CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION

Review of literature is a vital part of any research. It helps the researcher to know the areas where earlier studies had focused on and certain aspects untouched by them. It is researcher responsibility to find out the significant and substantial research work done in the selected discipline and area of research work undertaken for example household women and their societal status and its related issues. An attempt was made in this chapter to present a brief critical review of the existing relevant literature on the status of household women at International national and Karnataka based research studies from all possible way including the primary and secondary sources. The chapter is tried to end with the innovative outcomes of the critical review which Converge towards the need and relevance of the present research by developing a theoretical framework.

As understood a literature review is one of the important parts of Research thesis. This helps in summarize and critically evaluates existing studies in order to clarifying and defining the problem stating objectives, formulating hypotheses, selecting appropriate and methodological design and research analysis as well as interpreting the results in the light of the research work undertaken. In this chapter, an endeavour has been made to provide an overview of various aspects of this study on current perception knowledge of a household women profession, historical perspectives, fundamental duties, functions, problems, role conflict with housework and societal status. The review of related literature is must for scientific approach in all areas of social science research, because it also furnishes guidance about study method, provide insight in to the research measures, analysis and approaches used by other researcher and help to select the suitable research design. To move forward in the right direction one can group similar studies together to compare and contrast their approaches any weaknesses or strengths in their methods, and their findings. So keeping all these facts in mind the present study attempt to focus on household women and their societal status. In a way they get treated differently, denial of equal rights to women. in family with unpaid housekeeping duties, home management, account management, decision making role of women and empowerment with their changing
status, assigning salary for their unpaid work in the form of cash and social recognition in a family as well as society done. These Reviews of related studies develop the Maximum resources which are relevant and written on household women such in books, research journals, encyclopedia, newspaper, historical records, government reports, working papers, magazines, doctoral thesis and dissertations. It is truly presented comprehensive and detailed review of research studies related to household women work as a profession within itself.

2.2 MEANING AND DEFINITION OF THE LITERATURE

Generally, most people have their own ideas of what literature is. When enrolling in a literary course at university you expect that everything on the reading list will be literature. Similarly, you might expect everything by a known author to be literature, even though the quality of that authors work may vary from publication to publication. Perhaps you get an idea just from looking at the cover design on a book whether it is literary or pulp. Literature then is a form of differentiation. Some have or are given more value than others. The three main ways of approaching a definition of literature are relativism, subjectivism and agnosticism. With relativism there are no value distinctions in literature anything may be called good literature. Subjectivism as the term implies all theories of literary value are subjective and that literary evaluation is a purely personal matter. Agnosticism follows from subjectivism though it argues that though there may be real distinctions in literary value, our subjective value systems prevent us from knowing anything about the real values. Literature is something that reflects society, makes us think about ourselves and our society allows us to enjoy language and beauty it can be didactic and it reflects on the human condition. It both reflects ideology and changes ideology just like it follows generic conventions as well as changing them. It has social and political effects: just ask Salman Rushdie or Vladimir Nabakov. Literature is the creation of another world, a world that we can only see through reading literature.

Meaning of the Critical Literature Review: A literature review is a description of the published literature relevant to research topic which needs to identify key authors and important theoretical, technical and methodological issues on household women and their societal status. It also show relationships between previous studies with existing theories and identifies gaps or limitations in previous research and provides a
justification for present research work. Some of the important facts about literature review are to build knowledge and identify research methodologies and effective works in a field in order to focus and refine the research question by articulating the knowledge gap and to provide the intellectual context for current research work and assess it within the scientific way.

According to Good, Barr and Scates The competent physician must keep abreast of the latest discoveries in the field of medicine obviously the careful students of education or investigation should become familiar with the location and use of source of educational information.

C.V. Good thinks The key to vast stock house of published literature may open doors to the source of significant, problems and explanatory hypotheses and provides helpful orientation for definition of problem, background for selection of procedure and comparative data for interpretation of results in order to be truly creative and original. One must read extensively and critically as a stimulus to thinking.

2.3 TYPES OF REVIEW OF LITERATURE: Literature reviews can be classified in to few important categories according to focus aim, perception, analysis, association and observations, Conceptual review of literature, Empirical reviews, Contextual review of literature, Theoretical reviews, Performance review of literature, Self-study reviews, Historical reviews, Methodological reviews, Integrative reviews, Theories of modelling review

2.4 SCOPE OF LITERATURE REVIEW: Read with a clear purpose or goal of research theme area in mind. Scan the article what can you learn from the title, headings, abstract, summary and conclusions. Consider your own view without bias. Find out the reliable study methods which are used in the publication source. Evaluate study errors by findings data result. Summarize information as an abstract with the topic, methods used, and findings and cite your questions on the article.

How to Write Literature Review: One can write review of literature by using following steps, Synthesize and evaluate information, Identify the main ideas of the literature, Identify the main argument of the literature review, Organize the main points of the literature review, Write literature review.
Why to Write Literature Review: one has to write Literature reviews because it is a handy guide to research area. It will give us various steps to conduct research in different areas for various subjects. Literature review gives us an overview of published different research resources which are act as a stepping Stone for researcher. They are useful reports that keep up to date information with what is current in the field. For scholars the depth and breadth of the literature review emphasizes the credibility of the writer in his or her field. Literature reviews also provide a solid background for a research papers investigation. Comprehensive Knowledge of the literature of the field is essential to most research papers. It helps us to find out existing written sources about my research area. To determine different author contributions to my own research area. To understand the relationship between the various contributions, identify and resolve Contradictions and determine gaps or unanswered questions

2.5 NEED TO REVIEW THE LITERATURE

It is need to understand to show how related work has shaped and influenced our research area. It aims to use the literature selectively and creatively to provide a stimulus for our own work. The purpose of literature review is to establish existing current knowledge related review of Literature which is relates to household women. A literature review situates the research topic in relation to previous research and illuminates a spot for future research.

• We need to read it critically and to write in such a way that shows our research areas most important issues are and their relevance to present society.
• We should know the controversies of neglected research area for expectation of where it is being taken.
• Review of literature is need to reflect and explore possibilities of our research specification current professional issues, historical debates, work based problems.
• It is also helps us to evaluate necessary data and information available and define the problems limit or issues of household women societal status.
• It is significant to avoid unnecessary duplication to evaluate promising research methods to relate our findings.
• It also helps us to justify the reason for our research and allows us to identify the research gap which our research could fill.
Review of literature need to convince our reader that what we are doing is important and needs to be done.

It allows us to establish our theoretical framework and methodological focus. Even we can also proposing a new theory or a new method which related to household women societal status.

It also necessary to researcher to understand the existing body of knowledge and suggest further research.

Need to Justify the proposed study as one that contributes innovative ideas to the Household women recognition and Develop a validated framework for the household women chores, Research questions, Goals, Approach and Methodology.

2.6 FUNCTION OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature reviews function researching and organizing existing information which will make the writer well informed and knowledgeable about their own topic of research. It also help the writer to discover new ideas on the basis of currently exists, information our research area and to develop their own ideas for future research.

• The review traditionally provides a historical overview of the theory.
• To provide background information needed to understand the study,
• To learn from others and stimulate new ideas related to my research topic.
• To demonstrate familiarity with a body of knowledge and to establish credibility.
• To establish the importance of my own research area.
• To show the path of prior research and how a current project is linked to it.
• To show significant and up to date research relevant to my own research area
• To establish our study as one link in a chain of research that is developing knowledge in our field.
• To justify your choice of research question, theoretical or conceptual framework and method.
• In our writing it is useful to think of the review as quickly way of looking at the process evaluates the depth and breadth of the research in regards to household women.
• To integrate and summarize the gathered research information.
2.7 IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW

It is very important to note that your review should not be simply a description of what others have published in the form of a set of summaries but it should take the form of a critical discussion showing insight and an awareness of differing arguments theories and approaches. It should be a synthesis and analysis of the relevant published work linked at all times to your own purpose and rationale. Conducting a literature review is important to demonstrating an authors knowledge about a household women previous research areas including vocabulary, theories, key variables and phenomena and its methods, study area and history. Literature review also informs the influential researchers and research groups in the household women societal recognition status field. It is important to the researcher in avoiding duplication on my own research area and getting benefit from similar studies from other in respect of research method adopted and devices used in the collection of data and their organization and interpretation. For all these reasons as a researcher we have to go through the available relevant literature before actually commencing the work of our own research.

- It is necessary criticize aspects for gaining of methodological insights for our own research area.
- Discovering important variables, synthesizing and gaining a new perspective and identifying relationships between ideas and practices of relevant to our own research area.
- Rationalizing the significance of the problem, enhancing and acquiring the subject vocabulary, understanding the structure of the subject, relating ideas and theory to applications, differ across groups, times, or settings.
- A methodological review may also lead to justify proposed dissertation research, if it turns out that the previous research has been methodologically defective.
- It helps us to highlight representative studies, highlight gaps in research and show relationship of previous studies with our own research.
- Identifying recommendations for further research and seeking support for grounded theory.

2.8 BENEFITS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

By doing Review of literature we can get the following benefits for our research work. It is useful to develop the answers of our research gap questions regarding the household women research such as Is the topic presented necessary to
contemporary society? Was the research influential in society? How large a sample was used?

- It is benefits us to get the knowledge of the previous studies to judge, evaluate literature critically.
- By doing review of literature we can capable clear our confusing as well as realise the interrelated evidence of my research area.
- Made considerable argument about research area and also gives the awareness to results analyses. It also helps us to generalisations justified by the made evidence.
- Tells us significance of my research and focus on the assumptions behind the research.
- It gives the well justified methodology as the most appropriate to study the problem. Whether it needs theoretical basis transparent or empirical basis.
- In critically evaluating: here we have also able to look limitations for our research study.
- This critical approach to looking at previous research in our field, our final literature review will not be a gathering of criticisms but an evaluation.

The present research study was intended to study the household women and their societal status. This chapter reviews some of the studies with women includes the assess of household women chores, decision making power of household women in family, their changing status, assigning salary for their unpaid work in the form of cash and social recognition in society. Many studies have concentrated on the status of women in family as well as societies. The present review limits itself to societal status of household women or housewife. Hence, we have presented comprehensive and detailed review of research studies related to household women history, decision making role, empowerment, social status of household women, measuring unpaid housework, sharing housework, problems of household women, time spent on housework and Government programs, plans. Research studies were review from encyclopedia, journals, abstracts and other published materials, unpublished resource, Ph.D. thesis and dissertations were also reviewed from university libraries and are included in this chapter.
2.9 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN

From antiquity to present scenario, women constitute almost half of the world's population. Yet their social, economic, and political status is lower than that of men in all countries. In India, there were distinct stages of rise and fall in the status of women. During the Vedic period, women's progress kept pace with that of men. Women were men's friends and co-workers. In that action-oriented society, no religious rites could be performed by a man without the participation of his wife. But in the post-Vedic period, the enlightened precept gave way to Manu's precept that woman does not deserve independence and she was expected to be controlled as a daughter, wife, and mother by her father, husband, and son respectively. This part of the review of literature consists of the household women's role in family and her household chores history across the world.

The need to encourage education for women in general and higher education in particular has been recognized in free India. But the improvement in the status of women and their education is not commensurate with expansion in the facilities and opportunities for their education. Women's position changed as the social structure, family, and lifestyle where they are becoming dual earners in present society. This changing status of women also helps her to become independent in their life by economically, socially due to opportunities of education.

Ragni Hegi Kitterod and Marit Ronsen (2011) investigated the number of housewives has declined in western countries but they are interesting in the role of homemaker in the media and public discourse. They had utilized the Norwegian generation and gender survey 2007 data. Limitation of the study sample was to married and cohabiting 3,277 women 25-29 years age with or without children living at home. They mainly focus on various types of housewives busy schedule, leisure time spent, division of labour, time spent for housework. They used multivariate regression test to comparing the housewives characters result shows that being a housewife is rare in all groups. A logistic regressions result shows that all estimates are reported as odds ratio. Housewife 3 regressions shows similar results to the housewife 1 regression they also taken care of domestic economy and division of housework with statistic description. They have also run the multivariate regressions to compare to the housewife 1, 2, 3 were found that highly educated women have lower odds of being a full time housewife. This study also indicates the statistical significance of the difference between housewife1, full time working women.
Today’s housewives spend more time on their leisure activities is not supported by their data. According to (Vaage 2002) study most of the women in Norway still spend much time on family duties and care obligations increase the probability of being a housewife. The future research needs to classify housewife time in systematic manner such as how much time they spend for family, child care, elder care, housework and personal work.

