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HOUSEHOLD CHORES IS ONLY WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:-Women are supreme inspiration of men, children, and family members and she also builds the nation along with family by providing the good culture to their children. She has a strong heart to do any type of work from their family management to a country management. Housewife also known as household women, housewives, house managers and housekeepers, will exist the performance of household duties such as cooking, cleaning, purchasing, shopping and service providing to the all family members interms household women's activities. In relation to the family domestic work can be understood as women's daily routine duty as well as her responsibilities. The aim of this paper is to assess the whether housework is traditionally women profession?. As per as the present research design was concerned this study being a descriptive one a cross sectional study was carried out in Gulbarga city of North Karnataka. During the month of September 2013. The studied population were household women (n=100) between the age group of 18- 65 years. Results: The finding based on the analyzed data by using SPSS packages were researcher calculated for chi-square analysis to find association between two independent and dependent variables. The study reveals that 70.6 percent women below age 30 were agreeing that housework is traditionally women's work. Similarly the opinion of respondents varied with their societal background too. With respect to the concept of housework is basically women's work. Moreover, role and status of family women much dependent upon the perception of women towards household chores.

Keywords: household Chores , Sociological Analysis , Country Management , Women's Responsibility.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In our male dominated society women are not treated as equal partners both inside and outside the house. In fact they are treated as weak and dependent on men. As we all know Indian women not enjoy a favorable environment in society. They share abundant responsibility and perform a wide spectrum of duties in running the family, maintaining the house hold activities like rearing, feeding, attending to farm labour, tending domestic animals and the like, even then they suffer from being both economically and socially invisible.

Socially housework considered as unpaid work. The unpaid work includes not only housework, but also caring for family members. Because this takes place outside public view and falls largely to women, the value of housework to families and society has often been overlooked or discounted. The allocation of housework is a telling indicator of gender inequality in individual households and societies. Housework also reflects on class inequality, because high-income women can hire poor women to do the job. Domestic arrangements are the outcome of both family cultural circumstances and structural of family. Gender attitudes, partners' time constraints, their relative resources in bargaining over the chores, and the presence of children education influence on distribution of housework. House work is something that everyone in the world has to deal with. Whether that means doing it yourself, relying on a spouse or parent or other family member to do it for you, or paying a professional housekeeper to do it. (Judith Treas).

The performance of household duties such as shopping, cooking, cleaning, and in particular on the time at which these tasks are performed in housewife families, suggest that different strategies are likely to be developed to

cope with these newly emerging problems. In looking at the problems faced by women households we have highlighted a number of issues. First, we have been forced to rethink one of our assumptions, that women will not supported by their family members even as parents or husband and household heads. We now understand that although this norm may have been in place at some point, people of this level of poverty are not actually able to afford to take in such women, nor even to give them significant amount of help. Housework women spend more time in the home; they attach more importance to possessing these appliances than do working women. We believe that the current paper may form the basis for a more informed debate on the prevalence, characteristics of housewives in family work or housework. It also deals the whether housework is women's responsibility or it should be treated common to all family members or in a paid work social democratic country with active gender equality policies coupled with a strong emphasis on people's right to choose how to combine family and household responsibility.

II DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD:

According to 1971, 1981 and, 1991 Census

"A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living at the same address with common housekeeping. Persons staying temporarily with the household are also included." It means Housewife is a term used to describe a married woman who stays at home to personally raise her children and take care of their needs. This is the traditional role of women at least through the children's pre-kindergarten years. Homemaker is a mainly American gender-neutral synonym for a housewife or a House Husband. She's generally be identified by being in the kitchen and lovingly counseling her children because she is The Heart of the family. There will probably be reference to her doing laundry, grocery shopping, cooking, household cleaning, chauffeuring, managing the family finances and/ sewing, her children and husband usually appreciate what she does.

III OBJECTIVE

To examine the housework is traditionally women work or shared work, with the changing circumstances of the contemporary modern society.

