



Valuation of Unpaid Household Work Participation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Women in Different Type of Families

Dr. (Prof.) K C Sharma¹ and Ms. Poonam Kumari²

¹ Former Professor, Department of Economics, Centre for Evening Studies, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

² PhD Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Unpaid work refers to the household chores for which no payment is made. Most of this work in almost all household is carried out by women. But her household work does not get estimated, paid, recognised and valued. The study aimed at estimating unpaid work done by women and valuating value for it. For collection of primary data, random, purposive and multistage sampling were used. Results were tested using Two-tailed T-test for unpaired samples. Household activities were divided into SNA, ESNA and NSNA activities. Valuation was carried out by using average wage rates prevailing in the study area for corresponding activities. In non-tribal area the imputed value for unpaid work in each family type was more than that in tribal area. Unpaid work includes cooking, cleaning, household management, buying items for the household, taking care of family members, arranging water and fuel etc. So, if women are paid for this unpaid work, it would be non-tribal women benefitted more. Welfare of the non-tribal women would be raised more than that of tribal women. In both activities separately and together, the total and average imputed value of both tribal and non-tribal women of joint family was estimated more than that of women in nuclear family. Thus, women of joint families are foregoing more share of income in pursuing unpaid household work.

Key Words: Unpaid Work, Tribal Women, Non-tribal Women, SNA Activities, Extended SNA Activities, Nuclear Family, Joint Family, Valuation.

Introduction

A woman is an important part of the family structure and the society. Every woman happens to be multitaskers as she accomplishes many household chores. Even if a woman is working, she manages household also. But her household work does not get estimated, paid, recognised and valued. Unpaid work includes cooking, cleaning, household management, buying items for the household, taking care of family members, arranging water and fuel etc. Most of the men consider it the duty of women to furnish the household work. So, men see no need to pay them for this work. Thus, burden of household work falls merely on the women. More educated women do this unpaid work for lesser time as they get employed in paid works (Owusu, 2023). Indian women of both the rural and urban area are engaged in multiple forms of work that covers a substantial amount of production of goods for own final use and unpaid domestic services. In contrast, women's work participation didn't cover even half of the men's work participation in the urban areas of any of the Indian states. The greater involvement men in paid work and of women in unpaid work were observed (Time Use, Welfare and GDP II, 2021). As no value is associated with this unpaid work, women are underestimated. They are not regarded as much as the working women or men are. Time is considered to be money. A woman spends most of her time in pursuing household work and gets nothing in return. This leads to the misery and plight of the women in the family as well as in the society. Low women labour participation in paid jobs is resulted by being women more involved in household work. There should be a value for unpaid work so that well-being of women accomplishing household work can be increased. Policies should be changed in such a manner that equalises the burden of unpaid work between genders.

Literature Review

The importance of women's unpaid labor has led to numerous research being done on the subject. Males work 45.2 hours a week on average, while females work 46.4 hours. There was a discernible difference in the distribution of paid and unpaid employment activities, nevertheless. The majority of unpaid labor is performed by women, who log 29.7 hours per person per week, compared to 18.3 hours for men (Humdad, 2003). In every country, women handle the majority of home chores alone, with little to no assistance from men or slaves. In addition to greatly increasing the total amount represented by GDP, calculating the economic value of the unpaid labor done by women and adding it to measures of national wealth like GDP would also add the long-neglected element of women's unpaid labor to GDP, giving it more significance. The way that people view women needs to alter if we are to better the lives of women. Economic data indicate the relative worth or value of various areas of society, and economic decisions are based on GDP. It is simple to avoid passing or executing any significant legislation intended to enhance the lives of full-time housewives when they are labeled as economically unproductive and placed in the same category as beggars and inmates (Natasha Choudhary, 2009). In many households, women actually