Suzy Kim (2010) 2 Focused on today’s Women are struggling with all their passion and all their strength day and night for the creation of a new history of a democratic country. Today in the streets, men, women, the old, the young, everyone stops to listen to the women. Nam Hy ŏn s, Women of a New Country, January 1947

In Korea from ancient times, the master of the home was thought to refer to the husband they realize that the master of the home must be the woman, that is the wife or mother. Chang Chŏng-suk, The New Home and Housewife, October 1947

All social revolutions in modern history, from the Russian Revolution of 1917 to the Cuban one of 1959, have attempted to address the status of women as a critical element of social change. 1 North Korea was no different. With Japan's defeat in World War II, Korea was liberated from its thirty-five year colonial rule and as in many postcolonial nations after the war, revolution was in the air. 2 When the Cold War came early to the peninsula, Korea took two divergent paths. Divided at the 38th parallel into separate occupation zones, with the United States in the south and the USSR in the north, social reforms were carried out swiftly in the north, aided and abetted by the Soviets, while in the south, the American occupiers saw most Korean political movements as too radical and suppressed them. In what follows, I focus on the formative years of early North Korean history, the five year period between the end of Japanese colonial rule in 1945 and the start of the Korean War in 1950. I show how North Korea from the outset attempted to meld the old and the new through the figure of the revolutionary mother as a uniquely feminine revolutionary subjectivity. This sets the North Korean case apart from other historical examples of social revolutions and their handling of the woman question.

Knud Knudsen, Kari (2009) 3 systematically study Over the last generation the male breadwinner/housewife family has gradually become outdated as the dominant normative model for family households. The new ideal has become the adult worker family model, where gender equality defined as economic independence and
sharing of household work and childcare between spouses/partners is the norm. The Nordic countries are the frontrunners of this development and the Nordic welfare model is assumed to be well adapted to this new ideal. However, this ideal does not hold clear norms of how money should be managed and shared in family households and Nordic families have to establish their own systems. Norwegian survey data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) in 1994 and 2002 are used to analyses patterns of money management in family households. Our study indicates that even if sharing of economic resources and responsibility remains the most common pattern a greater number of families are choosing separate and independent systems of financial allocation. This increase in divided systems of money management may lead to new gender inequalities because of the lack of recognition of the value of domestic labour and family care as part of the common provision.

Juliet Stone et.al. (2008) describe the use of sequence analysis to model trajectories of life course economic activity status within a broader research agenda aimed at improving understanding of the relationship between socioeconomic position and health. The analysis used data on 288 participants of the Boyd Orr Stratified Sub Sample comprising a combination of prospective and retrospective information on economic activity status as well as health in early old age. Economic activity was coded as a time based sequence of states for each participant based on six month periods throughout their lives. Economic activity was classified as pre labour market, full time occupation, part time service, housewife, made terminated, stopped work due to illness, retired, other unemployed, or not applicable. Optimal matching analysis was carried out to produce a matrix of distances between each sequence, which was then used as the basis for cluster analysis. The optimal matching analysis resulted in the classification of individuals into five economic activity status trajectories: full time workers (transitional exit), part time housewives, career breakers, full time workers (late entry, early exit), and full time housewives. The paper presents the case for using sequence analysis as a methodological tool to facilitate a more interdisciplinary approach to the measurement of the life course socioeconomic position in particular attempting to integrate the empirical emphasis of epidemiological research with the more theoretical contributions of sociology. This may in turn help generate a framework within which to examine the relationships between life course socioeconomic position and outcomes such as health in later life.
Susan E. Mannon (2006) in this study examine the Households around the world has shifted structurally from a breadwinner/homemaker model to dual income earning arrangements. What this trend means for marital power has been a contested issue among scholars. Most studies suggest that household power is determined by a complex interplay between each spouse’s economic contributions to the household and existing gender norms. Few scholars, however, have examined how this interplay is worked out under particular political economic conditions. Responding to the dearth of research on the developing world in this area the author examines a community in Costa Rica where neo liberal economic restructuring has led to an increase in women’s informal work and a decrease in men’s income earning power. Drawing from ethnographic and interview data on married life in Costa Rica, the author analyzes the effect that these trends have on marital power and the division of household labor. The author argues that changing economic circumstances may blur the traditional gender boundaries in Costa Rican households but they do not necessarily erase them.

Birgit Pfau Effinger (2004) study assumed that in the historical transformation to modern industrial society which provide platform for women to become economic independent the combination of women into the economy occurred everywhere in pre modern societies the extensive integration of women into societal production. Indicates of results from the international comparative study of the historical development of the family and the economic integration of women has shown the historical development of the urban bourgeoisie was especially significant for the historical destiny of this cultural model, the social and political strength of the urban bourgeoisie had central societal importance in the imposition of the housewife model of the male breadwinner family as the dominant family form in a given society. In this it is necessary to distinguish between the impositions of the breadwinner marriage at the cultural level on the one hand and at the level of social practice in the family on the other.
2.10 CHANGING STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN

Julie E. Press and Eleanor Townsley (2012)\textsuperscript{7} Reporting this investigation places recent research about changes in wives and husbands domestic labor in the context of well known reporting differences between different kinds of housework surveys. An analysis of the reporting gap between direct question reports of housework hours from the National Survey of Families and Households (1988) and time diary reports from Americans’ Use of Time 1985, shows that both husbands and wives over report their housework contributions. Overall result indicates that changing and uneven social perceptions of the appropriate domestic roles of women and men have not necessarily corresponded to actual changes in housework behavior. These findings cast doubt on claims that contemporary husbands are doing more housework than their predecessors.

Krista L. McGuire, Richard B. Primack, Elizabeth C. Losos (2012)\textsuperscript{8} Said that the under representation of women in science has received significant attention. However, there have been few studies in which longitudinal data were used to assess changes over time. Here, they have surveyed in 1988, to determine the challenges still faced by women ecologists. Result shows that certain aspects of women’s situations have substantial improvement since 1988, such as an increased number of female colleagues, more equal sharing of childcare and household chores and decreased perceptions of gender bias. However, women are still more likely to leave the field of science and have lower salaries, promotion rates and productivity than do men. Women continue to have greater responsibility for childcare and housework and also experience challenges with childcare and safety while pursuing field based research. These results indicate that although certain obstacles for women ecologists have substantially lessened other issues of the family work balance and of fieldwork still need to be addressed.

Shobha, H. Kaur, M. Sidhu (2011)\textsuperscript{9} Indian woman is engaged in both household and professional activities. She has to perform dual roles at work and home for which required lot of physical and mental efforts. A study was planned to know the changing scenario of these tools in the market. Two markets of Ludhiana city were purposively selected for the survey which were having maximum number of crockery shops selling kitchen tools. Five shops were selected randomly for making a selection
of 10 shops for the study. A pre-structured interview schedule was prepared to get the information from shop owners regarding the availability of branded and non-branded kitchen tools and frequency of sale of modern kitchen. Sometimes due to over burden she may have frustration also which leads to dissatisfaction and unpleasantness at home. This kind of pressure due to dual roles can be reduced by engaging paid help or using labour saving tools in kitchen as maximum time of housewife is consumed in a kitchen. A housewife has to face lot of changes with design, price and metals of these tools. But by using these tools a housewife can save her time and energy by using other useful activities. Considering the importance of kitchen tools in the life of homemakers.

**Akiko Yasuike (2011)** Conducted on 36 in-depth interviews with 18 Japanese couples who live in Southern California, this study scans the impact of disparity economic opportunities on the division of labor among Japanese immigrant couples. Three main factors facilitate Japanese professional and businessmen’s mobility to and settlement in Southern California the gender-based stratification of the workplace in Japan, U.S. immigration policies that favor foreign nationals with strong corporate ties and business experience and the strong presence of Japanese corporations in Southern California. Whereas these conditions enable men to maintain their earning power, they do not benefit women in employment chances. The difference in economic opportunities encourages Japanese couples to reservation a breadwinner and homemaker division of labor and women continue to do a bulk of housework and childcare even when women reenter the labor force later in their lives.

**The World Women (2010)** shows that In the Beijing Declaration adopted in 1995 by the Fourth World Conference on Women, participating Governments expressed their commitment to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of humanity. The World’s Women is produced by the United Nations every five years, as called for in the Beijing Platform for Action. The World’s Women 2010: Trends and Statistics present statistics and analysis on the status of women and men in the world, highlighting the current situation and changes over time. Analyses are based mainly on statistics from international and national statistical agencies. The report covers several broad policy areas population and families, health, education, work, power and decision making,
violence against women, environment and poverty. The main findings are General population patterns, families: In today’s world, there are 57 million more men than women. A surplus of men characterizes the world’s most populous countries China and Indi. Hence, the large surplus of men worldwide. The data reveal that, globally, non communicable diseases are already the most important causes of death for both men and women. In the literacy status of adult women and men around the world. However, reflecting the persistent disadvantages they face, women account for two thirds of the world’s 774 million adult illiterates a proportion that is unchanged over the past two decades. Gender disparities in adult literacy rates remain wide in most regions of the world. However, there is a reason to look toward future decades with optimism as improvement in access to education eventually raises literacy levels. In almost all countries literacy rates for the young are higher than those for adults. The vast majority of young people in the world are literate and improvements in youth literacy rates have been accompanied by declining gender disparities. Outstanding gains have been registered in several less developed regions of the world, particularly Africa and South Central Asia.

**Mick Cunningham (2008)** Declines in support for the male breadwinner, female homemaker family model in recent decades have been thoroughly documented, but research into the way such attitudes change over the life course remains limited. Drawing on panel data and latent growth curve modeling techniques the study identifies patterns and predictors of attitude change from 1977 through 1993. Women’s support for gender specialization in marriage declined rapidly from the late 1970s through the mid 1980s, but this was followed by an interval of stability until the mid 1990s. Education is negatively associated with support for the male breadwinner model, but there was educational convergence in attitudes between the late 1970s and the early 1990s. The results highlight the critical role of women’s employment for explaining the pattern of attitude change across the life course.

**Ayse Akalin (2007)** Stated that Women from post socialist countries started migrating to Turkey in the second half of the 1990s to work in the domestic work sector. Migrant domestics have formed their niche as live in caregivers, due to the disinclination of the existing local labour power to work in the care sector. Yet, the employer mothers, besides asking their live in workers to send their children, often
demand that they also do the daily chores in the home, purposely leaving the heavy cleaning to their Turkish domestics. This way, live in migrant domestics are promoted from the status of foreign employees to fictitious family members, to eventually embody “the ideal housewife.

Martina Lauk and Susanne Meyer (2005) 14 Focused gender relationship, characterized to a high degree by the gender specific division of labour into paid work and housework, is in the process of change. In Germany, however, housework continues to be considered a typically female chore. The present study considers the empirical relevance of three theoretical approaches to gender specific time allocation from the economic and social sciences. The various models are assessed using the Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP) for the year 2000. The data set of the time budget survey conducted by the Federal Office for Statistics, available since the end of 2003. Result shows the gender specific elasticities of housework time, which amount in the case of a 1% increase in potential wages to 2, 08% men and 1, 32% women. The studies clearly demonstrate that both sociological and economic variables contribute to the explanation of time allocation. The results also reveal comprehensive theoretical basis time allocation. A persons individual housework time is determined by both economic and ideological characteristics. For women, the individual potential hourly wage has a negative effect on the proportion of the active day spent on housework. Overall, men and women's variability of time allocation can, even with the wide ranging questionnaire of the Socioeconomic Panel, be only partially explained. In this sense, little has been achieved since the beginnings of research into the subject of time allocation within a household (Godwin, 1991)

Mammen and Paxson (2000) 15 described that how women’s status changes with economic development. Cross country and individual level data both indicate that women’s participation in labor market first declines and then rises with development. Women move from work in family enterprises to work as employees. The gender gap in education reduces and fertility declines, as income rises with development. These studies have further indicated that education of women improves with development and have U shaped pattern of female labor force (see also Goldin 1995). In poorest and richest countries, the female participation rates exceed 50 percent. The lowest participation rate around 35 percent is for the countries with income around 2500
dollars per capita. These countries come under middle income countries classified by the World Bank. The countries that have the down word sloping part of the curve tend to be African, followed by South Asian countries. The impost of provision of infrastructure on women time allocation is probed by Ilahi and Grimard’s (2000). It is based on home production and time allocation framework developed by Becker (1965). A representative individual in household chooses optimum levels of consumption and leisure. The conventional neoclassical theory of labor supply has been incorporated with home production, which is an activity that requires human labor. Time devoted to home production by women can be valued in a similar way to market work. Women’s work at home responds to economic incentives of changes in market wages, unearned income and the productivity of women at home. The study has investigated the effects of changes in community and household level access to infrastructure and time allocated to market work, and leisure and water collection. The data has been taken from Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1991. Study sample consisted of 2400 rural households, having information at individual, household and community level. In the Sample 43 percent of the women collect water from sources outside the house. The average time allocated to water collection is only 3 hours per month for those who have in house water supply while others spend 22 hours per month in that activity. Probit model has been applied to obtain the results of the determinants of the decision to collect water. The estimation results show convex and downward sloping relationship between the probability of collecting water from outside the house and collection, and increase time allocated to market activity, which includes work on family farm. Tobit model was applied to analyze the determinants of the number of hours allocated to water collection. Time allocated to market work declines with distance to collect water, but at decreasing rate. So the provision of in home access to water will increase time devoted to market activities. Increase in opportunity cost of time allocated to work has positive impact on allocation of time to work.

