

The Upheaval Of Family Economy Without Contribution Of Women: A Critical Study

*Priyanka, **Dr. Shouvik Sanyal, ***Dr Rajender Singh,
****Dr. R.V.Palanivel, *****Prithivi Raj, *****Sanjay Dey

*Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Law, Jai Narain Vyas University,
Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India, Email: priyankadahiyalaw@gmail.com

**Assistant Professor, Department of Marketing and Entrepreneurship,
Dhofar University, Sultanate of Oman, Email: shouvik@du.edu.om

***Associate Professor, Department of Economics,
Mittal School of Business(ACBSP USA Accredited), Lovely
Professional University, Punjab, India, Email: godarars@gmail.com,
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7568-0819>

****Professor, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration,
Berlin School of Business and Innovation, Berlin, Germany,
Email: drpalanivelrv@gmail.com

*****Assistant Professor, Department of Law & Management,
Birla Global University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India,
Email: prithiviraj1551@gmail.com

*****Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Ananda
Mohan College, Kolkata, W.B., India, Email: sanjaydey2116@gmail.com

Abstract

Many women in poor countries now have the opportunity for stable, moderately successful employment for the first time thanks to economic globalisation, which may impact their power to negotiate inside their own households and the choices they make for the children. The current research makes advantage of a novel context, a group of women are working in perpetual salary employment as well as whose earnings do not differ by family background, to predict the likely effect of globalisation on flexibility diagonally communal strata. The article's main conclusion is that an increase in the relative female pay deteriorates the relative bonds to the inherited group and the old-style economic system, but only for certain historically disadvantaged castes. Women from these castes are more likely to advocate for change for a variety of reasons, which are detailed in the paper. However, the analysis's overarching conclusion is that women's social status profoundly affects both their

motivations and their ability to use money they earn to exert influence within the home. Second, since they have less financial stakes in the existing quo, disadvantaged groups may be more receptive to novel opportunities.

Keywords- Contribution of women, family economy, capabilities, communities.

Introduction

The disruption of the family economy may have far-reaching implications on the home and the community if women are not involved. Many factors, such as social norms about gender roles, economic pressures, cultural norms, and individual choices, might contribute to this predicament. Here are a few things to keep in mind: When women are not paid for their work, the family often loses out on cash, skill, and expertise. As a consequence, some women may opt out of the workforce or forego starting their own businesses, which may have a negative impact on the family's financial well-being. A family's financial stability might be jeopardised if they rely too much on one income, often the father's. If the primary earner loses his or her job, becomes disabled, or has some other kind of unexpected financial setback, the family may have problems making ends meet.

It may be challenging for women who do not work to become economically self-sufficient. As a result, women may feel they need the blessing of the male breadwinner before making major decisions like whether or not to further their education or enter the workforce. Without women's economic contributions, gender inequality may persist and traditional gender roles and disadvantages may be perpetuated. This might further entrench preconceived notions about gender, making it more difficult for women to pursue careers outside the house that align with their interests. Women's greater life expectancies highlight the need of women making contributions to retirement savings and pension plans to ensure the financial security of their families in the future. This might lead to issues in the future with retirement funds. The impact on children is that they may not see working women as role models or hear other perspectives on work and family life. Potentially influenced are their assumptions and perspectives about gender roles.

National economic growth Potential economic growth may be hampered when a large percentage of women in a country do not take part in the labour force. Without a sizable number of potential employees to pick from, economic expansion is impossible. Disruption to family economics is exacerbated when women are barred by culture and society from working outside the home. These norms may need to be reexamined and updated if we are to make progress towards gender equality and the economic independence of women. To address these issues and build a more equitable society, it is essential to acknowledge women's economic contributions and to create conditions that promote their participation in the workforce, in school, and in business. In order to create a more just society for everyone, it may be possible to find policies and initiatives that promote these things.

Literature Review

Based on their findings, Munshi and Rosenzweig (2019) conclude that the effectiveness of rural caste-based health care systems in India may be attributed, in part, to the strong social bonds among polygamous sub-castes. Taking people away from these situations is a powerful disciplinary tool that promotes sustained, high-volume teamwork. A prominent aberration in this respect would have been slave castes, whose members lived in isolation from one another over a wide geographical area. Slave class workers are less likely to have a sense of belonging to their families and communities due to historically and currently inadequate protective mechanisms across castes.

The larger gender preference-gap is likely influenced by the fact that women in previous slave classes had more authority and acted on their own desires. It has been argued that working-class women gained confidence as a result of the money and independence they earned through employment outside the home (Geetha, 2012; Kapadia, 2005; Chakravarti, 2003). Nonetheless, such women mostly worked in low-paying service jobs. The caste system is expected to persist, despite the fact that all women in the High Range, regardless of caste affiliation, labour on the tea gardens. This is because long-standing cultural norms and customs are notoriously slow to change. It is hardly surprising that former slave castes on tea plantations have reaped greater net gains for women's wages.

