



HOUSEHOLD WORK AS PRODUCTIVE WORK

***Dr. M.N Sultanpur**

*Asst. Professor of Sociology, Smt. C. B. Patil Arts and Commerce Degree College Chincholi

ABSTRACT

Background: The quality of family life is influenced by a number of crucial factors, including household work. Only women perform over two thirds of the labour required to support and maintain families, which ranges from meal preparation to child care (Status of Women Canada, 1995 and Stieglitz et al., 2009). Since those wives were married, only women and the majority of people who work outside the home must and should consider themselves to be housewives.

Review of literature: The paper was investigated the special effects of housekeeping engagement on work production despite disease presenters and to discover behaviour personalities and gender variances amongst husband and wife (Catarina Correia Leal et.,al (2021). Examining the relations between productive housework activities, rest hours and self-reported wellbeing among elderly men and women in western industrialized nations Nicholas Kofi Adjei at., al (2018) .

Objectives: This study explores housewives household work as productive.

Methods and discussion: the study were utilized both primary and secondary sources which was gathered by questionnaire surveys using simple random methods. The sample size for this study was 1375, which was conducted in the Gulbarga area of Karnataka, India, was 1375 respondents.

Findings: According to the study findings 82.8 percent categorically in one voice did mention that. It is productive and much needed women oriented policy to boost the women status.

Keywords: Women, Household Work, productive, Unpaid and Professional

INTRODUCTION

It was disproved that keeping the house clean and raising kids weren't worthwhile endeavours. According to the groundbreaking feminist authors Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Margaret Reid, domestic work has always been financially advantageous. In reality, feminist thought invented the concept of domestic labour in order to investigate the significance of housework and highlight how it contributes to gender inequality. Men and women were made by God to coexist for the rest of their lives. Women are the key players in the development of the family and society, making up approximately half of the human population. As we all know Women have many different roles as citizens, housewives, mothers, and professionals who contribute to the family income and form the foundation of a new society and nation, as is extensively documented and widely acknowledged. Family, however, is the first devotion of women in almost all

countries, and homemaking encompasses chores like cooking, cleaning, sweeping, decorating, washing dishes, and serving food. In addition to this, watch after children, the sick, the elderly, the disabled, and other household members who require care, as well as extend hospitality to visitors. Since those wives were married, only women and the majority of people who work outside the home must and should consider themselves to be housewives. In the recent past, many women have continue to carry out the majority of domestic duties, and caring.

Recently, Household work is not only becoming more important, but it is also growing as a key developing economic sector as more and more households substitute the caregiving responsibilities typically performed by female household members with external domestic services. Similar social scientists' research demonstrates and raises awareness among housewives about the fact that the daily tasks they are expected to complete must first be valued by themselves if they are to advance in society in the modern era. Due to developments in both family and society, women's roles have undergone a significant historical alteration. Due to these changes, the pattern of domestic work in families has undergone a rapid and abrupt transformation. This has attracted the attention of feminists, sociologists, and other professionals, and has quickly become a topic of interest for setting pay for household work. It is the researcher's duty to highlight the necessity and the wage-assignment process for empowering women and making her visible. This article's objective is to investigate on changing perception of women household work as a productive work or not.

Review of Literature

Manikamma Nagindrappa Sultanpur et.,al., (2021) women status has been generally held to be lower in comparison to their male counter parts. Because unrecognized unnoticed and Unpaid domestic work usually they do in a non stop way is a full time job for women. Moreover, they must balance many times the multiple tasks including childcare, farming, shopping, cooking, cleaning, washing so on and so forth. As a outcome inadequate care is waged to the environments of womenfolk and women work and their economic value. Though Women were the unseparatable Part of the family, thus importance of this research, is attached with the significant part like methodological difficulties in recognizing their household chores and fixing remuneration looking for an proper way to assign economic value to the housework in a process of doing so many questions arose in terms of what price to assign to different tasks, whether to assign wages on the bases of time spent on house work and what criteria to use in such sort of wage calculations. In order to assess the aspects of household economic done by house makers and allocation of Remuneration in a form of monthly package. In returns this will lift their societal status at home and at societal level too. However, the present study population includes all active household Women who will be considered as the study respondents, aged between 18-60 years presently living with their husband in Gulbarga city of Karnataka.