2.11 PRESENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN

Desirae M.Domenico, Karen H.Jones (2006) Studied Women’s participation in the workforce has led to the study of career aspirations of women. Career aspirations are influenced by factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, race, parent’s occupation and education level, and parental expectations. This review
of literature presents an overview of women’s participation in the workforce and the progress of women’s career development and career aspirations in the latter half of the 20th century. Some studies found similar results related to women status. As Women they perform duties as wife and mother, in addition to fulfilling their professional responsibilities. Some women experienced feelings of guilt or selfishness if they put their career interests first (Heins, Hendricks, & Martindale, 1982). As stated by Heins et al. Achieving professional status may be more difficult for women than for men (p. 455). Women earned roughly two-thirds the income of their male counterparts. This discrepancy in income was partially attributed to the disparity between traditionally male and traditionally female occupations Career aspirations are influenced by factors such as gender, socioeconomic status, race, parents occupation and education level and parental expectations (Khallad 2000, Watson et al. 2002). In recent years there has been an increased awareness of the impact of socioeconomic status, race, gender, and on the career decision making process and career development (Stitt Gohdes, 1997). In the past, fewer occupational choices were available to women due to factors such as sexism, discrimination and limited education. Studies on gender and career aspirations in the 1970s revealed girls had more restricted career aspirations than boys and girls often opted for a narrow range of occupational categories (Looft 1971a, Mendez & Crawford 2002, Occupational status and educational level of parents. The occupational status and educational level of females parents have had a significant impact on their career aspirations and career choice (Burlin 1976). Wahl and Blackhurst (2000) indicated childrens career aspirations were more closely related to parental occupations. Among adolescent females in particular, career choice was strongly influenced by the mothers occupation (Burlin, Wahl & Blackhurst). Signers and Saldanas (2001) study found the social status of mothers occupations, as opposed to the social status of fathers occupations, had a stronger correlation with the social status of female students career aspirations. Although few studies exist regarding effects of socioeconomic status on career choice, researchers agree socio economic status influences career choice (Gottfredson, 1981, Sellers et al. 1999). Mau and Bikos (2000) cited previous findings showing a positive association between a familys socioeconomic status and aspirations. Herr and Cramer (1996) stated socioeconomic status affects information about work, work experience and occupational stereotypes, which influences vocational interests. Studies show a positive association between high school students aspirations and their familys socioeconomic status which is
frequently related to parental education levels (Mau & Bikos 2000, Signer & Saldana 2001).

**Kenneth A. Bollen et.al. (2001)** Focused on the concepts of socioeconomic status (SES) and class are pervasive in sociological studies yet an examination of the sociological and social science literature suggests a lack of consensus on their conceptual meaning and measurement. This study review focuses on the use of SES and class in a specific substantive field, studies of child health and fertility in developing countries. The study investigates the relationship between the conceptual and empirical literature, highlighting the inconsistencies found brief review discussion by researcher. So the literature is far from a consensus on either the definition or the measurement of SES or class. Whether in theories of the class structures beneficial to democratic development at the macro level (e.g. Therborn 1977) or micro studies of social capital (e.g. Parcel & Menaghan 1994) or depression (e.g. Link et al 1993) SES or class is sure to play a key role in the analysis. Hauser (1972) demonstrated that variables such as parents income, education and occupational prestige have separate effects on status attainment and Hodge (1970) showed that different components of SES have different effects on various social and political integration indicators. The future research need to more qualitative research on women status, particularly in sociology where class, education, economic condition of women plays a central role, solve differences between all inequalities for the overall development of human being.

**Dr. Bhupendra Kr Gautam (2002)** This paper investigate Women’s status in India with the Equality, Education, Health, Labour, Employment, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender related, Religion and Culture. The paper explores the prospectus and constraints linked to each. The analysis shows that though the conditions in the country are fastly changing, yet Women are still treated, in as same old way, yet the perception that Women are second to men has not been erased, Mushroom growth of crimes against Women have been seen, and also Women’s own perception is responsible for changing but not respectful status of Women in India. Through this research we have found that as the time changes women’s rights also have undergone wide changes. Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of. But she still has to go a long way to achieve equal status in the minds of Indian men. With the changes in policies women’s have become more
powerful in various fields but crimes against women’s have grown much with the increase in various rights of women’s. Still lots of new policies and awareness are needed to improve the women status.

2.12 HOUSEHOLD CHORES AS PRODUCTIVE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE

Brigid Turner (2014) Study attempt to Distinguish between Types of Imputed Income and Recognize the Productive Value of Housework. This paper evaluates the exclusion of married women’s housework from gross income. This practice discriminates against married couples where both spouses perform market labor and devalues housework, leaving women economically vulnerable. The housework married women perform for their household is not considered to be gross income under the Internal Revenue Code. The gendered division of labor is a function of women’s inferior status in our society. Encouraging both spouses to work in the market will mean more women in the market with economic security and more prominence in society. This study limiting discussion to the imputed income from services of married persons as one taxpaying unit. Furthermore, promoting the two earner couple will diminish gendered labor roles.

Neetha.N (2013) This theoretical review paper states domestic work has been important sector of female employment the world over through it remains the least regulated globally. Aim of the steady was making sense of paid domestic work. The paper central objective of occur for women in the urban labour market in livelihood. Main issue of paper was discussed regional variations and specifies in the profile of workers, condition of work frame work both labour and women’s right. The macro data for 2009-10 that large proportions of domestic workers are age between 31-40 (33.3) and 41-50 (22.06) percent. The paper focus on profile of nature of domestic works the employment and conditions of work inpaid domestic works are highly informal with wages. Central focus in the abolition of patriarchy and analysed Domestic work studies dissimilar studying, bring in the richness of social life everyday life. Social characteristics and work related commonalities shared paid and unpaid domestic workers. Survey based work centric analysis provides insight into the labour market nuances of this employment. Critical analysis states policies and regulation of domestic work. In this paper the broad framework of housework labour law as well as women rights (Kamala Sankarna). Lower caste people are hiring for cleaning task
while works from upper castes are hired for cooking. The future study needs to enhance the domestic work in the devaluation within family.

Wallace E. Huffman (2010) Working Paper presents a brief review of empirical studies of food demand, especially linkages to household production theory and models. The main objectives to present several types of microeconomic models of household decision making and highlight their implications for empirical food demand studies and presents an empirical application of insights gained from household production theory for a household input demand system fitted to unique data on the US household sector over the post World War II period, 1948-1996. 1 utilized the recent annual data of the American Time Use Survey in 2003. The chapter focuses on household production theory and models for non-agricultural households largely in developed countries. The results provide evidence that food at home and women’s unpaid housework are substitutes but food at home and men’s unpaid housework are complements. Purchased services that substitute for unpaid housework and men’s unpaid housework are showed to be strong substitutes, but purchased services and women’s unpaid housework are weak substitutes. The full income expenditure elasticities of demand for inputs ranked from highest to lowest are: recreation services, transportation services, other inputs, men’s unpaid housework and food at home, women’s unpaid housework, housing services, appliance services and purchased services that substitute for unpaid housework.

Natash choudarty, asutosh tripathy Beena George (2009) This research paper attempt to quantify women’s unpaid work in India and to assess an economic value of unpaid work and evaluate the attitude of married women and men towards the housework. They also concentration on daily time spent by both men and women on paid and unpaid work to identify gender discrimination. They utilize the qualitative and quantitative methodology and used SPSS software for data analysis. This study found that woman’s day starts at about 5 am and ends with 10 pm women often spend six to eight hours per day on paid activities. 60 percent of women in this study were involved in paid activities after which they carried out their household activities. Comparing to men, women are more involved in housework. It also indicates gender difference among all 90 percent of women and 6 percent men wash the dishes 28 percent cook, 24 percent carry water. This paper also reveals that most of wives
reported that they did not allow their husband to be involved in domestic work. 38% men 18% women are disagreed with the domestic work have no monetary value. This paper also indicated the 85% women did not know whether counting of women’s unpaid work would change the GDP and 6% were counting of women’s unpaid contribution would help in changing GDP. The Government of India classified women fulltime household work are economically unproductive but when it is same task done by men/women at another house, become a paid job and their valued. The future research needs to focus on household women status is subordinate to men and to study the household women life satisfaction with their household chores and measurement of housework with assigning some economic value which helps us recognition of household women and housework for increasing their societal status.

Denise Brown and Julie Woolf (2008)24 Paper presented at IATUR Conference Time Use Survey is the primary source of data on unpaid work in New Zealand. Because it is conducted only once every 10–12 years, data on unpaid work is also collected in New Zealand's five yearly Census of Population and Dwellings. This paper analyses the nature of the differences between data on unpaid work collected through the activity diary and the personal questionnaire. It confirms the existence of inconsistent reporting between the two methods. The inconsistencies varied according to certain socio demographic characteristics and between different types of unpaid work. The greatest inconsistencies were observed for gardening and home maintenance, formal unpaid work for an organization and caring for a child or adult who needed special care because of an illness or disability.

Hamermesh (2007)25 A recent study builds on household production theory in his empirical study of demand for food at home and away from home and time allocated to eating by married couples in 1985 and 2003. He finds that a higher wage rate for the husband and wife increase the demand for food away from home significantly. Although the estimated effect of the husband’s and wife’s wage rates are negative, only the estimated coefficient for wife’s wage is significantly different from zero. In the 1985 data, he found that non labor income has a significant positive effect on the demand for food at home but a negative effect on the demand for food away from home. However, in the 2003 data, income effects are reduced and much weaker than in the 1985 data. Other food demand studies that incorporate household
production theory are by Kinsey (1983), Keng and Lin (2005), Park and Capps (1997) and Sabates et al.(2001). Although Kinsey (1983) lays out a Beckerian model of household production in a study of the demand for households’ purchases of food away from home, her empirical analysis she does not Keng and Lin (2005) show that as women’s labor market earnings increase their household’s demand for food away from home increases.

**Mette Gørtz (2006)** This Doctoral Research investigates the question of what is work and what is pleasure in household production. They have applied a household production model which explicitly incorporates activity benefits to model the joint allocation of time for husband and wife. The model is tested on data from a Danish time use survey from 2001 which has information on time spent in household production for both partners in some 600 Danish households. There are two sources of information on time use Sample size was 1700 couples. Result Despite the strong correlation of housework within the family, we still find that women do the majority of the household production, average of women do 59 percent of the housework and the median wife does 58 percent of the housework. In 7 percent of the households, the woman does less than half of the housework. The wife takes on more than 75 percent of the housework in more than 11 percent of the households. The paper suggests using a GMM 3SLS estimator instead of the more restrictive Full Information Maximum Likelihood (FIML). They show that the outcome of activity benefits and consumption benefits may be observationally equivalent.

**Marian Okada (2003)** This study collected various studies related to the household women housework, economic value and Gender Division of Labor. It also investigated household women duties, division of labour and economic values of housework. Revealed that the value of spousal housework is immense and un taxed. The United Nations estimates that women’s unpaid domestic labor produces the equivalent of eleven trillion dollars of wealth annually worldwide. According to Joan Williams (2000) Women perform the majority of housework. I use the term housework to include cooking, cleaning, laundry, childcare, shopping and other tasks that are required for the day to day functioning of a household. Women perform eighty percent of child care activities and more than sixty percent of housework.
2.13 HOUSEHOLD WOMEN DECISION MAKING

Shodhaganga (2014) The Empirical Study examine the behavior of children in Jakarta, Indonesia from different socioeconomic statuses (SES) and socioeconomic statuses (SDS) in terms of their participation and influence in family decision making during food buying and consumption. In the primary data part a mixed method of empirical design combines quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative method involved 300 participants consisting of 150 children and 150 parents whereas the qualitative methods involved 17 families. The data collection from November 2008 to February 2009. The results signify that the majority of parents and children think that children can or have influence on the family decision making process. Parents and children both is influencer to each other means that the parents often decide for them. On the other hand, children describe themselves as the co decision maker means that the decision is 50% decided by parents and 50% decided by children. In this case children overestimate their own influence while parents underestimate children’s influence. The family SES and SDS play a role in determining the children’s influence in the family especially age and gender of the children. Nevertheless, household income, education background, occupation of the parents, parenthood, family size and language ability of the children have modest effects on determining the children’s influence and responsibility in the family.

Hema Swaminathan Rahul Lahoti Suchitra J. Y (2012) This (IFPRI) paper examines the impact of rural women’s property ownership on their mobility and autonomy in decision making. The results are based on data collected by the authors in the state of Karnataka Household Asset Survey 2010–11, this paper is restricted to the rural sample of 2,626 households which forms 64 percent of the overall sample. The study focus on the relationship between property ownership and decision making and mobility is estimated for all women as well as currently married women respondents. This study using logistic regression models to find the owning a house or a plot of agricultural land enhances women’s ability to travel to the market, health center, and other places outside the community and to make decisions about their employment, health and use of money independently. The study findings illustrate the importance of employment in women’s lives. The idea that contributing to the reproductive economy such as childcare, cooking and other responsibilities is not productive is corrosive to women’s self esteem inasmuch as it gives men an inflated sense of their role in the
household. The further study needs to focus on deeply policy interventions aimed at increasing women’s asset base and bridging the gender asset gap.

