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**The Political and Social Economy of Care:
India Research Report 2**

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Research Report 2

Analysis of the Time Use Data

The chapter is based on the Indian time use survey conducted during 1998-99. It uses the time use data to explore dimensions of unpaid care work, especially those related to child care. It examines time spent on care work in its relation to the time care givers spent in varied categories of paid and unpaid work, as well as their different demographic, social and economic characteristics. In the process, the chapter suggests an initial analysis of the care-work regime.

The only large-scale time use data available for India are from a survey which was carried out in 1998-99. Taking into account the diversity of the country, six states were covered in the survey from six different regions of the country and three-staged stratified random sampling was followed for the selection of households. The survey instrument used was based on interviews on a one-day recall method. The time spent on different activities was collected for time slots of one hour each from 3.00 A.M in the morning to 4.00 A.M. the next day, on all days of the survey. In the absence of widespread use of watches and clocks, investigators were trained to collect data chronologically, systematically linking it with other time schedules with which the participants could be familiar (school time, office time, etc.). The information was collected through three sets of schedules: one for collecting data on household characteristics, the second on individual characteristics, and the third on the time disposition of selected individuals. The last was collected from all the members of the household aged 6 years in age and above for three types of days – normal day, weekly variant day and abnormal day (if such was found) for a reference period of one week. During the reference week, information was collected for any one of the normal days and also for the abnormal and weekly variant days, if any. The survey was repeated every three months over a period of one year, so as to capture seasonal variation. In case of simultaneous or multiple activities, information was gathered on these activities and the total time was divided across various activities on the basis of their relative importance as reported by the informant. In the case of economic and non-economic activities being performed simultaneously, priority was given to economic activities in deciding their importance.

The reported incidence of weekly variant and abnormal days, other than in the state of Meghalaya, was very low as was the seasonal variation. The normal days constituted 93% of all days covered in the survey and this proportion was marginally higher for women than for men (Report of the time Use Survey, 2000). Weekly average time spent on various activities was calculated based on the presence of various types of days. In the case of individuals with only normal days the time spent on various activities on a normal day was multiplied by 7 to get the weekly average. In the case of individuals with weekly variant and abnormal days the time spent on a normal day was multiplied by 5 and the weekly total was calculated by adding an abnormal and the weekly variant day. The weekly total was divided by 7 to get the daily average time spent.

A specially designed classification schedule was used for the survey which took into account adequate coverage of likely activities, as well as compatibility and comparability with other national and international data. The Indian classification did not follow the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) (1997) classification which distinguishes between economic categories in terms of whether the work was done in establishments or not. The major classification groups that were used in the time use survey are: Primary production activities, secondary production activities; tertiary production activities (trade, business and services); household maintenance, management and shopping for own households; care for children, elderly, and disabled of own household; community services; learning; social and cultural activities; personal care and self maintenance. The

first three come under System of National Accounts (SNA) activities which fall within the production boundary, the next three are extended SNA activities which fall within the general production boundary, while the last three are Non SNA activities taken as being personal in nature. These activities are further divided at 2-digit and 3-digit levels, which enable further classification of activities. The 2-digit and 3 digit classification is given in the Appendix. In this survey unlike the employment and unemployment surveys, engagement of persons in economic activities for less than one hour has also been recorded. Further, travel time as well as time spent on activities such as fetching water which are not counted in the normal workforce calculations, are included under SNA in the TUS survey.

The survey covered 18,591 households spread over 6 states. 77,593 individuals were covered of whom 40,187 were males and 37,406 were females. The number of households drawn from each state and the rural –urban distribution were as follows:

Table 1: Number of selected households and participants by state and place of residence

| States | No. of Households | | | No. of participants | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | | Urban | | Total | | |
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Haryana | 984 | 360 | 1344 | 1919 | 1603 | 687 | 588 | 2606 | 2191 | 4797 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3801 | 1260 | 5061 | 6832 | 6186 | 2275 | 1963 | 9107 | 8149 | 17256 |
| Gujarat | 1676 | 1485 | 3161 | 3244 | 2988 | 2913 | 2652 | 6157 | 5640 | 11797 |
| Orissa | 2244 | 552 | 2796 | 4131 | 4157 | 957 | 877 | 5088 | 5034 | 10122 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3637 | 2016 | 5653 | 5507 | 5541 | 3204 | 3186 | 8711 | 8727 | 17438 |
| Meghalaya | 408 | 168 | 576 | 652 | 655 | 269 | 283 | 921 | 938 | 1859 |
| Combined States | 12750 | 5841 | 18591 | 22285 | 21130 | 10305 | 9549 | 32590 | 30679 | 63269 |

Throughout this report, though not mentioned in the titles of individual tables, all tables are presented with data disaggregated by location - Haryana, Tamil Nadu and combined states. In the report, the data for combined states are given as All India since the sample states and sample population were selected statistically to represent the country. It is important to note that the small sample size in Haryana can make some of the results in the disaggregated analysis unreliable. All individual data are presented disaggregated by sex. As has been discussed earlier, time use data are gathered for individuals from the selected household with age 6 years and above. Since the data is collected from the respondents directly (though some help was given by parents or care takers in the case of children), data reported by children are bound to have misreporting problems, especially for those in the lower age categories. To circumvent this problem, all the disaggregate analysis is limited to individuals aged 10 and above.¹

The rest of the chapter is divided into four broad sections. Section 2 outlines the household and individual characteristics of the surveyed population. Time spent on SNA and extended SNA activities is analysed and compared across broad population characteristics in Section 3. Since rural-urban and inter state differences are sharp, the analysis in this section is disaggregated across rural/urban locations and across Tamil Nadu and Haryana, the states used for detailed study. Unpaid care work is analysed in Section 4 across various subcategories such as household maintenance, person care and community services. A detailed analysis of household maintenance work that

¹ Because of misreporting issues the age category followed in time use survey by many other countries is age 10 and above.

accounts for the largest share of total unpaid care work is also done in this section. Since the sample size does not allow for disaggregated analysis, in these sections rural/urban distinctions are not used. Further in Section 5, person care, especially child care and its various dimensions are examined across various population characteristics outlining the major determinants of child care work. Here again the analyses is not disaggregated across rural and urban areas. Section 6 analyses the major determinants of unpaid care work and person care statistically using tobit regression analysis. Section 7 deals with valuation of unpaid care work and compare the value of unpaid care work with other macro economic variables. Finally Section 8 summarizes the chapter.

2. Household and Individual Characteristics of Sample Respondents

The characteristics of the sample population are discussed in the first section so as to provide a broad overview of the population that is being analysed. As discussed, apart from the all India picture, the state-specific data for two states, namely Haryana and Tamil Nadu, are also discussed. As discussed in the earlier chapter these two states provide very different scenarios in terms of women's participation in paid work and in terms of norms of extra-household movement for women. Women in Tamil Nadu have long worked in the non-domestic, non-family sphere and have been relatively mobile compared to women in Haryana who are largely confined to family agriculture. There are also differences in terms of household size and household organisation. These two states not only provide some contrasts but raise paradoxes as well. Thus, while sex ratio, juvenile sex ratio, female literacy, and female 'work' participation is higher in Tamil Nadu, reported spousal violence is also higher in the state.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of sample households by religion

| States | | Religion | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------|--------|-----------|------|-------|-----|
| | | Hindu | Muslim | Christian | Sikh | Other | |
| Haryana | Rural | 79.3 | 11.3 | - | 9.2 | 0.3 | 100 |
| | Urban | 92.2 | - | - | 6.4 | 1.5 | |
| | Total | 81.7 | 9.2 | - | 8.7 | 0.5 | |
| Tamil Nadu | Rural | 92.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100 |
| | Urban | 83.1 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | |
| | Total | 88.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | |
| Combined States | Rural | 92.5 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100 |
| | Urban | 84.3 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | |
| | Total | 90.2 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |

The surveyed population was largely composed of Hindus who accounted for about 92 per cent of the rural population and 84 per cent of the urban population. Muslims constituted the second largest category in all the areas. In rural Haryana, the proportion of individuals from religious categories other than Hinduism was much higher than for all states combined. The proportional distribution of religious communities within the sample, whether for all-states combined, Haryana or Tamil Nadu, was not in accordance with the proportions recorded in the census. While there has been an overestimation of Hindus, the proportion of Muslim households is much lower than the Census estimates. This discrepancy is probably a reflection of the particular locations in the states in which the time utilization survey was conducted. If religious community makes a difference in the time spent on care work, this aspect of the sample will have to be kept in mind.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of sample households by caste

| | Caste | Rural | Urban | Total |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Haryana | SC | 33.7 | 19.3 | 29.8 |
| | Others | 66.3 | 80.8 | 70.2 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| TN | ST | 3.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| | SC | 23.6 | 9.2 | 18.4 |
| | Others | 72.9 | 89.7 | 78.9 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| All India | ST | 18.8 | 5.7 | 14.7 |
| | SC | 18.7 | 10.5 | 16.1 |
| | Others | 62.6 | 83.9 | 69.2 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes constitute 37 per cent of the surveyed households in rural areas. The proportion was less in urban areas - about 16 percent. In Haryana, no individual belonging to a scheduled tribe was covered while Tamil Nadu has a small proportion drawn from this category. The proportion of SCs and STs was again different from that recorded in the census - lower for SCs in Tamil Nadu and higher for STs as well as for SCs in Haryana in the sample.

Size, composition and the presence of old and young in the household have important bearings on the care burden and care work. The distribution of the sample households across place of residence and household size is given in the following table. The average household size for all the states combined was 4.2, with considerable variation between selected states and rural and urban areas. For Haryana it was 4.5, considerably higher than for Tamil Nadu where it was 3.6. As expected, the average household size was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, for all the states combined and for Haryana. However, in Tamil Nadu, the urban average household size (3.7) was marginally higher than the rural figure (3.5). The percentage of single member households was also much higher in rural Tamil Nadu (9.0) than it was for all-India or Haryana. This could to some extent be explained by the relatively high mobility of men and women for work in the state compared to Haryana and other states of the country.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of households by household size

| States | | Household size (No. of Persons) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 & above | Average Household size |
| Haryana | Rural | 2.1 | 7.0 | 15.2 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| | Urban | 3.7 | 6.7 | 16.4 | 32.3 | 22.4 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| | Total | 2.4 | 7.0 | 15.4 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 4.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | Rural | 9.0 | 19.0 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| | Urban | 5.1 | 14.7 | 23.2 | 30.5 | 17.8 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 3.7 |
| | Total | 7.7 | 17.5 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 15.1 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Combined States | Rural | 6.0 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 4.2 |
| | Urban | 6.7 | 11.5 | 18.3 | 26.8 | 20.3 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 4.0 |
| | Total | 6.2 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 24.2 | 19.2 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 4.2 |

The table reveals that the largest proportion of households had 4 members, irrespective of rural-urban location and state differences. While for all states combined and Haryana the proportion of households with 5 members constituted the second largest category of households, for Tamil Nadu the second largest category was households with 3 members.

Household composition can be analysed in terms of the generations living together. As age is a central element in any generational classification, using a threefold division of generations by age (0-17, 18-49, and 50+ years), the sample households have been mapped over seven categories depending on the presence of various age groups in the households. These categories are described beneath the table that follows which presents the distribution of the categories.. There was a negligible proportion of households which consisted of only children (0-17) and the category was completely absent in Haryana.

Table 5: Household composition of sample households (age-generational classification)

| Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|
| State | G1 | G2 | G3 | G1_2 | G1_3 | G2_3 | G1_2_3 | Total |
| Haryana | 0.0 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 60.9 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| TN | 0.3 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 39.9 | 1.3 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 0.2 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 47.6 | 1.6 | 11.2 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Haryana | 0.0 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 54.7 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 21.4 | 100.0 |
| TN | 0.3 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 45.3 | 0.6 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 0.3 | 12.8 | 6.5 | 47.7 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 100.0 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Haryana | 0.0 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 59.2 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| TN | 0.3 | 12.8 | 9.8 | 41.9 | 1.1 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 0.2 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 47.7 | 1.4 | 11.9 | 20.9 | 100.0 |

Note: G1: households with only individuals in the age group less than 18 years; G2: households with only individuals between 18-49 years; G3: households with only individuals 50 years and above; G1_2: households with individuals in the age group less than 18 years and between 18-49 years; G1_3: households with individuals in the age group less than 18 years and 50+ years; G2_3: households with individuals in the age group 18-49 years and 50+ years; G1_2_3: households with individuals in all age groups.

The largest number of households belonged to the category G1_2, which could be taken as a rough indication of households consisting of parents and young children - i.e. of nuclear households. However, other persons belonging to these 2 generations, such as siblings or nieces/nephews, could also be present. The persistence of 3 generation households was also marked with category G1_2_3 constituting a significant proportion of households, being the second largest category for all-India as well as Haryana. In Tamil Nadu, households with individuals in the age category 18-49 years plus the 50 and above age group (G2_3) constituted a significant proportion, close to that of the three generation household. Haryana had a relatively low proportion of single generation households compared to Tamil Nadu or the all-India picture.

