

IMPACT OF LOCKDOWNS ON WOMEN DURING COVID 19 CRISES: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

As we all know, as more people stay at home due to pandemic-related lockdowns, household chores and treatment have multiplied, raising the question of who will bear these expanded responsibilities. Not all of this work is undertaken by women, according to the Moreira da Silva report published in 2019, but women and girls are responsible for 75 percent of unpaid care and domestic work in homes and communities every day. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of lockdowns on women during the Covid19 crises. For the study, the researcher used data from previously reported by organisations and researchers on the internet, which were commonly used to consider the UN Women's Report. Org, icrisat.org, an IPSOS survey conducted in 2020, a poll conducted by the New York Times, and other research papers related to the current study's focus on the burden of household women and time spent on unpaid chores by men and women during the lockdown. A study design is a methodical approach to focusing on the rise in household women's burden during the Covid 19 lockdown, which had an effect not only on India but also on the rest of the world. According to the findings of the literature review, the average woman now spends almost the equivalent of a full-time job on unpaid childcare. A full week's worth of extra work compared to the average guy. (unwomen.org, November 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has shown more than ever that unpaid domestic labour is subsidising both public services and private income. Working systems that understand people's care roles, as well as equitable economic structures that value work at home would benefit them all. Policymakers must pay attention to what is going on in people's homes and promote an equitable division of treatment between men and women. In certain parts of the world, there is a great opportunity to stereotype gender roles that are played out in households.

Keyword: Women, Household chore, burden, men, covid19

INTRODUCTION

As we all know Globally, the more people are at home due to pandemic related lockdowns in these day's household chores and care has multiplied, The question now is who is shouldering these increased pressures, and how much have they increased? To address these questions, we used data from a UN Women report that collected data on specific household women's tasks, with more men stating that they don't do a particular job on a regular basis. The average woman now spends almost a full working day a week doing

unpaid childcare, which is nearly the equivalent of a full-time job. (unwomen.org, November 2020). Therefore, Women are doing substantially more household chores and family care because of the pandemic's effect, It's a huge shock to our communities and economies, and women are at the centre of the current care and response efforts. The Indian government initiated a nationwide lockdown on March 24, 2020, for a period of 21 days only, which was later extended in stages until May 30, 2020. The effects of the lockdown have been disruptive, altering how people go about their everyday routines and go about their lives. However, the effect has not been uniform for all social classes, with the most disadvantaged and oppressed groups being disproportionately impacted due to pre-existing social disparities. The lockdown, in particular, has expanded perceived gender gaps and restricted women's opportunities. This pandemic is testing not only global health systems, but also our commitment to human dignity and equality. We will get through this pandemic faster and create more equal and resilient communities and economies that serve all if we put women's needs and rights first.

In comparison to just under a fifth of men, nearly a third of women say they spend more time preparing and serving meals. Half of all men claim they don't usually help with food preparation. When it comes to childcare, a similar image appears. According to IPSOS research conducted for UN Women in 16 countries, women spent an average of 26 hours a week caring for children before the pandemic, compared to 20 hours for men. Women's sleep time has increased by 5.2 hours, while men's sleep time has increased by just 3.5 hours. During the COVID-19 emergency, household women did more housework and spent more time caring for children. The job that each of us does to keep ourselves and our families afloat on a daily basis

Household women doing more housework and spending more hours in childcare during the COVID-19 emergency. Raising children, cooking, cleaning, fetching water and firewood, caring for elderly relatives, shopping, household management, as well as mental tasks such as planning schedules and performing emotional labour such as tending fam, are all examples of work that each of us does to keep everyday life for ourselves and our families running smoothly. Of course, women and girls do not do all of this work, but they are responsible for 75% of unpaid care and domestic work in homes and communities every day (More). Of course, women and girls do not do all of this work, but they are responsible for 75 percent of unpaid care and domestic work in homes and communities around the world every day (Moreira da Silva 2019).