**Geeta Nanda (2011)** This study try To measure women’s household decision making, as perceived by couples, men alone and women alone. The study focus on Types of behavior Contraceptive use Decision making related to purchases and to visiting friends and relatives. A study of 12 countries’ demographic and health surveys (DHS) data were used 3 items subscales such as decisions about making major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs and makes decisions about visits to family or relatives. They were used Multivariate logistic regression to test predictive validity with women and men this research tested or applied to 12 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America Additional information Items were derived from couples datasets in demographic and health surveys. Women’s household decision making power reliably predicts contraceptive use in countries with low scores on the gender related development index (GDI). Developing women’s empowerment scales and predicting contraceptive use.

**Dev R Acharya, et.al. (2010)** This study establish the most important socio background characteristics associated with women's decision making power. And explore the links between women's household position and their autonomy in decision making. Researcher used Nepal Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2006, which provided data on ever married women aged 15-49 years (n = 8257). The data consists of women's four types of household decision making own health care, making major household purchases, making purchase for daily household needs and visits to her family or relatives. A number of socio demographic variables were used in multivariable logistic regression to examine the relationship of these variables to all four types of decision making. Results reveal that Women's autonomy in decision making is positively associated with their age, employment and number of living children. Women from rural area and Terai region have less autonomy in decision making in all four types of outcome measure. Socio demographic factors influence women's autonomy in decision making on health care including purchasing goods and visiting family and relatives are very poorly studied in Nepal. There is a mixed variation in women's autonomy in the development region across all outcome measures. Western women are more likely to make decision in own health care (1.2-
1.6), while they are less likely to purchase daily household needs (0.6-0.9). They found that women to be more autonomous in decision making in the due course. However, the method requires careful investigation and suggestion for future research. Whole society needs specific empowerment programme to enable women to be more autonomous in the household decision making.

Srinivasan Kannan (2009) In National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) (2005-06), under Women’s empowerment and demographic and health outcomes discussed the importance of wife’s participation in household decision making. Some other Studies (Srinivasan and Sharan 2005, Pescosolido 1992) show that decisions are not made in isolation but they are the products of influence and confluence of social correlates. Literatures on social network (Srinivasan and Sharan 2005) have suggested the importance of social interaction on health decisions. They also suggest social networks help the individuals to learn to handle problematic situations. This reminds the importance of Social Network by Bott (1957). According Bott Social Network is conjugal role relationships. According to her the degree of segregation in the role relationship of husband and wife varies directly with the connectedness of the family’s social network. The more connected the network the greater the degree of segregation between the roles of husband and wife and vice versa.

Muzamil Jan and Shubeena Akhtar (2008) Women play a crucial role in the economic welfare of the family. The main aim of the study was to study the decision making power among women as per their marital status evaluate the level of decision making process and women’s empowerment through their decision making power concerning their children. The study was conducted in 2007, on 100 women in Jammu and Kashmir. The study was based on primary data. Multistage sampling method was used for the study. Scale regarding Decision Making Power among Women constructed by Jan (2004) was used on 100 women, selected through multi stage sampling method. The paper reveals that there is no significant differences between married and unmarried women regarding their decision making power. However, highly significant differences are observed between married and unmarried women related to their empowerment they have also hold familial decision making power for visiting to their relatives. Women also possess masculine decision making power for visiting to their friends and familial decision making power for sale and
purchase of property. This paper also reviews the Goode (1974) Goode research found men dominated decision on major purchase such as land, care and livestock. Approximately 60 per cent of women in Egypt and more than a third of women in Bangladesh and Nepal felt excluded from such decisions related to purchase and sale of property through Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data that in the 30 surveyed countries.

Mesganaw Fantahun et. al. (2007)\textsuperscript{34} The review paper main aim of the study to assess the influence of household decision making, social capital, socio economic factors and health service use on under five years old deaths occurring in an 18 month period. Multivariate analysis reveals that high under five mortality due to lack of immunization and low decision making capacity of women because it is strongly associated with high mortality and low social capital scores. Potentially in this study identified avoidable household and health facility factors in 71 percent and 40 percent of the deaths. This study needs to focus on combined effort to women’s involvement in household decision making to decreases the mortality.

Women’s autonomy in household decision making (2006)\textsuperscript{35} A demographic study the aim of the study is to establish the socio background characteristics associated with women’s decision making power. The study based on 2006 Nepal DHS data sample size were 10,793, women aged 15-49 men 15-59 total 8,257 married women were interviewed about their role in decision making. Women in an Asia is as diverse as its many cultures, making it difficult to generalize across the continent the main aim of draft of attempt to capture the nature of the gender gap across countries and regions. The gender gap index 2006 examines the gap between men and women in 115 countries, representing over 5 billion of the world population in 4 fundamental categories. Economic participation, Education attainment, Health and survival, Political empowerment. This paper adding the other studies which are linked to women status in the Asian enigma study of smitha and counthors (2003) investigated the links between women’s status and child nutrition in developing countries using data on 117, 242 children under three years old from 36 developing countries. A study based on data collected during 1991-92 from 87 villages in Bangladesh found that welfare impacts on the household were significantly better where borrows were women. Many studies have shown that gender equality is not incompatible women’s
educational attainment, strengthening women’s right to property and developing technologies raise women’s economic and social status either improving women’s opportunities outside the home or by increasing their bargaining power within the family. It also measure women’s status at the household is women’s decision making power relative to their male partners and societal gender equality. Results indicated malnutrition is worst in South Asia followed by sub Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Women status was very low in South Asia and sub Saharan Africa compared to women’s status in Norway, where women are considered to be most equal to men regression analysis shows that women’s status has a significant positive effect on children’s nutritional status in all three regions.

Nancy Luke and Kaivan Munshi (2005) There is a common perception that women’s preferences tend to be closely aligned with their children’s welfare and therefore money in the hands of women is more likely to be spent on feeding and educating children than on personal consumption. Female labor force participation in developing economies remains low. However, female incomes typically contribute only marginally to household resources. This paper assesses the role that women might play in reducing the disparities in income and education that persist across social groups in many developing countries. They focus on Specification and identify an independent role for women in shaping household decisions. In the South Indian they have chosen, low caste women in terms of both caste and gender emerge as agents of change using their income to move their families from the traditional network based economy to the modern market economy. An exogenous increase in low caste female income, net of total household income, weakens the family’s ties to the home community as the woman gains bargaining power within the household. They have analysed with the full set of instruments estate elevation, husband’s adjusted age and wife’s adjusted age, together with the higher order terms for each variable associated with the natural non linearity in the income elevation and income age relationships. The husband’s adjusted age has already failed to satisfy one of the conditions that is necessary for it to be a valid instrument and not surprisingly, while the marriage and residential location regressions pass the test of the over identifying restrictions comfortably in Panel A, the schooling regressions do not (the p-values are less than 0.01). The over identification tests reported in Panel B, which is our preferred specification, perform better and only one specification educational attainment for the
low castes fails the test. They have report regressions in Panel C with the wife’s adjusted age constructed as in equation, which implies that the income effects are identified off variation in estate elevation, aggregate changes in fertility across cohorts and variation in birth position within the household. It is also reassuring to observe that the point estimates are very similar in Panel C, which uses variation in fertility across cohorts and variation in birth position within the household to identify the income effects which utilizes each of these sources of variation separately. The results in this paper suggest that historically disadvantaged groups and in particular disadvantaged individuals within those groups, may in fact be most responsive to new opportunities when resources are made available to them.

Gitanjali Hajra (2004)\textsuperscript{37} Research Article attempts to find how far education, age and income have an impact on these four dimensions. In their study the target respondents were only the women segment from Kolkata Municipal Corporations slum areas and the primary data has been collected by applying multistage sampling technique. Multinomial Logistic Regression was run through the statistical software SPSS 15 to test the relationship of these variables to all four dimensions of Decision making. The present paper identifies four such dimensions like decision in family planning Decision in savings, Decision in expenditure and decision in healthcare. There are different dimensions of women’s autonomy. In most of the cases the role of women in family decision making is negligible where the male member of the family is the final decision maker, which is more visible in the poor families of the developing countries.

James W. Gentry, Suraj Commuri, Sunkyu (2003)\textsuperscript{38} Attempt to Review of Literature on Gender in the Family that gender roles are shifting within the household, they have use the three theoretical gender traditions noted by Risman (1998) to evaluate gender research in sociology in general and consumer behavior in particular as it pertains to the roles that husbands and wives play in household consumption. Specifically, they review research on decision making, leisure, sharing of labor and conflict resolution. Focus on family processes than outcomes and greater representation of the husband’s voice in gender research on households. In terms of research on decision making, they concur with Bristor and Fischer (1993) that not using a gendered lens is preventing us from organizing our inconclusive findings to
date. Given that such findings have been derived from a male equals masculine and female equals feminine perspective, they lack an acknowledgement of how gender roles are changing. In terms of research on leisure and household labor, while the vast majority of studies reviewed has consistently found that men are not doing more in terms of domestic labor (despite the entry of large numbers of middle class women into the workplace), there is little support for the intuitively expected premise that this inequality in household responsibilities would result in overt conflict. Subsequently, in their review of research on household conflict we find much evidence of conflict suppression processes. Such processes include subtle actions taken to maintain harmony within the household by constructing a form of fairness that may not be observable to a neutral third party. What is seen as an equitable distribution of household duties may well vary from an objective evaluation of the number of hours contributed by each spouse. They suggest that most research has fallen within the gendered self tradition (whether the sex differences noted are due to biology or socialization) and agree with Risman and Connells (1987) recommendation that gender needs to be investigated at the axis of the individual the interaction among individuals and the oversight of social institutions. The paper ends with a call for research in household consumption and production to incorporate a gendered lens in planning studies and interpreting findings. Specific areas needing such research are the gender socialization processes occurring in the modern household.

### 2.14 HOUSEHOLD WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

**Samer Al-Samarrai And Tessa Peasgood (2014)**

This IDS Working paper uses multivariate regression techniques to analyse household survey data collected in rural Tanzania in 1992 in a joint research project by TADREG (Tanzania Development Research Group) and the University of Dar es Salaam. It focuses on how information collected on household and individual characteristics affect whether or not a child goes to primary school completes primary and attends secondary. The sample consisted of 16 villages which were the home villages of second year students from the Department of Sociology at the University of Dar es Salaam. A random stratified sample Information was collected on a variety of household variables including sex, age, education and occupation of the household head, age and education of the spouse, the number of children and dependents, ethnicity, religion and type of marital relationship. The regression analysis clearly shows substantial intra household...
differences between the way in which household characteristics affect outcomes for boys and girls, and how mothers and fathers influence over resource decisions differently affect outcomes. These results imply that mothers have a relatively stronger preference for their daughters education and that their education affords them either increased household decision making power or increased economic status. These three regressions clearly reflect substantial intra household differences, between the way in which household characteristics affect outcomes for boys and girls and how male and female influence over resource decisions differently affect outcomes. The future research necessary to focus on awareness gender policies to improve the position through education and labour responsibilities within the household.

Stein T Holden, Sosina Bezu (2012) The aim of the study was to test the hypotheses of research on the impacts of joint land certification on women’s empowerment related to land through combining analysis of household panel data and social experiments, that the land tenure reform including joint land certification of husbands and wives has strengthened women’s position and their involvement in land related decisions. They have utilized baseline survey in 2007 when the reform was under way with a special focus on the intra household and gender effects of the reform. This survey covered more than 600 household of which 15% were polygamous households. The sample is also diverse in terms of ethnic and religious background of households with three ethnic groups (Oromo, Sidama, Wollaita2) and three religions (Moslem, Protestant and Orthodox) represented. Results Wives empowerment is strongly positively correlated with wives land rights attitude index which was significant at 0.1% level in all models. This seems to support that women who are aware of and emphasize their rights also are able to get more involved in household decision making over land. However, the husbands preference for the traditional position of women index was also highly significant and with a negative sign indicating that women are less successful in getting involved in land related discussions in households where husbands resist accepting women’s land rights. Issuing of joint land certificates result found substantial variation across communities in the wives land rights attitude index pointing in direction of substantial local variation in the social processes that are likely to influence women’s positions on these issues. Budgets for such activities may be a critical constraint for land administrations
and this is an area where donor funds can be usefully invested and have a strong positive impact on women’s empowerment. These research findings related to women’s empowerment and the role of household assets in relation to within household empowerment of wives have resulted in increasing international interest and policy attention as evidenced by policy reforms in many countries aiming to strengthen women’s rights, including their property rights to land (Agarwal 1997, 2003, Holden and Tefera 2008a). Reforms that emphasize joint ownership of land for husbands and wives have been implemented in a number of developing countries in recent years, including in Peru and Ethiopia (Wiig in press, Holden et al. 2011). There is a vast literature on intra household decision making, from the unitary household model expanded in various ways by Gary Becker (1964, 1981) to the cooperative and non cooperative bargaining models (Manser and Brown 1980, McElroy and Horney 1981, Lundberg and Pollak 1993).

