



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY WOMEN COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

This contemporary research is an attempt to study on Problems Encountered by Women College Students. 210 samples were taken for the assessment about the Problems Encountered by Women College Students from government and self-financing colleges. **Problem faced by college women students' scale (2017)** constructed and standardized by the investigator and research guide is used in this present study. Descriptive analysis, inferential, Correlation analysis and regression were used to analyses the data. The overall result of the study revealed that they are facing **moderate level** of problems. There is significant difference among the College students related to personal variables only in their College type, Locality, Department, Mother qualification and No of family members plays significant role in college women student's problems. The prediction model contained 4 of the fourteen predictors and was reached in four steps with 10 variables removed. The model was statistically significant, $F(4,205) = 9.909, p < .001$, and accounted for approximately 16% of the variance of college women students problem ($R^2 = .162$, Adjusted $R^2 = .146$). The **Department and no of family members were relatively strong indicators** of college women student's problem, and **cell phone usage and Mother's Qualification was a moderate indicator** of college women students' problem.

Keywords: College Women Students, College Type, Department, Locality, Mother's Qualification and No of Family Member.



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Introduction

The present culture treats women as lowest level in its social hierarchy. They can be exploited in all walks of life. Many women choose education as a path for their liberation in socioeconomic environment. It is very hard to reach the appropriate goal for the women students through this educational path. Higher education system must encourage more women students for enrollment and completion of course in appropriate time. Higher education ratio decides the national development index. So women students also obtain higher education and placed in higher posts for the development of our nation.

Need of the study

In higher education scenario gender bias against women student begins from home itself. They are operated by unknown rulers in all their walks of life and it extended even in

educational institutions, where they are living in major part of their innocent life period. College women students may encounter Family problems, Economic problems, Environmental problems, Friendship problems, Academic problems, opposite gender problems, and College organization climate problems. College women student's problems should be identified and necessary resolutions and policies must be implemented.

Research Objectives of the study

1. To assess Problems faced by college women students.
2. To identify the relationship between problem faced by the college women students and their subsamples.
3. To find the correlation between Personal Variables and College women students problems.
4. To find predictor of problem faced by the college women students.

Hypotheses of the study

1. Problems faced by college women students are high.
2. There is no significant relationship between subsamples and problem faced by the college women students.
3. There is no significant correlation between Personal Variables and College women students problems.
4. There is no predictor of problem faced by the college women students.

Materials and Methods

Normative Survey Method has been used in this study. The college students studying in Arts College situated in Cuddalore district is considered as population of the study. With the help of random sampling 210 college women students were selected as sample for this study. **Problem faced by college women students' scale(2017)** constructed and standardized by the investigator and research guide is used in this present study.

Dependent variable

1. College women students problem

Independent Variables of the study

1. Age
2. Cellphone
3. College type
4. Department
5. Family type
6. Father Education
7. Hours in internet
8. Locality

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. Medium | 12. Parent Income |
| 10. Mother Education | 13. Parent Occupation |
| 11. No of family | 14. Transport |

Operational definitions

1. **Women student's problem:** The difficulties faced by the women students during their course of study. Their problem may be Family problem, economic problem, environment problem, friendship problem, academic problem, opposite gender problem and college organization climate problem.
2. **College Students:** The students studying in Under Graduate Courses and Post Graduate Courses in Arts and science colleges after their higher secondary course.

Sample of the study

The study was carried out on sample of 210 students studying in Colleges affiliated to Thiruvalluvar University, like Vallalar Arts and Science college, Government College-Chidambaram and Post graduate Extension center-Villupuram. Randomly 70 students from each college were selected as sample of the study.

Tools of the study

Problem faced by college women students' scale (2017) constructed and standardized by the investigator and research guide is used in this present study. The scale contains 32 items in five point scale. The scale has seven subscales like, family problem, economic problem, environment problem, friendship problem, academic problem, opposite gender problem, college organization climate problem.

In the present study the word college women students problems means the scores gained by sample subject on **Problem faced by college women students' scale**. As per the manual, the tool interpretation has been made i.e. **maximum score** indicates **Problem faced by college women students' are high** and **minimum score** indicates **Problem faced by college women students' are low**.

Statistical techniques used for analysis: The collected data were analyzed by using

1. Descriptive statistics – **Mean and Standard deviation**
2. Inferential statistics – **t-Test and f-Test**.
3. **Correlation Analysis**
4. **Regression analysis**

Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data were analyzed with the help of SPSS19 and results were tabulated and inference was given.

Table-1 Percentage analysis of Problem faced by college women student's score of the total sample.