In looking at these figures we may keep in mind that very roughly, the generation 18-49 are likely to be net care-givers, the generation 0-17 net care receivers and the generation 50+ both receivers and givers. Thus, depending on the mix of generations in a household we would have an idea of the volume of care likely to be required within the household, whether care-giving is likely to take place within it - between or within generations - or whether a need of non-household care labour is likely to rise. Thus in Haryana, an exchange of care labour across generations within a household could be a common pattern, less so in Tamil Nadu.

Since the focus of the study is unpaid care work, especially child care, households were classified on the basis of the presence of children belonging to various age categories. The three classifications namely households with children (0-6), (0-14) and (0-17) are not mutually exclusive

categories. For example, a household with one four-year old child will be part of all three categories.

Table 6: Distribution of households by presence of children of different age categories in the household

| | | 0-6 | 0-14 | 0-17 | No of hhs with no children | Total Households |
|-------|---------|------|------|------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Rural | Haryana | 550 | 742 | 818 | 166 (16.9) | 984 |
| | TN | 1218 | 1838 | 2141 | 1496 (41.1) | 3637 |
| | Total | 6071 | 8290 | 9100 | 3650 (28.6) | 12750 |
| Urban | Haryana | 161 | 246 | 276 | 84 (23.3) | 360 |
| | TN | 711 | 1091 | 1254 | 762 (37.8) | 2016 |
| | Total | 2383 | 3507 | 3930 | 1911 (32.7) | 5841 |

Of the sample households, 71 percent in rural areas and 67 percent in urban areas reported the presence of children in some age category. The number of childless households was higher in Tamil Nadu where they accounted for 41 percent and 38 percent of the surveyed households in rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of sample households by size of agricultural landholding possessed

| States | | Landless | Landed |
|-----------------|-------|----------|--------|
| Haryana | Rural | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| | Urban | 88.1 | 12.0 |
| | Total | 64.5 | 35.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | Rural | 64.2 | 35.9 |
| | Urban | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| | Total | 73 | 27 |
| Combined States | Rural | 47.3 | 52.7 |
| | Urban | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| | Total | 58.9 | 41.1 |

In urban areas, most households are landless - about 88 per cent, but even in rural areas where agriculture remains a critical source of livelihood, the proportion was very high - about 47 per cent.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of sample households by monthly per capita expenditure

| Rural | Haryana | TN | All India |
|---------------|---------|------|-----------|
| Less than 200 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 9.6 |
| 201-400 | 44.5 | 38.6 | 45.5 |
| 401-600 | 36.6 | 31.3 | 28.2 |
| 601-800 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| 800+ | 5.6 | 10.9 | 7.4 |
| Urban | | | |
| Less than 400 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 16.9 |
| 401-700 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 31.5 |
| 701-1000 | 26.4 | 25.2 | 27.2 |
| 1001-1400 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| 1400+ | 8.9 | 12.5 | 10.2 |

Since it is difficult to get an estimate of household income, a proxy - the monthly per capita expenditure - was collected from the sample households. In rural areas, the expenditure group 201-400 accounted for the largest share (45.5 per cent for the combined states), while in urban areas the expenditure group 401-700 constituted for the largest proportion (31.5 per cent for the combined states). The smaller proportion of high income households in rural areas and of households which can give monetary figures for their household consumption in rural areas also emerge from the data. In rural areas, while only 7.4 per cent of the households belonged to upper bracket of per capita expenditure 800+, in urban areas more than 10 per cent had per capita monthly expenditures above Rs. 1400. Between the states, Tamil Nadu showed larger proportions in the upper expenditure brackets.

Apart from the household characteristics, broad demographic and socio-economic characteristics of all members of the selected households are available, which are presented below. Since the analysis in this chapter is limited to those individuals aged 10 and above the individual characteristics are discussed only for the selected individuals.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of sample population by age category

| Age group | Haryana | | TN | | All India | |
|-----------|---------|--------|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | Rural | | | | | |
| 10 to 17 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 14.4 | 13.10 |
| 18 to 45 | 41.0 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 49.3 | 42.5 | 45.91 |
| 46 to 64 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 12.89 |
| 65+ | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.74 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 10 to 17 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 13.8 |
| 18 to 45 | 44.8 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 51.7 | 47.3 | 49.2 |
| 46 to 64 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| 65+ | 3.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 |

The table shows that the largest proportion of the sample population was accounted by individuals in the age group of 18-45, the young and the economically active category, across rural and urban areas as well as all India, Tamil Nadu and urban Haryana.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of sample population by marital status

| States | Categories | Rural | | Urban | |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Haryana | Never Married | 36.1 | 22.3 | 39.3 | 25.8 |
| | Currently Married | 60.3 | 71.1 | 57.6 | 64.9 |
| | Widowed/ Divorced/Separated | 3.7 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 9.3 |
| | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | Never Married | 34.5 | 23.5 | 36.2 | 26.9 |
| | Currently Married | 62.0 | 62.4 | 61.4 | 61.5 |
| | Widowed/ Divorced/Separated | 3.5 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 11.6 |
| | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| All India | Never Married | 33.6 | 22.9 | 38.5 | 27.7 |
| | Currently Married | 62.7 | 66.4 | 59.0 | 61.9 |
| | Widowed/ Divorced/Separated | 3.7 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 10.4 |
| | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The currently married constituted the highest proportion of females at the all India level as well as for both the states. However, a large proportion of males belonged to the category of never-married, especially in Haryana, more than for all-India. Tamil Nadu showed the highest proportion of widowed women, 14 per cent and 12 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. Not only was this in keeping with the higher figures for female-headed households in Tamil Nadu, the difference between Haryana and Tamil Nadu probably reflects the greater likelihood of widow remarriage in Haryana than in Tamil Nadu and differences in life expectancy of men and women within each state and between the two states.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of sample population by education status

| States | Categories | Rural | | Urban | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Haryana | Illiterate | 31.2 | 61.4 | 12.4 | 29.5 |
| | Below primary and primary | 31.2 | 22.8 | 24.3 | 22.9 |
| | Above primary till higher secondary | 35.4 | 15.2 | 49.3 | 39.8 |
| | Above higher secondary | 2.1 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 7.8 |
| | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Tamil Nadu | Illiterate | 17.5 | 35.5 | 5.7 | 15.2 |
| | Below primary and primary | 36.9 | 37.3 | 22.2 | 28.7 |
| | Above primary till higher secondary | 41.5 | 26.2 | 54.7 | 47.2 |
| | Above higher secondary | 4.2 | 1.0 | 17.4 | 9.0 |
| | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| All India | Illiterate | 28.1 | 52.2 | 8.5 | 22.7 |
| | Below primary and primary | 35.5 | 28.5 | 23.6 | 25.9 |
| | Above primary till higher secondary | 33.2 | 18.5 | 51.4 | 42.7 |
| | Above higher secondary | 3.2 | 0.8 | 16.4 | 8.7 |
| | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

As is widely documented, the female-male gap in literacy was high for rural, urban, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and all states combined, with rural areas showing very high rates of illiteracy (52.2 per cent) among women compared to urban areas (22.7). Haryana figures of illiteracy of males as well as females were above the all India average, both in rural and urban areas, and especially striking for rural, illiterate women in Haryana - 61.4 per cent. In contrast to this, Tamil Nadu presented a better picture. However, here too women with primary and below levels of education accounted for the largest chunk of total women surveyed.

Apart from the separate activity classification followed to capture time allocations, data were collected from individual respondents on their employment status as per the standard classification of the labour force followed in the normal labour force surveys. In the following table sample respondents based on their workforce status are divided into those who are employed and those who are out of the workforce, which includes unemployed also. Employed comprises all those who are employed either as principal or subsidiary workers (UPSS) in any of the 'economic' activities as defined by the standard classification of the labour force in the country.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of sample population by employment status: Employed and out of the workforce

| state | Category | Rural | | Urban | |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Haryana | Employed | 72.1 | 9.1 | 66.8 | 8.0 |
| | Out of the work force | 27.9 | 90.9 | 33.2 | 92.0 |
| TN | Employed | 77.0 | 37.6 | 70.5 | 15.0 |
| | Out of the work force | 23.0 | 62.4 | 29.5 | 85.0 |
| India | Employed | 76.9 | 37.2 | 69.6 | 15.5 |
| | Out of the work force | 23.1 | 62.8 | 30.4 | 84.5 |

As per the standard labour force definition, employed women constituted only a small proportion of the surveyed women. Thus, only 37 percent of women in rural areas and 16 percent in urban areas were classified as employed. The interstate difference was quite sharp. Tamil Nadu had a comparatively high proportion of women in the category of employed with a sharp difference between rural and urban areas, while in Haryana less than 10 per cent of women were estimated to belong to the category of employed both in rural and urban areas.

Apart from their economic status, information was also collected on the nature of employment in terms of the enterprise status broadly classified as organized and unorganised. This analysis again is limited to the labour force definition of workers. The table below gives the distribution of sample respondents across these categories.

Table 13: Percentage distribution of workers in the sample population by workers in the organized/unorganised sector

| | Haryana | | TN | | All India | |
|-------------|---------|--------|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Organised | 9.5 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 3.7 |
| Unorganised | 90.5 | 91.8 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 96.3 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Organised | 28.8 | 38.6 | 35.3 | 31.9 | 28.8 | 26.2 |
| Unorganised | 71.2 | 61.4 | 64.7 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 73.8 |

Among the total workers in rural areas, more than 90 per cent were unorganised sector workers² with some variation across states. The proportion of organized sector in general was higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas in both the selected states as well as all India. For the combined states unorganised sector women accounted for 94 percent of all female workers while in urban areas the proportion was 71 per cent.

Apart from employment status and nature of enterprise, the survey also collected information from sample respondents on their usual principal activity status under various subcategories as in the case of Employment and Unemployment survey. Here again, the definition followed is the limited definition of economic activity and the data gives only the main status of the respondents. However, this classification helps one to disaggregate data across paid and unpaid categories of labour as well as those outside the workforce. Further, it could also be used to differentiate those outside the workforce into those who engage mainly in housework and others. Various subcategories are clubbed together into four categories as given in the following table.

² This definition is wider than the informal sector definition as used internationally as it includes informal sector workers as well as agricultural workers.

Table 14: Percentage distribution of workers in the sample population by activity classifications groups

| | Haryana | | TN | | All India | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Rural | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Remunerated Occupations | 66.7 | 5.7 | 75.2 | 35.5 | 69.5 | 25.3 |
| Unremunerated Occupations | 5.8 | 18.6 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 20.1 |
| House work | 0.5 | 56.5 | 1.4 | 38.4 | 1.1 | 39.1 |
| Others/Out of the workforce | 27.0 | 19.2 | 21.1 | 17.1 | 20.8 | 15.5 |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Remunerated Occupations | 63.8 | 7.3 | 69.1 | 14.3 | 66.3 | 14.0 |
| Unremunerated Occupations | 3.0 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 5.0 |
| House work | 0.6 | 58.7 | 1.4 | 59.3 | 1.2 | 58.4 |
| Others/Out of the workforce | 32.6 | 26.9 | 28.1 | 22.8 | 28.8 | 22.5 |

Note: Remunerated Occupations include codes 11-own account employer, 12-employer, 22-paid home based worker, 32-worked as salaried/wage permanent employee, 33-workers as regular salaried/wage non permanent employee, 41 – worked as casual and contractual wage labour in public works, 51-in other type of works, 52- worked as trainee/interim (paid), 96- beggars, prostitutes .

Unremunerated Occupations include codes : 21- worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family labour), 53-worked as exchange labour, 93- attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving etc, for household use.

Housework include code 92 -attended domestic duties

Others/Out of the workforce include: 81- unemployed; 91-attended educational institutions, 94-rentier, pensioners/remittance receipts etc, 95-not able to work due to disability, 97-others

The proportion of women in remunerated occupations was low compared to men which is as per the established understanding. A substantial proportion of women belonged to the category of unremunerated occupations, especially in rural areas across all locations. However, only in rural Haryana, the proportion was higher than that of remunerated occupations, where only 5.2 per cent belonged to the category of remunerated occupations while 17 percent were unremunerated workers.

3. Time Allocation across SNA and unpaid care work

As discussed three broad categories of activity have been distinguished in the time use survey based on the standard international system of accounting - SNA, Extended SNA and Non SNA. The SNA activities include primary production activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, processing and storage, mining and quarrying; secondary activities like construction and manufacturing; and tertiary activities such as trade, business and other services. Extended SNA activities include household maintenance, care for children, the sick and the elderly, and community and voluntary work. Learning, personal care and self maintenance, and social and cultural activities are categorized as Non-SNA activities.