Yadav Sudha B et.al. (2011) Original Article Empowerment of women is important for decision making in relation to health seeking, family planning, nutrition and economic issues, for her as well as for the family. The main aim to assess the level of empowerment of women in Jamnagar district. A cross sectional study was designed in rural and urban areas of Jamnagar district. An open ended questionnaire was used for data collection on parameters relating to women empowerment through house to house survey. Chi square was used for Statistical analysis where Results shows Mean age of participants was 30.74 ± 7.65 years, 14.77% were illiterate, majority of women were housewives, 28.86% were not involved in decision regarding their marriage and 14.09% were not involved in household decisions. About quarter had no say in financial matters of family and 57% did not hold any bank account. 21% of the women had experienced some kind of domestic violence, which was higher in case of urban women. About one fifth of the women had no role in decisions related to reproductive health viz, spacing and of number of children, methods of family planning. One fifth of the women had no say regarding the reproductive issues and similarly a quarter had no participation in financial decisions. One in every five (21.47%) had faced domestic violence in some form. Education, employment had a positive impact on status of women in relation to empowerment.
**R.I.Ako-Nai, Mrs. A.O.et.al (2010)**

The global integration of the world economies popularly referred to as globalization has favoured many countries of the North. It will examine how these women have recorded relative measure of success by competently combining household responsibilities with the challenges of social employment. The data was derived from primary sources like personal interviews questionnaire responses and were complemented by secondary data extracted from relevant books and journals. The study showed that 77 percent of the women surveyed have joined one form of informal trading network or the other for the purpose of survival the remaining 23 percent are involved in multiple modes of livelihood that is they are engaged in more than one informal economic activities to supplement their income from formal government employment. The study revealed that women who took to multiple modes of livelihood strategy did so because of the failure of male-dominated households and their vulnerability to the insecurity of government employment. The study also showed women’s economic earnings have indeed increased because of their involvement in informal economic trading activities. Using Osun State in Southwestern Nigeria as our region of focus, this study on involvement in informal trading activities has resulted in the empowerment of women.

**Kornelius Kraft ≡ Stefanie Neimann (2009)**

The present paper was analyzed the impact of labor division between husband and wife on the risk of divorce. This study data is taken from the West German sample of the GSOEP, waves 1984 to 2007. The sample of the study was of 1,199 couples with 9,930 couple years and 240 divorces and separations. Resulting regressions indicates each derivative is evaluated at the means of the independent variables. The marginal e®ects are rather small which however, can be attributed to the small predicted probability of divorce that is about 0.019 to 0.020. The wife’s income and housework proportions are included separately. Since they estimate a random e®ects model, tables also include ½, the proportion of the total variance that is contributed by the panel level variance. It ranges from 0.24 to 0.34. Tables also include the p value of the likelihood ratio test that ½ equals zero. If ½ is zero the random e®ects estimator does not di®er significantly from the pooled estimator.

Gary Becker's theory of marriage predicts that specialization in house and market work, respectively, reduces the risk of separation. Traditionally, the
breadwinner role is assigned to the husband, however, female employment has risen substantially and egalitarian gender attitudes are more common today. As theory predicts marginal effects are negative i.e. the older someone is at the time of marriage the more stable the relationship. Specialization in market work and housework increases marital stability. Becker assumes that gains from marriage mainly result from the complementarity of man and woman in the production of home commodities. Specialize in doing housework in order to reduce the risk of divorce. Nowadays it is quite common for married women to work in the labor market. German policy makers reformed parental leave regulations in such a way that fathers have an incentive to take a share of the legal parental leave. Thus, the traditional labor division with a working husband and a housewife should be less prevalent and consequently less relevant for marital stability. The further study indicates Female breadwinner couples have a higher probability of divorce than couples with a traditional labor division higher risk of divorce than couples with a male one.

**Snigdha chakrabharti and chaiti sharma Biswas (2008)**

Discussion paper

Women’s in developing countries like India usually take part in the income generation activity for instance agricultural and informal sector. The present discussion paper is an attempt to understanding the structural relationship amongst the various attributes related to women empowerment in the above frame work data. The present study based on the national family health survey phase2 (NFHS-2) data for the year of 1998-99 has concentrated on the Eastern zone of India. The Eastern region of India consists of west Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Sample taken in survey only 15513 observations have included in the study. Results presents that the coefficients of EIH and SWATER have been fixed to in order to fixed measurement scale of the latent variables EI and HSC Respectively. The level of empowerment, indicated by empowerment index, the latent variable EI, is primarily determined by achievement of awareness through information (INF), financial contribution in the family income (CFT) and household economic and cultural condition represented by an estimated latent variable (HSC). Both HSC also increase the awareness level of the male family members which indirectly affect the level of women empowerment in a positive way. as per her life experience her involvement in family care maintenance her concern towards family members which are also helps to make women empower with her self esteem or self confidence increase the social status and human values in society.
**Shannan West (2006)** A Thesis Research explores the relationship between women’s empowerment and employment in India. The current rhetoric of women’s empowerment in developing countries calls for greater participation and decision making in the economic political and social spheres. This study uses Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data from India to empirically analyze the link between labor force participation and women’s empowerment at the individual level for ever married women age 15-49. Research focuses on access to employment opportunities and working conditions at the societal level and on a woman’s control over resources and contribution to total family earnings in the household. Ordered logit models are used to measure the relationship between employment and empowerment by looking at the interaction between occupation and who the respondent works for and then in the fourth model specification. In Malhotra and Mather’s (1997) analysis of the impact of education and work in women’s decision making in Sri Lanka, a combination of survey data focus groups and life histories are used to test the relationship between employment and empowerment. They find that education and employment are important determinants of women’s decision making in terms of finances but not in terms of household decisions related to social or organization matters. They conclude that research on the links between education and employment and empowerment must include broader measures of education and empowerment and incorporate a greater breadth of social household and life course factors relevant to gender and family relations.

**Richard Morgan (2005)** Thematic Paper UN member states adopted the Millennium Declaration which distils the key goals and targets agreed at the international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. Drawing on the Declaration the UN system drew up eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) MDG 3, to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment includes one target on education and additional indicators on women’s employment and political representation. Global agreement to include this goal was a very positive development and signalled a recognition by member states that gender inequality not only decreases the likelihood of achieving the other goals, but also that advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment depends on progress made on each of the other goals. MDG 3 interprets gender equality very narrowly and there is growing recognition that the targets and indicators that frame the goal on gender equality and women’s
empowerment are too limited. A review of progress related to MDG 3, as well as the targets related to women’s sexual and reproductive health shows that progress towards gender equality has been uneven over the past 10 years. Results In developing regions as a whole 95 girls were enrolled in primary school for every 100 boys in 2007 compared to 91 in 1999. In some regions gaps in secondary education parity are widening such as in sub Saharan Africa, where the ratio of girls to boys enrollment in secondary education fell from 82 in 1999 to 79 in 2007. Women’s employment globally the share of women in paid employment outside the agricultural sector has increased marginally. But in South Asia, North Africa and West Asia, employment opportunities remain very low. Nearly two thirds of all employed women in developing countries work either as contributing family workers or as own account workers, extremely vulnerable employment which lacks security and benefits. Women’s representation in politics. There is a slow rate of improvement in women’s share of national parliamentary seats, averaging 18.6 per cent as of October 2009. This represents an increase of seven percentage points since 1995. In the two decades between 1975 and 1995, women’s representation rose by less than one percent. Just 23 countries are on track to meet the target to reduce maternal mortality by three quarters by 2015. In 2008, the average representation of women was 21.9 per cent in countries that used temporary special measures, compared to 15.3 per cent for those that have not. Future study needs to reflect progress in gender education, women paid and unpaid employment and gender wages gap which will not reach parity zone for women counterparts.

Kabeer (2001) points out a lack of conceptual rigor in many quantitative studies which are often measured women’s involvement in decisions related to various household expenditures and management of money. Although not thoroughly reviewed here, qualitative studies have delved into the emotional and psychological spheres by asking women about their sense of self worth or value to others. Acharya and Bennett (1983) demonstrate a relationship between time spent in market versus non market activities and women’s decision making power by using the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Frankenberg and Thomas (2001) are able to incorporate time use in their recent analysis of domestic decision making and power. As per (Kabeer 1997 & 1998) study shows women’s importance in the family because of the weight of their earnings in her qualitative study of factory workers and (1998) confidence in
community interactions in their separate analyses of microcredit and women’s empowerment in Bangladesh. Kabeer (1998) argues that the negative results for the latter authors reflect a narrow operationalization of empowerment. Hashemi et al. and Kabeer acknowledge that larger patriarchal structures were not altered by microcredit but that women had incrementally more power and control over their lives within the familial domain. The empirical literature reviewed seems to be heavily weighted toward positive relationships. Hashemi et al. (1996) and Kabeer (1998) conclude that microcredit participation is empowering for women in Bangladesh while Goetz and Gupta (1996) and Ackerly (1995). Future research needs to fulfill the lack of power rights of women’s empowerment to make appropriate efforts.

E. Summerson Carr (2001) This study highlights the importance of social, historical, and political context when theorizing empowerment and maps empowerment as a cyclical, rather than a linear, process. Synthesizing important perspectives in feminist thought and empowerment theory it propsoes understandings of positionality, conscientization and social transformation that are meant to inform empowerment oriented, feminist social work practice. The individual level explanation has paid attention to individual resources or gender ideology when predicting a spouse’s contribution to the chores (South, Spitze 1994, Breen, Cooke 2005, Coverman 1983, Presser 1994, Hallerod 2005). On the other hand other studies have emphasized the effect of macro level indicators like the characteristics of the welfare regime, the level of gender equality or the economic development (Fuwa 2004, Stier, Lewin Epstein 2007, Hook 2006, Balatova, Cohen 2002). Hobson (1990) argues that the power in decision making within the family is linked to earning power of the spouse. Presser (1994) indicates that husbands with higher income do less housework, while the husbands older than their wives are less involved in domestic tasks. If the partners have a high level of education the sharing of domestic work is more equalitarian. Presser (1994) shows that the time spent by men for domestic work is higher for persons with a higher level of education. The level of income the available time is a resource which can influence the allocation of domestic work. The spouse who has more free time will spend more time doing housework no matter the sex. Presser (1994) points out that the number of hours spent at home makes the time dedicated. However, resource based approaches cannot fully explain the allocation of housework.
2.15 ROLE OF GOVERNMENT PLAN AND POLICY IN WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Willodean D. Moss and Jean A. Baugh (2012) 49 reporter of Press Trust of India This article focuses on financial responsibility of household women. It also shows various problems of household women historical concept of lack Skills and knowledge of financially responsible From 1970 to 1981.1 households have various home financial problems and homemaker problems which indicates lack of identity and recognition by society such as no work regulations no employment records work contribution of the homemaker is not included in the Gross National Product no recognition of contributing in estate matters and during divorce proceedings no recognition given to the financial contribution of the homemaker.3 Nationally, only 14% of divorced women were awarded maintenance and less than 7% ever collect regularly. Only 46% of mothers are awarded child support and less than 50% of these receive the payments on a regular basis.2 Widows face the problems of settling estates claiming insurance and retirement benefits (if there are any) and filing for Social Security if they are eligible. Centers to help displaced homemakers are now located in almost every state and in Washington, D.C. Some are part of vocational education some are sponsored by local groups and in some areas Cooperative Extension is taking the lead.

Indian express newspaper (2012) 50 entitled "Govt looks at salary for homemakers from husbands" This article based on Women and Child Development Ministry report which is considering a proposal to have men give homemakers a percentage share of their income. The ministry has conducted surveys and plans to consult various experts and stakeholders to quantify the work that women do and value it through some kind of remuneration out of men’s income. The proposal will be further discussed in a meeting to be held on September 17-18. Women and Child Development Minister Tirath said that this move will lead to socio economic empowerment of women and the homemakers will most likely spend the allocated income on better food for children, their education and betterment in standard of living.

Sandip Roy (2012) 51 The government of India sees it as a problem housewife housework and their importance so Krishna Tirath, India’s Minister for Women and Child Development very well intentioned wants to introduce a bill that
would require women to be legally compensated by husbands for house work. Because the government wants to figure out what all the services a housewife provides would cost on the open market. Govt. are talking about a monthly salary paid out of their own salary by the husbands. Tirath thinks this will empower women. She could not believe that this was how she was being repaid for all the work she had put in raising her children and seeing them settled. Therefore some bureaucrat will have to find the formula for how many bais equal one memsahib. And once you figure that out a man will have to hand over that amount as a salary to his wife every month. Tirath will say she is lucky. Many women are not. But the fact is my mother had an equal share in everything my father earned. If Tirath’s bill had been in effect in the name of empowering my mother it might have just entitled her to only 25 percent of my father’s income. The government wants to figure out the cost of housework now so women do not have to pay the price for doing it later in life. But we already have alimony laws and laws that require children to support their parents in old age. **Women Left With Nothing:** A majority of women in India are involved in household chores after getting married but they do not get any salary for it, Tirath told the Indian Express. “The socially accepted behavior becomes a tragedy when a woman gets divorced or widowed when she is left with nothing for survival. The government is mulling a law under which a husband will have to legally pay a definite amount to his wife from his salary.” (No word if stay at home dads qualify for this or wives who do hold down a job but still do the housework.)

