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# FACTORS INFLUENCING WORK FROM HOME CONCEPT AMONG WOMEN PROFESSIONALS IN MADURAI DISTRICT

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**Abstract**

The pandemic situation has made us to realise about many life changes and taught us the lessons to cope up with these unexpected changes in our life path and in career. The present scenario shows the uncertainty of life in the world for human beings. This pandemic situation brings out perception risk and psychological disorders to many people and thereby frightens and grabs their attention. But, it's important to note that far more people die from an illness that's all too familiar — the seasonal flu. This public perception of risk and human judgment and decision-making, curtails the economic development and business advancements. In view with this perspective, the objective of this study is to explore the factors influencing the Quality parameters identified in this research using factor analysis. The research methodology used is descriptive research with simple random sampling method of sample size 500 restricted to women professionals in academic field. In this study, the qualitative factors are explored into seven factors and named as Socio – Cultural factors, Economical and Financial factors, Legal factors, Political factors, Personal factors, Psychological factors and Technological factors among the 56 variables enlisted for the study with a segregation of 8 variables under each parameter.

**Keywords:** Academic profession, qualitative parameters, women professionals, work from home concept.

**Introduction**

The present scenario shows the uncertainty of life in the world for human beings. This pandemic situation brings out perception risk and psychological disorders to many people and thereby frightens and grabs their attention. But, it's important to note that far more people die from an illness that's all too familiar- the seasonal flu. This public perception of risk and human judgment and decision-making, curtails the economic development and business advancements. The various phases of Lockdowns for 240 days in India influence the basic survival of many businesses, start-ups, micro enterprises and cottage industries. Even though there are more negatives, this arena gives new lessons and innovations to the world. It transforms the key areas of global ways into new path. In this study the influence of qualitative factors of Work from home concept is explored to the maximum among the Women Professors in Madurai District.

**Objectives of the study**

To find out the Quality Parameters for Work from Home concept of Job performance with special reference to Women professors in Madurai District, Tamilnadu

To explore the factors influencing the Quality parameters identified in this research using factor analysis

**Need for the study** The work from home concept in the education sector mainly affects the women professors in performance of their tasks and affects the overall wellbeing. The efficiency of the

women professors is considerably reduced and those factors are need to be concentrated in this time for the betterment of the learners' society.

## Scope of the Study
This research has taken into consideration the women professionals in academic sector in Madurai region, Tamilnadu. The qualitative parameters are segregated into different factors based on the ratings given by the respondents.

## Limitations of the Study
The time is a constraint to finish the data collection and processing for the study.
The scope is limited to qualitative parameters only and quantifiable factors are not considered

## Research Framework
The research design focuses on the Descriptive Study with the sampling method of Simple Random Sampling. The data is collected using Structured – Undisguised Questionnaire comprised with Dichotomous, Open- ended and multiple choice questions. The Likert Scale is used as scaling techniques with five points rating. The sample size is 500 chosen from in and around Madurai region with the purview of Madurai district.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation
The collected data is analysed using SPSS 2020 statistical Software and the results are discussed below.

## Demographic Profile of the respondents
The Demographic Profile of the Respondents is analysed using Percentage analysis.

## Age of the Respondents
The Age of the respondents is grouped into five categories as Below 25 Years, 26 - 35 Years, 36 - 45 Years, 46 - 55 Years and Above 55 Years and analysed using percentage analysis.

**Table 1: Age of the Respondents**

| Age Group (years) | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Below 25 | 2 | 0.4 |
| 26 - 35 | 118 | 23.6 |
| 36 - 45 | 295 | 59.0 |
| 46 - 55 | 79 | 15.8 |
| Above 55 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Total | 500 | 100.0 |

Out of 500 respondents, 59% belongs to the Age group 36 – 45 years, 23.6% of them belong to the Age group of 26 – 35 years, 15.8% are in 46 – 55 years, 1.2% is in Above 55 years and the rest 0.4% are in the Age group of Below 25 years.

## Area of Residence
The Area of Residence of the respondents is classified into three groups as Rural, Semi-urban and Urban area and it is analysed using percentage analysis.

**Table 2: Area of Residence of the Respondents**

| Area | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Rural | 91 | 18.2 |
| Semi-Urban | 135 | 27.0 |
| Urban | 274 | 54.8 |
| Total | 500 | 100.0 |

The above table indicated that many of the respondents (54.8%) are residing in urban area, 27% are in Semi-urban area and the rest (18.2%) in rural area.

### Educational Qualification

The Educational Qualification of the respondents are scaled under five categories as Engineering, Master Degree (Arts), Doctoral Degree, Medicinal Degree and Master Degree (Science)

| Educational Qualification | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Engineering | 46 | 9.2 |
| Master Degree (Arts) | 145 | 29.0 |
| Doctoral Degree | 236 | 47.2 |
| Medicinal Degree | 41 | 8.2 |
| Master Degree (Science) | 32 | 6.4 |
| Total | 500 | 100.0 |

**Table 3: Educational Qualification of the Respondents**

The result of the percentage analysis of the education qualification of the respondents is listed in the table 3.7 indicated that 47.2% of the respondents are with  Doctoral degree, 29% are with Master degree in Arts, 9.2% are with Engineering degree as qualification, 8.2% are with Medicinal degree and the rest 6.4% are with Master degree in Science.

### Marital Status

The marital status of the respondents are assessed on the basis of Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced and Others using percentage analysis.

**Table 4: Marital Status of the Respondents**

| Marital Status | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Single | 24 | 4.8 |
| Married | 458 | 91.6 |
| Widowed | 6 | 1.2 |
| Divorced | 6 | 1.2 |
| Others | 6 | 1.2 |
| Total | 500 | 100.0 |

Out of 100%, 91.6% of the respondents are married, 4.2% are single and the rest of the respondents are divided equally as 1.2% of the respondents each in the categories Widowed, Divorced and Others.

### Average Monthly income

The Average Monthly income of the respondents are categorised as Below Rs.10,000, Rs.10,001 - Rs.15,000, Rs. 15,001 - Rs. 20,000, Rs. 20,001 - Rs.25,000 and More than Rs. 25,001 using percentage analysis.

**Table 5: Average Monthly income of the Respondents**

| Average Monthly Income | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Below Rs.10,000 | 30 | 6.0 |
| Rs.10,001 - Rs.15,000 | 27 | 5.4 |
| Rs. 15,001 - Rs. 20,000 | 76 | 15.2 |
| Rs. 20,001 - Rs.25,000 | 121 | 24.2 |
| More than Rs. 25,000 | 246 | 49.2 |
| Total | 500 | 100.0 |

The result of the percentage analysis indicated that 49.2% of the respondents are having their Average Monthly income as More than Rs. 25,000, 24.2% are having Rs. 20,001 - Rs.25,000, 15.2% are with  Rs. 15,001 - Rs. 20,000, 6% with Below Rs.10,000 and the rest 5.4% are with Rs.10,001 - Rs.15,000 as their average monthly income.