



# A Study on Women's Perceptions of their Dual Roles: In the township of Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh).

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## Abstract

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his/ her country. In India, the post - independence period has seen many positive steps to improve the socio-economic status of women. Women themselves are becoming keenly aware of their rights and are spreading movements across against all sort of social evils. This consciousness is largely due to increase in Women Literary although they have miles to go. With the rapid advancement of education, women are not only limited to the walls of the houses, they are venturing from their stereotype roles and seeking employment outside the homes. This impact of attitudes towards feminism have triggered the perception of women social role and this paper attempts to get an insight in the dual role of tribal working women both married and unmarried category in Tezu township which is the headquarter of Iohit district Arunachal Pradesh, as a productive worker and a home maker and their satisfaction of both society and themselves.

**Keywords:** Education, Stereotype Roles, Employment, Perception, Productive Worker, Homemaker

## Introduction:

In today's world, the term Women Empowerment is considered to a global issue and efforts are being made in many formal and informal campaign and discussion worldwide. It has been rightly acknowledged as a major tool for the National and International development. In the words of our late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru- "To awaken the people, it is the woman, who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village move, the nation moves." Therefore, women's full participation in every sphere of life generates the achievement of equality, development and peace throughout the world. In this regard, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also states that everyone has the right to take part in the governance in his or her country irrespective of the gender. In spite of all this, women are constitute only a minority of 10% of legislative bodies and less in parliamentary positions worldwide. After the post independence era, in our country India, there has been tremendous initiatives to upgrade the life of the women in particular. And women's are also aware and keen about their rights spreading movement about all kind of atrocities against them. This consciousness is mostly the result of the Women Literacy which has been bestowed upon them, even though they have miles to go. In our country India, the National Policy on Education (1986) is considered to be the landmark in the approach towards the Woman Literacy. This policy had been embodied with the priorities to remove Woman Illiteracy and their access to it.

In the year 1972, the UN Commission noted on the status of Women that the most serious hindrance that lay in the promotion of Women Empowerment and Women Development are the deep rooted attitudes of the men and women to Sex- Stereotype Roles. This stereotype role defines the character of the both gender and attitudes towards their works. The most common stereotype roles of the women are considered to be within limited activities of being a wife, a mother and a home maker. But as the educational development has been taken place and growth of female literacy, there is a breakage of this Sex- Stereotype behavioural pattern. Now, the women are not limited or are recognised only being a someone's wife, a mother or a full time home maker, neither they are only limited to the four walls of the houses. They are breaking the chain of these so called roles and are seeking employment outside their homes. These attitudes towards breaking the Sex- Stereotype Roles has trigged the Women's Perception of their dual roles as a Productive worker and homemaker and as a result they contribute the society as well and are having self satisfaction but all this makes them to face adjustment with their dual demands of home and work place.

### **Objective:**

In the backdrop, the present study aims to investigate the following objectives:

1. To study the Family Responsibilities and Employment of tribal working women (both married and unmarried)
2. To study their attitudes towards Higher Education
3. To know their Choice Job.

### **Sample of the study:**

In the study, the sample consisted of 30 tribal working women (both married and unmarried) falling into the category of age group (20-36) years from the Tezu township area of Iloh District Arunachal Pradesh.

### **Tools used:**

In the study the investigator has developed a self made questionnaire which was used to collect data.

### **Methodology of the study:**

The present study is based on descriptive cum survey method.

### **Limitations:**

1. Tribal working women ( both married and unmarried)
2. Only Tezu township area

### **Result and Discussion:**

As expected the unmarried group fell into relatively younger age group. 50% of unmarried correspondences were under the group 26 years old and in married category the corresponding figure were 90% of above 25 years. in terms of academic qualification of both categories, 80% had completed graduation , 10% of them had passed matriculation and again 10% of the women had done their senior secondary examination(class XII).

#### **1. Family Responsibility and Employment:**

The study found that the majority of the working married women in Tezu township area had a joint family structure where most of the household activities and child rearing were shared with equal responsibility among their mother-in law, domestic help, self and family members. Whereas, in the nuclear family structure, husband or domestic help or some other helps in looking after the children when women are away for work and women had to

adjust their time to do their household chores. 78% of married women do not find their profession conflicting with the home situation but rest 22% of them finds conflicting with home situation because sometime they find it very problem in adjusting the time like in the nuclear family when husband is out of station then there is a problem of dropping the children to schools, doing household work and then leaving for work outside. It is also found that majority of the women enjoy doing their household chores but 20% of them do not enjoy doing the household chores. 22% of women are found to be bored and had difficult to travel for work or living away from family because there was no one to look after their children and husband and no one to cook meals for them but 78% of women enjoyed travelling for work and living away from family for work.

Here, it is also found in the study that the 90% of unmarried women enjoyed doing their household chores but 10% of them are not so much interested in doing their household chores. 60% of them do not have any kind of help like domestic help, almost they do their household chores by themselves. 60% of the unmarried women do not give money to their parents for family expenses but 100% of them fully look after the educational expenses of their younger siblings. According to them 40% of their parents were anxious to get them married, all of them wanted to continue their job after marriage. 40% of them felt that their job will become a hinder in their marriage and 90% of them felt that their home situation will not be conflicted with their profession. In terms of travelling for work and living away from family, 40% of them finds it difficult to adjust with the new situations and feels lonely when they were away for work but 60 % of them enjoy travelling for work and living away from family for work.

## 2. Attitudes towards Higher Education

It is also found in the study that, 67% of married women wishes to continue their higher studies and feels that their husband will encourage them but 22% of them find it difficult to continue it because of running a house. 33% of the married women are studying for higher examination and says that they had to manage their time to study out of their roles as a homemaker and a productive worker whereas 67% of them denied continuing their higher education and found to be busy in their roles.

All the unmarried working women wanted to pursue their higher studies and felt that their parents will encourage them and in this regard it has been found that 60% of them had already join to study for higher examination and 40% of them finds it difficult to manage time as running a home hinders them to study further.

## 3. Choice Job

It is found in the study that, Teaching Profession is regarded as the first choice job for both the married and unmarried women. 90% of them preferred the teaching job due to many reasons like they thinks that through teaching the educational system can be improve, they liked to educate others, were interested, felt it easy and less hectic than other jobs, had time for family and gets vacations whereas other jobs do not get vacations. 10% of them preferred different profession like doctor, nurse, librarian and hotel management than teaching and were found to be satisfied with their jobs.

## Conclusion:

With the rapid advancement of education, women are not only limited to the walls of the houses, they are venturing from their stereotype roles and seeking employment outside the homes. They themselves are becoming keenly aware of their rights and are spreading movements across against all sorts of social evils. They are working both in their homes and as well outside. In their life they are adjusting and aware about their dual roles. They are contributing in economic sense and balancing their social roles as well. These attitudes towards breaking the Sex-Stereotype Roles has trigged the Women's Perception of their dual roles as a Productive worker and homemaker and as a result they contribute the society as well and are having self satisfaction but all this makes them to face adjustment with their dual demands of home and work place.

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