Some other writer told that salary for housewife concept is **Economically Wrong** because some are indulging themselves as income generating activities. For India Real Time, Rupa Subramanya writes that while measuring the value of unpaid work at home is conceptually correct and well worth trying, the salary sharing proposal is definitely wrong. It is not only paternalistic and illiberal she writes it is also economically wrong. Making men pay their wives for household work does not increase the household’s total income and amounts instead to a forced transfer payment from husband to wife like a tax within the household imposed by the government.
Madhavi Rajadhyaksha (2012) Women and child development minister Krishna Tirath provoked much public chatter earlier this week by suggesting a proposal that would mandatorily require men to pay their wives a share of their salary. While there may be divergent views on whether such a move is warranted or not, impractical to implement and monitor or even patronizing towards women in many ways, it is indeed time that policy makers and society at large accorded formal recognition to the role of homemakers in the economy. The debate is not raging in India alone neither is it new. Wages for housework has been a cornerstone of the women's movement since the 1970s. Some countries like Venezuela have already broken the ceiling. It recognizes housework as work under its Constitution and makes homemakers eligible for 80% of the minimum wages.

Maya John (2012) The Hindu paper reports Pic used for representational purposes only the proposal is being considered by the Women and Child Development (WCD) ministry for socio economic empowerment of homemakers. "They have got a survey conducted on this theme and are planning to hold more consultations about the plan, which at present is in the consultation stage. Whenever we ask housewives what they do most of them say they do nothing. So we feel that a mechanism can be devised to quantify and calculate the value of work that they do for their families. It will give a more socially empowered identity to these women," WCD minister Krishna Tirath told PTI. She said the idea, mooted by some NGOs would also be discussed in a meeting to be held with ministers of different states on September 17-18. "The work that women do at home is also economic activity but it goes unaccounted. If children are sent to a creche, then money has to be spent. If somebody from outside does cooking or any other work money has to be spent. And the quality of work of homemakers cannot even be compared with others," Tirath said. The minister said that if a portion of the husband's income is allocated as wife's share it is likely to be spent on better food for children, on their education and the overall quality of standard of living of that household. "Working in homes is economic activity and if this is recognised it will give us a truer reflection of what the GDP of our country is. It will also help us know more accurate figure of the rate of real unemployment."
Nancy Folbre (2009) 54 Last Monday Nancy joined other international members of the grandly named Commission for the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress in Paris to present a report commissioned by the president of France on alternatives to reliance on gross domestic product. Nancy voluntarily report about husband contribution to family previous month included shopping, cooking, taking me to the hospital emergency room to tend to a smashed finger and passing up a trip to Paris to stay home and meet the plumber coming to fix a basement leak. All of these services could have been reported in a time use survey and assigned a market price. But press coverage of the report in The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and The Financial Times hardly mentioned the issue of unpaid work. Here are two big reasons that it should have. The movement of women into paid employment represents one of the most important labor force trends of the last 50 years. But as women increased their hours of paid work, they decreased their hours of unpaid work. While men began doing a bit more housework and child care they did not take up the slack. As a result the increases in G.D.P. that we have experienced since 1960 probably overstate improvements in our living standards. they clarifies themselves as their family income went up but they had to spend a larger portion of that income purchasing food away from home, housekeeping, child care and elder care services that were once provided outside the market. Our public policies continue to define economic welfare and eligibility for public assistance entirely in terms of family income. Yet there is a big difference in living standards among families with the same income but different amounts of time to devote to unpaid work.

Housewives are entitled to pay (2008) 56 The philosophical basis of entitlement for pay is derived from the notion that if something comes into being as the product of an individual’s labor then that individual is entitled. It is estimated that the value of a house maker’s services would be equivalent to approximately £30,000 per year. In the same way that any product or service is created, offered or manufactured by individual workers the services of home keeping are delivered by the labor of the home keeper. Just as all workers are entitled to remuneration for the goods and services they create, so is a housewife is so entitled for the house keeping services they offer.
Jens Bonke, Mette Deding, Mette Lausten, Leslie S. Stratton (2007) This Discussion Paper conducted a multivariate analysis of intrahousehold specialization using a variety of variables suggested by either economic or sociological theory. Economic theory suggests that the degree of intrahousehold specialization in housework. Employing US data from the 1992-94 waves of the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH) and Danish data from the 2001 Danish Time Use Survey (DTUS). They analyze the comparability of reported time use and their specialization index using different types of data. Focusing on housework activities and highlighted that the construct a gender neutral composite index measure of intrahousehold specialization. The study finding that children are associated with significantly increased specialization in the US but not in Denmark is attributed to the subsidized childcare services provided by the Danish welfare system. Even so more detailed econometric analysis reveals substantial similarities in the relation between household characteristics and specialization within the US and Denmark. The most notable difference is the fact that children are associated with more specialization in the US but not in Denmark. All estimates from the NSFH are weighted to adjust for the oversampling of recently married and cohabiting households but the results from unweighted analysis are substantially similar. These results provide substantial egalitarian values which are an important factor in intrahousehold time allocation and reduce specialization. Overall this study found evidence that intrahousehold specialization in housework varies between both countries depending upon economic circumstances time constraints and social values.

Housewives should be paid for their work (2006) This review believes The role of women in the family and the workplace has been an issue of great change and even greater implication throughout recent history. Changing social constructions of gender roles and family roles has led to a debate over the role of women in the home and the value or lack thereof placed upon it. the role of women is no longer in home should there be some compensation for those who do still agree to remain housewives (or very occasionally househusbands) in return for the work they do? The debate over housewives being paid for their work is one of entitlement economics and social engineering. For this case would be to propose that all housewives would be given equal salary from the government fund that is funded through tax payer dollars. This would be carried out in the form of tax exemptions and tax rebates that would be
doled out via the institutions and processes currently in place for tax returns, auditing. An example of this would be the Internal Revenue Service in the United States or the Canada Revenue Agency in Canada.

Kristen Keith and Paula Malone (2005) 58 This article uses samples of young, middle aged and older married workers drawn from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics to examine whether the effect of housework time on wages varies with age they segment the sample into three age groups 20 to 34, 35 to 49 and 50 to 65-year-olds. Results from OLS fixed effects and panel data instrumental variables models show that young and middle aged wives are the only groups for which the authors find consistent evidence of a housework effect on wages. Each additional hour of housework reduces their wages by 0.1–0.4%. Additionally the analysis finds evidence that for young workers, housework time is an important determinant of the male/female wage gap. Consequently, the housework responsibilities of married women may be the source of much of the difference in earnings and in job segregation between men and women. Gary S. Becker (1985) Consistent with Becker’s hypothesis employed women spend more hours on housework per week than do employed men on average. Over the past 30 years women’s time spent in housework declined from four to three times that of men (Blau et al. 2002). Because child care and housework continue to be primarily a woman’s responsibility many researchers have examined the extent to which the gender gap in housework time contributes to the gender wage gap.

A.J. James, et.al, (2002) 59 When water supply improvements are coupled with opportunity to create income through micro enterprises time released from water collection is converted into income earned. This brings several benefits: reduced drudgery, higher household income and consequently greater women’s empowerment through changing gender relations within the household. This article documents the performance of one such scheme in Banaskantha District in the state of Gujarat in India, one of poorest districts in the state and the country. Here due to the efforts of the Self–Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) an Indian NGO, poor women are reaping the social and economic benefits of a government–run regional piped water supply scheme, a project funded by Dutch bilateral aid focusing on women’s development. If government policy makers took the cue and formulated programmes
and schemes that combined these two aspects viz. actions that release time for rural women from daily chores e.g. collecting water fuel wood and fodder and opportunities for sustainable micro-enterprises to convert time saved into income this could become a reliable route out of rural poverty into gender sensitive sustainable development.

2.16 THEORY OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN

Sociological theories are the core and underlying strength of the discipline. They also guide practitioners in their intervention strategies. And they will provide a basic understanding of larger social picture in our own personal life. A Theory is a set of interrelated concepts used to describe explain and predict how a family and its parts are related to each other in society. In this study we use various theories which are interrelated parts that help us see things more clearly. Goggles work because the best scientific components work together to magnify, enlarge, clarify and expand to our view the thing we are studying. Theories are sets of interrelated concepts and ideas that have been scientifically tested and combined to magnify, enlarge, clarify and expand our understanding of people their behaviours and their societies. Without theories, science would be a useless exercise in statistics. Theory leads sociologists to perform a certain type of study with certain types of questions that can test the assumptions of the theory. When theories are used to study small groups or individuals, say a couple, family or team, they are referred to as Micro Theories theories that best fit the study of small groups and their members (typically Symbolic Interactionism or Social Exchange theories). In many cases any of the four main theories can be applied at either the macro or micro levels. Grand Theory is a theory that deals with the universal aspects of social processes or problems and is based on abstract ideas and concepts rather than on case specific evidence. The Conflict Theory is a macro theory, meaning a sociological theory designed to study the larger social, global, and societal level of sociological phenomena. This theory was founded by Karl Marx, a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, and revolutionary (1818-1883). Marx was a witness to oppression perpetrated by society's elite members against the masses of poor. He had very little patience for the capitalistic ideals that undergirded these powerful acts of inhumane exploitation of the average person. To him struggle was innate to all human societies. Later another German named Max Weber (1864-1920, pronounced Veybur) further developed this sociological theory and refined it to a more moderate position. Weber studied capitalism further but argued against Marx's
Household involves investigations of household activities. It encompasses social formation processes family or co-residential organization and the material culture associated with such activities. Scholarly inquiry into household studies began in the 1960s with research emphasis upon a micro-scale analysis of social groups. Households are commonly referred to as the most basic social unit. Households operate within social and economic processes aimed to structure general conditions of social life. Household and family are social phenomena. The household has three elements the social, demographic, the material possessions and dwellings and the behavioral activities. Household membership employs a variety of strategies and behaviors. Household archaeology is concerned with the material culture remaining from basic activity patterns as a result of human behavior.

Households thus engage in productive activities but primarily around a self-provisioning logic. The stability of relationships within the household reflects principles of kinship and residence. Members of households are related to each other through blood, marriage and adoption and they tend to live with each other over extended periods of time. In addition, the stability of household relationships also reflects powerful ideologies of family and kinship which bind members to each other through socially sanctioned implicit contracts which spell out and explain their claims and obligations to each other in terms which serve to disguise that these relationships are often highly unequal. These ideologies are not invented by individual households, they are embedded in wider social norms and values and hence exercise an influence that goes beyond the authority of senior individuals within the household (Whitehead, 1981). Households take diverse forms across the world both because their internal organisations differ considerably and because the wider institutional environment within which they are located, the structural arrangements embodied in the local economy community and polity are also highly differentiated. One important principle of difference relates to gender relations and the extent to which the gender relations prevailing within a particular environment help to promote gender equity or gender
discrimination in the way that households make decisions and allocate resources. Indeed, while absolute levels of education across the world closely correlate with levels of economic development it is impossible to explain observed patterns of gender inequality in education without some reference to pattern of gender relations prevailing in different contexts (Kabeer, 2003). Most societies observe some gender division of labour within the home with women taking primary responsibility for caring for the family while men tend to be associated with the work outside the home often on a paid basis. This division of labour goes some way towards explaining gender inequalities in human capabilities observed in a number of contexts. However, societies differ considerably in the extent to which women also participate in paid work outside the home: the most marked gender inequalities are generally to found in societies in which women are confined to the home and denied the possibility of participating in work outside the home (Townsend and Momsen 1987, Kabeer 2003, Sen 1990). The restriction of women to the home tends to be associated in such societies with a number of other values and practices which further restrict women's life chances.

**Natural Theory Of Household:** Biological and religious arguments suggest that women are physically or spiritually predisposed to take care of children and husbands, housework is assumed to follow naturally from the nurturance of family members. Similarly, functionalist theories suggest that the larger society needs women to perform expressive roles in the family while men perform instrumental roles connecting the family to outside institutions. However, feminist critiques claim that these theories have flawed logic and methods and cite historical and cross-cultural variation to show that divisions of labour are socially constructed (Thorne and Yalom 1992) only women can bear and nurse children but the gender of the people who cook or clean is neither fixed nor preordained.

**Cultural Theory of Household:** Theories that consider the division of labor to be culturally fashioned tend to emphasize the importance of socialization and ideology. Historical analyses of the ideal of separate spheres fall into this category as do cultural explanations that rely on rituals, customs, myths and language to explain divisions of labor. Socialization theories suggest that children and adults acquire beliefs about appropriate roles for men and women and that they fashion their own family behaviors
according to these gender scripts (Bem 1993). Some sociocultural and psychological theories suggest that exclusive mothering encourages girls to develop personalities dependent on emotional connection which in turn propels women into domestic roles. Boys also grow up in the care of mothers but in order to establish a masculine identity they reject things feminine including nurturance and domestic work (Chodorow 1978). The basic idea in most cultural theories is that values and ideals shape people's motivations and cause them to perform gender typed activities.