In the following analysis all the activities that come under SNA are taken as paid work, though there are unpaid components. These are activities which counted as economic work and are thus included in the estimation of gross domestic product. Apart from this, there are a few components of primary production activities such as processing of primary products for own consumption which are not included in the estimation of GDP, but are covered under SNA. Further, travel time for economic work purposes as well as time spent on activities such as fetching water which are not counted in the normal workforce calculations, are included under SNA in the TUS survey. Further

unlike the employment and unemployment survey definition of economic work, engagement of persons in SNA activities for less than one hour has also been recorded. Thus activities covered under SNA are much broader than the definition followed in the labour force definition and hence there will be a difference in workforce estimates based on these two estimates. Using a very broad definition of care work, extended SNA is equated with unpaid care work. Despite these limitations, analysis across these broad categories of SNA and extended SNA would give insight into the division between ‘economic’ work and unpaid care work.

We first require an overview of the distribution of participants (those from whom time disposition data was collected) in terms of their participation in a day in only SNA, only Extended SNA or in both. The pattern is important from a gender perspective as women generally participate in both SNA and care work in larger numbers than men.

Table 15 : Percentage distribution of participants in only SNA, in extended SNA and in both SNA and extended SNA

| Rural | | Only SNA | Only ESNA | SNA & ESNA | No SNA or ESNA |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Haryana | Male | 56.3 | 3.6 | 27.5 | 12.5 |
| | Female | 1.9 | 10.4 | 83.2 | 4.5 |
| TN | Male | 44.6 | 5.4 | 39.0 | 11.0 |
| | Female | 3.4 | 22.0 | 68.8 | 5.7 |
| All India | Male | 43.8 | 5.1 | 40.6 | 10.5 |
| | Female | 2.6 | 19.1 | 73.5 | 4.7 |
| Urban | | | | | |
| Haryana | Male | 30.2 | 6.5 | 40.5 | 22.7 |
| | Female | 1.3 | 42.2 | 47.3 | 9.3 |
| TN | Male | 36.6 | 8.0 | 38.8 | 16.7 |
| | Female | 2.6 | 48.0 | 40.6 | 8.8 |
| All India | Male | 32.3 | 9.0 | 41.7 | 17.0 |
| | Female | 1.7 | 49.7 | 41.5 | 7.1 |

The gender difference is striking. While a large proportion of men did only SNA, very few women belonged to this category. For rural females, while ‘both SNA and extended SNA’ accounted for the largest proportion, in urban areas women engaged in ‘only extended SNA’ constituted the largest share, except in Haryana. The urban-rural comparative for men, however, is counter-intuitive when we considered the normative gendering of Extended SNA work. In urban areas, where the distinctions between SNA and Extended SNA tend to be sharp, the largest proportion of men belonged to the category of those engaged in both SNA and Extended SNA, whereas in rural areas, where SNA and extended SNA can easily flow into each other, the largest chunk of men in all states were reported to be engaged in ‘only SNA work’. This is reflective of a deep rooted and strict division of gender roles that characterize many rural societies; whereas in urban areas though these divisions still remain they are of a lesser order. Interestingly, double the proportion of men as of women reported not being involved in SNA or Extended SNA, i.e. they were non-workers, students, care receivers, etc. , which is an expected outcome in a highly patriarchal society.

Summing the figures above to view the participants in SNA and extended SNA, while 74 per cent of all men participated in SNA, only 51 per cent participated in unpaid care work. For women, the participation in unpaid care work was much higher - 91 per cent, while 43 percent participated in SNA. It may be noted that this means that a large proportion of women were active in both SNA and extended SNA, unlike men, and that the female-male difference in SNA was much smaller than that in extended SNA. The difference between male participation in SNA and unpaid care work was highest in rural Haryana.

Apart from whether an individual participated in SNA / ESNA or both what is more important for the issue under study is the time spent on these activities. The time allocation of individuals across the two broad categories of work, SNA and extended SNA is given in the following table, It gives the average daily time in hours spent, which is derived from the weekly averages. As noted earlier in the case of individuals with only normal days the time spent on various activities on a normal day was multiplied by the 7 and in the case of individuals with weekly variant and abnormal days the time spent on a normal day was multiplied by 5 and the weekly total was calculated by adding an abnormal and the weekly variant day. The weekly total was divided by 7 to get the daily average time spent. In the analysis below, the average daily time spent refers only to the actors and not to the population as a whole. The tables also contain the participation rates which gives the proportion of total population who constitute these actors.

Table16: Average daily spent on SNA and unpaid care work

| | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| State | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | 7.3 | 83.9 | 4.5 | 85.1 | 7.9 | 70.7 | 3.1 | 48.5 |
| | ESNA | 0.9 | 31.1 | 5.1 | 93.6 | 1.0 | 47.1 | 5.6 | 89.5 |
| TN | SNA | 7.5 | 83.6 | 4.6 | 72.3 | 8.2 | 75.3 | 3.4 | 43.2 |
| | ESNA | 1.2 | 44.3 | 4.9 | 90.9 | 1.0 | 46.7 | 5.5 | 88.7 |
| All India | SNA | 7.6 | 84.4 | 4.4 | 76.1 | 8.1 | 74.0 | 3.2 | 43.2 |
| | ESNA | 1.2 | 47.7 | 5.5 | 92.6 | 1.1 | 50.7 | 6.1 | 91.2 |

Men on the average were found to spend proportionately more time on SNA compared to women, which was true for both rural and urban locations and the two states. While for men time spent on SNA was higher in urban areas, for women the reverse was true and that too with a substantial difference³. The higher time spent on SNA for rural women are an expected pattern in the context of women's increased presence in rural agricultural operations. As regards unpaid care work, women spent a significantly larger proportion of the day in unpaid care work and the male-female difference was very sharp, irrespective of rural/urban difference or across states. In rural areas, women spent about 5.5 hours of the day on unpaid care work while men spent only 1.2 hours of their day on such work. The male –female difference in care work was slightly more in urban areas with women spending about 6.1 hours of their day on unpaid care work and men spending almost the same time as their rural counterparts. Thus the data confirm the expected gender difference in SNA and unpaid care work time utilisation. In the following section time spent on SNA and extended SNA is analysed across various household and individual characteristics.

³ The difference is also captured by other data sources

Table 17: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by social group

| | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. Rate | Female | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. Rate |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. Rate | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. Rate | | |
| Haryana | SNA | SC/ST | 7.4 | 59.3 | 4.5 | 60.9 | 8.0 | 50.6 | 3.6 | 37.3 |
| | | Others | 7.2 | 58.5 | 4.3 | 62.2 | 7.8 | 54.3 | 3.0 | 40.0 |
| | ESNA | SC/ST | 0.9 | 24.7 | 5.0 | 67.9 | 1.0 | 34.0 | 5.2 | 71.2 |
| | | Others | 0.9 | 20.4 | 5.2 | 67.9 | 1.0 | 36.1 | 5.7 | 73.3 |
| TN | SNA | SC/ST | 7.6 | 66.8 | 5.3 | 65.0 | 8.0 | 62.5 | 3.8 | 35.4 |
| | | Others | 7.5 | 68.5 | 4.4 | 58.0 | 8.2 | 62.3 | 3.3 | 35.3 |
| | E-SNA | SC/ST | 1.2 | 36.8 | 4.3 | 73.7 | 1.3 | 41.7 | 5.5 | 67.8 |
| | | Others | 1.2 | 35.8 | 5.1 | 75.9 | 0.9 | 38.4 | 5.8 | 73.1 |
| All India | SNA | SC/ST | 7.7 | 61.1 | 5.0 | 58.6 | 7.7 | 55.1 | 3.9 | 39.5 |
| | | Others | 7.6 | 62.9 | 4.0 | 57.0 | 8.1 | 58.8 | 3.1 | 33.3 |
| | ESNA | SC/ST | 1.2 | 37.0 | 5.3 | 67.0 | 1.3 | 41.5 | 5.9 | 68.6 |
| | | Others | 1.2 | 34.1 | 5.7 | 71.8 | 1.1 | 39.6 | 6.1 | 73.1 |

The male- female difference in time spent on SNA and extended SNA remains significant across social groups. In rural areas, men belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were spending more time on unpaid care work compared to men from the general category. However, the pattern was reversed in urban areas except in the case of Haryana. For women the pattern was sharper with scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women spending more time on SNA activities compared to others. This was found across all locations as well as rural and urban areas.. This is in keeping with what has been the common wisdom about the comparative, gendered patterns in paid work among different social groups in India. The reverse pattern was found in the case of unpaid care work, though the difference was less. In the case of men no difference was found between the two social groups in rural areas. However, in urban areas of Tamil Nadu and all India SC/ST category showed more time spent on extended SNA activity compared to the general category.

Table 18: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by religion

| | | Rural | | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | Hindu | 7.1 | 83.3 | 4.5 | 84.8 | 7.8 | 72.8 | 3.2 | 62.4 |
| | | Muslim | 8.7 | 86.1 | 5.3 | 87.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | Others | 7.4 | 86.4 | 3.0 | 85.5 | 8.5 | 56.4 | 2.1 | 45.2 |
| | ESNA | Hindu | 0.9 | 32.2 | 5.0 | 93.4 | 1.0 | 48.3 | 5.5 | 67.8 |
| | | Muslim | 0.9 | 21.5 | 4.7 | 93.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | Others | 0.8 | 31.0 | 5.5 | 95.6 | 0.8 | 38.5 | 6.4 | 59.3 |
| TN | SNA | Hindu | 7.5 | 84.6 | 4.7 | 73.3 | 8.2 | 75.8 | 3.5 | 59.4 |
| | | Muslim | 7.5 | 68.0 | 3.5 | 60.8 | 8.4 | 71.4 | 2.7 | 53.9 |
| | | Others | 7.2 | 76.6 | 4.0 | 62.1 | 7.6 | 73.6 | 3.0 | 63.3 |
| | ESNA | Hindu | 1.2 | 44.5 | 5.1 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 45.7 | 5.6 | 66.9 |
| | | Muslim | 1.3 | 37.3 | 5.0 | 91.8 | 1.2 | 41.2 | 5.5 | 66.3 |
| | | Others | 1.4 | 49.4 | 4.7 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 61.7 | 5.8 | 75.8 |
| All India | SNA | Hindu | 7.6 | 84.4 | 4.4 | 76.2 | 8.1 | 73.7 | 3.2 | 59.4 |
| | | Muslim | 7.9 | 79.9 | 4.0 | 67.2 | 8.4 | 76.0 | 3.0 | 55.9 |
| | | Others | 7.3 | 87.9 | 4.2 | 81.1 | 7.4 | 73.0 | 3.6 | 61.4 |
| | ESNA | Hindu | 1.2 | 47.1 | 5.6 | 92.5 | 1.2 | 50.9 | 6.6 | 70.1 |
| | | Muslim | 1.1 | 43.9 | 5.5 | 92.6 | 1.1 | 44.0 | 6.0 | 67.7 |
| | | Others | 1.3 | 61.4 | 5.4 | 94.7 | 1.2 | 59.7 | 5.7 | 75.2 |

The data show that there was clear variation in time spent on SNA or unpaid care work by women across various religions. On the whole, Hindu women were found to spend more time on SNA work in rural and urban areas except in Haryana. Muslim women were found to spend relatively more time on SNA work in Haryana, contrary to stereotypes of the secluded, ‘non-working’ Muslim woman. However, this result should be interpreted in the context of the unreliability associated with small sample sizes, with fewer sample respondents from the Muslim community from Haryana. Further, Hindu women were found to spend more time on care work compared to women of other religions in all locations. This may be due to the specific activities Hindu women engage in and which get included under unpaid care work, an issue for further study.