Women have already died as a result of lockdowns and quarantines. Around the same time, support programmes for vulnerable women are being cut or eliminated. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown more than ever that unpaid domestic labour is subsidising both public services and private income. Working systems that understand people's care roles, as well as equitable economic structures that value work at home, would benefit them all.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To review the impact of lockdowns on women in the home during the Covid19 crises.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Healtheuropa.eu.(2020) Healtheuropa.eu is a website dedicated to health in Europe (2020) According to a report on the effects of COVID-19 on women, the pandemic and the socio-political issues that surround it, including the increased burden of treatment, On November 5th, 2020, the book will be published. www.healtheuropa.eu is a website dedicated to public health in Europe. Just 8% of all social security and labour market initiatives taken by governments around the world fund unpaid care jobs. Vulnerable households are those that do not have access to help from networks outside of the home. Debt, illness, and unemployment may be tragic when a family lacks stability or a socially accepted position within a group.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), women perform 4 hours and 25 minutes of unpaid care work every day on average around the world, compared to 1 hour and 23 minutes for men (Pozzan and Cattaneo 2020). The care economy, the core economy, and the reproductive economy are all terms used to describe unpaid care jobs. When people talk about supporting women because they now work outside the home in the paying economy, in addition to taking care of their children and home, it's often referred to as the hypocrisy economy, because there's no systematic effort to motivate or allow men to take more responsibility. Centered on her observations of heterosexual couples in the 1970s and 1980s, sociologist Arlie Hochschild coined the term "the second change" (Hochschild and Machung 1989). Feminist economists have recently focused on the third shift, which relates to the undervalued and unpaid emotional labour performed mostly by women.

The ILO (Addati et al. 2018) According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) (Addati et al. 2018), 606 million people, or 41% of those currently unemployed, are unable to work due to unpaid care obligations. Flexible working is often promoted as a solution when implementing policies to encourage women's inclusion in the paying workforce. However, research in a number of countries have shown that more flexible job arrangements reinforce conventional gender roles. Flexible working encourages fathers to work extra (often unpaid) hours in their careers, while it allows mothers to mix paid work with additional hours of unpaid care work (Chung and Van der Lippe 2018).

Sociologist Heejung Chung (2020) Heejung Chung (2020), a sociology professor, describes the situation as ensuring the emotional well-being of not only children, but also parents and other family members. They are, in other words, in control of the emotional burden of thinking about the family. Despite suggestions that women can have it all (Slaughter 2015), many women believe this to be a fallacy. Women's involvement in the paid workforce is negatively impacted by unpaid care obligations.

Ginette Azcona, Antra Bhatt and Kaitlin Love(2020) In consultation with UN Women, and as part of ongoing research on COVID-19, IPSOS conducted an 18-country poll from 1to3 May 2020, which reveals that women are, indeed, taking on a lot more responsibility for household chores and care of children and

family during the pandemic. Across the 18 countries, on average, women were 4% more likely than men to say they strongly agreed that their care load had increased during the pandemic. Mexico had the largest gender gap in responses, with 53% of women strongly agreeing with the statement, compared to only 41% of men.

Ginette Azcona ,Antra Bhatt,Kaitlin Love(2020) majority of the Respondents Strongly Agree with the statement I have had to take a lot more responsibility for household chores and care of children and family during this pandemic

Alex Thornton 18 Dec 2020 COVID-19 restrictions mean both men and women spend longer doing jobs around the home. Women have seen a larger increase in unpaid work than men. Evidence shows that COVID-19 is reinforcing traditional social and cultural gender norms. A new report for UN Women analyses data from 38 countries around the world. The COVID-19 pandemic, and the economic downturn it has caused, have hit everyone hard. But the impact has not been spread equally. A new report by UN Women has found clear evidence that, although both genders have seen their unpaid workloads increase, women are bearing more of the burden than men.

Table: Distribution of Respondents opinion on Women still do work more in home

Type of Chores	Work increased During Pandemic		I don't usually do it	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Women still work more	36%	30%	36%	48%
Teaching	32%	29%	40%	44%
Playing, reading to children	34%	28%	36%	42%
Cooking and serving meals	32%	18%	17%	48%
Cleaning clothes and household	45%	35%	13%	33%
Alex Thornton 18 Dec 2020				

Even before the pandemic, women were spending on average three times as many hours as men on domestic chores, childcare and looking after vulnerable or elderly loved ones. Widespread restrictions on daily life, school closures, disruption to businesses and a big rise in working from home have made many tasks more time-consuming and arduous. As the above charts show, more women than men have reported an increase in their workload in almost every aspect of domestic life.

un.org (2020) December 2020 entitled The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, analyzed the effects of COVID-19 on all sectors of women's lives and most of their living experiences. It focused more on urban settings in developed and underdeveloped countries than on rural areas and natural disaster situations. This commentary will highlight measures that the United Nations could undertake to help women in developing countries overcome the many negative impacts of COVID-19. Some of the recommendations set out below may not necessarily be related

to COVID-19, as we are revisiting our global relations and economy with the aim of achieving more equity and attaining the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

icrisat.org (2020) Women are taking on the responsibility of their families: The women who work as domestic help are now taking on bigger responsibilities. These otherwise looked-down upon jobs are now their salvation, providing a safety net for them and their families. Most members of the household perceived domestic help as a lowly job. Men in particular ridiculed the women saying that all they do is wash a few dishes and clothes, clean the houses and gossip. The money they bring in was previously not considered important. Now, there has been a U-turn. These women are now the breadwinners in this crisis situation.