S.No	Women Problem	student's Score	Percentage
1	High	97-162	17
2	Normal range	64-96	71
3	Low	32-64	12

The above table-1 shows that **71%** of **College Women student's face moderate level of Problem.**

Table 2. Mean and Standard Deviation of Women student's Problem Score for Total Sample

Variable	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Women student's Problem	81.63	210	15.39

The above table-2 shows the mean score and standard deviation of **College Women student's Problem**, which are found to be 81.63 and 15.39 respectively. It is concluded that the **College Women student's Problem** sare moderate.

Table-3 T test is showing problems faced by College women students

S.No	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	Result	
1	College type	Self-Financing	70	87.11	15.13	3.77	S
		Government	140	78.89	14.83		
2	Locality	Rural	125	79.73	15.72	-2.19	S
		Urban	85	84.42	14.53		
3	Cellphone	Users	72	83.71	16.16	1.42	NS
		Non users	138	80.54	14.92		
4	Medium	English	131	80.99	14.35	-.77	NS
		Tamil	79	82.68	17.02		
5	Family type	Nuclear	97	82.72	15.92	.95	NS
		Joint	113	80.69	14.93		

The above table -3 exhibits the details of mean, S.D, and t-value relationship between the problem faced by Women college students and independent variables like College type Locality, Cellphone, Medium and Family type.

An independent sample t test showed that the difference in score between Self-financing and Government college women student's problem is statistically **significant. $t(135.63, 3.77)=0.657, p<.001$.**

The difference in score between Urban and Rural college women student's problem is statistically **significant. $t(-2.19, 208)=0.711, p<.001$.**

The difference in score between Cell phone using and non-using college women student's problem is statistically **not significant**. $t(1.41, 208)=0.361, p<.001$.

The difference in score between English and Tamil medium college women student's problem is statistically **not significant**. $t(-.771, 208)=0.073, p<.001$.

The difference in score between Nuclear and joint family college women student's problem is statistically **not significant**. $t(.95, 208)=0.81, p<.001$.

Table-4 F test is showing problems faced by College women students

S.No	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	Result	
6	Age	18-19	67	81.13	14.13	.64	NS
		20-21	97	83.05	15.66		
		22-23	45	79.40	16.74		
		24-26	1	77.00			
7	Department	BCA	80	77.69	15.68	7.45	S
		B.sc Comp	45	77.87	12.50		
		B.sc Maths	12	91.17	13.46		
		M.com	73	86.70	15.07		
8	Mother Education	School	74	84.97	17.04	3.25	S
		Diploma	115	79.25	14.51		
		College	21	82.86	11.85		
9	Father Education	School	73	82.30	13.78	.78	NS
		Diploma	116	81.92	16.81		
		College e	21	77.67	12.20		
10	Parent Occupation	Cooli	124	81.37	14.61	0.62	NS
		Self-Employment	47	83.53	16.64		
		Business	34	80.97	17.15		
		Government	5	74.60	9.94		
11	Parent Income	0-10000	121	79.55	15.94	2.64	NS
		10001-20000	57	84.61	15.41		
		20001-30000	32	84.16	12.02		
12	No of family members	1-4	40	86.15	18.88	3.44	S
		4-8	101	81.17	13.94		
		9-12	44	84.61	15.37		
13	Hours in internet	13-16	25	71.38	10.45	.83	NS
		1-2	79	83.65	16.38		
		3-4	55	81.31	15.67		
14	Transport	5-6	75	79.75	14.10	.71	NS
		Cycle	83	81.73	15.01		
		Two wheeler	74	82.93	15.06		
		Auto	21	78.52	21.92		
		Bus	13	84.08	12.48		
		Walk	19	77.84	11.30		

In order to find out whether there is any significant difference among problem faced by Women college students in respect of their independent variables 'F' value is calculated.

A one way ANOVA showed that the difference in college women student's problemscores ofdifferent age group students were statistically **notsignificant..**
 $F(0.64,206)=0.59, p<.001.$

The difference in college women student's problem scores ofvarious department student were statistically **significant.** Maths department women students were encountered more problems than others. **$F(7.45, 206)= .000. p<.001.$**

The difference in college women student's problem scores of mother's various qualifications were statistically **significant.** Women college students with school level educated mother were encountered more problems than others. **$F(3.25,207)=0.04, p<.001.$**

The difference in college women student's problem scores of father's various qualifications were statistically **notsignificant.** Women College students with different level educated father were encountered equal problems. **$F(0.785,207)=0.457, p<.001.$**

The difference in college women student's problem scores and their various parental occupation were statistically **notsignificant.** Women College students with Self-employed parents were encountered equal problems. **$F(0.616206)=0.605, p<.001.$**

The difference in college women student's problem scores of various parental income group were statistically **notsignificant.** Women College students with 10001/- Rs -20000/- Rs parental income group were encountered more problems. **$F(2.64,207)=0.073, p<.001.$**