Table 19: Average Daily time spent on SNA, Extended SNA and Non- SNA by age categories

| | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|------|----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| SNA | 10 to 17 | 3.5 | 55.00 | 2.8 | 63.24 | 5.3 | 19.58 | 2.0 | 22.77 |
| | 18 to 45 | 8.2 | 95.25 | 4.8 | 92.86 | 8.1 | 88.44 | 3.2 | 58.98 |
| | 46 to 64 | 7.4 | 93.09 | 4.5 | 87.10 | 7.9 | 85.06 | 3.7 | 43.75 |
| | 65+ | 5.3 | 64.29 | 3.3 | 63.16 | 6.7 | 51.85 | 2.3 | 34.29 |
| ESNA | 10 to 17 | 0.6 | 23.75 | 2.0 | 76.10 | 0.5 | 17.48 | 1.6 | 64.36 |
| | 18 to 45 | 0.9 | 36.04 | 6.0 | 99.04 | 1.1 | 56.99 | 6.6 | 98.20 |
| | 46 to 64 | 1.2 | 25.35 | 4.3 | 97.31 | 0.9 | 57.47 | 5.1 | 93.75 |
| | 65+ | 1.3 | 23.47 | 3.8 | 80.26 | 1.7 | 33.33 | 4.0 | 68.57 |
| SNA | 10 to 17 | 5.2 | 39.75 | 3.3 | 48.66 | 4.7 | 23.55 | 2.4 | 28.79 |
| | 18 to 45 | 7.8 | 94.14 | 4.7 | 78.31 | 8.5 | 88.17 | 3.5 | 47.86 |
| | 46 to 64 | 7.5 | 93.51 | 5.1 | 78.41 | 8.1 | 84.93 | 3.5 | 43.55 |
| | 65+ | 6.4 | 72.12 | 4.0 | 47.06 | 6.4 | 45.83 | 3.6 | 25.34 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| ESNA | 10 to 17 | 1.0 | 30.70 | 2.4 | 69.32 | 0.7 | 26.77 | 1.6 | 54.95 |
| | 18 to 45 | 1.2 | 47.92 | 5.6 | 97.06 | 1.0 | 51.39 | 6.3 | 96.30 |
| | 46 to 64 | 1.3 | 46.97 | 4.4 | 93.82 | 1.1 | 49.14 | 5.2 | 94.61 |
| | 65+ | 1.3 | 39.39 | 3.7 | 70.59 | 1.4 | 42.86 | 3.6 | 71.92 |
| SNA | 10 to 17 | 4.9 | 49.54 | 3.3 | 54.11 | 5.0 | 25.12 | 2.4 | 27.58 |
| | 18 to 45 | 8.1 | 95.11 | 4.5 | 83.48 | 8.4 | 88.39 | 3.3 | 48.87 |
| | 46 to 64 | 7.8 | 93.81 | 4.8 | 80.89 | 8.0 | 85.16 | 3.5 | 44.68 |
| | 65+ | 6.3 | 66.00 | 3.6 | 46.93 | 6.4 | 43.12 | 3.1 | 22.20 |
| ESNA | 10 to 17 | 1.0 | 32.50 | 3.0 | 76.98 | 0.8 | 27.95 | 2.5 | 69.10 |
| | 18 to 45 | 1.2 | 53.47 | 6.4 | 98.27 | 1.2 | 56.08 | 7.0 | 97.88 |
| | 46 to 64 | 1.3 | 48.29 | 4.7 | 94.25 | 1.2 | 57.79 | 5.6 | 95.89 |
| | 65+ | 1.5 | 39.60 | 4.0 | 72.85 | 1.5 | 46.95 | 4.0 | 70.48 |

Significant variation is seen across various age categories both in terms of SNA and unpaid care work. In rural areas, time spent on SNA for females was found to be highest for the age group 18-45. This group constitute a large chunk of agricultural workers, who work mostly on their own farms. However in urban areas, except for Tamil Nadu time spent on SNA by age group 46-64 was found to be the highest. This could be because of the restrictions that still exist on young women's participation in paid work outside their homes. It needs to be noted that Tamil Nadu is an exception where unmarried women participate in large number in diverse economic activities. As regards unpaid care work, women in the peak reproductive age groups (18-45) were found spending the maximum time on care work, while for males, the time spent on care work was greater for the higher age groups. This means that men participate in unpaid care work once they withdraw or participate less intensively in paid work.

Table 20: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by marital status

| | | Categories | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | Never Married | 5.1 | 65.1 | 3.0 | 68.4 | 6.9 | 38.9 | 2.6 | 32.4 |
| | | Currently Married | 8.3 | 95.4 | 4.8 | 92.0 | 8.2 | 93.1 | 3.1 | 56.0 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 5.7 | 79.4 | 5.0 | 67.7 | 6.1 | 60.0 | 3.9 | 41.2 |
| | ESNA | Never Married | 0.6 | 25.7 | 2.4 | 79.0 | 1.0 | 27.1 | 2.1 | 71.1 |
| | | Currently Married | 1.0 | 33.9 | 5.8 | 98.9 | 1.0 | 59.7 | 6.8 | 98.9 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 1.9 | 38.1 | 4.0 | 86.5 | 2.1 | 65.0 | 3.4 | 74.5 |
| TN | SNA | Never Married | 6.8 | 63.4 | 4.0 | 55.3 | 7.3 | 50.3 | 3.9 | 35.4 |
| | | Currently Married | 7.7 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 78.3 | 8.4 | 90.7 | 2.9 | 46.0 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 6.9 | 74.2 | 5.7 | 73.8 | 7.5 | 58.1 | 5.2 | 46.3 |
| | ESNA | Never Married | 1.0 | 34.6 | 3.0 | 75.3 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 2.5 | 67.8 |
| | | Currently Married | 1.2 | 49.3 | 5.7 | 97.9 | 1.0 | 55.1 | 6.7 | 98.2 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 2.4 | 51.1 | 3.6 | 85.9 | 2.0 | 55.4 | 3.9 | 86.6 |
| All India | SNA | Never Married | 6.3 | 64.3 | 3.6 | 58.8 | 7.2 | 48.5 | 3.4 | 35.0 |
| | | Currently Married | 8.1 | 95.6 | 4.5 | 83.1 | 8.4 | 91.3 | 2.9 | 46.5 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 6.9 | 77.3 | 5.2 | 70.1 | 6.8 | 58.5 | 4.9 | 45.3 |
| | ESNA | Never Married | 1.1 | 63.4 | 3.5 | 55.3 | 1.0 | 50.3 | 3.1 | 35.4 |
| | | Currently Married | 1.2 | 95.4 | 6.3 | 78.3 | 1.2 | 90.7 | 7.4 | 46.0 |
| | | Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 2.4 | 74.2 | 3.9 | 73.8 | 2.5 | 58.1 | 4.3 | 46.3 |

Widowed/ divorced/separated men were spending more time on care work compared to all other categories across rural and urban areas and also across various states. What is more striking is the negligible difference in time spent on extended SNA work by never married and currently married men. Widowed and divorced/separated women spent more time on SNA work compared to other

categories. They also spent a substantial time on unpaid care work, next to currently married women. This is an expected pattern, in keeping with normative views of the gendered division of labour and local narratives of the particular difficulties which widowed and divorced men and women face.

Table 21: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by educational status

| | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | Illiterate and below primary | 7.6 | 84.4 | 4.8 | 86.8 | 7.8 | 74.5 | 3.5 | 49.8 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 7.0 | 83.2 | 3.6 | 81.1 | 8.0 | 66.1 | 2.7 | 48.0 |
| | | Graduate and above | 6.8 | 89.2 | 3.6 | 66.7 | 7.6 | 86.4 | 3.8 | 46.5 |
| | ESNA | Illiterate and below primary | 1.0 | 30.4 | 5.2 | 94.6 | 1.0 | 48.9 | 5.6 | 88.3 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 0.9 | 31.1 | 4.5 | 91.2 | 1.0 | 42.6 | 5.5 | 89.1 |
| | | Graduate and above | 1.1 | 45.9 | 5.9 | 88.9 | 1.1 | 64.8 | 5.9 | 97.7 |
| TN | SNA | Illiterate and below primary | 7.6 | 89.6 | 5.2 | 79.9 | 8.5 | 80.4 | 4.4 | 50.3 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 7.4 | 80.8 | 3.8 | 64.2 | 8.3 | 73.7 | 2.7 | 40.1 |
| | | Graduate and above | 6.4 | 79.5 | 5.0 | 54.5 | 7.4 | 77.9 | 4.6 | 45.2 |
| | ESNA | Illiterate and below primary | 1.3 | 42.8 | 4.7 | 93.1 | 1.4 | 43.6 | 5.2 | 90.1 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 1.2 | 44.5 | 5.1 | 88.4 | 0.9 | 44.6 | 5.8 | 88.0 |
| | | Graduate and above | 1.1 | 53.6 | 4.4 | 92.7 | 0.9 | 57.6 | 4.8 | 89.0 |
| All India | SNA | Illiterate and below primary | 7.9 | 89.2 | 4.8 | 81.7 | 8.3 | 79.3 | 3.9 | 49.1 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 7.4 | 80.3 | 3.4 | 65.1 | 8.2 | 70.8 | 2.6 | 39.5 |
| | | Graduate and above | 6.6 | 81.8 | 3.7 | 61.0 | 7.5 | 80.8 | 4.1 | 44.9 |
| | ESNA | Illiterate and below primary | 1.2 | 49.2 | 5.5 | 93.6 | 1.4 | 50.4 | 6.2 | 91.7 |
| | | Primary to higher secondary | 1.2 | 45.8 | 5.5 | 90.6 | 1.1 | 47.5 | 6.1 | 90.3 |
| | | Graduate and above | 1.4 | 57.1 | 5.6 | 95.7 | 1.1 | 63.6 | 5.8 | 95.3 |

The data show that the proportion of time spent on SNA in rural areas is the highest for men and women who are either illiterate or below primary level of education. However, the urban figures do not follow the same pattern. Time spent on extended SNA activity does not seem to have any correlation with education level at the all India level. In Haryana, while women with the highest level of education were found to spend the largest share of the day on unpaid care work both in rural and urban areas, Tamil Nadu showed a reverse picture. These trends could be seen against the backdrop of the social context of these states which was discussed in Chapter 1. State of Tamil Nadu was marked by social reform movements and was also a pioneer in girl's education in the country. This meant spread of higher education to the masses in the state. On the other hand, Haryana is an educationally backward state where educational attainments are still limited to certain better off sections of the society largely marked by class and caste differences.

Table 22. Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by household size

| | | No. of members | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | 1-2 | 7.2 | 94.5 | 4.7 | 91.4 | 6.8 | 77.1 | 4.9 | 45.9 |
| | | 3-4 | 7.3 | 86.5 | 4.6 | 89.8 | 8.0 | 77.1 | 3.0 | 55.0 |
| | | 5-6 | 7.2 | 81.2 | 4.4 | 82.6 | 7.9 | 65.6 | 3.2 | 43.8 |
| | | 6 & above | 7.4 | 82.0 | 4.4 | 81.3 | 7.9 | 62.1 | 2.3 | 45.5 |
| | ESNA | 1-2 | 1.4 | 36.3 | 4.5 | 97.5 | 1.7 | 62.9 | 4.3 | 97.3 |
| | | 3-4 | 0.9 | 31.9 | 5.4 | 97.5 | 1.0 | 48.1 | 6.2 | 92.7 |
| | | 5-6 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 5.0 | 91.7 | 1.0 | 42.6 | 5.3 | 85.0 |
| | | 6 & above | 0.9 | 25.4 | 4.6 | 90.2 | 0.7 | 53.4 | 5.1 | 90.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | SNA | 1-2 | 7.5 | 90.0 | 5.3 | 85.0 | 8.0 | 85.4 | 4.5 | 53.3 |
| | | 3-4 | 7.4 | 84.9 | 4.5 | 73.1 | 8.2 | 76.3 | 3.0 | 43.9 |
| | | 5-6 | 7.5 | 78.5 | 4.3 | 65.4 | 8.2 | 70.2 | 3.4 | 39.0 |
| | | 6 & above | 7.7 | 82.3 | 4.9 | 63.2 | 8.2 | 74.3 | 4.1 | 36.7 |
| | ESNA | 1-2 | 1.4 | 53.7 | 4.4 | 96.3 | 1.1 | 53.5 | 4.9 | 95.3 |
| | | 3-4 | 1.3 | 46.6 | 5.1 | 91.8 | 1.0 | 49.4 | 5.8 | 90.6 |
| | | 5-6 | 1.2 | 39.4 | 4.8 | 87.2 | 1.0 | 41.7 | 5.3 | 83.1 |
| | | 6 & above | 1.1 | 29.0 | 4.7 | 85.7 | 1.0 | 35.4 | 5.3 | 85.5 |
| Combined States | SNA | 1-2 | 7.6 | 89.0 | 5.0 | 82.9 | 7.7 | 82.9 | 4.1 | 54.0 |
| | | 3-4 | 7.7 | 86.5 | 4.5 | 78.7 | 8.1 | 76.5 | 3.1 | 44.3 |
| | | 5-6 | 7.6 | 81.8 | 4.2 | 74.7 | 8.1 | 70.0 | 3.1 | 41.1 |
| | | 6 & above | 7.7 | 82.9 | 4.3 | 70.4 | 8.1 | 70.4 | 3.3 | 37.9 |
| | ESNA | 1-2 | 1.6 | 59.1 | 5.0 | 97.1 | 1.6 | 65.9 | 5.3 | 96.4 |
| | | 3-4 | 1.2 | 48.8 | 5.7 | 94.5 | 1.1 | 53.7 | 6.4 | 93.1 |
| | | 5-6 | 1.1 | 46.2 | 5.6 | 91.6 | 1.1 | 46.6 | 5.9 | 88.4 |
| | | 6 & above | 1.1 | 42.4 | 5.4 | 88.6 | 1.0 | 41.6 | 5.8 | 89.3 |

Time spent on SNA by women showed a negative correlation with the number of members in the household – women in households with fewer members spent more time on SNA work. However, time spent on unpaid care work showed an increase with the number of members in the households and then a decline. This trajectory could be projected on to a household life cycle. As households expand the demand for care work increases as children are born and the eldest generation contains both members who are active in care work and those who require help. In course of time, though the number of members may have further increased, some children-members are older and not only require less care labour of others, they share the burden of care work. Women in households with 3-4 members spent the maximum time on care work in all locations across rural and urban areas. Quite in contrast to women, the time men spent on unpaid care work showed a decline with increase in household size both for rural and urban areas confirming the release of male members from unpaid care work with increase in the number of women in the households.

