

## The Role of Saudi Women in Rationalizing Spending and Developing Saving Methods.

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### **Abstract**

*The study aimed at uncovering the role of Saudi women in rationalizing spending and developing saving methods. A sample of 742 female heads of households was selected. The questionnaire was used to collect data. The results showed that there was insufficient awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing expenditure. Saudi women's savings in rationalizing spending are very low, and the possibility of developing methods of saving for Saudi women. The results also showed no significant differences in Saudi women's awareness of spending rationalization and the development of saving methods among Saudi women according to age variables and scientific qualification, and there were differences of statistical significance for the methods of saving for Saudi women according to the age variable for the benefit of the age of more than 45 years, while there were no differences according to the variable of scientific qualification, and recommended the researcher to conduct training courses for female heads of households to identify the importance and impact of consumer rationalization and its benefits to all members of the family.*

**Keywords:** *Saudi women, rationalization of spending, saving method, human survival, family affairs and purchasing appliances, furnishings, clothes and food, increase interest in saving methods.*

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### **Introduction:**

The changes and technological, economic, social, cultural and technological developments that we are currently experiencing in all its developments and challenges have changed many of the concepts of family and family relations, their quality in terms of family relations and the roles attributed to each. Women face many challenges, difficulties and problems that affect their degree of compatibility With different life requirements (Rifai, 2004). To be carried out by all members of the family and shared by them in order to achieve their goals and satisfy their needs in the light of their material and human potential according to the behavioral and consumer patterns prevailing in them (Hilmi and Nofal, 2000).

Consumption is a natural behavior in order to maintain human survival and existence and meet its needs even if exceeding the requirements required; consumption is an undesirable negative behavior beyond the stage of reasonable need, from goods and basic needs to other financial and recreational. The problem of the study: The management of women for their family has an important and positive role in the ease and speed of development. The reason for the lack of development of many families is not in the lack of resources, but because of the lack of knowledge of the family management of family affairs, through good planning for family management can the individual and family to compensate for any shortage .

### **The Study seeks to answer the following questions:**

- What is the level of awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing spending?
- What are the methods of saving for Saudi women?
- How can Saudi women's saving methods be developed?

The importance of the study: The technological development is one of the main reasons for the consumption of money and wasting it and the lack of development of means of communication such as mobile phones and the Internet, and the economic and financial boom witnessed by Saudi Arabia and the facilities provided to its members such as education and treatment and real estate loans..... etc, and the exit of women to work, Education and overtime have had the greatest impact on the opportunity to contact the outside world.

### **Objectives: This study aims to:**

1. Identify the level of awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing spending.
2. Identify the methods of saving for Saudi women.
3. Identifying the possibility of developing saving methods among Saudi women.

### **Procedural and Statutory Definitions:**

Consciousness: Consciousness is defined as the awakening of thought and mind. It is the basis of all knowledge. Consciousness is the result of mental and

sensory processes, namely, one's awareness of what surrounds him directly, and thus the individual prepares for himself and for the surrounding environment. (Bacar, 2017). Rationalization of expenditure: Rationalization of expenditure refers to increasing the efficiency of spending in exchange for increasing the ability of rationalization of consumption to finance and meet its obligations while eliminating the source of waste to a minimum.

**Theoretical framework and Previous Studies:** The family is the nucleus of the most important humanitarian groups that have a clear impact on the lives of individuals and groups; it is the structural and fundamental unity through which all social groups are established, on which the main role is built in the building of society, the consolidation of its unity and cohesion and the orderly conduct of its members. With the different social roles, depending on the changes of the age and its developments, the family influences and influences all the events and variables around it. It is the basis of social and technological change, with its flexibility and ability to adapt to the influences that come from outside or from within.

**The Economic role of Saudi Women in The Family:**

Women can provide a sum of money to save, through the proper planning of income management, and the provision of money through participation in savings societies. The role of women in the economy is an indicator of the start of the economic wealth of Saudi women. (Barton, 2006).

Women's role in consumption Women are responsible for managing and organizing family affairs and purchasing appliances, furnishings, clothes and food. (Nuweiser, 2002).

**Factors that have a Negative Impact on the Family Budget:**

There are factors that have a negative impact on the family budget, including: Improper consumption (wrong consumption), misappropriation, and random purchase by installments (Al-Halabi, 2015).

**Types of savings:**

1. Optional saving is to abstain from consuming part of the income without forcing anyone, because the individual finds in this abstention an interest.
2. Compulsory saving is the result of pressure from external powers, whether economic or non-economic, and may be in the form of tax or deductions for pensions and insurance of state employees (Kogek, 2001).

