

RECOGNIZE THE HOUSEWIVES WORK AS PROFESSION

Dr.CHEN CHOU

ABSTRACT

Traditionally in Indian society, the contributions of homemakerstowards the upgrading of their houses and the economy have been challenged and often not recognized at all.The value of a woman's housework was equal to her officegoing work. Because women doing household work without leave and alternate rest so for purpose of respect to her work to respect her contribution to the family.The present paper attempt and suggestrecognizinghomemakers work to respect women contribution to the family. To meet the criteria for effective representative and reliable research a researcher have chosen to both primary and secondary data sources which were necessary detailed information. Results of the present study reveal that thehousehold work done by them is not only less than that of a professional but also it in a full time activity rather which needs a skillful training to be done. So it should need payment for their nonstop household work to get recognized the value for unpaid work. So women work not recognized because women housework is Invisible in every part of the society.

Keywords: Housework, Value, Women, Contribution, Recognize

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

INTRODUCTION

Under anentrepreneurialarrangement the value of things and facilities is believed in societal status and salary would indicate the large contribution of home women to housekeeping in monetary terms. In addition to being important, maintaining a home requires a lot of effort and time, and determining what a family needs is a relatively specialized process. Why the household women House work is not considered as work because the housewife who does all the household work does not get any payment for that. Thus, it is not considered as an economic activity.The rights to basic services, including food, clothing, family, education, and medical care for herself and other family memberswhether they be her children, spouse, or all of the family membersare intact for women who choose to remain at home.Thus, it is important to comprehend why housework is regarded as invisible and unpaid work.Trying to find answers from available data that is unpaid care work refers to all domestic services offered within a home for its residents, including maintenance of a person's chores and volunteer community work (Elson, 2000).Because when third party will do the household may hypothetically these tasks are regarded as workand giving payment.We shall grasp the economics after we have to do some unspoken chores. The major goal of the current study is to attempt and offer ways to acknowledge women's contributions to families by acknowledging the household work they do.

OBJECTIVE

To recognize the household women work as professional and their contributions to the family.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Neha Chauhan(2022)This study reveals that National Statistical Office Recent data shown women spent 5 hours every day, or 299 minutes for daily unpaid services for household members, on the other hand, spend an average of 97 minutes, or 1.5 hours, on the same. Women's unpaid labour, which is crucial to improving both individual and communal well-being, is the foundation of our civilisation. Despite this, the daily domestic labour performed by women is still not taken into account in the nation's national accounts. As a result, women's labour is generally undervalued and observed in a limited manner. According to this survey, modern political leaders have emphasised the importance of paying women for the unpaid care and household work they perform. In its platform for the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly election in 2021, the regional political party Makkal Needhi Maiam in India vowed to pay housewives for the labour they do. The Indian National Congress pledged to fund every housewife through the Grihini Saman programme with 2000 per month in the run-up to the 2021 Assam Legislative Assembly election. These pronouncements have raised questions about how successful the programme of paying for housekeeping. A policy like this, it is suggested, will improve how often women's labour is acknowledged. The Supreme Court of India has added that paying money for unpaid domestic work is a step toward dispelling the myth that housewives don't contribute anything financially to the household. Despite the policy's apparent good intentions, there are still a number of holes that could negate any possible advantages it might have.

Soumya Kapoor Mehta and Sona Mitra(2021)The Supreme Court ordered an insurance firm to pay a greater claim sum in January after accounting for the unpaid work done by a deceased housewife, according to this article. This was a positive move, but the question of how to assess women's unpaid labour now arises. There is little doubt that the domestic and childcare responsibilities performed by women have a monetary worth. According to various estimates, 94% of women in India labour in the unorganised, informal sector. In any case, women's access to unpaid work alters their life prospects. According to Louise Toupin's research, early neo feminist benefited from the unique theoretical and strategic contributions provided by political analysis in *The Wages for Housework*. In some parts of Europe, the United States, and Canada in the 1970s, the feminist demand for wages for housework (WFH) first appeared, demanding for women to be paid for the unpaid labour they perform during pregnancy. Recognize and reduce the amount of unpaid caregiving done by women.

ManikammaNagindrappa (2016) study explained that Household women considered as unpaid work. And looks at the significance of home women's activities in regard to whether they are productive or not. Only the backgrounds of the women who responded and their sense of their day-to-day responsibilities can properly explain such acts. Results indicate that 78% of respondents classified household work as waged labour. The chi square p value (0.000) reveals a very significant association between respondents' opinions and higher educational status.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Politicians and bureaucrats are starting to take notice of the unseen domestic labour that women perform. The unequal amount of unpaid household work is now commonly acknowledged to be a hindrance to women's economic emancipation. Given this viewpoint, the payment of homemakers is promoted as one of the means by which this job will be acknowledged as a monetary term and serve as a tool for household women's financial emancipation. Women have to spend more time on all house chores including taking care of children, elder and husband in all circumstances. Similarly, several government schemes will help women to ensure the availability of drinking water and cooking gas would reduce women's time to collect water and firewood. These regulations would guarantee that the burden on women is truly diminished. A measure like this can be taken to ensure that women's contributions to the home are valued and can raise their standing both within the family and in society.