Table 23: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by household composition (age-generational classification)

| State | | SNA | | | | ESNA | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | hhsiz category | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Haryana | g1only | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | g2only | 8.2 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| | g3only | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| | g1_2 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 6.0 |
| | g1_3 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| | g2_3 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 4.9 |
| | g123 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | g1only | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| | g2only | 7.7 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| | g3only | 7.1 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 4.9 |
| | g1_2 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.1 |
| | g1_3 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 3.9 |
| | g2_3 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.1 |
| | g123 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| All India | g1only | 3.0 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| | g2only | 8.1 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| | g3only | 7.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 5.4 |
| | g1_2 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 6.5 |
| | g1_3 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 5.5 |
| | g2_3 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 5.5 |
| | g123 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 5.8 |

Men irrespective of the household composition spent a higher proportion of their time on SNA while time spent on extended SNA was lower compared to that of females. Other than in rural Haryana, the time spent on SNA was highest for women in households with only individuals in the age category 18-49 years only. Households with only one age group reported the maximum for men in the case of extended SNA though the exact category differed across locations. In contrast to the pattern observed in the case of men, the proportion of time spent on extended SNA was highest for women from households which comprise of individuals less than 49 years (g1_2). Single generational households would tend to be men or women without partners where men put in more time on extended SNA activities. However, when there are partners, extended SNA falls on the women. Thus, g1_2 category would be households with children and parents where women put in the more of their day in extended SNA. Overall multiple generation households with g1 (children) show large values for women's unpaid care work reflecting increased demand on women's time in households with children.

Table 24: Average Daily time spent on SNA and Extended SNA for individuals with children in households separately for (0-6), (0-14) and (0-17).

| | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | | |
| SNA | Child 0-6 | 8.0 | 88.7 | 4.4 | 84.1 | 8.2 | 83.7 | 2.6 | 52.8 |
| | Child 0-14 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.5 |
| | Child 0-17 | 7.3 | 83.2 | 4.4 | 84.4 | 7.8 | 69.3 | 3.1 | 48.5 |
| | No children | 7.4 | 87.8 | 4.7 | 90.2 | 8.0 | 76.6 | 3.4 | 49.0 |
| ESNA | child 0-6 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 5.7 | 93.8 | 1.1 | 61.7 | 6.5 | 92.6 |
| | Child 0-14 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 0.9 |
| | Child 0-17 | 0.9 | 31.3 | 5.1 | 93.3 | 1.0 | 47.1 | 5.7 | 88.5 |
| | No children | 1.0 | 30.0 | 4.6 | 95.6 | 1.3 | 46.8 | 4.9 | 93.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | |
| SNA | child 0-6 | 7.6 | 87.5 | 4.2 | 70.0 | 8.5 | 85.8 | 2.8 | 41.0 |
| | Child 0-14 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| | Child 0-17 | 7.5 | 80.4 | 4.4 | 68.8 | 8.2 | 73.6 | 3.0 | 41.4 |
| | No children | 7.5 | 89.6 | 5.1 | 79.2 | 8.1 | 78.7 | 4.1 | 46.8 |
| ESNA | child 0-6 | 1.4 | 49.0 | 5.7 | 92.3 | 1.0 | 59.4 | 6.7 | 92.9 |
| | Child 0-14 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 0.9 |
| | Child 0-17 | 1.2 | 43.4 | 5.0 | 89.5 | 1.0 | 48.8 | 5.8 | 86.7 |
| | No children | 1.2 | 46.0 | 4.6 | 93.6 | 0.9 | 42.8 | 5.0 | 92.6 |
| Combined States | | | | | | | | | |
| SNA | child 0-6 | 7.9 | 88.3 | 4.2 | 76.7 | 8.3 | 82.4 | 2.9 | 43.1 |
| | Child 0-14 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| | Child 0-17 | 7.6 | 83.0 | 4.3 | 75.2 | 8.1 | 72.2 | 3.0 | 42.3 |
| | No children | 7.7 | 89.1 | 4.8 | 79.5 | 8.0 | 78.7 | 3.8 | 46.0 |
| ESNA | child 0-6 | 1.2 | 53.0 | 6.2 | 93.7 | 1.2 | 59.6 | 7.1 | 94.0 |
| | Child 0-14 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 0.9 |
| | Child 0-17 | 1.2 | 47.5 | 5.7 | 92.1 | 1.1 | 50.3 | 6.3 | 90.1 |
| | No children | 1.3 | 48.5 | 5.1 | 94.7 | 1.3 | 51.8 | 5.5 | 94.5 |

In rural as well as in urban areas, women with young children in the households spent less time on SNA work, compared to women with children in other age categories, which could be presumed as an outcome of the increased demand on care time. This is evident in the increased time spent on extended SNA by women with younger children. As the age of children increases there is a decline in the proportion of time spent on extended SNA. This pattern is seen both in the case of men and women across rural and urban areas. Further, for women with no children, the proportion of time spent on SNA was higher than for those with children, which points to the inverse relation between child care responsibility and labour market participation. The reverse pattern existed in the case of extended SNA -a decline in time spent on extended SNA by women in the absence of children below 18. However, in the case of men, time spent on extended SNA was found highest for men from households with no children. This means that in the absence of children, who may contribute substantially to household work, men tend to spend more time on unpaid care work. The other pattern was that men from household with children 0-6 showed the maximum or equal time spent on unpaid care work when compared to men from households with higher child age categories.

Table 25: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by size of agricultural land holding

| | | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | No land | 7.7 | 82.0 | 4.3 | 81.7 | 8.0 | 71.8 | 3.1 | 49.6 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 6.9 | 86.0 | 4.7 | 87.8 | 7.5 | 59.6 | 3.7 | 39.4 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 6.7 | 84.1 | 4.0 | 92.5 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 63.6 |
| | ESNA | No land | 0.9 | 34.0 | 5.2 | 94.0 | 1.0 | 47.4 | 5.7 | 89.1 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 0.8 | 27.4 | 4.8 | 92.9 | 1.2 | 41.6 | 4.9 | 91.5 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 1.2 | 33.1 | 5.3 | 95.0 | 0.8 | 66.7 | 6.4 | 90.9 |
| TN | SNA | No land | 7.6 | 83.1 | 4.9 | 75.1 | 8.1 | 75.0 | 3.3 | 44.1 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 7.4 | 84.0 | 4.4 | 69.6 | 8.3 | 77.5 | 4.3 | 36.3 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 6.3 | 85.8 | 3.7 | 60.9 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 66.7 |
| | ESNA | No land | 1.2 | 48.3 | 4.7 | 91.8 | 1.0 | 47.8 | 5.5 | 88.9 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 1.3 | 40.1 | 5.1 | 90.0 | 1.1 | 39.3 | 5.7 | 87.4 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 1.4 | 40.6 | 5.5 | 87.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 66.7 |
| All India | SNA | No land | 7.8 | 82.3 | 4.6 | 74.2 | 8.1 | 74.0 | 3.2 | 42.2 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 7.6 | 85.9 | 4.3 | 77.7 | 8.0 | 73.3 | 3.5 | 49.7 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 7.2 | 84.9 | 4.0 | 75.2 | 7.6 | 85.0 | 2.4 | 64.2 |
| | ESNA | No land | 1.2 | 50.0 | 5.5 | 93.4 | 1.1 | 51.5 | 5.9 | 91.4 |
| | | Small and medium (0.1 to 4) | 1.2 | 46.6 | 5.6 | 92.2 | 1.3 | 44.7 | 6.1 | 90.0 |
| | | Large (4.1 and above) holdings | 1.2 | 43.8 | 5.8 | 91.5 | 0.9 | 48.3 | 6.6 | 92.5 |

The data across various agricultural landholdings shows that at the all-India level and in Tamil Nadu men and women with no agricultural land spent more time on SNA activity in rural areas, which is the important means of employment in the rural areas. However, no such definite pattern existed in urban areas. As far as extended SNA is concerned, for the combined states as well for Tamil Nadu time spent by women seemed to have a positive relation with the size of agricultural land, while for men there was no such pattern. However for Haryana, the time on extended SNA showed a decline with the increase in the size of land holdings but rose for the largest holding category, both in rural and urban areas.

Yet another variable, which can give insights into the economic position of the households, is the income/expenditure data. This could also have an important bearing on the time spent on SNA and extended SNA activity. Monthly per-capita household expenditures are classified into three broad categories representing those with low, middle and high expenditures. To take into account the rural-urban expenditure differences different expenditure categories are followed for rural and urban areas. In rural areas the category low includes those in expenditure categories of Rs. 0- 400 while in urban areas it includes expenditure groups Rs. 0- 700. Middle or medium expenditure in rural areas comprise those in the expenditure classes Rs. 401-800 and in urban areas those in the expenditure group Rs. 701- 1400. Expenditure categories above Rs. 800 account for high in rural areas while in urban areas this category consists of those individuals with household expenditure above Rs. 1400+.

Table 26: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

| State | MPCE Categories | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana-SNA | Low | 7.6 | 84.5 | 4.7 | 85.0 | 8.0 | 72.0 | 3.2 | 55.4 |
| | Middle | 7.0 | 84.6 | 4.3 | 85.7 | 7.9 | 68.5 | 2.9 | 43.4 |
| | High | 7.0 | 73.3 | 3.8 | 82.1 | 7.0 | 76.6 | 3.5 | 36.1 |
| Haryana-ESNA | Low | 0.8 | 32.2 | 5.1 | 94.7 | 1.1 | 47.0 | 5.6 | 89.9 |
| | Middle | 1.0 | 30.1 | 5.0 | 92.8 | 1.0 | 46.5 | 5.7 | 87.9 |
| | High | 1.0 | 30.5 | 5.0 | 92.3 | 1.1 | 51.1 | 5.1 | 97.2 |
| TN -SNA | Low | 7.6 | 83.6 | 4.9 | 75.5 | 8.2 | 76.4 | 3.7 | 48.9 |
| | Middle | 7.4 | 83.7 | 4.5 | 71.4 | 8.1 | 75.8 | 2.9 | 38.2 |
| | High | 7.3 | 82.7 | 4.2 | 59.9 | 7.9 | 68.9 | 3.1 | 35.0 |
| TN- ESNA | Low | 1.2 | 42.5 | 4.7 | 90.5 | 1.1 | 44.6 | 5.4 | 88.7 |
| | Middle | 1.2 | 46.0 | 5.0 | 91.6 | 0.9 | 47.8 | 5.6 | 88.7 |
| | High | 1.0 | 45.2 | 5.4 | 89.3 | 1.0 | 52.9 | 5.7 | 90.1 |
| All India-SNA | Low | 7.7 | 84.4 | 4.5 | 77.9 | 8.2 | 74.1 | 3.7 | 49.2 |
| | Middle | 7.6 | 84.7 | 4.3 | 75.6 | 8.0 | 74.0 | 2.9 | 37.0 |
| | High | 7.5 | 82.6 | 4.1 | 64.0 | 7.6 | 73.5 | 3.4 | 37.2 |
| All India-ESNA | Low | 1.2 | 48.2 | 5.5 | 91.9 | 1.2 | 48.0 | 6.0 | 91.3 |
| | Middle | 1.2 | 47.4 | 5.6 | 93.7 | 1.1 | 52.4 | 6.1 | 91.1 |
| | High | 1.3 | 45.2 | 5.7 | 92.8 | 1.1 | 58.6 | 5.9 | 92.6 |

As expected, women in the lower expenditure classes spent a higher proportion of their daily time on SNA both in rural and urban areas. Thus, while women in the upper expenditure bracket spent only 4.1 hours per day on SNA activity in rural areas, the same was 4.5 hours for the lowest expenditure category. It is thus not the failure to work that can explain their poverty. In urban areas time spent showed an increase for the highest expenditure category after a decline. In the case of extended SNA, higher expenditure classes showed marginally higher proportion of time than that of

lower expenditure classes in rural areas. The urban picture however differed with households in the upper middle expenditure groups reporting less time spent on extended SNA work. This could be because of the increased presence of domestic workers in urban higher income households who would be taking care of such work. However such a pattern was not seen in Tamil Nadu.

In the following table, time spent on extended SNA activity is analysed across workers and non workers. As discussed earlier, the definition of worker is limited and includes only those who are employed as per the labour force definition.