**Saving grounds:** The reasons to save varies from one person to another. Saving may be a means of investment and the formation of productive capital for others. Saving may be an end in itself. This difference is due to several factors: the age

group to which the person belongs, the social environment surrounding the individual, Cultural activities. (El-Agram, 2004).

**The importance of saving for the family:** Saving and saving money helps the family to continue living at the same standard of living in the event of retirement. Collecting money to provide all necessary needs for family members (Nofal, 2006). That the head of household as the primary responsibility for the management of family expenses and resources, it is the burden of the largest financial planning and economic budget of the family. And direct them towards a rational consumer pattern in line with the needs of the family and the limits of income available to reach the family in a state of equilibrium and psychological and economic stability. (Hakki, 2000).

**The significant role of the housewife in the management of financial income:** the identification of sufficient savings that can be offset by the increase of expected expenditures in the future. And to develop financial targets in an effective and orderly manner. And to help households constantly review their economic situation. Financial planning helps the progress of society and its development, enabling individuals to have the right buying decisions and also to help the economic development of society. And maintaining the standard of living. And avoid financial problems (Khadr, 1998).

**The Stages of Financial Income Management:** Goal Setting Goal setting is the foundation upon which all stages of the management process are adopted. The planning stage depends primarily on the existence of the goal. It is a specific goal that the individual seeks to achieve through the use of a proper management method. Goal setting is the basis on which the implementation plan is based, and the method of review, supervision and coordination during implementation also facilitates the evaluation process while comparing the results with the goals set for ending the administrative process. .

**The following guidelines can be used to plan household spending:**

1. To record and record purchases, expenses, needs and family desires in a given period of time. Such as food, clothing, housing, treatment and personal expenses.
2. Putting a balance of income with expenses will usually increase the spend on the previous items.
3. Calculate the value of income received by the family over a specified period of time.
4. Calculating and estimating the value of expenses and their previous costs.

### **Previous studies**

The researcher returned to a group of studies related to the subject of the study, and the presentation is a ranking from oldest to newest. Ujang and Tahirak (1992)

examined the goal of identifying family behavior when managing their money and resources by following the family resource management system. A random sample of 150 households was selected and a duplicate management system was used. The study found that the families of the sample were cut off from their monthly income to purchase and to pay the premium. Some households managed to save from their monthly income, and a percentage of those responsible for managing the household income showed their dissatisfaction with the way they prepared for financial emergencies.

**Commenting on previous studies:**

A review of previous studies shows that the study was applied to Arab and foreign societies. The study sample was formed in some studies of Saudi women. Previous studies have dealt with the behavior of families in the management of their own money (Ujang & Tahirak, 1992), the degree of awareness of the administrative practices of Saudi women in their families (Zakur, 2005), and the tendency of women to save. And other studies have examined the relationship between the Saudi household's spending on entertainment and its financial resource planning (Moussa, 2005).

**Methodology and procedures population and sample of the study-**

**Table (1) Distribution of members of the sample of female heads of households by age variables and scientific qualification**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Age	Below 25	186	25.1
	25-35	253	34.1
	36-45	156	21.0
	Older than 45	147	19.8
	Total	742	100.0
Qualification	Below Diploma	177	23.9
	BA	281	37.9
	MA	154	20.8
	D.ph	130	17.5
	total	742	100.0

The number of female heads of household in the 25-35 age group (253) and percentage (34.1%) was 25.1%. The number of female heads of household was 36-45 years of age (156) and by percentage (21.0%). The number of female heads of household was over 45 years (147) and by percentage (19.8%).

**Instrument of the study:**

The researcher constructed a questionnaire to collect data from the sample of the study and answer its questions using the previous studies related to the subject of the study. It consisted of two sections. The first section includes the personal variables

of the sample of the study sample. The second section includes three areas: (15) paragraphs, and the field of methods used to rationalize spending and included (12) paragraph, and finally the field of development of methods of saving for Saudi women and included (15) paragraph.

**Validation of the instrument:**

In order to ascertain the veracity of the questionnaire, it was presented to (7) experienced and competent arbitrators in the field of psychology, measurement, assessment and Arabic language to judge the appropriateness of the linguistic wording of the paragraphs and the extent to which the paragraph belongs to the field to which it belongs. Of the deletion and modification, where the questionnaire formed the final version of (42) paragraph. In order to extract the indicators of the structural honesty of all the questionnaires, they were applied to a sample of 40 female Saudi women from the study community and from outside the original sample, and to calculate the correlation coefficients between each paragraph and the field to which it belongs and the paragraphs of the questionnaire as a whole.

