

Power Religious and Socio-Economic Values of Working and Non-Working Women



Psychology

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ABSTRACT

An exploratory research design was employed to know the difference between working and non-working women in respect to their values. 110 working and non-working women comprised sample of the study ranging from 25 to 55 age group. The study was trying to explore various values like religious, social, economic, power and so on. The study adopted stratified random sampling method. A "Personal values Questionnaire" (PVQ) by Dr. G. P. Sherry, Director, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, was administered for observing the values of working and non-working women. 'Z' test was employed to see the difference. The power values of non-working women is higher than that of working women, phenomenal power that energize a family to change atmosphere indicating non-working women are more capable to handle the situation than working women. Economic values, religious values and hedonistic values are significantly negatively related with each other indicates variables are inversely related.

Introduction:

A value is a belief, a mission, or a philosophy that is meaningful. Whether we are consciously aware of them or not, every individual has a core set of personal values. The study of values is a very fruitful approach to the understanding and prediction of social behavior and social institutions. In order to interpret behavior one must have knowledge of the basic assumptions of the people, their preferences or values. Values are like ever-reading or never-ending goals. The higher the values, the more the energy and effort required to achieve and sustain them. The more you pursue them, the greater the energy they release and put into action. Women of India have marked their significant presence in the world in various fields. They have been given the status of power and prestige in India. With the emergence of middle class, women of this segment have developed to a great extent. They form the major female work force of India. In various sectors and fields of work, these middle class women have majorly been employed. The Intrinsic values of women power, women can be even greater instruments in development than men because of their special intrinsic values. Different types of values play a unique role in human life. The values considered for this investigation are religious, social, and economical and power values of women. The comparison has been done in-between working and non-working women in respect to their values. The study is trying to explore various values like religious, social, democratic, power and so on. The adult women are the main target group of the study. The values are the major parameters of personality. If elderly woman possess high portion of values, they can inculcate these values in their family and children. Hence this study will help in knowing the degree of various values in working and non-working woman. Values ultimately help in building nation as well as to support society.

According to Dr. Lokanandha Reddy et al. (2008), "An appropriate measure of corporate performance is believed to be highly correlated to Firm value on one hand and should be able to signal the extent of periodic wealth creation on the other.

Hina Ahmed Hashmi, et al. (2006) conducted a study on 'Marital Adjustment, stress and depression among working and non-working married women'. An examination of the relevant data, shows a continuing secular increase in the labor force participation of married women a phenomenon Ralph Smith called a "Subtle revolution" two decades ago. However, this growth has slowed down in recent years and has at times been interrupted by factors such as increased educational investment among married women, the recession of the early 1990s, a rising birthrate and a slowdown in women's return to work after giving birth.

The Bureau of labour statistics projects that by the year 2008, women will form 48 percent of the labor force, compared with 46 percent in 1998. Women in their forties who are not in the labor force. Mostly are taking care of their family (58 percent) or are retired (29 percent), cross-sectional studies usually have supported the idea that the higher the husband's income, the lower is the labor force participation rate of his wife. This relationship is just what the theory of the backward bending supply curve would predict a strong inverse relationship, other things being equal, between husbands income and women's participation rate. A wife's freedom from the labor market is looked at as a normal good. So, accordingly, only "poor" women work out of economic necessity. Husbands with higher income world working women appear to have at personal - value structure different from that of non-working women, economic and political values are more prominent among women who work, while social and religious values play a greater role for women who stay at home. With the help of available researches regarding women in work force, values and their status in society, it was felt that, women can be even greater instruments in development than men because of their special intrinsic values. The following objectives are set for present investigation.

Objectives:

- 1) To find out the demographic status of working and non-working women.
- 2) To know the religious value, power value of working and non-working women.
- 3) To find out the social and Economic value of working and non-working women.

Methodology:

The present study was carried out in Akola city in various areas. Various work place were visited eg, women working department, schools, colleges, Houses, Banks, Hospitals where working women were interviewed. A psychological test on personal value questionnaire was administered on working and non-working women separately. "Personal values Questionnaire" (PVQ) by Dr. G. P. Sherry, Director, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, was used for observing the values of working and non-working women, out of 10 values only 4 values were taken into prime consideration and other 6 values were also studied simultaneously. The study adopted stratified random sampling method. An exploratory research design was employed to know the difference between working and non-working women in respect to their different values. 110 working and non-working women comprised sample of the study ranging from 25 to 55.