play an important role. In the home, they make a far greater contribution than do the males. Men can only handle one task at a time, whereas women can multitask. Men engage in paid, marketable tasks, while women work mostly in unpaid labor. The labor done by women is still unpaid and done outside of the market. Women can outperform males in terms of the money they contribute to the family if their true contributions are acknowledged and compensated (Basu, 2011). Unpaid labor by women, both direct and indirect, is essential to the health of global supply chains, economies, and civilizations. The direct, unpaid labor performed by women is that which goes directly toward supply chain production. Workers in productive supply chains around the world are supported by indirect unpaid labor, such as housework and childcare, which keeps the workers and their communities safe, healthy, and fed (Gaëlle Ferrant, 2014). Despite not being officially classed as workers by the Census, women make up a sizable portion of the family labor and income in farm homes. Household women employed in rural industry, associated fields, and agriculture ought to be officially acknowledged as workers and their contributions should be taken into consideration in national income figures. Improving the way in which women's participation is measured and acknowledged is essential to developing policy that takes into account the demands and roles of women in agriculture (Kumar, 2014). Household composition affects women's outcomes more than men's does, and that overall, parenting status has a greater influence than relationship status on all outcomes (Owusu, 2023).

Methods

Women perform vital role in the functioning of the family. Their contribution cannot be ignored and has to be valued. This study is a small step in this direction. Objectives of the study are:

- i) to estimate time spent by tribal and non-tribal women in unpaid household work in different family structures;
- ii) to test the significance of hypotheses of difference between work participation of women of different family structures; and
- iii) to value the work done by tribal and non-tribal women in unpaid household work in different family structures.

Hypotheses

H₀: Women in nuclear family and joint family contribute equal time in unpaid household work in both tribal and non-tribal area.

H₁: Women in nuclear family and joint family contribute different time in unpaid household work in both tribal and non-tribal area.

For testing of the hypotheses, two tailed T-test for unpaired samples was used.

The present study investigated the women in Tribal and Non-tribal areas of Chamba District in Himachal Pradesh. Collection of the data were done by using random, purposive and multistage sampling. In the first stage, two tribal blocks i.e., Bharmour and Pangi were selected. Non-tribal blocks Salooni and Tissa were selected purposively as these two blocks resemble more with tribal blocks in terms of terrain. In the second stage, all the panchayats of each block were listed alphabetically and 5 panchayats from each block were selected randomly. In the fourth stage, all the villages of these panchayats were again listed alphabetically and 10 villages from each panchayat of each block were selected. In the final stage, all the households were separated by type of family and listed on the basis of women population in ascending order. Then 63 nuclear households and 65 joint households of tribal area and 70 nuclear households and 59 joint households of non-tribal area were selected in equal proportion to the total number of households in selected villages. Thus, total sample size was 257 households.

The primary data were collected through a well-structured schedule. The household work was divided in different categories which comprised of SNA, ESNA and NSNA activities (Hirway, 2015);

1. System of National Account (SNA) Activities

These are the activities which are accounted in System of National Accounts. These are further divided into three categories:

- i) **Primary Production Activities:** Production of agricultural goods and their subsequent storage, gathering berries and other crops, forestry, wood cutting, collection of fire wood, hunting and fishing, production of other primary products such as mineral salts, cutting peat, water supply and animal husbandry etc.
- ii) **Secondary Production Activities:** Processing of agricultural products; grain production by threshing; flour production by milling; curing of skins and leather production; production and preservation of meat and fish products; fruit preservation by drying bottling etc. production of dairy products like milk, butter, cheese etc. ; production of beer, wine, sprits; production of baskets, mats etc., other kind of processing, such as weaving cloth, dress making, tailoring and production of footwear, pottery, utensils, durables, furniture, furnishings, tools making, machinery making, welding etc.
- iii) **Tertiary Activities:** Services of hair cutting, nail cutting, applying of hair color, dropping and picking etc.

Extended System of National Account (ESNA) Activities: These activities are also called as non-market-oriented activities. These activities include activities related to domestic work which remain unpaid, unrecognized and have no market value in the form of payment or wages. For example,

- i) Cooking meal

- ii) Cleaning (floor sweeping, utensils and clothes washing etc.)
- iii) Fetching Water
- iv) Care giving
- v) Shopping
- vi) Tutoring services
- vii) Community work as part of the group

3) Non-SNA (NSN) or Personal Activities: -These are the activities which cannot be delegated to others and need to be done by a person himself/herself. These activities are usually known as "non-economic activities". These activities are not accounted in System of National Accounts. These activities include:

- i) Self-learning and education
- ii) Personal care and maintenance
- iii) Social and cultural activities
- iv) Social contact hours
- v) Leisure and rest

Work participation was estimated in terms of hours spent on different activities. For valuation of work, total hours spent were converted in standard man days (SMD) by using formula:

$$\text{SMD} = \text{Total hours spent in a year} / 6$$

There are various valuation methods such as:

- i) Output method,
- ii) Input method
- iii) Opportunity Cost method
- iv) Replacement Cost method and
- v) Pay equity method.