**Table (2) The correlation coefficients between the items and the field to which it belongs and the questionnaire as a whole**

No	Correlation to the domain	Correlation to the tool as a whole	No	Correlation to the domain	Correlation to the tool as a whole	No	Correlation to the domain	Correlation to the tool as a whole
1	.80**0	.71**0	15	.74**0	.69**0	14	.77**0	.61**0
2	.81**0	.76**0	1	.79**0	.66**0	15	.75**0	.63**0
3	.72**0	.66**0	2	.70**0	.68**0	1	.79**0	.65**0
4	.78**0	.54**0	3	.76**0	.72**0	2	.76**0	.70**0
5	.76**0	.68**0	4	.79**0	.74**0	3	.75**0	.71**0
6	.74**0	.67**0	5	.71**0	.61**0	4	.78**0	.72**0
7	.71**0	.65**0	6	.74**0	.71**0	5	.72**0	.65**0
8	.72**0	.64**0	7	0.77**	.60**0	6	.74**0	.61**0
9	.71**0	.66**0	8	.76**0	.74**0	7	.74**0	.61**0
10	.72**0	.67**0	9	.74**0	.65**0	8	.75**0	.70**0
11	.76**0	.72**0	10	.75**0	.67**0	9	.65**0	.58**0
12	.77**0	.73**0	11	.71**0	.60**0	10	.73**0	.62**0
13	.84**0	.75**0	12	.75**0	.68**0	11	.79**0	.73**0
14	.78**0	.70**0	13	.76**0	.64**0	12	.77**0	.71**0

\* Acceptable correlation coefficients and function at significance level (á de 0.05)

\*\* Acceptable correlation coefficients and function at significance level (áde 0.01)

Table (2) shows that the correlation coefficients between the paragraph and the field to which it belongs ranged from 0.40 to 0.40, and the correlation coefficients between the paragraphs and the questionnaire as a whole ranged from 0.76-0.54, which are acceptable and acceptable for the purposes of this study.

**Reliability of the instrument:** To extract the **reliability** of the study instrument, it was applied two times by a two-week interval on a sample of 40 female Saudi women from the study population and outside the original sample, and the Pearson correlation original sample, Table (3) illustrates this.

**Table (3) The values of the persistence of the study domains in Cronbach’s Alpha method and the reliability of the repetition (Test.R.test)**

Domain	No of item	Stability or repetition Test.R.test	Cronbach’s Alpha
The level of awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing spending	15	0.85	0.85
Methods of Saving for Saudi Women	12	0.86	0.86
How to develop the saving methods of Saudi women	15	0.82	0.82

It is shown in Table (3) that the value of stability in the Cronbach’s Alpha method for Saudi women’s awareness in the rationalization of expenditure was (0.85) and by the return method (0.83). In Saudi women saving methods, the internal consistency value (0.86) , And the extent to which the Saudi women’s savings methods could be developed were internal consistency (0.82) and stability value (0.84), which is high and indicates acceptable stability for the purposes of applying the study.

**Statistical processing** To answer the study questions, the following statistical treatments were used through the Statistical Package Program (SPSS).

- Frequency and percentages of personal and functional variables of sample members.
- The arithmetical averages and the standard deviations of the responses of the sample members of the study on all areas of the study instrument.

**The Results:** This section includes the results of the study aimed at identifying the level of awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing spending and developing saving methods.

**Results on answering the first question: What is the level of awareness of Saudi women in rationalizing expenditure?**

To answer this question, the averages and standard deviations of the Saudi women’s awareness areas were calculated to rationalize spending.

**Table (3): Mathematical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Paragraphs of the Field of “Saudi Women’s Awareness of Spending Expenditure” and the Field as a Whole (N = 742)**