COVID-19 poses a threat to women's livelihoods and increases their burden of work at home. Early signs are that SARS-CoV-2 poses a greater direct health risk to men, and particularly older men. But the pandemic is exposing and exploiting inequalities of all kinds, including gender inequality. In the long term, its impact on women's health, rights and freedoms could harm us all. Women are already suffering the deadly impact of lockdowns and quarantines. These restrictions are essential, but they increase the risk of violence towards women trapped with abusive partners. Recent weeks have seen an alarming global surge in domestic violence; the largest support organisation in the U.K. reported a 700% increase in calls. At the same time, support services for women at risk face cuts and closures.

Kate Power (2020) the study explains that women were already doing most of the world's unpaid care work prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, emerging research suggests that the crisis and its subsequent shutdown response have resulted in a dramatic increase in this burden. It is likely that the negative impacts for women and families will last for years without proactive interventions. What we commonly refer to as the economy would not function without the (often unrecognized) foundation of work provided by the care economy the reproduction of everyday life through cooking, raising children, and so forth. The paid economy has slowed not only because people are physically not allowed into workplaces, but also because many families currently need to raise and educate their children without institutional support, which is reducing remunerated working hours and increasing stress. It has long been recognized that gross domestic product ignores the care economy and heterodox economists have promoted alternative economic systems that could value care work and facilitate a fairer sharing of domestic labor while promoting environmental and economic sustainability. This policy brief builds on recent work on the care economy to explore implications of the COVID-19 pandemic and opportunities for addressing the burden of unpaid care work.

Laura Turquet (2020) As quarantine measures keep people at home, close schools and day-care facilities, the burden of unpaid care and domestic work has exploded. Both for women and men. But even before COVID-19, women spent an average of 4.1 hours per day performing unpaid work, while men spent 1.7 hours that means women did three times more unpaid care work than men, worldwide. A comparison of

the time spent on such tasks before and during the lockdown in terms of change in percentage points. Highest decrease has been observed for the percentage of population spending up to 7 h/week on unpaid work during the lockdown for both men (27.9 percentage points) and women (26.3 percentage points). However, the disparity across genders has increased. Approximately, only 19.3% of women now spend a maximum of 7 h/week on unpaid household chores as compared to 39.5% men during the lockdown. Furthermore, for men the highest increase in population of 16.2 percentage points is observed in the time interval of (15–21) h/week whereas highest increase for women of 14 percentage points has been observed for more than 70 h/week being spent on unpaid work. Interestingly, no man in the survey population spent more than 70 h on household tasks during the lockdown. It should be further highlighted that during the lockdown, 93% men dedicated up to 28 h/week on unpaid household responsibilities as compared to only 64.9% women. Simultaneously, 35% and 25% women spend more than 28 h/week and 50 h/week respectively on unpaid work during the lockdown as compared to 21% and 8.8% women before the lockdown. Therefore, the conditions of lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19 has increased the burden of household work for all, but the responsibility has increased relatively more and disproportionately for women who were already spending more time in unpaid work than men before the lockdown.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: A research design is a systematic plan to focus on increase of household women burden during Covid 19 lockdown which was not only effect to India but also across the world.

Data Collection: The research follows a qualitative approach with the secondary data which was published by others in online. The objective to understand patterns of burden of women with household chores during lockdown, time spent on household chores for men and women, both before and during the lockdown. Since the objective is to do a gender analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on unpaid work, the unit of analysis for the research is the individual, with focus on burden of women. The chores included in the unpaid work comprise of cleaning the house, cleaning the dishes, cooking, childcare, elderly care and laundry among others.

Analysis of The Data: The data collected from published by organization and researcher in the online which were frequently used to consider the report of UN women. Org, icrisat.org ,IPSOS poll fielded 1-3 may 2020, New York Times poll and other some of the researcher papers which related to the present study burden of household women and time spent on unpaid chores by women and men during the lockdown.

FINDINGS

healtheuropa.eu.(2020) www.healtheuropa.eu is a website dedicated to public health in Europe (2020) The pandemic of COVID-19, as well as socio-political problems household job, such as unpaid care, has become more burdensome. Just 8% of all social security and labour market policies adopted by governments fund unpaid care jobs globally.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) study shows that average women around the world perform 4 hours and 25 minutes of unpaid care work every day compared with 1 hour and 23 minutes for men

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO) (Addati et al. 2018), 606 million people, or 41% of those currently unemployed, are unable to work due to unpaid care obligations.

According to sociologist Heejung Chung's (2020) report, the condition ensures not only the emotional well-being of children, but also that of parents and other family members. Women's involvement in the paid workforce is negatively impacted by unpaid care obligations.