Out of these methods, mostly opportunity cost method or replacement cost method are used. Opportunity cost method speaks more about wage rates differences for traditionally male and female work, and urban and rural work, than the actual value of household work and also overestimate the value (Natasha Choudhary, 2009). Instead, replacement cost method is more appropriate. This was concluded by many works such as studies conducted by Harvey and Mukhopadhyay in 1998, Ronald Colman in 1998 and Health Bridge in 2009. Therefore, in this study replacement cost method was used for the valuation.

In this chapter, the valuation of only SNA and ESNA activities were done. The valuation of NSNA activities is not possible as no replacement cost for these activities is found. This is so because these activities have to be furnished by the person herself/himself and cannot be extended to others.

During the survey, wages were recorded in each blocks headquarter. Final wages were obtained by taking average of wages prevailing in all blocks' headquarters. In SNA activities, per day average wages for farm related activities were used Rs. 250, Rs. 100 for animal husbandry and Rs. 270 for secondary activities. Average all these wages i.e., Rs. 207 was used for the valuation of work in SNA Activities

For the valuation of ESNA activities different monthly wages for different activities were recorded as no daily wage could be found. For household management (cooking, cleaning etc) Rs. 3300 average monthly wage was recorded. For care and community work average wage Rs. 1000 per month for each activity separately was found. The monthly wages for different activities were added up and then converted into daily wages for ESNA activities using formula

$$\text{Average Daily Wage for ESNA Activities} = (\text{Sum of recorded monthly wages for different ESNA activities}) * 12 / 300$$

$$= (3300 + 1000 + 1000) * 12 / 300$$

$$= \text{Rs. 212}$$

Standard 300 days and 12 months in a year were used for this formula. For the valuation of ESNA activities Rs. 212 per day average wage rate was used. Valuation of different activities has been done by multiplying man days with corresponding wage rate.

Results

1.1 Participation in Different SNA Activities

In the tribal area, women in nuclear families spent highest percentage of time in secondary activities (i.e., 52.47 per cent) and then in primary and tertiary activities in decreasing order (i.e., 47.44 and 0.09 per cent respectively). In tribal area, due to long winter season be confined to inner household activities, Also, women in tribal area produces beverages in large quantity which require more time. Adversely, women of joint family tribute more time to primary activities (i.e., 55.05 per cent).

Table 1.1.a Total, Average and Percentage of Hours Spent on Different SNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		Primary Activities	Secondary Activities	Tertiary Activities	SNA Activities
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	59010	65263	115	124388
		Average Hours	936.67	1035.92	1.83	1974.41
		Percentage	47.44	52.47	0.09	100
	Joint	Total Hours	87736	71553	94	159383
		Average Hours	1349.78	1100.82	1.45	2452.05
		Percentage	55.05	44.89	0.06	100
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	127964	47772	68	175804
		Average Hours	1828.06	682.46	0.97	2511.49
		Percentage	72.79	27.17	0.04	100
	Joint	Total Hours	157479	47068	34	204581
		Average Hours	2669.14	797.76	0.58	3467.47
		Percentage	76.98	23.01	0.02	100

In non-tribal area, women in both type of families spent more percentage of time in primary activities (i.e., 72.79 per cent in nuclear families and 76.98 per cent in joint families) and then in decreasing order in secondary and tertiary activities. It was found that women of joint family spent more percentage of time in primary activities than nuclear family women in both tribal and non-tribal area (Table-1.1.a).

