

“A Study on Status of Working Women in Governance and autonomy in financial Decision Making Process.”

Farha S Hussain¹, Dr. A.T. Pande²

Researcher

BSc, DFM, MBA, M com,

PhD (pursuing)

SGBAU Amravati

Abstract:

The financial decisions are those decisions which are totally regarded with the management of source of finance to its expenditure also the financial decisions are concerned with where to spend and where to not. . The family financial decisions are mostly concerned with the spending pattern of the households like for frequent expenses of family, capital expenditure or Investment decisions. In financial decision take account of financial attitude and behaviour and in financial attitude, income, financial security and return on investment are the basic parameters.

Key Words: Financial attitude, Income, Financial security, Return on investment

I. Introduction:

Decision making is a process that selects a problem or difficulty and produces a restricted number of options, from among them a particular option is selected for operation, execution and implementation. The family financial decisions are very essential part in making financial planning. The family financial decisions are mostly concerned with the spending pattern of the households like for frequent expenses of family, capital expenditure or Investment decisions. The decision making process involves a decision maker (actor), an environment (situation) in which the decision maker must activate, a set of activities available (means) and a set of goals to be accomplished. The financial decisions are not limited to from where to earn and where to spend. It includes what to buy, when to buy, where to buy, how much charge incurred is all related to spending same in case of selling any good or investing fund in any scheme, policy or any other investment decision. To get optimum return and better money management financial decision has a great importance. The financial decisions are those decisions which are totally regarded with the management of source of finance to its expenditure also the financial decisions are concerned with where to spend and where to not. The financial decisions are also based on the need for expending and return from it. Financial decision take account of financial attitude and behaviour and in financial attitude income, financial security and return on investment are the basic parameters.

Financial Attitude:

Attitude about financial product practices is an important factor in the financial behaviour. Idea, standards and Attitudes, towards financial matters impacts the financial decision making and are reflected in individuals monetary practices and behaviour. It influence their financial permanence and consistency and future goal setting, and become the symbol of financial management practices such as investment, savings, expenditure, loan delinquency, and credit card debt. Positive attitude toward financial management can have a positive impact on person's intentions to develop their finances in more beneficial ways.

1. **Income:** Income has been considered as the most important factor in determining the saving behaviour of an individual. More income means, normally, more saving and vice versa. Different forms of the functional relationship between saving and income have

been identified and tested. Some studies found a statistically significant effect of income on saving, and other studies found its insignificant effects, whereas, few studies have analyzed the saving functions by including different socio-economic factors, while some others estimated kinds of savings such as savings in the form of assets, etc. Yet, income has been regarded as one of the chief determinants of the saving function. The saving function represents the difference between income and consumption expenditure.

2. Financial Security: The establishment of an effective financial security mechanism must be a key component of a strategy for rapid economic growth to build the confidence of the citizens on the financial systems of the country. The purpose of transparent financial security nets have to be formed which have a positive impact on saving and investment in society. With the effective financial security system the government avoid suboptimal economic policies that interfere with the markets operation; this is important in the financial and services sectors . All these factors influence both short-term and long-term economic growth.

3. Return on Investment Several empirical studies suggest that increase in real interest rate provides an incentive to private household to save more, induce corporate sector to generate its own savings due to high cost of borrowing, thus overall saving would increase. But the effect of interest rates on consumption is ambiguous theoretically, being subject to potentially offsetting negative substitution and positive income effect, thus the net result depend on their relative strength which becomes an empirical question. There are number of studies which have suggested for significantly positive to significantly negative coefficients for this variable. However, consumers may not plan their life-time consumption but instead respond primarily to current income and may save more.

II. Rationale of the study:

As in the Amravati District women population consist of nearly half of total population in which maximum women's are working somewhere and effectively participating in the development of the economy, also it is same in the case of education sector but it is also that much true that the women's are lack of conscious about how to use their finances and reluctant to take its own decision about her finances, Financial education was repeatedly identified as the main element for women's economic betterment, financial education is considered to be the first step to economic betterment.

Thus the rational of the research is "Financial Enlightenment of senior college lady teacher in Amravati and Akola Districts". (2003-2013).