Table 27: Average Daily time spent on unpaid care work by employment status: Employed and out of the workforce

| State | UPSS Workers | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Employed | 0.9 | 34.1 | 4.1 | 99.3 | 0.9 | 58.8 | 4.4 | 97.7 |
| | Out of the workforce | 0.8 | 23.4 | 5.2 | 93.0 | 1.5 | 23.4 | 5.7 | 88.7 |
| TN | Employed | 1.2 | 47.0 | 3.9 | 94.1 | 0.9 | 51.6 | 3.5 | 92.1 |
| | Out of the workforce | 1.3 | 35.1 | 5.5 | 88.8 | 1.3 | 35.0 | 5.9 | 88.1 |
| All India | Employed | 1.2 | 51.1 | 4.9 | 96.6 | 1.1 | 56.8 | 4.6 | 94.7 |
| | Out of the workforce | 1.4 | 36.3 | 6.0 | 90.3 | 1.4 | 36.7 | 6.3 | 90.6 |

The table gives the distribution across usual principal status workers, which includes those who are employed as subsidiary workers also. The data shows that both men and women who were employed spent less time on extended SNA work. Though non-working women spent a relatively larger proportion of their day on unpaid care work, the time spent by working women on such work was quite significant. Rural working women were estimated to spend about 4.9 hours on unpaid work while non working women spent 6.0 hours on extended SNA. The difference was greater in urban areas, with non-working women spending about 6.3 hours compared to 4.6 hours by working women on a day.

Table 28: Average Daily time spent on SNA and unpaid care work by workers in organised and unorganised sector

| State | Activity | Enterprise type | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | SNA | Organised | 7.9 | 97.5 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 99.2 | 6.2 | 94.1 |
| | | Unorganised | 8.3 | 98.0 | 7.1 | 99.2 | 8.5 | 98.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| | ESNA | Organised | 1.0 | 51.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 71.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| | | Unorganised | 0.9 | 32.2 | 4.2 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 53.5 | 4.3 | 96.3 |
| TN | SNA | Organised | 8.1 | 99.2 | 7.2 | 98.5 | 8.4 | 98.3 | 6.4 | 98.1 |
| | | Unorganised | 7.8 | 98.0 | 6.6 | 94.9 | 8.8 | 98.4 | 6.9 | 93.7 |
| | ESNA | Organised | 0.9 | 54.9 | 3.4 | 96.2 | 1.0 | 58.3 | 3.6 | 92.9 |
| | | Unorganised | 1.2 | 46.2 | 3.9 | 94.0 | 0.8 | 47.9 | 3.9 | 91.7 |
| All India | SNA | Organised | 7.9 | 97.9 | 6.4 | 96.3 | 7.9 | 97.6 | 6.2 | 95.5 |
| | | Unorganised | 8.2 | 98.4 | 6.1 | 94.9 | 8.7 | 98.2 | 6.1 | 92.0 |
| | ESNA | Organised | 1.2 | 62.0 | 4.3 | 97.3 | 1.2 | 69.8 | 4.2 | 96.6 |
| | | Unorganised | 1.2 | 50.3 | 4.9 | 96.5 | 1.0 | 51.5 | 4.8 | 94.0 |

Male workers in the unorganised sector were spending more time in SNA work, which is an expected pattern, given the long working hours and the absence of any regulation in this sector.

However, what is interesting was the reverse pattern among women, which could be attributed to the increased presence of subsidiary workers among women, who may spend only a few hours in some economic activity. The state wise picture shows some variation, with Tamil Nadu showing a higher value in the organised sector. Haryana followed the all India picture, except in the case of urban women workers. As far as unpaid care work is concerned, not much difference was found. However for women the difference was sharp across organised and unorganised sector workers with unorganised sector women spending a larger share of their day on unpaid care work. Here it needs to be noted that a considerable proportion of women workers in the unorganised sector are home-based workers, who would normally be combining unpaid care work with SNA work.

Table 29: Average Daily time spent on extended SNA across activity classification groups

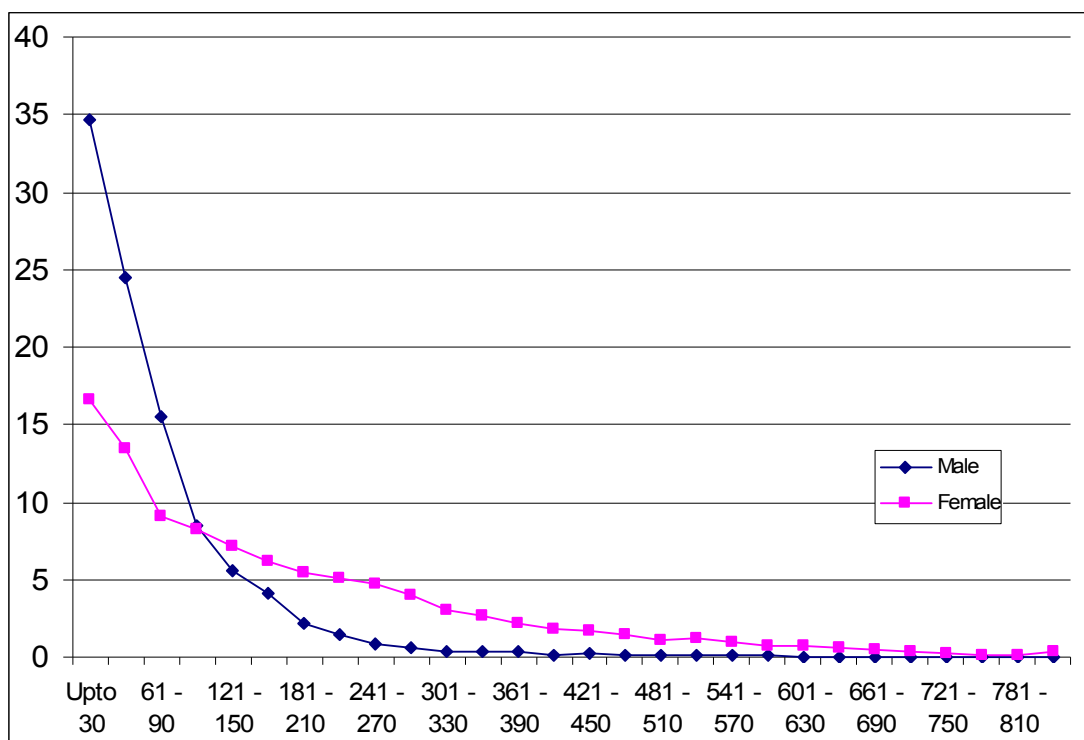
| State | Categories | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Remunerated Occupations | 1.0 | 33.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 60.1 | 4.2 | 97.5 |
| | Unremunerated Occupations | 1.0 | 37.0 | 5.7 | 99.3 | 1.4 | 31.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| | House work | 2.1 | 77.8 | 5.7 | 98.8 | 5.6 | 75.0 | 6.9 | 98.8 |
| | Others/Out of the workforce | 0.7 | 22.3 | 1.9 | 71.0 | 1.3 | 22.4 | 1.8 | 64.2 |
| TN | Remunerated Occupations | 1.2 | 47.5 | 3.8 | 94.4 | 0.9 | 52.3 | 3.5 | 92.6 |
| | Unremunerated Occupations | 2.0 | 30.5 | 5.3 | 96.4 | 1.0 | 16.3 | 5.8 | 95.4 |
| | House work | 2.9 | 65.3 | 6.4 | 98.4 | 3.5 | 58.1 | 6.7 | 98.4 |
| | Others/Out of the workforce | 1.1 | 32.9 | 2.4 | 63.8 | 1.2 | 33.9 | 2.3 | 60.1 |
| All India | Remunerated Occupations | 1.2 | 52.0 | 4.5 | 96.2 | 1.1 | 58.1 | 4.5 | 94.7 |
| | Unremunerated Occupations | 1.3 | 43.2 | 5.6 | 96.3 | 1.4 | 34.2 | 6.2 | 96.5 |
| | House work | 3.7 | 65.5 | 7.0 | 98.2 | 4.3 | 63.4 | 7.4 | 99.0 |
| | Others/Out of the workforce | 1.1 | 34.2 | 2.6 | 68.3 | 1.2 | 35.4 | 2.5 | 68.0 |

The table shows that keeping aside those who only attend to household duties, men and women engaged in unremunerated occupations spent more time on household maintenance compared to those engaged in paid work. The difference between the two was particularly marked for women across all locations and regions.

The analysis above is based on the average time spent on unpaid care work. The average value is affected by the number of individuals though wide dispersion exists in time spent. Thus, the average value can show a low value even if some individuals spent quite considerable time on unpaid care work. Since gender appears as the most important differentiator of time spent in various activities, to get an idea on the dispersion of the actual time and the number of individuals in these, men and women were classified across time slots of half an hour using the full minute daily time spent on unpaid care work. The graphs have been plotted for all India data.

The figure shows that distribution of unpaid care work for both male and female are asymmetric and clearly not normal distributions, but the distribution for women has an extremely long tail, while the distribution for men has a short tail. The short tail for males suggests a low variability i.e. that males do a fairly consistently low amount of UCW. The long tail for women suggests the opposite – high variability and, as a consequence, a notable level of inequality.

Figure 1: Distribution of number of persons across various time slots spent on unpaid care work



The figure shows that for men the concentration is more in the smaller time intervals with very few men reporting more than more than two and a half hours of direct child care work. For women too the distribution shows a concentration in lower time slots. However, a substantial number of women are seen in upper time slots. Men were concentrated in the time slots of less than 1 hour while women were more evenly spread across various time categories. It shows that close to 35 % of males and 15% of females spent no time at on unpaid care work on any average day. At the other end of the scale, a large number of women spent 8 or more than 8 hours while not even a single man did so.

4. Various Dimensions of Unpaid Care work

Unpaid care work consists of a varied number of activities, which are broadly classified into three categories: household maintenance, management and shopping for own household; care for children, sick, elderly and disabled for own household; and community services and help to other households. In this section, a disaggregation across these broad activities as well as subcategories within them is undertaken so as to unbundle care work. Of these categories, the second, care for children, sick, elderly and disabled of own household is taken as person care in all the subsequent discussions.

The table below gives the proportion of average daily time spent on the three broad categories of extended SNA or unpaid care work, for males and females as well as across rural and urban areas. Here again, the age group studied is 10 and above taking into account the possibility of large scale misreporting in the case of children below age 10. However, children below 10 are involved in unpaid care work in India and hence this would be a limitation of the study.

Table 30: Average Daily time spent on subcategories of unpaid care work (10 and above)

| | | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | M | | F | | M | | F | | M | | F | |
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Household maintenance and shopping | 0.7 | 24.7 | 4.2 | 91.2 | 0.9 | 40.9 | 4.9 | 87.1 | 0.8 | 29.0 | 4.4 | 90.1 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 1.1 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 43.2 | 0.8 | 25.9 | 1.9 | 29.7 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 41.6 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| TN | Household maintenance and shopping | 1.0 | 37.9 | 4.4 | 89.6 | 0.8 | 37.5 | 4.8 | 87.4 | 0.9 | 37.7 | 4.6 | 88.8 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 0.9 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 28.1 | 0.8 | 33.0 | 1.8 | 28.7 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 1.6 | 31.0 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| All India | Household maintenance and shopping | 1.0 | 40.9 | 4.9 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 42.6 | 5.3 | 89.8 | 1.0 | 41.4 | 5.0 | 90.5 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 1.0 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 39.7 | 0.9 | 30.0 | 1.9 | 30.7 | 0.9 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 39.9 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

In all locations, women spent by far the maximum part of their time on household maintenance and shopping for own household from among these categories. The low proportion of time spent on person care could be because some part of such work was carried out simultaneously with cooking and other household work. This then was reported only as household maintenance or was divided over the two categories, thereby showing less time for person care. Men possibly did not combine person care work with other reported activities. Women also spent more time than men on all categories of unpaid work, except for community services in rural Haryana. Though there was a large difference in time spent by men and women on person care, the difference was much sharper in the case of household maintenance.

Of all the unpaid work categories, men spent the maximum proportion of time on community services and help to other households in rural and urban Tamil Nadu, rural Haryana and all India rural. This was not the case in urban Haryana and all-India urban, while in rural Haryana men spent the same amount of time on person care for own household and on community services. The figures for time spent by urban Haryanvi men on community services was particularly low, indicating perhaps both the nature of the urban community and the priorities of Haryanvis. Rural men spent more time on care work compared to urban men in Haryana and at the all-India level. For women, urban areas showed a slightly higher proportion, except in Haryana. The most striking feature is the lowest participation rate as well as least time spent on household maintenance activities for men in Haryana, well below the national average as well as that of Tamil Nadu.