Table 1.1.b Total and Average of Standard Men Days (SMD) Spent on Different SNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		Primary Activities	Secondary Activities	Tertiary Activities	SNA Activities
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	9835	10877.17	19.16	20731.33
		Average SMD	156.11	172.65	0.30	329.07
	Joint	Total SMD	14622.66	11925.5	15.66	26563.83
		Average SMD	224.96	183.47	0.24	408.67
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	21327.33	7962	11.33	29300.67
		Average SMD	304.68	113.74	0.16	418.58
	Joint	Total SMD	26246.5	7844.66	5.66	34096.83
		Average SMD	444.86	132.96	0.10	577.91

When tested at 0.05 per cent level of significance using t-test, null hypothesis was rejected as a significant difference was found in average time spent on primary activities and overall SNA activities by women in joint families and nuclear families in both tribal and non-tribal areas of joint families spent significantly more average time than nuclear family women in primary activities overall SNA activities in both tribal and non-tribal areas. This difference was insignificant in secondary and tertiary activities in both tribal and non-tribal areas. Over all tribal and non-tribal women in joint families were found to spent significant more time in SNA activities than that of women in nuclear families. Joint families result in more involvement of women in SNA activities. This may be because of the reason that joint families use to have more land and require more animals which make women to spend more time.

1.2 Work Participation in Different ESNA Activities

ESNA activities include cooking, cleaning, fetching water, care giving, shopping for household, tutoring and community works. In cooking and cleaning activities, both tribal and non-tribal women in nuclear families were seen spending more percentage of total time spent on ESNA activities than women in joint families. The picture was just reverse of it in tutoring and caregiving. In case of time spent on community works, tribal women of nuclear families (i.e., 1.91 per cent) were more involved than women of joint families (i.e., 1.91 per cent) and this was just reverse in non-tribal area (Table 1.2.a).

Tribal and non-tribal women in joint families spent significantly more average time in cooking, cleaning and care giving than women in nuclear families. This was so as in joint families; more cleaning work has to be done and more food has to be cooked for large number of members. In joint families, women have to take care of more members of the families.

Women of tribal areas in joint families spent significant more time in fetching water than that women in joint families. The scenario was just adverse in non-tribal area. Both Tribal and non-tribal women of nuclear and joint families differed insignificantly in time spent on shopping, tutoring, and community works. Thus, family structure has no effect on the time spent by women in these activities.

Overall, a significant difference was found between both tribal and non-tribal women in joint and nuclear families in terms of time spent on ESNA activities together. In both areas, women in joint families were seen more involved in overall ESNA (i.e., 4043.17 average hours) activities than women in nuclear families (i.e., 2368.13 average hours) (Table 1.2.a). Thus, joint families result in more involvement of women in maintenance and cooking in the households.

Table 1. 2.a. Total, Average and Percentage of Hours Spent on Different ESNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		1. Cooking	2. Cleaning	3. Fetching Water	4. Caregiving	5. Shopping	6. Tutoring Services	7. Community Work	ESNA	
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	67500	51962	1707	22008	2165	1000	2850	149192	
		Average Hours	1071.43	824.79	27.10	349.33	34.37	15.87	45.24	2368.13	
		Percentage	45.24	34.83	1.14	14.75	1.45	0.67	1.91	100	
	Joint	Total Hours	82980	62650	4722	10451	0	1908	3070	2966	262806
		Average Hours	1276.62	963.85	72.65	1607.8	5	29.35	47.23	45.63	4043.17
		Percentage	31.57	23.84	1.80	39.77	0.73	1.17	1.13	100	
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	59550	68539	25634	19084	2796	3125	2008	180736	
		Average Hours	863.04	979.13	371.51	272.63	40.52	45.29	29.10	2581.94	
		Percentage	32.95	37.92	14.18	10.56	1.55	1.73	1.11	100	
	Joint	Total Hours	61245	77735	12246.5	79245	5608	6605	3094	245778.5	
		Average Hours	1038.05	1317.5	207.57	1343.1	4	95.05	111.95	52.44	4165.74
		Percentage	24.92	31.63	4.98	32.24	2.28	2.69	1.26	100	

