

Summary chapter
3 and 4 and 5 from
the book the
economics of women,
men, and work, ...



The paper "The Economics of Women, Men, and Work by Blau, Francine" is a brilliant example of a book review on social science. The open market system with huge commercialization has been able to succeed in replacing the conventional collaboration in economic relations with that of competition. The author tells about the economics of the family, the changes within married-couple families and the changing family structure have made the division of labor within the family much decisive with the increase in opportunities in the labor market.

Due to the changing composition of the family, the structure tends to get changed and has an impact on the economic contribution in terms of labor supply, demand and many more other factors. Due to the structure, the market movement can also shift with respect to different factors and be responsible also for such changes in the market.

The allocation of housework between women and men depends upon the residency of the house (rural or urban), the number of children, marital situation (cohabiting or married) and the record of total family income. It is at a certain point of time becomes unexplainable regarding the allocation of housework from the point of view of gender ideology. But there are times when the approaches towards housework orientation of family members do not have any significant effect on the behavior.

Declined marriage rate, age of marriage and increase in the divorce rate are the main factors responsible for affecting the value of the nonmarket related factor. Women have been acquiring additional job-oriented education and preparation, their market efficiency has been growing relative to their home productivity.

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In this chapter, the main discussion is about time allocation between the labor market activities and household activities. The authors have highlighted the need for female participation in the labor market, along with it they have emphasized on the females and their capabilities in the labor market. The women in the general social structure are bound to perform and stick to the household work. They generally don't get any time to participate in any other activity or to perform any job. The authors in this chapter have highlighted the need for maximization of the income of any family unit as a primary aim, therefore there is a need established for the females of to distribute a fair amount of time in both household and outside activities. Proper time allocation would help a family unit to not only maximize their income acquired from both males and females but also would help the females and their a stability and something to fall back on in case of unforeseen events such as the death of their husband or divorce. The government of the United States has introduced various unattractive policies in order to encourage females to participate in the labor market. The authors feel that the families can derive the massive amount of benefit if the women family member takes part in the labor market along with their household activities. In the current scenario, there are a number of single mothers and married women seen to take part in the labor market. Therefore the integral discussion in this chapter is about the problem faced by an in proper allocation of time between their two activities i. e. household and labor market. The related solutions are also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 5 highlights the scenario relating to occupations and earnings. The cause and effect relationship between both have been highlighted. Their

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different models are present which helps in highlighting the difference. The earning part has been described in this chapter as a factor relating to the earnings of the women mainly depends on their occupation. It also varies according to it. There is a prevailing difference among the earnings of the men as compared to the earning of the women. The amount of earning received by women can be very small on occasions. Gender biases act as a major factor in this differentiation. In terms of occupation, there is a considerable amount of variation between various works in terms of the need for physical or mental labor. Gender often becomes the main reason in work division and it, in turn, affects the earning on an individual. In this chapter, the authors try to draw attention to the basis under which the works are divided and also on the different reason behind the allocation. The remedies against this improper division have also been tried to put to light in this chapter.