IV STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

For many thousands of years, men have generally been thought of as the main breadwinners in families it was mainly their job to hunt animals for food, grow food crops or earn money, while the women have cared for children, prepared food for eating, cleaned the house, and made and cared for clothes. Even when homes were very simple and there were few possessions, men and women did different jobs. In rural societies, where the main work is farming, women have also taken care of gardens and animals around the house, and helped men with heavy work whenever a job needed doing in a hurry, usually because of the season. In an urban society, since ancient times, most men worked in workshops, banks, shops and other businesses as well as in churches, schools and the town council. It was seen as the job of a woman to be a housewife. But the reality was often different: often, if a family had a business, not only the husband but also the wife would work to make money in the business. This has been happening since ancient times. In every society there are some women who never marry. They might stay at home and do housework for other family members, or they might work outside the house. In many urban societies, there were few jobs that a woman was allowed to do. In modern society there are still strong traditions about the jobs that women should do. Women were often very proud to be a good homemaker and have their house and children respectably taken care of. In the early 20th century women who were also homemakers, worked in factories, businesses and farms. In present society women kept doing many of the jobs they had commenced during their lifetime. When she should stop work and be a housewife. It is becoming more commonplace for the husband and wife to be employed in paid work and both share in the housework and caring for the children. In other families, there is still a traditional idea that housework is only a woman's job, so that when a couple get home from work, it is only the wife who works in the house, while the man takes a rest after his day's work. So through this study we attempts to find out the housewife views on housework are women's responsibility or need to be shared in today's modern circumstances where women engaged in and out too.

V REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1 Judith Treas (2011) sociologist explains how society, culture and public policy influence the division of household labor. This review presents who cooks and who cleans in a household may feel like a personal decision couples make, but UC Irvine sociologist Judith Treas says culture and societal characteristics have a major influence on how such duties get divided up in homes around the globe. In *Dividing the Domestic Men, Women and Household Work*

in Cross-National Perspective, Treas, co-editor Sonja Drobic and collaborators combine international survey data funded by a three-year National Science Foundation grant with sociological analysis to explain why the lion's share of domestic responsibilities still rests with women, even as more of them are working outside the home. The co-editors report that while certain countries, such as Sweden, are closing this gender chore gap, others may be reinforcing traditional roles through policies that allow women time off work for housekeeping and childcare.

2Sharon Sassler(2013) Working-class couples that buck convention and live together rather than marry take on traditional roles when it comes to housework, according to Sharon Sassler. "When men aren't working, they don't see domestic labor as a means of contributing. In fact, they double down and do less of it, since it challenges their masculinity", "But when men earn more, women who are almost all working, too feel obliged to contribute in some way to maintaining the household, generally by cooking and cleaning." Even where housework was shared somewhat equally, the women tended to supervise the men's chores; as a result, women retained accountability for its performance. But not all gender roles go unquestioned among these couples, the researchers found. Most of the women came to their relationships expecting more equal partnerships. Most men preferred to have a partner who also worked for pay, and about one-third of the couples were actively trying to share equally the burden of making money. Nonetheless, the men seemed content to reap the benefits of partners who brought in an income without challenging their dominant domestic power positions. In fact, none of the couples equally shared household and financial responsibilities. The connection between masculinity and privileges is maintained for many of these men. Almost none of the women who paid the majority of the household bills were awarded the privileges that male providers have traditionally received.

3Frank Stafford (2007-2008)Husbands create an extra seven hours a week of housework for wives, according to a new study. But wives save husbands from about an hour of housework a week. Based on a representative sample of all U.S. families, the study of housework trends was released April 3 by the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor as part of the world's longest running study on income dynamics. "There's still a significant reallocation of labor that occurs at marriage," says economist Frank Stafford, who directs the study. "Men tend to work more outside the home, while women take on more of the household labor. Certainly there are all kinds of individual differences here, but in general, this is what happens after marriage. "Conducted since 1968 by the university's Institute for Social Research, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). It's a long-term, nationally representative study that collects data on the economic, health and social behavior of the same, nearly 8,000 U.S. families year after year." The PSID is the only instrument that lets us look at income mobility, people moving in and out of poverty, across three generations," says Dan Newlon, project manager for NSF. "The data allows us to look at the mid- to long-term socioeconomics of household dynamics." Based on 2005 data, which have been compared to those from national time diaries, the research shows women, of all ages with no children, on average do 10 hours of housework a week before marriage and 17 hours of housework a week after marriage. Men of all ages with no children, on the other hand, do eight hours before marriage and seven hours afterwards. "The situation gets worse for women when they have children," says Stafford. Married women with more than three kids recorded an average of about 28 hours of housework a week, while married men with more than three kids logged only about 10 hours of housework a week.