Table 1.2.b. Total and Average of Standard Man Days (SMD) Spent on Different ESNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		1.Cooking	2.Cleaning	3. Fetching Water	4. Caregiving	5. Shopping	6. Tutoring Services	7.Community Work	ESNA
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	67500	51962	1707	22008	2165	1000	2850	149192
		Average SMD	1071.43	824.79	27.10	349.33	34.37	15.87	45.24	2368.13
	Joint	Total SMD	82980	62650	4722	104510	1908	3070	2966	262806
		Average SMD	1276.62	963.85	72.65	1607.85	29.35	47.23	45.63	4043.17
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	59550	68539	25634	19084	2796	3125	2008	180736
		Average SMD	850.71	979.13	366.20	272.63	39.94	44.64	28.69	2581.94
	Joint	Total SMD	61245	77735	12246.5	79245	5608	6605	3094	245778.5
		Average SMD	1038.05	1317.54	207.57	1343.14	95.05	111.95	52.44	4165.74

1.3 Participation in Different NSNA Activities

NSNA activities include self-learning, self-care, social and cultural activities, social contact

and leisure and rest. The time spent on these activities has been presented in the table 1.3.a. highest percentage of total time in social contact hours, leisure and rest, personal care, social

Table 1.3.a Total, Average and Percentage of Hours Spent on Different NSNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		1. Self-learning and education	2.Personal care and maintenance	3.Social and cultural activities	4.Social contact hours	5.Leisure and rest	NSNA
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	1900	6675	2965	11370	10233	33143
		Average Hours	30.16	105.95	47.06	180.48	162.43	526.08
		Percentage	5.73	20.14	8.95	34.31	30.88	100
	Joint	Total Hours	2450	6390	3105	17550	13880	43375
		Average Hours	37.69	98.31	47.77	270	213.54	667.31
		Percentage	5.65	14.73	7.16	40.46	32	100
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	2600	8642	3219	19779	12802	47042
		Average Hours	37.14	123.46	45.99	282.56	182.89	672.03
		Percentage	5.53	18.37	6.84	42.05	27.21	100
	Joint	Total Hours	1980	7311	3257	15000	8955	36503
		Average Hours	33.56	123.92	55.20	254.24	151.78	618.69
		Percentage	5.42	20.03	8.92	41.09	24.53	100

It is visible from the table that Tribal and non-tribal women in both family types spent. The and cultural activities and self-learning in decreasing order. Women spent least time in self learning and education.

When tested, tribal women in joint families and nuclear families differed significantly in average time spent in social contact and taking rest and supported alternative hypotheses. Tribal women in joint families get more advantage of taking rest than the women in nuclear families. This may be due to the fact that some works get distributed among other members of the joint family but get centralised on the shoulders of women in nuclear families.

Table 1.3.b Total and Average of Standard Man Days Spent on Different NSNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		1. Self-learning and education	2. Personal care and maintenance	3. Social and cultural activities	4. Social contact hours	5. Leisure and rest	NSNA
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	1900	6675	2965	11370	10233	33143
		Average SMD	30.16	105.95	47.06	180.48	162.43	526.08
	Joint	Total SMD	2450	6390	3105	17550	13880	43375
		Average SMD	37.69	98.31	47.77	270.00	213.54	667.31
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	2600	8642	3219	19779	12802	47042
		Average SMD	37.14	123.46	45.99	282.56	182.89	672.03
	Joint	Total SMD	1980	7311	3257	15000	8955	36503
		Average SMD	33.56	123.92	55.20	254.24	151.78	618.69

In all other NSNA activities insignificant difference was noticed between tribal women in joint and nuclear families.

Taking all the NSNA activities together, tribal women in joint families enjoys significantly more time for self-wellbeing than those in nuclear families.

A different view was revealed in case of non-tribal area. In all sub parts of NSNA activities, women in joint families and in nuclear families enjoy equal time as the difference was tested insignificant. But taking all activities together, i.e., overall NSNA activities, women in nuclear families were found to bare significant more average hours than women in joint families (Table 1.3.a).

1.4 Participation in SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities

Out of total time spent in unpaid household work, both tribal and nontribal women spent more portion of time in ESNA activities, SNA activities and NSNA activities in descending order. Women spent more time in household management work than in field and animals related primary activities. Least of the time is used for the wellbeing of themselves.