**Economic Theory of Household:** Theories that consider the division of labor by gender to be a practical response to economic conditions are diverse and plentiful. New home economics theories suggest that women do the housework and men monopolize paid work because labor specialization maximizes the efficiency of the entire family unit. Women are assumed to have tastes for doing housework and their commitments to childbearing and child rearing are seen as limiting their movement into the marketplace (Becker 1981). Resource theories similarly assume that spouses make cost benefit calculations about housework and paid work using external indicators such as education and income. Family work is treated as something to be avoided and women end up doing more of it because their time is worth less on the economic market and because they have less marital power due to lower earnings and education. Educational differences between spouses are rarely associated with divisions of labor and men with more education often report doing *more* housework, rather than less as resource theories predict. Similarly, total family earnings have little effect on how much housework men do though middle class men talk more about the importance of sharing than working class men. Some studies show that spouses with more equal incomes usually in the working class share more household labor but women still do more than men when they have similar jobs. Thus, relative earning power is important but there is no simple trade off of wage work for housework (Gerson 1993, Thompson and Walker 1989). Most studies find that the number of hours spouses are employed is more important to the division of household labor than simple earnings. Time demands and time availability labeled by researchers as practical considerations, demand response capability or situational constraints undergird most peoples' decisions about allocating housework and childcare.
**Historical Theory of Household:** These women take the qualities that are supposed to render them irrelevant and use them defiantly as well as strategically. Women Strike for Peace achieved two signal victories. One was their contribution to the end of aboveground nuclear testing with the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, a huge step forward in limiting the arms race and its environmental damage. The other was the decline and fall of the House Un American Activities Committee, the Homeland Security Grand Inquisition of its day. When interrogated, the WSP women on trial so mocked and exposed the heavy handed fear mongering of the HUAC that they helped to destroy it, making possible far freer political expression. They opposed the Vietnam War early on. And so the 60s, that era often associated with young men, was jump started by women who used hats and gloves and baby carriages as part of their arsenal. You could go farther afield to Buenos Aires, where the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo became the most fearless and visible opposition to a terrifying regime by organizing women across Argentina and contacting international human rights organizations. They still walk in protest in the Plaza de Mayo, the center of the nation, every week. They used their status as mothers to reject the definitions the government offered for those who had been disappeared: These were not terrorists, they were beloved children who could not be erased. You could look to the women of the Niger Delta who since 1986 have repeatedly shut down Shell and Chevron's oil facilities. But even here at home the history is clear: the 9/11 Commission, the EPA, the Limited Test Ban Treaty, and the Education for All Act. That is a radically different landscape than we might have occupied had these activists not stood up for themselves and their clan. The typical cinematic consequence of personal injury is the outraged paterfamilias avenging his family with a gun, a role played by Charles Bronson, Bruce Willis, Clint Eastwood and George Bush. These killers do not pursue principles or seek to prevent further harm instead they inflict it in revenge. Silk wood and Erin Brockovich are anomalies. They illustrate how the housewife become activist shifts from defending her own tribe to defending the principle that everyone should be free from fallout or dioxin that everyone should have an education or know the truth about what the government is doing. She fights not for revenge but for rights. The community she develops generates organizations, legislation, laws, education and awareness. It is a saga of expanding connections while the killer heroes in the movies remain strikingly isolated. One of the problems for unions and organizers in America is that our dominant stories about how the world gets changed feature lone heroes not collectives.
and associations. The unsung builders of those associations make a shift from the personal and local to the national and the principle which becomes the only way to continue taking care.

The Greek word oikos meaning house is the root of the word ecologist which could be defined as among other things housewife. It is not that I am so fixated on housewives who are one among many categories of individual that have taken power to change the world and it is not that I believe that the category housewife is so compelling a definition of women who have other lives before and after and often during staying home with kids. It is that just as the Sakalava are officially ruled by kings while elderly commoner women do the talking so are we officially rescued by action hero loners while others do the real work of organizing to save the world (from among other things action hero loners).

**Economic Theory:** There is something wrong with economic theories that do not quantify and recognize that reproductive work is a crucial input or investment made every day by women. In many societies work in the productive economy is valued far more than work in the reproductive economy. By the productive economy I mean the production of services and goods that people will pay for or buy. By the reproductive economy I mean cooking, cleaning, ironing, emotional nurturing (including sexual relations) care for children and the elderly. When these things are done within the family these are not paid for. Of course, reproductive work also includes the act of giving birth. Society tracks the productive economy in many ways. When we worry about joblessness we often think of jobs in the productive economy. Jobs that involve reproductive work are often seen as low quality jobs whether done by local househelp or overseas Filipino workers who go abroad to raise children, clean houses. Often the criticism leveled at the Philippines growth (as shown by the GNP another measure of the productive rather than the reproductive economy) is that it is jobless growth or that the growth is in low quality work. Low quality work is often reproductive in nature and poor women who work long hours to help their families survive by extending their housework to outside the home (by taking in laundry or selling food home cooked food for example) are also considered unemployed or underemployed. Indeed, when government statistics tell us that more women are unemployed by men this shows blindness to the fact that most women do important work for long hours at home.
**Family Systems Theory**: The family systems theory is a theory introduced by Dr. Murray Bowen that suggests that individuals cannot be understood in isolation from one another but rather as a part of their family as the family is an emotional unit. Families are systems of interconnected and interdependent individuals none of whom can be understood in isolation from the system.

According to Bowen a family is a system in which each member had a role to play and rules to respect. Members of the system are expected to respond to each other in a certain way according to their role which is determined by relationship agreements. Within the boundaries of the system patterns develop as certain family member's behavior is caused by and causes other family member's behaviors in predictable ways. Maintaining the same pattern of behaviors within a system may lead to balance in the family system but also to dysfunction. For example if a husband is depressive and cannot pull himself together the wife may need to take up more responsibilities to pick up the slack. The change in roles may maintain the stability in the relationship but it may also push the family towards a different equilibrium. This new equilibrium may lead to dysfunction as the wife may not be able to maintain this overachieving role over a long period of time. There are eight interlocking concepts in Dr. Bowen's theory:

When understanding the family the Family Systems Theory has proven to be very powerful. Family Systems Theory claims that the family is understood best by conceptualizing it as a complex dynamic and changing collection of parts, subsystems and family members. Much like a mechanic would interface with the computer system of a broken down car to diagnose which systems are broken (transmission, electric, fuel, ...) and repair it a therapist or researcher would interact with family members to diagnose how and where the systems of the family are in need of repair or intervention. To fully understand what is meant by systems and subsystems look at Figure 6 below. Family Systems Theory comes under the Functional Theory umbrella and shares the functional approach of considering the dysfunctions and functions of complex groups and organizations.

Both human capital and exchange or dependency theories arrive at the same conclusion lower relative earnings equate to more time on housework. In the case of
human capital theory this is due to the rational allocation of men’s and women’s labour in a way that maximises rewards to the household. Women are better suited to household production and therefore invest less time in education and the labour market compared to men. Women thus acquire less human capital that is rewarded in the market tend to earn less and therefore to spend more time on housework (Becker 1991). In the case of exchange bargaining or dependency theories the argument is that women perform more housework because they typically have fewer resources to bargain their way out of this undesirable work (Brines 1994). The assumption here is that as women’s earnings increase, relative to their partner the division of household labour will become more equal. Further in the unlikely event that women’s earnings exceed those of their partner then the gender division of labour will be reversed and men will spend more time on housework than women. In contrast to these inherently economic approaches to explaining the household division of labour feminist sociologists have argued that gender is an integral component of housework. West and Zimmerman (1987) developed the idea of the performance or display of gender wherein men and women establish and affirm their gender identity by the display of gender appropriate behaviour. Berk (1985) extended this idea to housework arguing that the performance or non performance of housework is fundamental to the production of gender. She argued that the marital household is a gender factory where in addition to accomplishing tasks housework produces gender as men and women carry out routine household tasks. This approach has been enormously influential in studies of the domestic division of labour with many finding support for a process of gender display (Brines 1994, Bittman et. al. 2003, Gupta1999, South and Spitze 1994) Studies of the domestic division of labour have shown varying support for the economic and gender display models (see Coltrane 2000 for a review). A major advance on adjudicating between these approaches is the work of Brines (1994) who raised the possibility that both economic dependence and gender display operate within a single household with women’s housework time better explained by an economic dependence model and men’s better explained by gender display. The implication is that the forces governing women’s investment in housework are different to those governing men’s level of involvement in housework. In other words, not only is housework gendered but the processes leading to variations in time spent on housework may also be gendered.
**Feminist Theory** By calling attention to the powerful impact of gender in the social ordering of our relationships (microlevel analysis) and our institutions (macrolevel analysis) the feminist theoretical perspective in sociology emerged as a major model that has significantly reshaped the discipline. By the research it spawned feminist sociological theory is not only bridging the micro–macro gap it has also illuminated the androcentric bias in sociology and in broader society. Disagreement remains on all elements that need to be included in feminist theory but at a minimum the consensus is that a theory is feminist if it can be used to challenge a status quo that is disadvantageous to women (Chafetz 1988, Smith 2003). The feminist perspective provides productive avenues of collaboration with sociologists who adopt other theoretical views especially conflict theory and symbolic interaction. The feminist perspective is compatible with conflict theory in its assertions that structured social inequality is maintained by ideologies that are frequently accepted by both the privileged and the oppressed. These ideologies are challenged only when oppressed groups gain the resources necessary to do so. Unlike conflict theory's focus on social class and the economic elements necessary to challenge the prevailing system feminists focus on women and their ability to amass resources from a variety of sources in their individual lives (microlevel) and through social and political means (macrolevel). Feminists work through a number of avenues to increase women’s empowerment the ability for women to exert control over their own destinies. Symbolic interaction and feminist theory come together in research focusing on the unequal power relations between men and women from the point of view (definition of the situation) of women who are ruled by men in many settings. For example, corporate women who want to be promoted need to practice impression management based on acceptable gender role behavior of their corporate setting but at the same time they need to maintain a sense of personal integrity. The feminist perspective accounts for ways to empower these corporate women by clarifying the relationship between the label of feminine (symbolic interaction) and how these women are judged by peers and by themselves.

**DECISION MAKING THEORY:** The literature in sociology is both empirically and theoretically rich with studies on household decision making literature in economics until the last two decades has treated the household as monolithic homogeneous and undifferentiated units synonymous with a single consumer. This
approach views the household as a black box where a single utility function describing the household's or the household heads preferences is maximized. Modelers either assume that individual preferences within the household were identical (and hence could be aggregated) or that one powerful member of the household the household head, usually the husband could impose his preferences on the other family members resulting in a single utility function. The basic reason why economists have treated the household as a black box is that standard utility theory is based upon the assumption of independent utility functions of individuals as opposed to dependent utility functions. Independent utility functions are not affected by the consumption levels of other individuals in the household. A single representative utility function is often used to model household preferences assuming that individual preferences of household members are identical. However, household utility functions are interdependent not only due to the consumption of common (public) household goods but also due to the concern of the family members with each others welfare. Therefore it becomes impossible to aggregate individual preferences which are neither identical nor independent. To circumvent this problem of interdependence households are either treated as altruistic where a single economically powerful but altruistic household member's preferences represents the entire households preferences represented by a single utility function called the joint utility function or they are treated as a dictatorial household where a single economically powerful but exploitative household member's preferences represents the entire household's preferences. Several economists have challenged this conceptualization of the household and attention has been focused on intra household dynamics and allocation of resources (Lundberg and Pollak 1996, 1993, Phipps and Burton 1995, Seiz 1991, Sen 1990). There are essentially three theories of household behavior in the literature: exploitation, altruism and bargaining.

**Exploitation Theory:** This type of household behavior based on the Marxian school of thought treats the household problem as one where unmitigated self interest prevails or dominates. A single individual, typically the head of the family the husband, dictates his preferences to the other members of the household. This leads to exploitation of the family members by the husband. Here the family members do not have any independent control over any resources (Folbre 1986, McCrate 1987, Roemer 1988). The husband makes all decisions regarding resource allocation by the socio cultural authority and the traditional power hierarchy in the society. In such
households women are dependent on their husbands and are expected to perform certain labor and household obligations. In return their basic needs are met. A rebellion on the part of the women creates conflicts within the family. Social pressures on women are such that it curbs rebellion. The household heads also face certain forms of social pressures. They are responsible for the basic needs of the household members and any evidence on the abuse of their authority may result in a loss of social status in society and consequently could result in a separation and eventually a divorce. The extent and effectiveness of these social pressures on the two groups (the husband and wife) depends upon the ethnic and religious groups. Thus generalizations are difficult but it is evident that social pressures apply to both. The magnitudes of these pressures are uncertain but in general these pressures are higher on women than men.