As discussed earlier, person care is often carried out simultaneous with other unpaid care work and even alongside paid work, especially home-based work, which is one of the reasons for the low value of person care time. However, in a 24 hour calculation of average daily time, even if multiple activities are performed by an individual simultaneously, only one activity gets reflected in the calculation. To capture unpaid care time spent taking into account simultaneity, the full minute measure was calculated using the data on simultaneous activities. The full minute average daily time on any activity is calculated by multiplying daily time on that activity by the number of activities performed during that time simultaneously. Thus if an individual spent 20 minutes on care work and also report another activity under simultaneous activities for this time slot, the full minute is derived by multiplying 20 minutes by 2 , i.e 40 minutes.

Table 31: Daily time spent on subcategories of unpaid care work – full minutes (10 and above)

| | | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|-----------|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Haryana | Household maintenance and shopping | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 4.6 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| TN | Household maintenance and shopping | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| All India | Household maintenance and shopping | 1.5 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 6.8 |
| | Care for children, the sick, elderly & disabled | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| | Community services and help to other hhs | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |

The data shows higher values for all categories of unpaid care work than in the previous table pointing to the prevalence of simultaneity in care work. However, the difference is found to be small which is suggestive of the possibility of underreporting and misreporting of multiple activities.

The above tables give only an aggregate pattern for the population, with disaggregation only by sex, state and rural/urban location. In the following section, the two major categories of unpaid care work - Household maintenance and shopping for own household and Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household are examined across various socio-economic parameters. Aggregate analysis has all been done for rural/urban distinction. However, such distinction is not drawn for the disaggregated analysis. The analysis below uses the 24 hour measure.

Household Maintenance and shopping for own household

As is evident from the above table, one of the most important components of care work is the time spent on household maintenance and related work. In this section, this component is examined in detail across various individual characteristics.

Table 32: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by social group

| | | SC/ST | | Others | |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Haryana | Male | 0.7 | 30.4 | 0.8 | 28.4 |
| | Female | 4.3 | 92.0 | 4.5 | 89.3 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.9 | 39.4 | 0.9 | 37.3 |
| | Female | 4.1 | 88.7 | 4.7 | 88.9 |
| All India | Male | 1.0 | 46.4 | 1.0 | 39.4 |
| | Female | 4.7 | 91.5 | 5.1 | 90.1 |

The data show that women belonging to the general category, spent a higher proportion of time on household maintenance activities than SC or ST women. However, participation rates were found to be higher among SC/ST women, except in Haryana. However, in the case of men such a difference was not visible.

Table 33: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by religion

| | | Hindu | | Muslim | | Others | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.8 | 30.1 | 0.8 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 37.5 |
| | Female | 4.4 | 89.9 | 3.9 | 91.2 | 5.0 | 88.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.9 | 34.3 | 1.1 | 41.1 | 0.9 | 36.8 |
| | Female | 4.5 | 92.0 | 4.8 | 90.3 | 4.7 | 91.6 |
| All India | Male | 1.0 | 41.1 | 1.0 | 36.8 | 1.0 | 51.3 |
| | Female | 5.0 | 90.3 | 5.4 | 91.6 | 4.6 | 92.0 |

Women across various religious categories show differences in the duration of time spent on household work. In Tamil Nadu and all India Muslim women spent the most time on household work, while in Haryana women from other religious category showed the maximum value with Muslim women showing the lowest. The result needs to be seen in the context of fewer women in the sample from this category in Haryana, which could make the result unreliable due to small sample numbers. For men no major difference was observed across various religious categories.

Table 34: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by age categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| 10-17 | 0.5 | 19.0 | 1.8 | 69.7 | 0.7 | 24.8 | 2.0 | 60.7 | 0.8 | 27.4 | 2.6 | 71.4 |
| 18-45 | 0.8 | 34.0 | 5.1 | 98.4 | 0.9 | 40.1 | 5.1 | 96.5 | 1.0 | 45.7 | 5.7 | 97.7 |
| 46-64 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 3.9 | 89.1 | 1.0 | 42.2 | 4.4 | 92.3 | 1.1 | 44.9 | 4.5 | 91.6 |
| 65+ | 1.4 | 18.4 | 3.2 | 65.8 | 1.1 | 34.9 | 3.3 | 67.8 | 1.2 | 32.9 | 3.5 | 64.8 |

Females of all age group spent more time on household maintenance than males of the same age group, across all locations. Women in the age group of 18-45 spent maximum time and the participation rate was also found high for this age group. The age group 10-17 spent the least time though a large proportion participated in such activities. Among men the pattern varied. Quite interestingly in all locations, men over the age of 65+ years spent more time than any other men, with the age group 10-17 showing the lowest value. This could mean that men spent more time on unpaid care work once they withdrew from paid work.

Table 35: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by marital status

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Never Married | 0.7 | 23.2 | 2.2 | 73.9 | 0.8 | 28.8 | 2.7 | 69.8 | 1.0 | 32.1 | 3.2 | 76.7 |
| Currently Married | 0.7 | 31.9 | 5.1 | 97.3 | 0.9 | 42.4 | 5.3 | 97.7 | 0.9 | 46.2 | 5.8 | 97.4 |
| Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 1.7 | 41.0 | 3.2 | 72.8 | 2.1 | 45.7 | 3.4 | 83.0 | 2.3 | 50.1 | 3.6 | 80.2 |

Among females, in line with the expected pattern, the maximum time on household maintenance was spent by currently married women and the least was recorded by never married women in all the selected locations. For men, time spent on this category was highest for widowed and the difference with other categories was sharp. This again is an expected pattern. Interestingly, not much difference was seen between time spent by never married men and currently married men and in the case of combined states the former spent more time.

Table 36: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by educational categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Illiterate | 0.6 | 27.6 | 4.5 | 92.9 | 1.3 | 34.8 | 4.2 | 90.5 | 1.15 | 43.3 | 4.92 | 91.9 |
| Below primary and primary | 0.6 | 27.2 | 4.3 | 82.3 | 1.0 | 36.8 | 4.8 | 89.6 | 1.00 | 40.3 | 5.08 | 87.9 |
| Above primary till higher secondary | 0.8 | 29.0 | 4.4 | 90.7 | 0.8 | 37.5 | 4.7 | 85.8 | 0.92 | 39.2 | 5.12 | 90.2 |
| Above higher secondary | 0.9 | 46.4 | 5.1 | 94.2 | 0.7 | 44.6 | 4.0 | 89.0 | 0.85 | 51.4 | 4.96 | 94.6 |

For females the most educated were found to spend more time than other categories for the combined states as well as for Haryana. The educational attainment of women as well as participation of women in labour market in general is high in Tamil Nadu compared to Haryana and the combined states. Given this difference, the lowest time reported for the most educated in Tamil Nadu could be due to the high work participation among females in the state compared to other locations. In the case of males, the pattern was reversed with men in the lowest educational attainment spending more time on household work across all locations.

Table 37: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by household size

| Household Size | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| 1-2 | 1.5 | 42.9 | 4.4 | 96.6 | 1.2 | 49.5 | 4.4 | 95.8 | 1.6 | 58.6 | 5.0 | 96.7 |
| 3-4 | 0.7 | 30.3 | 4.8 | 94.6 | 0.9 | 39.4 | 4.8 | 90.2 | 0.9 | 43.3 | 5.2 | 93.2 |
| 5-6 | 0.7 | 28.3 | 4.3 | 87.0 | 0.9 | 33.0 | 4.4 | 83.9 | 0.9 | 38.7 | 4.9 | 88.7 |
| 6+ | 0.8 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 86.5 | 1.0 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 83.6 | 0.9 | 32.9 | 4.8 | 85.0 |

It is striking that while for men time spent on household maintenance activities is high in households with 1-2 members, for women time spent remained high for all household size

categories with women in households with 3-4 members showing the maximum values. However, there is a consistent decline thereafter with women in household with 6 and above members showing the least time across all locations suggesting the possibility of reduced burden on individual female members with increased household size.

Table 38: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance across household composition (by age-generation)

| Rural | Har. | | | | TN | | | | All India | | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |
| G1_2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| G1_3 | 1.5 | 26.0 | 4.3 | 42.5 | 1.0 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 48.0 | 1.4 | 30.3 | 5.2 | 43.6 |
| G2_3 | 1.3 | 20.2 | 4.6 | 48.3 | 1.4 | 21.0 | 4.2 | 53.3 | 1.7 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 51.2 |
| G123 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 27.4 | 0.8 | 13.4 | 4.7 | 30.9 | 0.9 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 29.2 |
| G1only | 0.9 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 38.2 | 1.1 | 20.9 | 4.1 | 44.2 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 40.0 |
| G2only | 1.0 | 14.1 | 4.8 | 38.6 | 0.9 | 19.4 | 4.8 | 42.5 | 1.0 | 22.0 | 5.3 | 43.0 |
| G3only | 0.7 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 30.6 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 35.3 | 0.9 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 32.8 |

The table shows that gender differences in time spent on household maintenance are sharp across various household compositions. Women across all categories were found spending substantial time on household work across all locations. Overall, for women G2-only showed the highest value though women belonging to households with more than one generation also spent much time on household maintenance work. For men, G2_3 showed the highest value for the combined states as well as Tamil Nadu.

Table 39: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by the presence of children in different age categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |
| 0-6 | 0.7 | 29.2 | 4.5 | 89.5 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 4.9 | 90.6 | 0.9 | 42.3 | 5.2 | 90.9 |
| 0-14 | 0.7 | 28.3 | 4.4 | 88.9 | 0.9 | 37.5 | 4.6 | 87.0 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 5.0 | 89.3 |
| 0-17 | 0.7 | 28.3 | 4.4 | 89.3 | 0.9 | 36.6 | 4.5 | 86.8 | 0.9 | 39.8 | 5.0 | 89.5 |
| None | 1.1 | 32.6 | 4.6 | 94.3 | 1.0 | 39.5 | 4.6 | 92.0 | 1.3 | 46.2 | 5.1 | 93.9 |

The data show that average daily time spent on household maintenance by women declined with the increase in the age category of children for both rural and urban areas. However for men no difference was observed across all locations. What is striking is, however, the large proportion of time spent by individuals who did not report the presence of children below 18 in their household. The relatively large amount could be attributed to the division of the total time across various activities in the case of multiple tasks, where individuals in households with children carry out household maintenance work alongside childcare. In such cases the total time was divided up across these activities, which gives lower figures for all activities that these individuals undertake. However, for households without children, in the absence of childcare demand, the time that they spent on household maintenance gets captured in full. Also in households without children, while younger children requiring more unpaid care work may be absent, also absent are older children who could share household maintenance tasks.

Table 40: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance across expenditure categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Low | 0.7 | 29.7 | 4.3 | 90.9 | 1.0 | 36.9 | 4.4 | 88.7 | 1.0 | 41.2 | 4.9 | 89.8 |
| Medium | 0.8 | 27.9 | 4.5 | 88.9 | 0.9 | 38.4 | 4.7 | 89.3 | 1.0 | 41.4 | 5.1 | 91.5 |
| High | 0.9 | 32.9 | 4.6 | 93.0 | 0.9 | 38.9 | 5.1 | 88.3 | 1.0 | 42.7 | 5.3 | 91.7 |

The expenditure categories are classified into three categories based on monthly expenditure in the table. The expenditure categories are the same as those used above for urban and rural areas. The proportion of time spent on household maintenance showed an increasing trend with expenditure increase for women across locations. This could be due to the increased cooking and other maintenance work associated with high household expenditure. However for men, this pattern was noticed only in Haryana

Table 41: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by employment status: Employed and out of the workforce

| | | Employed | | Out of the workforce | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.7 | 33.07 | 1.0 | 98.31 |
| | Female | 3.6 | 19.25 | 4.5 | 89.21 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.9 | 40.46 | 1.1 | 93.00 |
| | Female | 3.5 | 29.12 | 5.0 | 86.67 |
| All India | Male | 0.9 | 44.80 | 1.2 | 95.41 |
| | Female | 4.3 | 31.20 | 5.3 | 88.22 |

As expected, female non-workers spent a larger proportion of time on household maintenance than workers and the difference was found to be substantial irrespective of state differences. This was also the pattern in the case of men.

Table 42: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by workers in organised and unorganised sector

| | | Organised | | Unorganised | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.7 | 54.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 3.6 | 29.5 | 4.5 | 98.0 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.9 | 47.3 | 1.1 | 94.1 |
| | Female | 3.5 | 38.9 | 5.0 | 92.9 |
| All India | Male | 0.9 | 58.0 | 1.2 | 96.0 |
| | Female | 4.3 | 42.8 | 5.3 | 95.4 |

Both men and women working in the unorganised sector reported a higher proportion of time spent on household maintenance than their counterparts in the organised sector. The difference was particularly sharp for females. This clearly points to the importance of looking at the nature of

employment in the analysis of care/work regime. The employment aspects are further examined using ‘usual activity status classifications’ collected in the survey.