Table 1.4.a Total, Average and Percentage of Hours Spent on SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		SNA Activities	ESNA	NSNA	All Activities Together
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	124388	149192	33143	306723
		Average Hours	1974.41	2368.13	526.08	4868.61
		Percentage	40.55	48.64	10.80	100
	Joint	Total Hours	159383	262806	43375	465564
		Average Hours	2452.05	4043.17	667.31	4744.71
		Percentage	34.23	56.44	9.31	100
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Hours	175804	180736	47042	403582
		Average Hours	2511.49	2581.94	672.03	5765.45
		Percentage	43.56	44.78	11.65	100
	Joint	Total Hours	204581	245778.5	36503	486862.5
		Average Hours	3467.47	4165.74	618.69	8251.90
		Percentage	42.02	50.48	7.49	100

Table 1.4.b Total and Average Standard Man Days Spent on Different SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities

Areas	Type of Family		SNA Activities	ESNA	NSNA	All Activities Together
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	20731.33	24865.33	5523.83	51120.50
		Average SMD	329.07	394.69	87.68	811.44
	Joint	Total SMD	26563.83	43801	7229.167	77594
		Average SMD	408.67	673.86	111.22	1193.75

Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total SMD	29300.67	30122.67	7840.333	67263.67
		Average SMD	418.58	430.32	112.00	960.91
	Joint	Total SMD	34096.83	40963.08	6083.833	81143.75
		Average SMD	577.91	694.29	103.12	1375.32

Significant difference was tested in the average time spent by both tribal and non-tribal women of joint and nuclear families in SNA, ESNA and NSNA activities. In SNA and ESNA activities, tribal and no-tribal women of joint families spent more average time than women in nuclear families. In NSNA activities also tribal women of joint families spent more average time than women in nuclear families but the situation was reverse in non-tribal area. It is visible from the table 1.4.b that in both joint and nuclear families, women devote more average time in the activities pertaining to the well-being of the family and less for the well being of themselves.

Taking total unpaid work, in tribal area, women of nuclear families significantly work for slightly more average hours (i.e., 4868.61) than women of joint families (i.e., 4744.71) (Table 1.4.b). This difference was insignificant in non-tribal area. Thus, women of nuclear families than women in joint families share more burden of unpaid work in tribal area. It can be concluded that plight of women of nuclear families in terms of physical work in the tribal areas is worse than that in non-tribal area.

2.. Valuation Household Unpaid Work

During the survey, wages were recorded in each blocks headquarter. Final wages were obtained by taking average of wages prevailing in all blocks' headquarters. In SNA activities, per day average wages for farm related activities were used Rs. 250, Rs. 100 for animal husbandry and Rs. 270 for secondary activities. Average all these wages i.e., Rs. 207 was used for the valuation of work in SNA Activities

For the valuation of ESNA activities different monthly wages for different activities were recorded as no daily wage could be found. For household management (cooking, cleaning etc) Rs. 3300 average monthly wage was recorded. For care and community work average wage Rs. 1000 per month for each activity separately was found. The monthly wages for different activities were added up and then converted into daily wages for ESNA activities using formula

Average Daily Wage for ESNA Activities = (Sum of recorded monthly wages for different ESNA activities) *12/300

= (3300+1000+1000*12/300

=Rs. 212

Standard 300 days and 12 months in a year were used for this formula. For the valuation of ESNA activities Rs. 212 per day average wage rate was used. Valuation of different activities has been done by multiplying standard man days with corresponding wage rate.

2.1 Annual Valuation of Household Unpaid Work

Annual value for the unpaid household work was imputed by multiplying total standard man days in a year in each activity by corresponding wage rate.

As depicted in the Table 2.1.a, a women of nuclear family would earn average Rs. 151791.06 in tribal area and Rs.177874.90 in non-tribal area in a year if paid for unpaid work. A women of joint family would earn average Rs. 227454.24 in tribal area and Rs.15742218.17 in non-tribal area in a year if paid for unpaid work. In non- tribal area the imputed value for unpaid work in each family type was more than that in tribal area. So, if women are paid for this unpaid work, it would be non-tribal women benefitted more. Welfare of the non-tribal women would be raised more than that of tribal women.

