

VII. SUMMARY

This chapter embodies the summary of the findings, policy suggestion and scope for further research.

7.1.1 FINDINGS

Findings of the study have been presented under five broad headings such as socio-demographic and economic status of the surveyed respondents, pattern and time spent on unpaid work, factors determining leisure time availability, monetary value of different components of household unpaid work and unaccounted economic contributions to household by their unpaid household work.

7.1.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Surveyed Respondents

Of the surveyed respondents, 66.3 per cent of them belong to middle age group, 21.3 per cent are young women and 12.5 per cent of the respondents are old age group. Respondents are educated up to higher secondary level (26.3%) and high school level (21.3%). It is interesting to mention that 20 per cent of the women respondents are collegiate and 6.3 per cent of them have attained technical education. Between the regions, the collegiate and technical level educational attainment is high in urban region as compared to rural region. The community categories of the surveyed respondent's show that 35 per cent of the respondents are MBC and 31.3 per cent are ST/SC. Few BC and FC are found among the respondents respectively. Similarly, religious status Hindus are 82.5 per cent, 11.3 per cent are Christians and few of them are Muslim (6.3%). Mostly nuclear family (91.3%) set-up is major in the study regions and few with joint family (8.8%) system.

Majority of the head of the households (husband of the surveyed respondent) are attained collegiate education (37.5%) and 12.5 per cent had technical education. Among the regions, the level of education is high in the urban region as compared to rural region. Only 3 of the respondent's pair are illiterate and that too in rural area. The respondents husband find employment in private 32.5 per

cent of and 20 per cent of them work for wage. Self-employed is 18.8 per cent of the total surveyed wherein it is found high in urban region (30%).

Per household asset structure stood at Rs. 15,89,813 and 79.2 per cent of the asset is in form of house building whereas other form of assets constitutes lesser amount comparatively. Among the regions, the asset in urban households stood at Rs. 25,79,000 but it is Rs. 6,00,625 in rural area on an average. On an average, the annual income is Rs. 3,15,963 and 66.3 per cent of the income is from salary. Next to this, the household's finds opportunity from business and other sources have contributed lesser contributions. Between the regions, the urban households earn annually Rs. 4,37,110 and Rs. 1,94,816 by the rural people.

Among the regions, the annual expenditure is Rs. 1,52,693 for urban regions while Rs. 76,801 for the rural households. The expenditure for urban households is 200 per cent higher than the rural households. On an average, the saving is Rs. 46,093 of which 37.5 per cent of the amount is saved in bank and 27.8 per cent in LIC. Post office and chits are also used by the respondents, which is to be appreciated. Among the regions, the saving is high in urban region (Rs. 74,528) as compared to rural region (Rs. 17,658). The sources used by the urban people is bank (39.6%) and LIC (33.6%) while for rural people save more amounts in bank (28.6%), post office (24.8%) and chits (24.1%). The average debt registered at Rs. 60,410 and private banks, friends, relatives and money lenders are the major source of borrowing of the households. The level of debt is high for rural people (Rs. 84,448) as compared to urban households (Rs. 36,332).

The types of the households are thatched, tiled and concrete wherein 52.5 per cent of the houses are concrete and 42.5 per cent is tiled while few (5%) is thatched. Among the regions, 80 per cent of the houses are concrete houses, 20 per cent is tiled while none is thatched. But, tiled houses are more in rural area and still thatched houses are found. With regard to ownership of houses, all the respondents live in their own houses wherein in 80 per cent tin own houses and rest 20 per cent of them reside in rental houses. The households live in a house with above 2000 square feet (36.3%) and 35 per cent between 1000-2000 square feet. That too in the

urban region people resides with more square feet while 47.5 per cent of the rural households live with the area of below 1000 square feet.

7.1.2 Pattern and Time Spent on Unpaid Work

In the study area, there is variation in pattern and time spent on unpaid household work due to region, household head's occupation status, no. of care seekers in the family and no. of female members in the family.

According to region-wise discussion, average amount of time spent on unpaid work is 256.037 minutes in rural area and 230.106 minutes in urban region. And there is 26-minute difference between urban and rural region. In terms of hours, urban women spent 3 hours 50 minutes for unpaid work and it is 4 hours 16 minutes for rural women. This comparison clearly explains variation in structure and time spent on unpaid work by rural and urban women. In particular, urban women are not involved in farming related unpaid work and their households are having sufficient amount of facilities than the rural households. Therefore, there is variation in pattern and time spent on unpaid work between rural and urban regions.

No. of care seekers - wise comparison states significant variation in pattern and time spent on unpaid work among the categories of no. of care seekers. No. of care seekers-wise time spent on unpaid work reveals that households with high no. of care seekers spends 268.85 minutes (4.25 hours) followed by households with medium no. of care seekers 249.18 minutes (4.9 hours) and households with low no. of care seekers 214.18 minutes (3.34 hours). This fact is obvious that there is positive relationship between no. of care seekers and amount of time spent on unpaid work in households. Further, no. of care seekers in household may differentiate amount of unpaid work under the sections of house maintenance, care work and other unpaid works in rural and urban households of the study region.

In addition, no. of female members - wise comparison indicates the significant variation in pattern and time spent on unpaid work due to no. of female members in the family. No. of female member-wise time spent on unpaid work explains that households with high no. of female members accounts 239.89 minutes (4 hours) followed by households with medium level of female members 229.03

minutes (3.50 hours) and households with low no. female members spent 260.29 minutes (4.20 hours). According to the results, there are wide variation in pattern and time spent on unpaid work between households with low no. of female, households with medium no. of female members and households with large no. of female members. It reveals that the households with high or medium no. of female members, there is possibility to share the different sort of household works as compared to the households with low no. of female members.

