%	13.6%	49.0%
Tota l	Count	24	31	64	23	64	206	
	Expected Count	24.0	31.0	64.0	23.0	64.0	206.0	
	% within Gender	11.7%	15.0%	31.1%	11.2%	31.1%	100.0 %	
	% within income	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	
	% of Total	11.7%	15.0%	31.1%	11.2%	31.1%	100.0 %	

Frequency distribution of Male and Female respondents

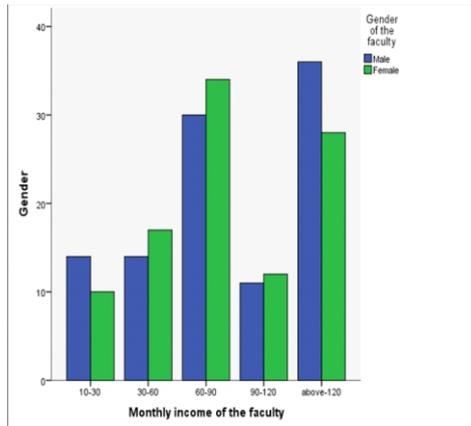


Fig1

Percentage distribution of Male and Female respondents

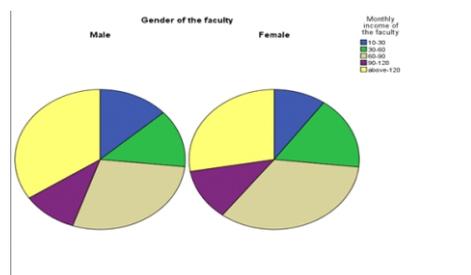


Fig2

Analysis

From the table number 1.4.4 it could be seen that nearly 31% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 60-90 thousands and above 1.2lks followed by 15% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 30-60 thousands, nearly 12% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 10-30 thousands and 11% of respondents monthly income is Rs 30-60 thousands.

Among the male respondents 18% of the respondents monthly income is above 1.2lks, 15% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 60-90 thousands, nearly 7% of the respondents monthly income varies from Rs 10-60 thousands, and 5% of the respondents monthly income fall under the income group Rs 90 thousands to 1.2lks.

Among the female respondents nearly 17% of the respondents monthly income varies from Rs 60-90 thousands, nearly 14% of the respondents a monthly income is above 1.2lks, 8% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 30-60 thousands, nearly 6% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 90 thousands to 1.2lks and approximately 5% of the respondents monthly income is between Rs 10-30 thousands.

1.5 Conclusion

The preliminary descriptive analysis has observed that among the total respondents 46% of the male respondents were married and 12% were unmarried. In female respondents more than 42% were married and nearly 7% were unmarried. Regarding higher educational qualification more than 23% of male respondents have educational qualification Ph.D. and only 19% female respondents have educational qualification Ph.D. Among 105 male respondents nearly 7% were from low income families, 15% were from middle income family and nearly 23% were from high income families. Among 101 female respondents nearly 13% were from low income families, 17% were from middle income families and 20% were from high income families. The analysis reveals that there is no much

difference in male and female teaching faculties in higher educational institution according to the socio-demographic characters.

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