4Charles Brown (2014)According to the study, housework was defined as core chores or routine housework that people generally do not enjoy doing such as washing dishes, laundry, vacuuming floors and dusting. "Routine housework, like cooking dinner or making beds, was captured in diaries, the primary tool used for the study of time allocation," says Stafford. Researchers supplemented the diaries with data from questionnaires asking both men and women to recall how much time they spent on basic chores in an average week. Other activities such as home repairs, mowing the lawn, and shoveling snow were not in the study. "Items such as gardening are usually viewed as more enjoyable; the focus here is on core housework," says Stafford. He says the fact that people generally do not enjoy core housework may explain the reason for so-called 'chore wars' between men and women. It may also explain the long steady decline in total core housework per week accomplished by both sexes. Overall, U.S. women do considerably less housework today than in 1976, while the amount of housework men do has increased. In 1976, women did an average of 26 hours of housework a week, compared with about 17 hours in 2005. Men did about six hours of housework a week in 1976, compared with about 13 hours in 2005. Single women, in 2005, who were in their 20s and 30s, did the least housework about 12 hours a week on average, while married women in their 60s and 70s did the most--about 21 hours a week. The pattern for men was different. Older men did more housework than younger men, but single men did more in all age groups than married men. "There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of women working outside the home over the last 30 years," says Newlon. This study shows with men and women working, men still lag women in housework.

VIMETHODOLOGY

Study Design: A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out in Gulbarga city in Karnataka. During the month of September 2013. The studied population were household women (n=100) between the age group of 18- 65 years, and representing two (02) each from a ward out of total of the fifty house household women wards within the corporation Jurisdiction based on the simple random sampling method. This study based on primary as well as secondary data, before the survey we have to collect the address of the household women. Taking help from the previous literature and studies available on the topic. We use simple random method for collect the data on the basis of structured questionnaire that will elicit basic information about socio-demographic characteristics (age, place of birth, marital status, education, family type, and annual income) along with looking housework is full time or part time, time spent for housework, whether household women is interested to become housewife or interested to have a housemaid for housework and child care responsibility.

V RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Percentage distribution of household women respondents' viewpoint on Household chores interms on their Personal characteristics.

Women respondents Personal characteristics	Yes		No		Total		
Respondents age	Below 30	24	70.6%	10	29.4%	34	100.0%
	31-39	20	60.6%	13	39.4%	33	100.0%
	Above 40	19	57.6%	14	42.4%	33	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	.512						
Respondents Place of Birth	Rural	29	72.5%	11	27.5%	40	100.0%
	Urban	34	56.7%	26	43.3%	60	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	.108						
Respondents Marital Status	Married	62	63.9%	35	36.1%	97	100.0%
	Separated	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	P Value	.280					

The collected data analyzed by using SPSS packages and calculated chi-square analysis to find out association between two independent and dependent variables. The P Value less than or equal to 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant for a 95 percent confidential interval.

Respondent Age: The above table one explains about the analysis undertaken between the age of respondent and their views on housework is women's work or it should be share with husbands and other family member. The study involves totally 100 housewives respondents who were selected from different wards of the Gulbarga city the majority of household women that is 70.6% respondents below age 30 years and younger were agree with housework is traditionally women's work. But as the age of respondent's increases the traditional belief related to housework is basically women work gets decreases. It means as household women gains experience as she feels it is a full time job and need to be shared with someone or seek helping hand. Further Place and Birth explains about the urban and rural background and, it was found that the more than the majority 72.5 percent of respondents who considered housework is only women's work are belonging to rural areas. Whereas remaining 56.7 percent belonging to urban area and they said the housework is traditionally women's work. The chi square P.108 indicates that no significant relationship between respondents place of birth and their views on household work.

Respondent Marital status: When respondents were categorized based on their marital status than it was observed that 63.9 percent respondents belongs to married status and stated that housework is women's work only and if possible it is better to share with other family members as per the situation demands while followed by separated 33.3 percent respondents. Disagree with their counter parts statement and categorically indicated that housework purely sharing job. The chi square p .280 indicates that no significant relationship between marital status and respondents views on household work.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of householdwomen respondents' viewpoint on Household chores interms on their Societal characteristics.

Women respondents societal characteristics		Yes		No		Total	
Respondents Education level	Illiterate	26	81.3%	6	18.8%	32	100.0%
	Literate	37	54.4%	31	45.6%	68	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	P Value	.010					
Respondents Type of Family	Joint Family	40	75.5%	13	24.5%	53	100.0%
	Nuclear Family	23	48.9%	24	51.1%	47	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	P Value	.006					

Education level: It is a well-known fact that household work is mainly done by the women. Rather it is a general notion throughout the world and more particularly Indian context too. But due to changing educational level and increasing percentage of higher educational status day by day among Indian women might have changed their perception towards their prime duty of housework activities. However an attempt has been made in this article to test the association between educational level of women and the household activities undertaken by them in their day to day life and it was observed from the above table that 63.0 percentage that is more than the majority of the women respondents still feel that household chores is only duty of women while remaining 37.0 percentage of the respondents differs in their opinion and think that not only it is a duty of wife but also husband to involve in these activities. Taking in to account the educational level of respondents and try to co-relate their opinion with the household chores the simple two way cross classification analysis indicates that there is a clear cut difference emerged among the respondents that 81.3 percent of the illiterate respondents stated that women supposed to do the household work varies 45.6 percent of the respondents found to be literate disagree with this traditional notion of household work. Moreover the chi-square value suggests that there is a strong co-relation between women's educational level and there perception about undertaking the household work daily as such.