The difference in college women student's problem scores of students from various number of family members were statistically **significant.** Women College students with 9-12 family members groups were encountered more problems. **$F(3.44,204)=0.005, p<.001.$**

The differences in college women student's problem scores of student using different hours of internet were statistically **not significant.** Women college students who uses different hours of internets were encountered equal . **$F(0.832,206)=0.477, p<.001.$**

The differences in college women student's problem scores of different transport users were statistically **not significant.** Women College students who different modes of transport were encountered equal problems. **$F(0.713,205)=0.584, p<.001.$**

Table 5. Coefficient of Correlation Between Personal Variables And Problems Of College Women Students

Problems Of College Women Students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
College Type														
Age														
Locality														
Medium														
Department														
Mother Education														
Father Education														
Parental Occupation														
Parent Income														
No of family Members														
Family type														
Cell phone usage														
Hours in internet														
Transport														
	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	NS	NS	S	S	NS	NS	NS	NS

Coefficient of correlation (Table-5) between **Problems Of College Women Students and College type**, Age, Locality, Medium, Department, Mother Education, Father Education, Parent Occupation, Parent Income, No of family Members, Family type, Cellphone usage, Hours in internet and Transport is found to be -.25, -.03, -.15, -.03, .28, -.11, -.07, -.02, .14, -.19, -.07, -.10, -.11 and -.06. **Hence it is concluded that there is negative significant relationship between ProblemsOf College Women Students and College Type, Locality and No of family Members. Hence it is concluded that there is positive significant relationship between Problems Of College Women Students and Department and Parent Income.**

Table -6 Stepwise Regression Between Problems Of Women College Students And Their Personal Variables

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	Pearson r	Sr ²	Structure Coefficient
(Constant)	93.715	5.197				
Department	3.945	.769	.334	.279	.328	.692
No of family members	-3.636	1.076	-.218	-.185	-.216	.459
Cell phone users	-4.505	2.093	-.139	-.098	-.138	.243
Mother's Qualification	-3.301	1.583	-.134	-.110	-.133	.273

Note. The dependent variable Problems women college students. R²=0.162
Adjusted R²=0.146 sr² is squared semi-partial correlation. *p<.05 .

Table 6 shows College type, Age, Locality, Medium, Department, Mother qualification, Father qualification, parental occupation, parent income, no of family members, family type, cell phone usage, time spent in internet, mode of transport and problems faced by college women students were used in a stepwise multiple regression analysis to predict college women students problem. As can be seen in **Table-5** correlations with **college type, locality, department, parent income, no of family member** and college women student's problem were **statistically significant**.

The prediction model contained 4 of the fourteen predictors and was reached in four steps with 10 variables removed. The model was statistically significant, $F(4,205) = 9.909, p < .001$, and accounted for approximately 16% of the variance of college women students problem ($R^2 = .162$, Adjusted $R^2 = .146$). College women student's problem is primarily predicted by the lower levels of Mother's Qualification and cell phone usage and to the lesser extent by the higher levels of Department and no of family members. The raw and standardized regression coefficient of predictors together with their correlation with college women students problem, their squared semi-partial correlations, and their structure coefficients are shown in table-4.19. The Department received the strongest weight in model followed by no of family members, cell phone usage and Mother's Qualification. Mother's Qualification is the lowest weight of the five weights. With the sizeable correlations between the predictors, the unique variance explained by each of the variables indexed by the squared semi-partial correlation was relatively low: Department, no of family members, cell phone usage and Mother's Qualification uniquely accounted for approximately 3%, 2%, 1%, and 1% of the college women students' problem. Inspection of the structure coefficient suggests that **the Department and no of family members were relatively strong indicators of college women student's problem, and cell phone usage and Mother's Qualification were a moderate indicator of college women students' problem.**

Conclusion:

Women students studying in self-financing colleges, residing in urban areas, cell phones users, preferring Tamil medium, living in nuclear family, age group around 20-21 years, belongs to Maths department, children of school level educated parents, 10,000-30,000 earning groups, living with 9-12 family members, 1-2 hours internet users and travelling by bus are facing more problems. Personal variables created 16% of variation in the college women student's problems. **Department, no of family members, cell phone usage and Mother's Qualification were predictor of college women students' problem.** Physical security and social security should be given to the college women students by our government through proper policies. Educational institutions should be created awareness about women rights helpline. Each Educational institution should be equipped with counseling centers run by other voluntary organizations. Psychological sessions should be arranged for the faculty members and students to avoid gender bias. This gender bias shows poor mental health among educators so mental health programs should be organized now and then in the educational institutions.

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