**Neoclassical Theory:** As mentioned earlier preferences of household members as represented by a utility function are neither identical nor independent. The neoclassical school solves these problems by assuming that the household head is not only interested in maximizing his own utility but is also interested in the welfare of the family members. This approach based on altruism obscures any conflicts and separate interests that may exist within the household (Sen 1990). Becker (1991) argues that the presence of one altruistic household member, the husband who controls significant economic resources and makes compensatory transfers to other members, is sufficient to explain the existence of a joint household utility function. According to Becker (1991) the husband's utility is a function of his personal consumption and the consumption of his household members. He transfers resources to family members up to the point where the marginal utility that he receives from his personal consumption equals the marginal utility that he derives from his family member's consumption. His behavior is not constrained by his personal income but rather by the family income. In this joint utility maximizing case the household members have no incentive to reduce the household head's personal consumption or income as this would reduce their own consumption level. 9 Becker's approach assumes a high degree of interdependence in the utility function with the husband making positive transfers to the other family members. He notes that: If the household head is effectively altruistic and spends some of his income on his wife rather than on his own consumption (Becker 1991, 278). However, he does not mention the magnitude or the degree of this interdependence. Altruistic equilibrium in this model is the point where the marginal utility received
from the husband's own personal consumption equals the marginal utility that he derives from his family members consumption. This leads to the question: what if this interdependence is limited and equilibrium occurs at a point where the husband consumes approximately 90 percent of the goods while the family members consume only 10 percent. While in Becker’s sense it would still qualify as altruism others may consider this skewed distribution of consumption as exploitation. The degree of interdependence of the utility function is expected to depend upon social norms prevalent in the society personal characteristic of the household such as level of education and wealth and personal characteristic of the husband and members of the household. Becker's assumptions regarding altruism could be applied to explain household behavior in certain households but it cannot be used to represent the norm as far as general household behavior is concerned. Studies reveal documented that resources within the household are distributed more evenly when families are relatively highly educated, comparatively better off and social laws for both sexes more egalitarian. However, it has been argued that this outcome is more likely due to factors other than altruistic motive on the part of the husband such as increased bargaining power of women and changing social norms and customs (Altonji, Hayashi and Kotlikoff 1992, Kanbur and Haddad 1994). In households that are characterized by lower education and income, low female labor force participation, depending on the family structure and existing norms in society, resource allocation within the family may not be equitable. Hence there are limits to using the altruistic 10 model. Given the evidence of discrimination against women in terms of access to food, education, land and other inputs (Behrman 1990, Gladwin and McMillan 1989) and long working hours (Buvinic and Mehra 1989, Kumar 1987) it is hard to justify the joint utility maximizing approach to household decision making.

Lastly, even though the altruistic approach appears to be diametrically opposed to the exploitation approach there is a conspicuous similarity between the two. Both the altruist and the Marxian economists solve the problem of aggregation of individual family members utility functions into a single joint utility function representing the household by fiat. The neo classical school uses altruism (perfect democracy) where the husband shares his income with the household members and the exploitation school uses dictatorship (exploitation) of the head to allocate consumption goods to other members. Hence, even though the outcome of both these schools of thought
appear to be at the two opposite ends of the spectrum both concentrate family decision making on the household head. In fact, Becker’s notion of altruism is not totally a polar case of exploitation since it only implies consistent internalization of the welfare of the other family members. Pure exploitation is simply a limiting case of altruism. It seems inconsistent to assume that households operate at the two extremes i.e. they either behave altruistically or exploitatively (Folbre 1986).

**Bargaining Theory**: Social scientists have long asserted that significant differences between the economic position of household members based on gender and age exist within patriarchal households (Blumberg and Coleman 1989, Folbre 1986, Seiz 1995). These differences become even more pronounced in polygamous households where there are several competing wives and children. They criticize the homogenous and singular approach to household decision making and contend that households cannot be treated as a homogeneous unit. Recent developments in game theory increasing interdisciplinary studies and focus on gender issues have resulted in the development of a school of thought that assumes that preferences vary among family members and views bargaining between family members as a process that reconciles these differences in preferences. Here two parties have several possible options available to them. Each has an interest in reaching a settlement but their preferences are not identical. Therefore the bargaining question can be posed as follows: What will be the agreed settlement between the two parties assuming that both the parties behave rationally?

The initial work of developing a bargaining model representing the household was by Manser and Brown (1980) and McElroy and Horney (1981). More recent work in this area has been done by Lundberg and Pollak (1996, 1993) and Ott (1992). For a complete review of household decision making models including bargaining models see Doss (1996). The bargaining approach views the decision making problem in an analogous manner to the problem faced by the firms. However unlike labor contracts which are often explicit household contracts are often implicit. In a patriarchal society the husband is akin to the owner of the firm and the household members are similar to the workers employed by the firm. Both husband and family members are aware that cooperation is necessary in the production of the final product which generates revenue. They are in conflict over the distribution of this revenue. The outcome in the
bargaining model depends on the threat point of each individual spouse/partner and on other exogenous variables that may influence the bargaining power of these individuals outside of their threat points. When the household is struggling to achieve subsistence goals and there are relatively few other income alternatives available to the family members outside of the family all household members work together to attain these subsistence goals. There are compelling pressures for survival and hence very few conflicts between the husband and household members arise. Hence in a subsistence oriented economy it is possible that the husband dominates most family decisions with little opposition from family members. It may be equally possible that in this case interdependence between family members is high as all of them work together for survival thus household behavior is more egalitarian. The question of altruism exploitation or bargaining is rather trivial in these circumstances as survival is the primary goal. How households behave will primarily be dictated by social and institutional norms. As the households move away from a subsistence economy with the introduction of new economic opportunities new income streams are generated and demands upon household members change creating a need for institutional reorganization within the household and demanding a change in household behavior. In this environment the benevolence of the husband and his economic and social power verses the economic and social power of individual family members determines who makes decisions in the family. Thus the changing environment surrounding the household instigates household decision making to evolve and advance. The evolution of household decision making and its pace are determined by existing social norms and the economic position of women. Social norms and customs often dictate attitudes towards gender issues the educational attainment and labor force participation rates of women (Agarwal 1997, Folbre 1994, Olmstead 1998) which in turn influences the economic and social position of women in society and their decision making power. One case in point is the United States after the agricultural and during industrial revolution. During this period women predominantly found themselves at home dependent primarily on their fathers and husbands for their economic survival. As men were the principal and most often the sole income earners in the family their preferences dominated household preferences and the corresponding expenditures. One illustration of this is a study of consumption expenditure in the early part of the 1900s. Data reveals that expenditure on items such as radios and televisions were far higher than stoves washers and vacuum cleaners (Corley 1967). However, household
preferences began to change when women started to enter the work force in large numbers in the 1940s. The purchasing power of women was the catalyst in changing household preferences. Precooked meals available on the shelves of today’s grocery stores are further examples of the change in preferences within the household reflecting the need for more time saving devices. Bargaining captures the changing preferences of the household with changing opportunity costs that accompany technological change and economic opportunities. It can consistently explain the evolution of household decision making. Evidence from both developed (Ott 1992) and developing countries (Braun and Webb 1989, Jones 1983, Lilja 1996) indicate bargaining as the predominant type of household behavior. Next we build a formal bargaining model based on the work of Ott (1992) to present a theory of evolution of household decision making and to illustrate why the bargaining model is superior to the other models of household decision making.

THEORIES OF EMPOWERMENT: Empowerment is a word that has been used so often and so widely that its definition has become blurred. Activist groups use the term to rally behind different issues while academic circles frequently cite the word in scholarly articles. But what do they mean when they say empowerment and whom do they want to empower? I will discuss these questions by first starting with a brief history of the term. In academic literature the word empowerment first came onto the scene with regards to civil rights. One of the first articles was written in 1975 and called Toward Black Political Empowerment Can the System Be Transformed. This sparked multiple articles discussing empowering the black community but it also ignited the use of the word in other circles. In 1978 the social work community utilized the word in an article entitled From Service to Advocacy to Empowerment. Still other groups from political entities to health organizations latched on to the word citing it in articles such as Grassroots Empowerment and Government Response in Social Policy and Counseling for Health Empowerment. The term really took off with literature discussing empowerment of marginalized peoples such as women and the poor and especially with regards to community development. For example, in 1983 the Women’s Studies International Forum discussed empowerment of women in Power and Empowerment. From then until now the literature has increasingly been focused on these issues. In 2010 articles were published entitled Power and empowerment: Fostering effective collaboration in meeting the needs of orphans and vulnerable
children and Women empowerment through the SHG approach that demonstrate just a few ways how empowerment is being discussed in the academic community. So while we can see that the word empowerment has been used by many different groups how has it been used? What does the term mean? In a paper written by Solava Ibrahim and Sabina Alkire entitled Agency and Empowerment: A Proposal for internationally comparable indicators they document thirty two different definitions of empowerment that are currently in use. However, most of the definitions define empowerment in terms of agency an actor’s or groups ability to make purposeful choices and it is easy to see that these two terms are intricately linked. In fact Ibrahim and Alkire define empowerment simply as the expansion of agency. Another source that views empowerment in this way is the article entitled Well being Agency and Freedom from The Journal of Philosophy. The author characterizes empowerment as a person’s freedom to do and achieve the desired goals. This framework of empowerment focuses on the individual. Other authors take a slightly more narrowed approach taking into consideration the institutional social or political structures rules and norms within which the actors make and pursue their choices. This is how the World Bank measured empowerment in their World Development Report 2001 by the existence of choice the use of choice and the achievement of choice. In Empowerment in Practice from Analysis to Implementation by Alsop, Bertelsen and Holland, they define empowerment as the process of enhancing an individuals capacity to make choices and then transforming those choices into the sought after outcome. Similarly, in an article written in 2002 entitled Empowerment and Poverty Reduction by Narayan, the definition of empowerment is seen as increasing poor people’s freedom of choice and action to shape their own lives. All these authors demonstrate their definition of empowerment as the relationship between agency and structure. What these authors can all agree upon are some overall themes of empowerment. First of all empowerment is very multidimensional and it can be exercised on many different levels and domains. Empowerment can look different at the individual level versus the community level and it can look different in the state versus the market. Empowerment is also relational for it occurs in relation to whom a person interacts with. Authors like Narayan and Mason are quick to point out that empowerment is not a zero sum game but rather different types of power such as power over, power to, power with, and power within. Finally, the literature stresses that empowerment is extremely culturally specific and this can be seen in articles written by Malhotra and
Mather, Mason and Narayan. Empowerment is related to the norms, values and beliefs of a society, therefore empowerment can be revealed differently in different societies. The term empowerment may have some general agreed upon qualities and definitions in the academic community but how the word is used in organizations or among individuals may still vary.

THE PRESENT REVIEW RESEARCH GAP

According to previous research related to housewife where we found that Housework performed voluntarily not just by housewives but also by other members of the family but traditionally these duties are still considered as women’s responsibility and excluded from GDP calculations. So Household women play very countless role in family as wife, mother, guide, homemaker, home keeper, home manager, nurse and housemaid she engaging all household responsibility without expecting reward or remuneration. I have found many of the research which are done on housewife basic responsibility, role in family, participation of decision making, measuring household chores by categorizing with paid and unpaid, its influence on GDP growth, family value of housework and wages for housework movement across the world. But there is no study done on women societal position related to her enormous family responsibility and their recognition. So I have decided to my research study should emphasis the housewife societal position by considering housework as paid professional full time work. Which needs to recognition by economically for empowering the household women and giving them equal status on par with men and working women. Emphasis the influence of women empowerment on family management. My present study also stress on enhancing the perception of household women regarding their status in different time period such as ancient to modern period on the basis of primary data 85.6 percent household women respondent stated that the status of women is equal to men only in the present modern society than that of compared to medieval and ancient period that is 7.7 percent 6.7 percent respectively. However, Unpaid household labor is not included in the calculation of retirement benefits from social security. Therefore, in order for women to receive independent benefits they must participate in market labor. But poor, low level educated, illiterate women are not able to become economic independent and some are not interested in outside activities. Consequently, even though women work more hours than men they may paid or unpaid. Women do not receive as much social security benefits as men in
male dominated society. Through this study we can justify about necessity of household women societal status and value of her existence in family. The Indian government could treat salaries given to housewives as an easy way to record phenomenal levels of growth and reduced unemployment at the national level. Then, in the global economic arena, India would be on par with many developed countries. Further literature investigations reveal that within the family household women study is the most pivotal one, as the same is having multi faceted pathways and consequences and the most effective tool in maintaining a harmonious relationship between family members and society. Women nature of housework and man’s paid work both are significant in their own area. But women work should be recognized as men’s paid work. It may be by economic value represents her societal respect.
2.17 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF HOUSEHOLD WOMEN SOCIETAL STATUS

SOCIETY

ANCIENT TIME PERIOD

STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONAL CHANGE

MODERN TIME PERIOD

Slow Change

Fast Change

UNDERDEVELOPED SOCIETY

HH women Status Stagnate

DEVELOPED SOCIETY

HH women Status in progress

Household women societal status

Frame work

Cultural Lag

Cultural Lead

HH women Low Status

HH women Equal Status

- Cultural
  - Case
  - Religion
  - Family Type
  - HH Work
- Social
  - HH Conjugality
  - HH W conflict
  - HH Roles
- Demographic
  - Age, Socioeconomic status
  - Female, Child, Family size
- Psychological
  - Attitude of family members
  - Household women Empowerment
- Life style
  - Nutrition
  - Educational level

+ Cultural
  - Kind
  - HH Conjugality
  - HH W conflict
  - HH Roles
+ Social
  - HH Conjugality
  - HH W conflict
  - HH Roles
+ Demographic
  - Age, Socioeconomic status
  - Female, Child, Family size
+ Psychological
  - Attitude of family members
  - Household women Empowerment
+ Life style
  - Nutrition
  - Educational level