METHODOLOGY

Sample Design: When a researcher uses a strategy or approach to select some sampling units from a universe, they are referring to the systematic random sample design. It was used. They have carefully selected twenty-five homes from each ward in the city of Gulbarga.

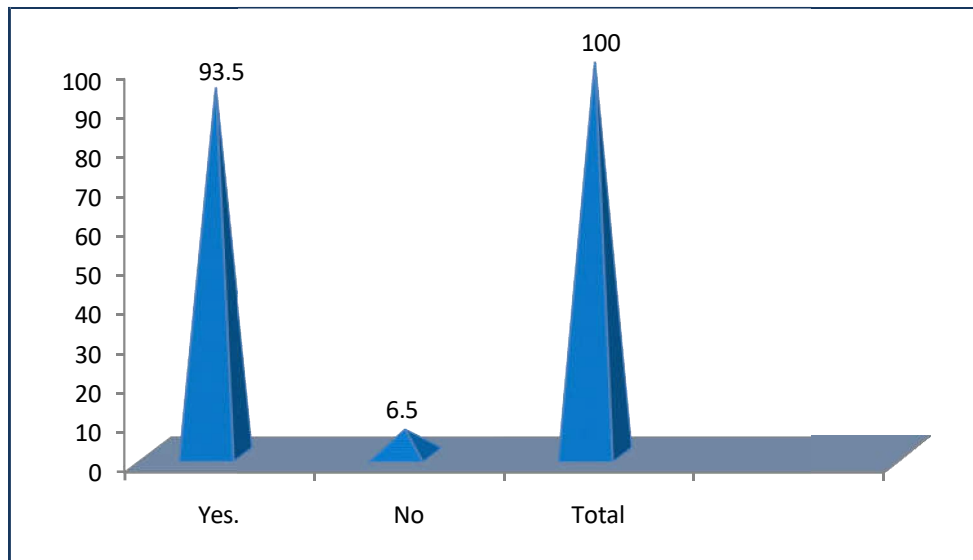
Sampling Size: Out of the 2,59,580 female residents of Kalaburagi, 1375 household and household women respondents were included in the current research paper study.

Sampling Method: To achieve the goals of this research study, field surveys were utilized. Systematic random sampling method which was the primary data gathering technique chosen by the researcher.

Analysis of The Data: Data were analyzed 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. And also applied chi square test to find out the relationship between independent and dependent variables to comprehend the impact of each woman's view regarding housework and their contribution to the family.

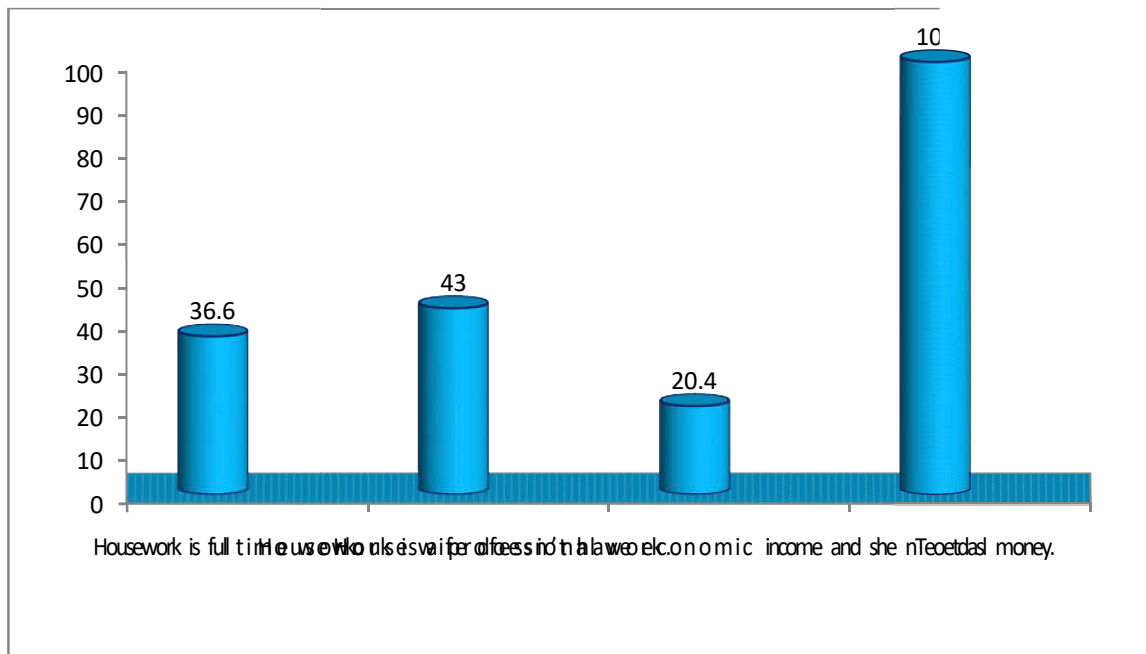
FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Graph 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion on House Work as Professional Work