No	Domain	Mean	Deviation	Rank	Degree
1	Consider long-term goals when planning the expenditure of the study	2.16	1.04	10	low
2	Consider the needs of each member of the family carefully before spending	2.54	1.22	3	Medium
3	Part of the family income is allocated to improve the standard of living of my children	1.87	0.80	15	low
4	Consider that family expenses are compatible with household income level	2.15	0.85	12	low
5	Take care when consumption is a clear method for family members to facilitate control	2.00	0.96	14	low
6	Consider the most important needs and then the least and least when prioritizing consumption	2.34	1.03	6	Medium
7	involve all family members in prioritizing household expenses	2.09	0.88	13	low
8	Dedicate part of the family income to buy some needs in the period of discounts	2.20	0.96	8	low
9	Specify the required quantities of consumer goods according to the needs of the household	2.15	0.95	11	low
10	Save money for emergencies	2.37	1.05	4	Medium
11	Commit to setting a time period when developing a family spending plan	2.27	0.98	7	low
12	take care not to waste money on household income	2.17	1.10	9	low



13	Refrain from buying unnecessary consumer goods	2.36	1.06	5	Medium
14	Take advantage of my past experiences when planning family financial income	2.58	1.20	2	Medium
15	Review family spending from time to time to avoid financial crises	2.62	1.18	1	Medium
	Total Means	2.26	0.37	-	low

Table (3) shows that the mathematical averages of the “Saudi women’s awareness of expenditure rationalization” ranged from 2.62 to 1.87, all of which are medium and low. The most prominent of these is paragraph 15, which states: “I review household spending from time to time to avoid falling In the financial crisis, “and then paragraph 14, which states that” I benefited from my past experiences when planning family financial income “and to an intermediate degree.

Table (4) Results of the One Sample t- Test, to identify Saudi women’s awareness of expenditure rationalization (N = 742)

Variable	Mean	Deviation	Free degree	Valuet	Significant
Saudi Women’s Awareness of Spending Expenditure	2.26	0.37	742	-54.80	0.000

Table (4) shows that the value of t (-54.80), which is a negative value, is statistically significant at  $\alpha$  (0.05) indicating that there is insufficient awareness of Saudi women in spending rationalization. Women who provide and save money must have adequate and sound management to save money and save them for the future and for emergency needs. This is also due to the failure to set up a plan of expenditure and not to set goals and plan for the future. This is consistent with what Recommended by a study (Alkhateeb, Sultan, 2014).

### Results related to the second question: What are the methods of saving for Saudi women?

To answer this question, the mean and standard deviations of the savings method paragraphs were calculated. The results are presented below.

Table (5): Mathematical Meanings and Standard Deviations of the Paragraphs of the “Saudi Women Saving Methods”(N = 742).

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No	Domain	Mean	Deviation	Rank	Degree
1	Consider taking care of water, electricity and water at home to minimize the bill	2.61	1.14	7	Low
2	I renew some old clothes for my family	2.36	1.20	9	Low
3	I prepared some of my needs on occasions rather than buying them	2.36	1.16	10	Low
4	neglect looking at buying what is not needed	3.15	1.20	4	Low
5	Take advantage of the remains of raw materials in the work of things that benefit the family	2.99	1.38	5	Low
6	Make sure you do not buy them from the stores	3.15	1.31	3	Low
7	I organize and prepare sweets for some occasions	3.16	1.18	2	Low
8	Make some aesthetic pieces for home decorating rather than buying them	2.32	1.02	11	Med
9	I sew some clothes for family members	2.66	1.43	6	Low
10	I market to some high-income colleagues and assess the profitability of both parties	2.54	1.23	8	Low
11	I prepared some of the heritage industries and sold them to increase the family income	2.10	0.88	12	Med
12	I participate in the work of some products and sell them in exhibitions and bazaars	3.56	1.23	1	Low
	Domain as a whole	2.75	0.38		Low

Table (5) shows that the mathematical averages of the Saudi women saving methods were between (3.56 - 2.10), all of them in medium and low grades. The most prominent of these is paragraph 12, which states: "I participate in the work of some products and sell them in exhibitions and bazaars. Paragraph (7), which states that "I organize and prepare sweets for certain occasions", and the middle level, and the lowest paragraph (11), which states that "some traditional industries were prepared and sold to increase the family income" and low, and the arithmetic average of the field as a whole " Saudi women's saving methods "(2.75) to an average degree, due to the situation.

**Recommendations:**The researcher recommended the following recommendations:

1. Holding training courses for female heads of household to identify the importance

- and impact of consumer rationalization and its benefits to all members of the family.
2. Develop awareness among female heads of households through holding courses, learning about saving methods and developing their saving methods.
  3. Organizing awareness campaigns and benefiting from the media and preparing information programs aimed at raising awareness of the importance of economy and rationalization and how it affects family life.
  4. Preparation of guidance programs for female heads of household to identify the importance of financial income for the family and planning to manage the organization of income and expenditure and set goals and the development of a plan of expenditure.

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