Table 2.1.a. Annual Valuation of Time Spent on Different SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities (In Rupees)

Areas	Type of Family		SNA Activities	ESNA	All Activities Together
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	4291386.00	5271450.67	9562836.67
		Average Imputed Value	68117.24	83673.82	151791.06
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	5498713.5	9285812	14784525.5
		Average Imputed Value	84595.59	142858.65	227454.24
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	6065238	6386005.33	12451243.33
		Average Imputed Value	86646.26	91228.65	177874.90
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	7058044.5	8684173.67	15742218.17
		Average Imputed Value	119627.87	147189.38	266817.26

In both activities separately and together, the total and average imputed value of both tribal and non-tribal women of joint family was estimated more than that of women in nuclear family. Thus, women of joint families are foregoing more share of income in pursuing unpaid household work.

2.2 Monthly Valuation of Household Unpaid Work

Average monthly income of the tribal women in nuclear and joint family was imputed to be Rs. 12649.25 and 18954.52 respectively. In non-tribal area, this value was computed Rs.14822.91 and Rs. 22234.77 for nuclear and joint families respectively.

If women are paid at least for SNA activities, a tribal woman would earn per month average income of Rs. 5676.44 in nuclear family and Rs. 7049.63 in joint family. It would come out to be Rs. 7220 and Rs. 9968.99 in nuclear and joint families of non-tribal area respectively. An important finding was observed that women of each area and each family type would earn more from ESNA activities than from SNA activities. This difference (i.e., Rs.4,855.25) was highest in joint families of tribal area and lowest in nuclear families of non-tribal area (i.e., Rs. 381.87) (Table. 2.2.b.).

The average monthly value computed is sufficient to make feel the women no longer deprived and dependent. It would change the women plight completely if policymakers pay

Table 2.2.b. Monthly Valuation of Time Spent on Different SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities (In Rupees)

Areas	Type of Family		SNA Activities	ESNA	All Activities Together
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	357615.50	439287.56	51120.50
		Average Imputed Value	5676.44	6972.82	12649.25
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	458226.13	773817.67	1232043.79
		Average Imputed Value	7049.63	11904.89	18954.52
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	505436.50	532167.11	1037603.61
		Average Imputed Value	7220.52	7602.39	14822.91
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	588170.38	723681.14	1311851.51
		Average Imputed Value	9968.99	12265.78	22234.77

to it. Paying a woman for the unpaid work would not only provide money to her but would raise her self-respect, status in the family and society and encourage her to chase her long-hidden dreams. This would build a sense of confidence and self-worth in her. There would be no need to run schemes and programmes for her empowerment and welfare.

2.2 Monthly Valuation of Household Unpaid Work

The average daily wages of both tribal and non-tribal women were also more in joint families than in nuclear families. Again, daily wages for ESNA activities were more than that in SNA activities in each type of tribal and non-tribal family.

Table 2.2.c. Daily Valuation of Time Spent on Different SNA, ESNA and NSNA Activities (In Rupees)

Areas	Type of Family		SNA Activities	ESNA Activities	All Activities Together
Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	11920.51	14642.92	26563.43
		Average Imputed Value	189.21	232.42	421.64
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	15274.20	25793.92	41068.13
		Average Imputed Value	234.98	396.82	631.81
Non-Tribal Area	Nuclear	Total Imputed Value	16847.88	17738.9	34586.79
		Average Imputed Value	240.68	253.41	494.09
	Joint	Total Imputed Value	19605.67	24122.7	43728.38
		Average Imputed Value	332.29	408.85	741.15

The daily average value for total unpaid work turned out to be Rs. 421 (tribal nuclear family women), Rs. 631.81 (tribal joint family women), Rs. 494.09 (non-tribal nuclear family women) and Rs. 741.15 (non-tribal joint family women) Table 2.2.c. These wages are near to the wages which are paid for skilled labour. If the gap of paid and unpaid work is vanished, the gender gap may be narrowed and with the welfare of women, family and society may also be led to the path of upliftment.