III. Importance of study:

1. The aim of this Study is to create advancement, and better development of the society.
2. This study will light on where women are lacking and how proper training and information be helpful them to achieve better decision making process.

IV. Objective of the Study:

1. To study the women in governance and autonomy to take their financial decision.
2. To study where women are lacking in taking their financial decision.

V. Hypothesis of the Study:

Looking towards the need and objective of the study, researcher tries to clear the term of hypothesis. Through defining the hypothesis researcher tries to sharpen and focuses attention on the problem. Hypothesis has been developed in such a manner that if one hypothesis is accepted the other one is rejected and vice-versa.

H₀: Women are not under-represented in governance and decision-making positions, they do not have any autonomy in decision making in their personal lives.

H₁: Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions, they do not have any autonomy in decision making in their personal lives.

VI. Research Design:

The most important research process is deciding on the research design is as follows:

- **Type of Research:** As the study conducted by the researcher is mainly focused on survey and fact finding Hence the research study is descriptive type of study.
- **Sample Design:** A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. The main steps of sampling design are as follows.

Sample Unit: Looking towards the objective of the study researcher decides sample unit is working women's from various colleges in Amravati and Akola district will be the sample unit.

Sample Frame :

Researcher collects samples from 127 in Amravati District and 64 colleges in Akola District . Secondly, sample frame Villages and talukas are selected on the basis of the number of lady teacher in the colleges .

Sample Size: Total 406 sample size selected by the researcher.

Sampling Technique: As per the circumstances of the researcher study a quota sampling method is used.

Data Collection Method: For the research study the most appropriate method of data collection found is questionnaire technique.

VII. Hypothesis Testing:

H₀: Women are not under-represented in governance and decision-making positions, they do not have any autonomy in decision making in their personal lives.

H₁: Women are under-represented in governance and decision-making positions, they do not have any autonomy in decision making in their personal lives.

To test the hypothesis nonparametric chi-square test has been used. The test has been applied on the responses of the variables showing the dependency in financial decision making of women who are identified as economically empowered (258) in this study. The output generated by Systat software has been shown in table below.

Table No.1:- Women's decision making in personal and household finance.

Parameters showing the dependency in financial decision making	Responses	No. of Respondents	Chi-Square	Sig.
Taking financial decision according to you & Spouse	Yes	249	223.256	.000
	No	9		
Not involved in financial decision including how money spend in households	Yes	23	174.202	.000
	No	235		
Don't know about the finance of house hold	Yes	2	250.062	.000
	No	256		
Budget set by parents	Yes	22	177.504	.000
	No	236		
Budget set by husband	Yes	7	230.760	.000
	No	251		
Budget set by husband & you	Yes	228	151.953	.000
	No	30		

From the above table we can see that there is significant association between the different responses i.e., Yes & No, of the parameters showing the dependency in financial decision making of women. Hence we can conclude that the null hypothesis is failed to accept at 0.05 level of significance. Furthermore we can also see that in all the decisions related to personal finance or household finance women are not involved or partially involved. Hence we can say that though working women are earning well and capable of making decision in their personal and household finance, they are somehow dependent on their spouse or family members for the same.

VIII. Conclusion:

The above observations we have see various variable which shows that in all the decisions related to personal finance or household finance women are not involved or partially involved. Hence we can say that though working women are earning well and capable of making decision in their personal and household finance, they are somehow dependent on their spouse or family members for the same. Working Women are in Governance and not having autonomy in financial Decision Making Process.”

References:

1. Miss Anupama Sharma and Dr Bhavesh Joshi Women’s economic empowerment and financial Decisions: Observations and perceptions. INDIAN JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH, Management, Volume: 5 | Issue: 1 | Jan 2015 | ISSN - 2249-555X
2. Women and Financial Power^s study June 2014 Ameriprise Financial commissioned Artemis Strategy Group, Ameriprise Financial 108 Ameriprise Financial Center, Minneapolis, MN 55474 ameriprise.com.
3. Alexandra Bernaseki and Vickie L. Bajtelsmitii, Predictors Of Women's Involvement In Household Financial Decision-Making. ©2002, Association for Financial Counseling and Planning Education.