Catarina Correia Leal and Aristides I. Ferreira (2021) this study investigate the effects of housework engagement on work productivity notwithstanding and to discover behavior qualities and changes among husband and wife. Based on a sample of 180 heterosexual couples a unified prototypical of both housework and workplace. This study Results denotes an advance in the literature on the relationships between personal and social resources within the family and also confirm that housework engagement intermediates the relationships between both conscientiousness partner support for women and house work.

Nicholas Kofi Adjei & Tilman Brand (2018) Investigating the associations between productive housework activities. In the Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS), data from 15,333 men and 20,907 women from Germany, Italy, Spain, the UK, France, the Netherlands, and the US were merged and analyzed. Multiple binary logistic regression models were used to examine the relationships between three key categories of household tasks cooking, cleaning, shopping, gardening, maintenance, and childcare and health. They also observed the relationship among total housework times, rest hours and husband and wife self reported wellbeing.

Manikamma Nagindrappa (2016) study explained that Household women housework socially considered as unpaid work. The studies also reveals that the role and significance of women's everyday activities in relation to the productive or unproductive were illustrated with chi square results. Such happenings can only be completely unstated by the experience of women's respondents and their perception regarding their day today responsibilities. Study Results shows that 78 percent of respondents exposed that housework as paid work. The chi square p value (0.000) illustrations that highly significant relationship between increases the educational status and respondents views.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To analysis the household work as productive work in society.

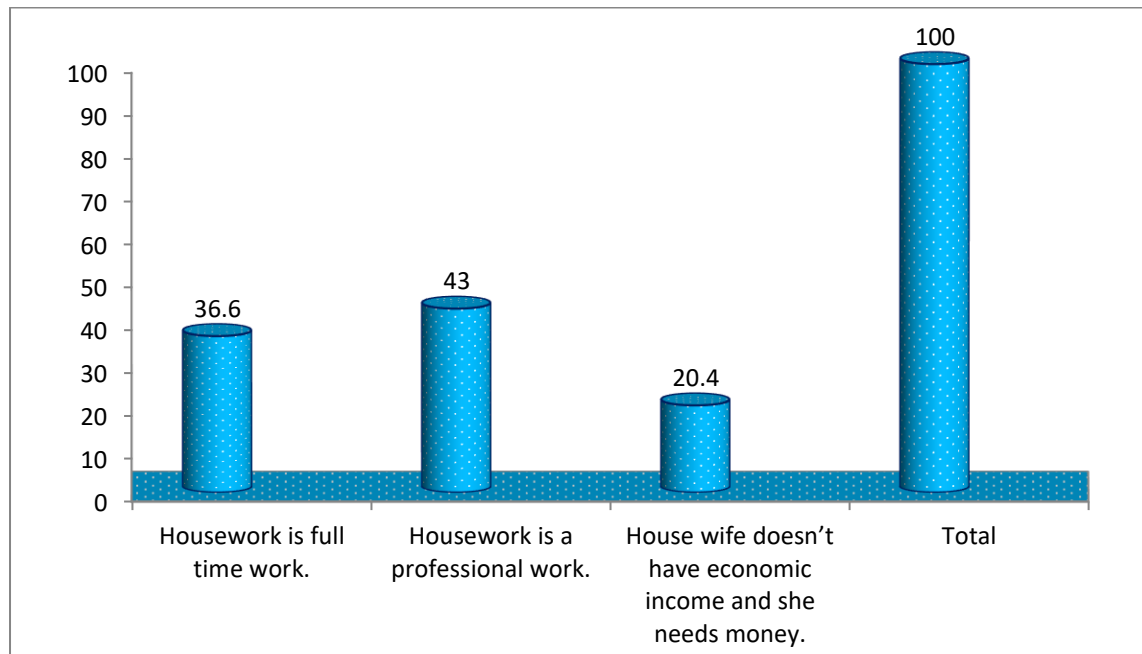
METHODOLOGY

Sample Design: When a researcher uses a strategy or approach to select some sampling units from a population or universe, they are referring to the sampling design. The systematic random sample design, which is within the range of the population, was used. Design for probability sampling. We carefully selected twenty-five homes from each ward in the city of Gulbarga. This method was selected because it was easy and practical to choose the sample, particularly when the researcher was the one doing the sampling.