7.1.3 Factors Determining Leisure Time Availability

In the study area as a whole, all the personal or the social parameters are positively influence the availability of leisure time in the study region. However, of the personal variables respondent's literacy is the vital factor among the different personal variables. It explains that the educated respondents are much aware about the available advanced household equipment and management of time allocation between unpaid and leisure time. Both in rural and urban regions, respondent's age is the factor highly influence the availability of leisure time availability.

The comparison related to personal variables between rural and urban regions shown that the all three (housing facilities, availability of kitchen wares, number of family members) variables are positively influence the leisure time availability in urban region and age is the sole variable positively influences the leisure time availability in rural region. This is due to the social and economic environment conditions in the rural area. Majority of the rural households' educational attainment is middle or high school level and their occupation is daily wage in agricultural area and other areas. Therefore, literacy attainment of the respondent and respondent husband's educational attainment are not influence the leisure time availability in rural area.

Under the heading of familial variables, family size is negatively influence the availability of leisure time in the study area. If the family size is large there is possibility for sufficient no. of female members in the family and female member can avail the leisure time and it is inverse in small families. On the other hand, no. of care consumers in the household also negatively influences the leisure time

availability in both rural and urban regions. It is obvious that the no. of care seekers such as kids and aged population needs more care work and negative influence the leisure time availability.

In the study area, except asset all the economic variables are positively influence the leisure time availability. However, among the significant variables, husband's occupation is very vital parameter to determine the leisure time availability in study area both rural and urban regions. Husband's occupation is variable to influence the economic variables such as income, saving and assets. Therefore, the researcher found the result that the husband's occupation is highly significant in the study region.

7.1.4 Monetary Value of Different Components of Unpaid Household Work

Average monetary value of housework per month in the study regions is Rs. 2546, Rs. 2329 for rural region and Rs. 2762 for urban region, respectively. The variation between rural and urban regions is Rs.433 per month and it is two-fold higher than the difference between study area and urban area. Major reason for the variation in monetary value of housework between urban and rural is the differences in market rate for the unpaid work related to the housework in both regions.

Average monetary value of care work per month in the study regions is Rs. 778, Rs. 468 for rural region and Rs. 1087 for urban region, respectively. The difference between rural and urban regions is Rs.619 per month. Major reasons for the variation are as follows: (i) The aged people are able to do their daily necessities by their own due to their health condition. But in urban areas, the aged population is facing the problems ageing diseases, communicable and non-communicable disease. (ii) The children in rural area are managed by the elder members of the family and sometimes the parents brought them in to the work place and taking care of the children. It is just opposite in urban areas. (iii) The cost for care work is substantially high in urban work as compared to the rural regions.

Average monetary value of other work per month in the study regions is Rs. 301, Rs. 403 for rural region and Rs. 200 for urban region, respectively. The difference between rural and urban regions is Rs.200 per month. The monetary value

of care work in rural region is equal to the double the amount of the monetary value of other works in urban region. The household of urban region is concentrating only on house related unpaid work. Whereas in rural areas, the female members of the family are involving in agricultural and agricultural allied activities also. Thus, there is wide difference in monetary value of other unpaid works between the urban and rural households of the study region.

7.1.5 Women's Unaccounted Economic Contributions to Household through the Unpaid Household Works

In the study region, there is variation in women's unaccounted economic contributions to household income in between rural and urban regions. The result of the analysis reveals that the average value of women's unaccounted economic contributions through their unpaid to the household income is Rs. 3625 in the study area as a whole, Rs. 4049 for urban area and Rs. 3201 for rural area, respectively. It clearly conveys that there is wide variation in unaccounted economic contributions to household income between rural and urban region.

Important reasons for the variation in women's unaccounted economic contributions to household income between urban and rural regions are (i) the market rates of household works are quite high in urban areas as compared to rural area due to huge demand in urban regions, (ii) the social, economic and demographic status of the urban and rural households are different in many dimensions and differentiate the total monetary value of women's unpaid work and (iii) in urban regions, due to the nuclear family setup no way to share the household work and it is inverse in rural regions and it differentiates total monetary value of women's unpaid work.

7.2. POLICY SUGGESTIONS

Based on the major findings, crucial and relevant policy suggestions are received and scope for further research is also given for the further study.

1. Women's unpaid house work, care work and other works are playing major role at the household level as well as macro level. Therefore,

development of appropriate methodology is necessary to measure the real value of women's unpaid work and incorporate same in to the national income accounting.

2. States as well as Union government have to conduct the time use surveys on different aspects. Based on the time use survey details govt. can implement the development programmes to utilize the house wives labour force for productive purpose both in rural and urban areas.
3. In case of economic valuation of unpaid work, fixation of monetary value of unpaid work is a tough job and it may yield wrong estimation also. Therefore, states as well as central governments have to fix the market rates for different types of unpaid work according the status of the regions.
4. Appropriate macro economic and social policies are needed to realize the full economic potential of women, which can then harness the gender dividend and raise GDP of India and at the same time ensure a more inclusive growth.
5. In particular, Govt can introduce the appropriate agricultural oriented women development programmes to utilize potentials of female labour force in rural regions.

7.3 SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Behavioral aspects of the women's unpaid work are a potential area to conduct a fresh research.
2. Analysis on sharing of unpaid household work between husband and wife and familial decision making are another potential area to conduct fresh study related unpaid household work.
3. An economic valuation women's unpaid household work of employed women is another important area to conduct a fresh study.
4. Inter-linkages between women's unaccounted economic contributions, households and economy may be another important area of further research.