Result and Discussion:

Low, Moderate and High values of working and non-working women were observed. Low Social value is little bit higher in non-working 72.73% women than working 41.82% women. Whereas there is no difference observed regarding high Social values in both the working and non-working women. Aesthetic values in both the working and non-working women is differing. It seems that overall more aesthetic values nurtured by working women than non-working women. This may be due to working woman need to keep themselves up to date as she is getting more exposure and she is always in midst of social surrounding. There is no much difference found regarding high economic values in both the working and non-working women. It seems that there is difference in low economic values of working and non-working women. Working women held higher power value 10.90% than non-working women 5.45%. Moderate power value is also shown by working women in greater number than non-working women. Economical independence is correlated with power value. Hence earning women were observed more powerful.

Religious Values for Working And Nonworking Women

Sr.No.	Particular	Men	S.D.	Z
1	Working Women	15.58	4.97	1.46
2	Nonworking Women	14.62	5.18	-
3	Overall	15.08	5.08	-

Table :- presents mean score of social values of working, non working women and the over all mean. It is observed from the table that mean score of working women is significantly higher than that of non working women indicating working women are more social than non working, indicates charity kindness love sacrifice is higher in working women.

Economic Value for Working And Nonworking Women

Sr.No.	Particular	Mean	S.D.	Z
1	Working Women	13.38	4.16	2.61
2	Nonworking Women	14.82	4.35	-
3	Overall	14.14	3.31	-

1. Table :- presents average economic value of working and non working women along with a overall average score. It is concluded from the Z value presented in the table that Economic values of non working women are higher indicates desire for money and material gain in higher in non working women than that of working women.

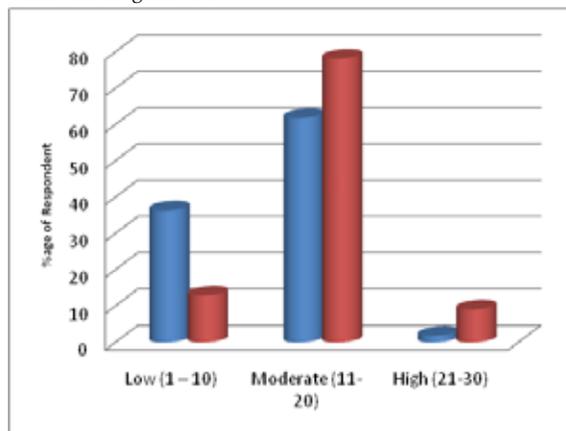


Fig.:Degree of Economic values of Working and Non-working women

3. Power Value for Working And Nonworking Women

Sr.No.	Particular	Men	S.D.	Z
1	Working Women	12.87	3.52	3.26
2	Nonworking Women	14.49	4.16	-
3	Overall	13.72	3.94	-

1. Table :- presents average power values for working and non working women along with their overall score. The power values of non working women are higher than that of working women phenomenal power that energize a family to change atmosphere indicating non working women are more capable to handle the situation than the working women. Similar findings are observed by economic values, Religions values and hedonistic values are significantly negatively related with each other indicates variables are inversely related Significant negative correlation of social values with Economic value, knowledge value, Hedonistic value, Power value, indicates that the social working women are facing these problems of maintaining their Economic, knowledge, Hedonistic and Power values these values decline of similarly. According to the results found from the survey of 110 women sample for the purpose to find out the impact of power, religious and socio-economic values that following conclusion are drawn.

Conclusions:

Working women are found more social than non-working, indicates charity kindness love sacrifice is higher in working women. Economic values of non-working women are higher indicates desire for money and material gain is higher in non-working women than that of working women. The power values at home of non-working women is higher than that of working women phenomenal power that energize a family to change atmosphere indicating non-working women are more capable to handle the situation than working women. Economic values, religious values and hedonistic values are significantly negatively related with each other indicates variables are inversely related significant negative correlation of social values with Economic values, knowledge value, Hedonistic value, Power values, indicates that the working women are facing the problems of maintaining their economic, knowledge, Hedonistic and power values these values decline of similarly.

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