Type of family: when we try to analyze taking that consideration the respondents type of family background and it was appeared that the respondents being to joint family among them More than the majority of women respondents were viewed that household work is supposed to be done by women only but remaining 24.5 percent were disagree with their view point on the other side among the respondents who were from nuclear family background more than 51.1 percent totally disagree that the household chores is not just women but it is but it has to be shared with other family members and in certain association even with husband too. The P. Value strongly emphasis that there is a strong co-relation exist between the women family background and their views on performing household duties.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of householdwomen respondents' viewpoint on Household chores interms on their Family characteristics.

Women respondents Family characteristics		Yes		No		Total	
Respondent Husband's Occupation	Govt Employee	16	61.5%	10	38.5%	26	100.0%
	Private Employee	30	69.8%	13	30.2%	43	100.0%
	Business	17	54.8%	14	45.2%	31	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	P Value	.416					
Respondents Family Income	1 Laks to 2 Laks	56	73.7%	20	26.3%	76	100.0%
	3 Laks to 4 Laks	7	36.8%	12	63.2%	19	100.0%
	5 Laks to 6 Laks	0	.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
	Total	63	63.0%	37	37.0%	100	100.0%
	P Value	.000					

Husband occupation: It was hypothesized that there could be the direct correlation between women respondents spouse type of professional occupation and their wives opinion on the daily household work undertaken by the

housewives same thing has been try to tested out and the result through the bivariate analysis clearly shows that as the spouse of a women respondents shifts his professional career from pvt. Limited employment to public sector than more on to business or corporate sector than the opinion of their housewives too gets changes from 30.2 percent, 38.5 percent to 45.2 percent who disagree with their traditional duty of doing household work and emphasized that it can be anybody work not sticking to gender as such rather both can be involved in this regard that is household work. And the chi-square value is not found significantly correlated with the husband's occupation and their wives opinion an undertaking day to day housework only by the women folk only now the time has been demanding the change in itself and requires the equal share in every works of family life.

Family Income: Income in any form whether it is in an individual family or at national level plays a vital role in defining the social concept in any contemporary society and Indian society too is not exempted from it. As it can be seen from the above table that as the family income of the respondents increases from Rs one Lakh and more on to Rs. Five Lakh and also one Lakhs than the perception as well as view point of Indian household women also drastically gets changes.

As it can be observed from this cross verification analysis that as the respondent's family income increases their opinion on undertaking the household work is also differs rather decreases their notion doing the daily household chores from 26.3 percent, 63.2 percent and reach to 100.0 percent. It means there stands a direct strong correlation between respondents' family income and their opinion on doing the daily household work. Moreover the chi-square value at .000 level also suggest that the income has a strong hold on influence on the individual perception rather moulding on their thought or thinking about any social concept or activity no matter whether the activity is related to inside household or that matter outside household. Hardly has it mattered as much as modern gender equality is concerned.

VI CONCLUSION

The study is based on household women's housework assessment whether it is full time or part time job and whether it is a productive or unproductive job? It should be considered traditionally women's work. On the other hand, since the housewives appear to be a greater house maker or home manager to seek solutions for household problems.

Men believe that he should work more outside the home and women should work inside the home. But in present modern society women doing almost all types of works what man does. Then men also must and should do housework in terms of sharing household chores and create intimacy and friendly relationship with life partners. So that Housewife should feel proud being wife and a housewife because without developing mutual understanding between the couples there is no family in society. When women trying to share or take equally the burden their earning of money with their husband by performing income generating activity then men also should share housework with their wife in the form of helping hand sort of thing, giving equal importance to inside and outside work. No work is inferior less importance in life. Every bit of work and time is very valuable for each and every individual of a family. Hence, the task allotted could not be restricted only on the biases of gender bias rather both male and female must start treating each other because both were the equally creature of God. So one must give different role must equal status in society. As a researcher we should change traditional gender based roles, responsibility now time demands that according to changing circumstances each and every family member must get adequate education, awareness irrespective of gender background and suitable opportunities. So that each individual should voluntarily ready to accept and perform the duties whether it is traditional or modern day's professional work.

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