Sampling Method: To achieve the goals of this study, field surveys were utilized to collect primary data, and sampling procedures are statistical techniques that are applied in research investigations. Systematic random sampling was the primary data gathering technique chosen by the researcher.

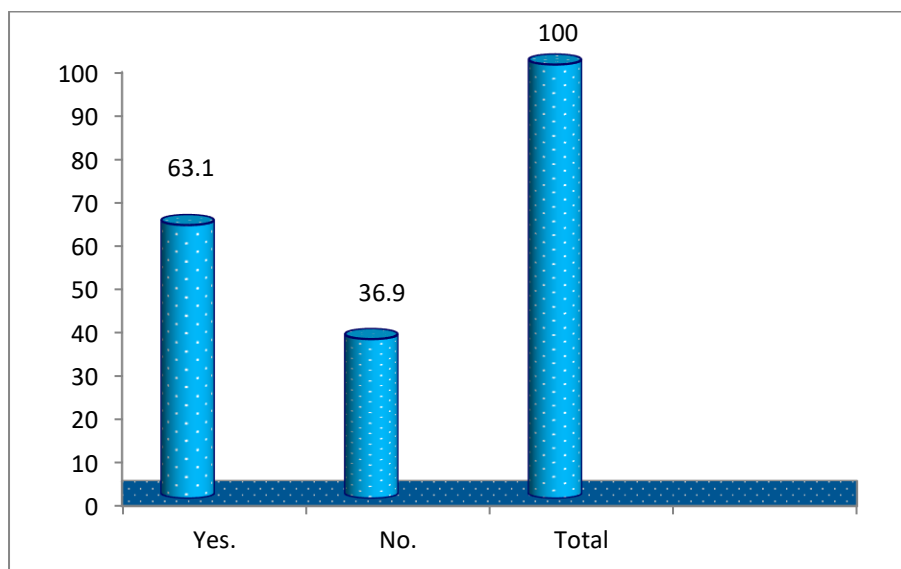
Analysis of The Data: Data were analysed by using the SPSS programme, the collected data was coded, verified, and processed. A single frequency distribution in graphical form was made for each variable in order to validate the data. To comprehend the impact of each woman's housework as productive work,

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Graph 1: Percentage Distribution of Respondent's Reason for Considering Housework as Productive Work

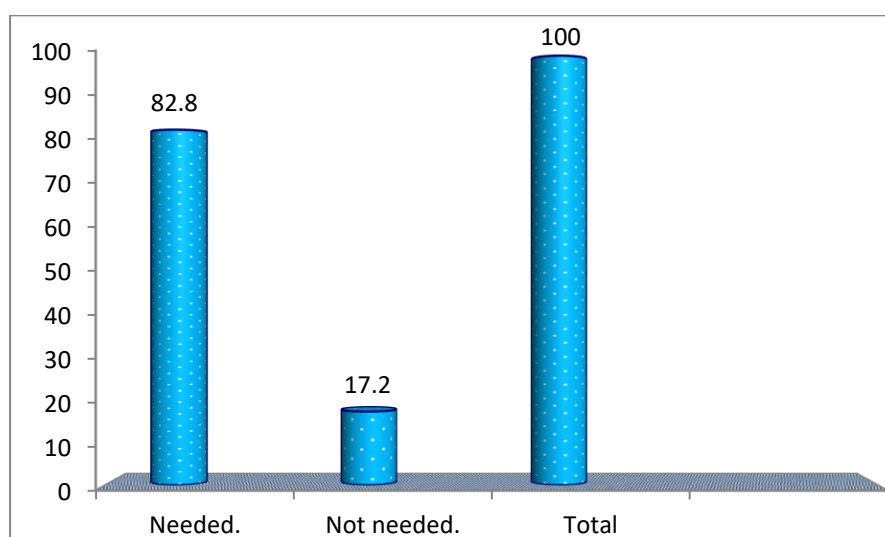
The above graph tries to emphasise the importance of housework done by housewives or women as a daily business and why it needs to be acknowledged as a full-time job, a professional job, or even a paid job like any other labour done by men. When this component has been discussed while collecting data from the field survey. Many of the women respondents provided a clear cut precise logical reason why they believe domestic work to be paid employment, as opposed to other types of job. As stated by 43.0% of women, domestic job tasks necessitated professionalism and specific skills, as well as time management, in order to complete each and every task in the estimated time frame on a daily basis, or else things would be delayed. 36.6 percent, on the other hand. However, 36.6 percent women respondents categorically stated that the amount of work they do undertake from the wakeup time to sleeping time is not only a full time job rather it is over time job by looking at the different forms of activities and amount of time they spend and their selfless dedication to be recognized as a full time job. While, remaining 20.4 percent of the women respondents in an opinion that being a housewife she too required money either in a formal or informal way for herself to fulfill her own basic needs without asking every time to her husband or father extending her hand for help like a beggar putting herself every time in a humiliation situation.