Workers from the same caste often travelled to the tea fields in the High Range in a group (Kumar, 2015). Their progeny may now be found working on tea plantations, but they still have strong ties to the communities from whence they originated. After retiring from the tea plantations, many people intend to buy land, build a house, and go back to their hometowns. Many weddings in South India took place inside families, and each member of a given subcaste was linked to each other via a web of extended relatives (Karve, 1983; Trautmann, 1991). Because of the great distance between the High Range and their hometowns, families that work on tea plantations may compensate by arranging traditional weddings, sending their children home for education, and making frequent trips back to their origins.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the contribution of women in the family economy.
- To identify the overall development of family through the contribution of women.

Research Methodology

The average yearly salaries of all workers from 2017 through 2022 were retrieved from the company's digital records in February/March 2022. The average height of the women was recorded, as was the weather for the previous two decades. One hundred professional women were subsequently surveyed.

Discussion

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
Femaleincome	0.072	0.009	0.066
Total income	-0.035	-0.002	-0.033
Overidtest(Fstatistic)	0.32	0.83	0.18
Overidtest(p-value)	0.85	0.45	0.86
Numberofobservations	100	100	100

Many women in underdeveloped nations will be able to find stable, financially rewarding work thanks to economic globalisation. In this research, we consider whether or not these expanded options may alter parental decision-making and hence improve social mobility in the generations to come. This research uses a special context to look into the

future of globalisation and mobility: a collection of tea farms in southern India where women have worked as wage labourers for centuries.

On the farms that grow tea, families must decide on whether or not to provide financial support for their children's education and when or not to arrange a marriage between a blood related. These decisions have an immediate effect on how much of a connection future generations feel to their ancestors, their surroundings, and their customary economy. The most important takeaway from this article is that when female wages climb, so does women's ability to negotiate inside the house. A rise in domestic violence may be the price women pay for questioning the traditional role of males in making important life decisions. The effects of female earnings (on family options and domestic abuse in particular) are calculated specifically for distinct sub-castes. The first overarching implication of the investigation is the fact that female subsequent years motivation as well as capacity to use obtained earnings to have an impact on domestic choices are going to rely considerably on their social position, even though we present a specific to the situation overview for why women compared to former slave social classes appear as agents of transformation.

Conclusion

The continued existence of poverty may be attributed to the exclusion of formerly marginalised populations from emerging economic and social possibilities. An other theory proposes that this is because these communities' social structures and cultures (possibly shaped by their past) make it difficult for members to take advantage of new possibilities when they arise. Our second conclusion is that underserved communities may be more receptive to new chances because they have less institutional constraints to overcome. Convergence across social groupings in the future may be constrained less by the endogenous reaction to new possibilities than by the exogenous distribution of such opportunities.

References

- Agarwal, Bina. "Bargaining" and gender relations: within and beyond the household". *FeministEconomics*. 1997; 3(1):1–51.
- Alexander, KC. Caste mobilization and class consciousness: the emergence of agrarian movements in Kerala and Tamil

Nadu. In: Frankel, FR.; Rao, MSA., editors. *Dominance and State Power in Modern India; Decline of a Social Order. Vol. 1.* Oxford University Press; Delhi: 1989. p. 362-413.

- Baak, Paul Erik. *Plantation, Production and Political Power: Plantation Development in South West India 1743-1963.* Oxford University Press; Delhi: 1997.
- Behrman, Jere R. Intra-household distribution and the family. In: Rosenzweig, Mark R.; Stark, Oded, editors. *Handbook of Population and Family Economics.* Elsevier; Amsterdam: 1997. p. 125-187.
- Boserup, Ester. *Women's Role in Economic Development.* George Allen and Unwin; London: 1970.
- Browning, Martin; Bourguignon, François; Chiappori, Pierre-André; Lechene, Valérie. *Income and outcomes: a structural model of intra-household allocation.* *Journal of Political Economy.* 1994; 102(6): 1067–1096.
- Chakravarti, Uma. *Conceptualizing Brahmanical Patriarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste, Class and State.* *Economic and Political Weekly.* 1993 Apr 3.
- Chiappori, Pierre-André. *Collective labor supply and welfare.* *Journal of Political Economy.* 1992; 100(31): 437–467.
- Cox, Donald. *Private transfers within the family: mothers, fathers, sons and daughters.* In: Munnell, Alicia H.; Sundén, Annika, editors. *Death and Dollars: The Role of Gifts and Bequests in America.* The Brookings Institution Press; Washington D.C.: 2003. p. 168-216.
- Duflo, Esther. *Grandmothers and granddaughters: old age pension and intra-household allocation in South Africa.* *World Bank Economic Review.* 2003; 17(1): 1–25.
- Fernandez, Raquel; Alessandra, Fogli. *Culture: an empirical investigation of beliefs, work, and fertility.* New York University Department of Economics mimeograph; 2007.
- Geetha, V. *Gender.* Stree Publishers; Calcutta: 2002.
- Grasmuck, S.; Pessar, P. *Between Two Islands: Dominican International Migration.* University of California Press; Berkeley and Los Angeles: 1991.