Conclusion

Over all tribal and non-tribal women in joint families were found to spent significant more time in SNA activities than that of women in nuclear families. Joint families result in more involvement of women in SNA activities. This may be because of the reason that joint families use to have more land and require more animals which make women to spend more time. Tribal and non-tribal women in joint families spent significantly more average time in cooking, cleaning and care giving than women in nuclear families. This was so as in joint families; more cleaning work has to be done and more food has to be cooked for large number of members. In joint families, women have to take care of more members of the families. When tested, tribal women in joint families and nuclear families differed significantly in average time spent in social contact and taking rest and supported alternative hypotheses. Tribal women in joint families get more advantage of taking rest than the women in nuclear families. This may be due to the fact that some works get distributed among other members of the joint family but get centralised on the shoulders of women in nuclear families. When tested, tribal women in joint families and nuclear families differed significantly in average time spent in social contact and taking rest and supported alternative hypotheses. Tribal women in joint families get more advantage of taking rest than the women in nuclear families. This may be due to the fact that some works get distributed among other members of the joint family but get centralised on the shoulders of women in nuclear families. Women of nuclear families than women in joint families share more burden of unpaid work in tribal area. It can be concluded that plight of women of nuclear families in terms of physical work in the tribal areas is worse than that in non-tribal area. Paying a woman for the unpaid work would not only provide money to her but would raise her self-respect, status in the family and society and encourage her to chase her long-hidden dreams. This would build a sense of confidence and self-worth in her. There would be no need to run schemes and programmes for her empowerment and welfare. No payment for the household work is only the reason, women have been at lower scale in the growth and development process. If they get paid, all the problems of women may get sorted.

References

- Basu, S. N. (2011). Women's Contribution to Household Food and Economic Security: A Study in the Garhwal Himalayas, India. *Mountain Research and Development*, 31(2), 102-111. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.researchgate.net>
- Berglind Hólms Ragnarsdóttir, S. K. (2023). Accounting for the Value of Unpaid Domestic Work: A Cross-National Study of Variation across Household Types. *European Sociological Review*, Volume, 262-279. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcac023>
- Deb, S. (2021). Unpaid Work and Work Participation of Women: Insights from India's Time Use Data. 36th IARIW Virtual General Conference (pp. 1-18). Norway: IARIW.
- Efroymsen, D. (2010). Women, Work, and Money: Studying the Economic Value of Women's Unpaid Work and Using the Results for Advocacy. *Health Bridge*, 1-68.
- Gaëlle Ferrant, L. M. (2014). Berlin: OECD Development Centre. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.oecd.org/dev>
- Hamdad, M. (2003). Valuing Households' Unpaid Work in Canada, 1992 and 1998: Trends and Sources of Change. *Statistics Canada Economic Conference* (pp. 1-14). Ottawa: Statistics Canada Economic Conference. <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/>
- Hirway, I. (2015, May). Unpaid Work and the Economy: Linkages and Their Implications. Working Paper No. 838. New York, New York, New York: Levy Economics Institute. https://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_838.pdf
- Humdad, M. (2003). *Statistics Canada Economic Conference, Valuing Households' Unpaid Work in Canada, 1992*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. Retrieved November 9, 2023, from <https://www3.paho.org/>
- Kumar, K. B. (2014). Contribution of Farm Women in Household Income: Evidence from Western Uttar Pradesh. *International Journal of Social Economic Research*, 302-335.
- Lindsey Block, P. B. (2021). Unpaid and Unrecognised: How Business Can Realise the Benefits of Tackling Women's Invisible Labour. Britain: UKaid.
- Natasha Choudhary, A. T. (2009). Women's Economic Contribution through Their Unpaid Household Work: The Case of India. Nagpur, India: Evangelical Social Action Forum (ESAF) and HealthBridge. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://healthbridge.ca>
- Owusu, R. A. (2023). Monetary Valuation of the Unpaid Care Works and Experiences of Some Women in the Upper East Region of Ghana. *American Journal of Economics and Business Innovation (AJEBI)*, 52-62. <https://journals.e-palli.com/home/index.php/ajebi>
- Time Use, Welfare and GDP II. (2021). IARIW Virtual General Conference. Ottawa: IARIW. Retrieved November 9, 2023, from <https://iariw.org/>