Graph 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on Considering Housework as Productive Work



The above graph explains about the present day women mind set related to their societal status they enjoyed either in family or that matter in a society by stating that whether they consider daily basic doings like household chores which they supposed to undertake i.e., willingly or unwillingly starting from early in the morning till late night, that to without any rest day in a week whether it is to be consider as a professional full time and paid work or not? when this question raised among the women respondents during the data collection from the field it was noticed that there was an overwhelming response one can observed from the above crafted graph as one can see substantial percentage i.e., 63.1 percent of women respondents clearly mentioned that yes they do consider the daily household work is definitely more than a full time job it is. But unfortunately it is going unrecognized from the time immemorial. While, remaining 36.9 percent of their counterparts who found to be disagree with the above stated statement and they were in a different opinion all together and emphasis that whatever household works no it is a part of parcel of women does in her day to day life is her fundamental duty to be performed in order to maintain and sustain the family as such and further, this way she can show the society that being a women she is the only perfectionist and symbol of specialization to who can only hold this business.

Graph 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondent's Opinion on Indian Government Consideration Housework as Productive Work



The above graph try to unveil about the intention of the successive welfare Government's view point regarding the women folk as well as the nature of work they do. And their ability to perform the same up to the level of professional perfection by initiating the discussion at the National Assembly and in the respective State Assemblies whether to consider the household chores as a fulltime professional work or not? If it is so what will be the wages to be fixed and the source to be collecting as well as find a way to be distributed without making any prose and consequences in the existing social system that matter in the family or society. However, when the researcher asked this question among the women respondents the Government of India is thinking in this direction but found to be in two minds in taking the early final decision due to lack of support from the opposition political parties. Nevertheless, the overwhelming response got to be like more than the majority of the women respondents i.e., 82.8 percent categorically in one voice did mention that. It is much needed women oriented policy to boost the women status. Further, upward that is why Government should not delay it any more already lot of time had passed away thus concerned authority must and should come into action in passing the bill as well as implementing the same immediately. Whereas, marginal 17.2 percent of women respondents still carrying a good old thinking as it is not needed. Further, they said that if Government does this again it will create a new problem in the families and who knows social relation may get worst between the couples like in western countries.

CONCLUSION

Researcher try to conclude that the primary data result reveals that the respondent's perception towards the household work as professional full time paid work or not. Woman will have positive perception at a higher level about household work as productive. It is also proved that highly opportunities to women get expose with outer world than less income family women who stay at home, without getting any sort of exposure, or that matter with very little opportunities on their way. Researcher also suggest to needs to investigate women household work as productive for improving social status of household women. Researcher also force the civil Society and policy makers to see the bigger picture or brighter prosperity of women in future coming days by considering household chores as productive or full time work.

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