According to Ginette Azcona et al., (2020) Ipsos survey new research from 18 countries confirms what many had believed all along that women are doing the majority of the work required to keep households going, even while juggling paid work, Women were doing three times as much unpaid care and household work as men globally before the pandemic. With the onset of COVID-19, we expected that inequality would worsen, but there was no global evidence to back this up. Women were 4 percent more likely than men across the 18 countries to strongly accept that their care burden had risen during the pandemic. With 53 percent of women strongly agreeing with the comment, compared to just 41 percent of men, Mexico had the largest gender gap in responses. Respondents who strongly agree with the statement During this pandemic, I have had to take on a lot more responsibility for household chores and child and family care

www.un.org (2020) The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, published in December 2020, examined the effects of COVID-19 on all aspects of women's lives and the majority of their living experiences. It was more concerned with urban environments in developed and developing countries than with rural areas and natural disasters. A similar tale is told by UN Women for six Asian countries. During the pandemic, unpaid care and domestic work have increased, and women are continuing to do more.

According to a poll conducted by the New York Times, roughly 20% of men in the United States believe they are entirely or mostly responsible for unpaid care tasks during lockdown, while only about 2% of women agree.

The same Ipsos survey, conducted only in the United States, found a 12-point difference in the number of women (35%) and men (23%) aged 35 to 54 who registered anxiety as a result of COVID-19.

Alex Thornton 18 Dec 2020 Alex Thornton is a British actor. 18 December 2020 Because of COVID-19 limits, both men and women spend more time doing household chores. Unpaid employment has increased more for women than for men. COVID-19, according to evidence, reinforces existing social and cultural gender norms. UN Women has released a new study that examines data from 38 countries around the world. The pandemic of COVID-19 According to a recent UN Women survey, women are carrying more of the burden than men, despite the fact that both genders' unpaid workloads have increased.

icrisat.org (2020) Women are taking on more responsibilities for their families, according to icrisat.org (2020). Women who serve as domestic help are now taking on more responsibilities for their families. These works, which were previously despised, have now become their salvation, providing a safety net for them and their families. In this crisis, these women are now the breadwinners. COVID-19 endangers women's livelihoods and increases the amount of work they have to do at home. SARS-CoV-2 appears to pose a greater direct health risk to men, especially older men, according to early indications.

Kate Power (2020) A lot of women were still doing the majority of the world's unpaid care work before the COVID-19 pandemic, new research indicates that the epidemic and its subsequent shutdown response has resulted in a significant increase in this burden.

Balghis Badri (2020) The impact of COVID-19 on all aspects of women's lives and most of their living conditions were examined by Balghis Badri (2020) in the Secretary General's latest Policy Brief. It was more concerned with urban environments in developed and developing countries than with rural areas and natural disasters.

Priyanshi Chauhan Published in 24 October 2020 study focused on Gendering COVID-19 Effect of the Pandemic on Women's Burden of Unpaid Work in India was published on October 24, 2020. Where shows the effect of COVID-19 on unpaid work time and the underlying gender disparities in India's urban centres.

Laura Turquet (2020) COVID-19's effects on women and children is being investigated. What have been the most significant effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on women outside of the field of healthcare? Women are more likely than men to cut back on working hours in light of increasing demands at home, whether it's supervising children's remote schooling, cleaning, or cooking family meals, according to the findings.

CONCLUSION

The pandemic has also given us the opportunity to alter our relationship with our surroundings and space. The choices we make now will either move us closer or further away from a green recovery and related SDGs. The scope of the present research paper is limited to household women burden around the

world. The data was collected via a web portal that was released on the internet due to the lockout conditions and social distancing norms.

The COVID-19 pandemic, according to a recent UN Women survey, women are bearing more of the burden than men, despite the fact that both genders' unpaid workloads have increased. Women and girls are the ones who struggle the most through disasters, so we're working hard to make sure their needs are met. The Covid-19 crisis has complicated their already complex path to economic and social freedom. Three out of every four Indians are facing their first recession as a result of the Covid-19 crisis. Women, as one would imagine, are bearing the brunt of the suffering, with long-term repercussions.

Finally, policymakers must pay attention to what is going on in people's homes and promote an equitable distribution of care burdens between men and women. In certain parts of the world, there is a tremendous opportunity to un stereotype the gender roles that are played out in households. To ensure that men and boys are doing their fair share at home and alleviating some of the care pressures that overwhelmingly fall on women. These acts, as well as others, are critical. Women's needs can be addressed, giving us an opportunity to construct back better. What better way to demonstrate humanity than to put legislation in place that creates a fairer world?

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