The above Graph number two tries to emphasis upon the opinion of household women about their daily household work done by themselves. When this question was raised among the women respondents it was clearly observed that a major chunk of women respondents i.e.,93.5 percent did clearly mentioned that the household work done by them is not only less than that of a professional but also it in a full time activity rather which needs a skillful training to be done. So it should need payment for their nonstop household work to get recognized the value for unpaid work. While remaining marginal 6.5 percent of the women respondents had an opinion that the daily household work activities cannot be considered as a professional or full time work because, from the time immemorial women only undertake the household work as her fundamental basic duty of being a women. They may not refuse but they neutral to getting the payment for household work means if possible we will receive otherwise we will keep doing household work as their duty.

Graph 3:Percentage Distribution of Respondent's Reason for Considering Housework as Professional Work



The above graph number three tries to emphasize 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 was discussed during the data collection phase of the field survey. Many of the women who responded gave a clear and logical rationale why they consider domestic work to be paid work rather than other sorts of work. Domestic job tasks, according to 43.0% of women, required professionalism, specific abilities, and time management in order to finish each duty in the predicted time frame on a daily basis, or else things would be postponed. 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.

Table 1: percentage of Distribution of Type of work done by women and Consider housework as professional work

		Skilled	Unskilled	Total
Not needed	Count	82	154	236
	Percent	34.7%	65.3%	100.0%
Needed	Count	349	790	1139
	Percent	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	431	944	1375
	Percent	31.3%	68.7%	100.0%

P=0.123

The above table number one tries to emphasize the Type of work d needs to be acknowledged as a professional work like any other economic labour done by men. The distribution of women's employment in skilled and unskilled jobs While 68.7% of women were involved in unskilled domestic work, 31.3% of women were actively engaged in skilled household work. However, 69.4% of the women who responded who engaged in unskilled labour said that it would take a lot of domestic effort to give the various types of family activities a monetary value. Because they have dedicated a great deal of time to raising their families with love and affection, which cannot be measured by assigning a monetary value, they should be respected in society for their professionalism and selflessness. The chi-square statistical results also demonstrate a substantial link between the dependent and independent variables. Only 34.7% of women have stated that they do not see the need to place any importance on the tasks of the home because they are their everyday responsibilities.

Table2: Distribution of women respondents by time spent on house work and to consider housework as professional work

		<=8 Hours	>8 Hours	Total
Not Needed	Count	252	887	1139
	Percent	22.1%	77.9%	100.0%
Needed	Count	51	185	236
	Percent	21.6%	78.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	303	1072	1375
	Percent	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%

P=0.469

The above table number two tries to emphasize the Type of work done by women and it needs to be acknowledged as a professional work like any other economic labour done by men. Women's work hours are distributed according to categories like less than eight hours and more than eight hours. When asked why home labour should be treated as a profession by policy makers, 78% of the women who responded said they spent more than eight hours doing it. Chi-square analysis' statistical findings reveal a substantial link between the dependent and independent variables. However, only 22.0 percent women respondents have been spent less than eight hours in domestic work and revealed their opinion on not needed to consider household work as professional. So for quantifying majority of women contribution to household work to be recognized as a professional work to respect her carefulness to family.

CONCLUSION

In every part of the society women housework is Invisible. It means the work that is not seen from our eyes. There are such works or tasks which are often not recognized as works and therefore remain invisible. Now a day women are physically demanding salary for their housework.

Because it is Very tough and difficult tasks. Some of these works such as carrying fetching water collection, washing clothes of the entire family members are very tough and difficult. During this period they are seen busy in fulfilling the needs and wishes of their family member. This is a time-consuming and invisible work. So researchers plan to find out about household work recognition, burden, condition of women through the collecting opinion from the household women.

Present study finding explained that the household work done by the women is not only less than that of a professional but also it is a full time activity rather which needs a skillful training to be done. So it should need payment for their nonstop household work to get recognized the value for unpaid work. Opinion of the study respondents that was household women directly expressed that they do not mind to take wages in a form of cash if govt decided to give away the proportionate monthly income from their life partners to them. Moreover, they feel happy to be recognized at last for a least work to be done as household women.

Based on the present study results and findings, the important components one can come to a conclusion that whoever the women be considered household work as professional work to high status of women in society. Because women are unnoticed household labour is currently a topic worthy of discussion among lawmakers and policymakers. Given this perspective, the provision of payment to homemakers is publicized as one of the ways in which this work will be recognized as a monetary term and action as a tool for economic empowerment of household women. Several Government schemes is actually will help women to reduce their burden of household work. Similarly, the policymakers and the Government should implement the scheme for set economic value for household work which confirm women's contribution to the household and recognized it to improve Status of domestic women in the family and in society.

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