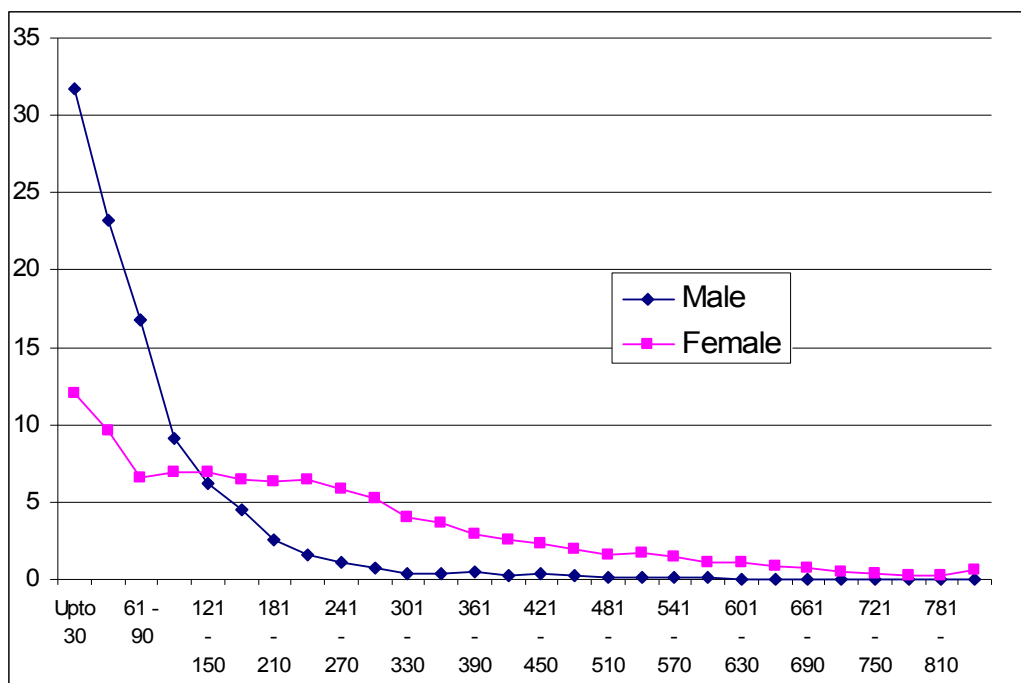
Table 43: Average Daily time spent on household maintenance by activity classification groups

| Rural | Haryana. | | | | TN | | | | All India | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes rate | | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes rate | Parti. rate |
| Remunerated Occupations | 0.7 | 33.1 | 3.6 | 98.4 | 0.9 | 40.9 | 3.4 | 93.4 | 0.9 | 45.7 | 4.0 | 95.0 |
| Unremunerated Occupations | 0.8 | 32.8 | 4.9 | 97.4 | 1.7 | 22.4 | 4.7 | 94.7 | 1.2 | 35.9 | 5.0 | 94.3 |
| House work | 3.2 | 69.2 | 5.0 | 97.3 | 2.9 | 56.5 | 5.8 | 97.7 | 3.6 | 59.8 | 6.2 | 97.7 |
| Others/Out of the workforce | 0.7 | 18.2 | 1.6 | 62.6 | 0.9 | 27.4 | 2.2 | 57.3 | 0.9 | 29.4 | 2.3 | 62.9 |

From the table it is clear that leaving aside those categorized as attended domestic duties, among women, those in non-remunerated occupations spent the largest proportion of their day on household maintenance. The differences in time spent compared to remunerated occupations and others were sharp for both the states. Again putting aside those categorized as house work, among men, although those in unremunerated occupations spent a relatively longer time on household maintenance, the difference was not marked as in the case of females.

The above analysis is based on the average time and hence does not reveal the dispersion of time across men and across women. The distribution of men and women across time slots are plotted in the following figure to capture the spread and points of concentration, using full minutes.

Figure 2: Distribution of number of persons across various time slots spent on Household maintenance



As in the case of total unpaid care work, the distributions of household work for both male and female are asymmetric and clearly not normal distributions, but the distribution for women has an extremely long tail, while the distribution for men has a short tail. The short tail for males suggests a low variability i.e. that males do a fairly consistently low amount of UCW. The long tail for women suggests the opposite – high variability and, as a consequence, a notable level of inequality. The high variability means that a point estimate, such as the overall mean or median, can mislead, particularly in respect of females, as there is substantial in-group inequality.

Figure 2 shows that close on 30% of males compared to about 10% of females spent no time at on household maintenance work on any average day. At the other end of the scale, a negligible number of males spent more than 7 hours while more than 2 per cent of women spent longer than 12 hours on household maintenance work.

5. Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled household members

Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled of one's own household which is defined as person care, is the category which is central to the study and which assumes significance in most contemporary discussions on care work. It constitutes the second largest category within unpaid care work in terms of time allocation by individuals, but even then adds up to a small part of the day in all locations. Within this category of care, childcare and adult care has been recorded separately, and hence one can analyse the pattern across these categories. However, the participants in care of the sick, disabled and elderly recorded in the survey are relatively few in number, such that disaggregated analysis at the state level will not be meaningful. Hence, before discussing the category of childcare as a whole, we first present the picture for care of sick, elderly and disabled household members for the states across rural and urban areas.

Care for adults: the sick, elderly and disabled

Care for the adults in the household is captured under three sub categories in the survey: 541: Physical care of the sick, disabled, elderly household members: washing, dressing, feeding, helping;⁴ 562: Supervising adults needing care – with or without other activities and 572: Travel related to the care of adults and others. 382 men and 1206 female were found participating in this care work at the all India level of which 231 men and 868 women belonged to the rural areas and the rest 151 males and 338 females were from the urban areas.

Table 44: Average Daily time spent on Care for Sick, Disabled and Elderly (541, 562, 572)

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minut es | Parti. rate | Hour / minu tes | Parti. rate | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| All India | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 |

The gender difference in this category of person care is very small although women show longer time spent in taking care of the sick, disabled and elderly in Tamil Nadu as well as all India. However, in Haryana, except for urban Haryana, men show more time spent on this category. This unexpected pattern could be due to the problems associated with a small sample in Haryana. What is quite striking from the table is not only the small amount of time spent on care for the sick and elderly, but also the low participation rate. To some extent this could be due to underreporting of such work. However, this also points to the absence of any special care arrangement for the sick and disabled at the household level.

Dimensions of Child Care

As mentioned earlier, within the category of Care for Children, the Sick, Elderly and Disabled of own Household, there are specific subcategories which record time spent on child care work. These are categories 511-physical care of children, washing, dressing, feeding; 521- teaching training and instruction to own children; 531 – accompanying children to places: school, sports, lessons etc, primary health care (PHC), doctor; 561 supervising children needing care; and 571 – travel related to care of children. In the following table, time spent by men and women who engage in these activities (grouped together) are given across the selected locations.

Table 45: Average Daily time spent on childcare activities

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | 1.1 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 24.6 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 18.9 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 23.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.9 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 15.1 | 0.9 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 15.3 |
| All India | 1.2 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 3.9 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 3.3 | 18.2 |

⁴ Within Category 541, the disabled could possibly include children. However, given the low numbers we have here, and the clear separation otherwise of childcare, we have included this sub-category with others to do with the care of adults.

One aspect to be noted is that the gender difference in childcare was much sharper than that in adult care, with women spending more than double the time that men did. While time spent on childcare was higher than that spent on adult care by women in all locations, as a proportion of the day it remained extremely low. As has been highlighted earlier, this could be attributed to the simultaneity that exists between household maintenance work and childcare work. It may also be related to the devaluation of child-minding and supervision. This activity requires the constant presence of a responsible person who is retained within the home, even if it means her/his withdrawal from other activity or it means that the infant is carried along by the person/mother who will mind her/him or is placed with another carer. However the nature of the task is such that it can often be combined with other work, which usually receives more recognition, especially when supervision/minding are being done by a family member. As noted above, the Indian methodology explicitly prioritized SNA work when simultaneous SNA work and unpaid care work were reported. This will be an issue to be probed further in the study.

Although this activity forms such a small proportion of the day of both, women and men, its variation along various individual and household characteristics is examined, in the hope that this very issue (the little time spent on it) may be further illuminated. Accordingly in the following section, average daily time spent by men and women) is disaggregated by various household and individual characteristics.

Table 46: Average Daily time spent on direct childcare by social group

| | | SC/ST | | Others | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 1.0 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 11.0 |
| | Female | 2.1 | 43.7 | 1.9 | 40.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 1.0 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 15.4 |
| | Female | 1.6 | 28.0 | 1.7 | 31.7 |
| All India | Male | 1.0 | 16.9 | 0.9 | 15.3 |
| | Female | 1.7 | 42.5 | 1.8 | 38.8 |

At the all India level as well as Tamil Nadu, SC women spent less time on direct child care than Others, though the difference was very small. Only in Haryana did women of the Scheduled categories spend more of their day on childcare than their compatriots. This was also the case for men in all locations.

Table 47: Average Daily time spent on direct childcare by religion

| | | Hindu | | Muslim | | Others | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.7 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 4.6 |
| | Female | 1.7 | 47.4 | 0.9 | 82.4 | 1.6 | 43.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.7 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 30.1 |
| | Female | 1.3 | 35.3 | 1.5 | 32.0 | 1.2 | 44.4 |
| All India | Male | 0.8 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 27.6 |
| | Female | 1.4 | 44.3 | 1.4 | 45.9 | 1.3 | 62.1 |

A comparison across various religious categories shows that there is no clear pattern across various locations, except that women in category 'others' spent less time than Hindus or Muslims.

Table 48: Average Daily time spent on direct childcare by marital status

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Never Married | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 13.9 |
| Currently Married | 0.7 | 16.0 | 1.6 | 65.2 | 0.7 | 20.3 | 1.3 | 48.7 | 0.8 | 22.2 | 1.4 | 60.3 |
| Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated | 1.6 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 38.1 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 21.0 | 1.3 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 27.2 |

The table reveals that widowed/ divorced/ separated women spent the highest proportion of the daily time on childcare work across all locations, though in terms of participation the value was less than that of currently married. Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated men also spent the largest proportion of the day on childcare work compared to other categories of men. Clearly, with the absence of a partner a greater proportion of the day has to be spent by widows/widowers on childcare (and other aspects of direct care work). Strikingly, at the all India level as well as in Haryana never married men spent a larger part of their day on childcare than did currently married men. This again is an issue to be examined. As we see below, it is also borne out by the time utilization pattern by age. Another pattern is the difference between the time spent by widowed/ divorced/ separated men and others are relatively large in Haryana. This result needs to be seen the light of the larger household size and complex household composition in Haryana.

Table 49: Average Daily time spent on direct childcare by age

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| 10-17 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 14.2 |
| 18-45 | 0.7 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 66.1 | 0.7 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 49.0 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 1.4 | 60.6 |
| 46-64 | 0.9 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 10.3 | 1.2 | 17.5 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 29.1 |
| 65+ | 1.0 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 34.2 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 17.0 | 1.3 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 23.0 |

Women in the higher age groups, especially 65+ spent more time on child care than all others in all the states. Not only were the women in this age group spending a higher proportion of their day in childcare than other age groups, the difference between this group and age groups other than those between 46-64 (the next oldest participants) was particularly sharp in Haryana and at the all-India level. As expected, in all locations women in the age group 10-17 showed relatively high proportions of their day spent on childcare. These figures also suggest that young girls and then grandmothers/women of the older generation were the child carers within the household (and also for adults in need of care). For men too, the upper age categories spent higher time in Haryana as well as at the all India level. Thus, in the case of child care this group seemed to form the nodal care givers group. Interestingly, in these same locations, boys between the ages of 10-17 spent more or equal time compared to their older male compatriots in caring for children, though in all cases it was less than their female peers. This pattern could be attributed to their role in the care of the siblings.

Table 50: Average Daily time spent on direct child care by educational categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Ho minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour minutes | Parti. rate | Hour minutes | Parti. rate | Hou minutes | Parti. rate |

| | minute s | rate | ur/ min utes | rate | minut es | rate | / minu tes | rate | / minu tes | rate | r/ min utes | rate |
|------------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Illiterate and below primary | 0.8 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 43.6 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 30.2 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 40.4 |
| Primary to higher secondary | 0.7 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 42.7 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 1.3 | 50.2 | 0.8 | 19.9 | 1.4 | 48.5 |
| Graduate and above | 0.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 6.2 |

Much of the discussion in India on childcare has revolved around the idea that illness and mortality among children is a result of uneducated women not knowing and not giving ‘proper’ care to their children. It is presumed that it is education and knowledge which is lacking. Although time spent do not give any indication on the quality of care, time spent on child care could throw some insight into this aspect. The data revealed no pattern in terms of time spent on childcare among women by educational level. At the all India level and for Haryana illiterate and below primary educated women spent more time compared to other categories. In Tamil Nadu the group was found spending equal time compared to the other categories. For men too the pattern was almost the same with illiterate and less educated men spending more time on child care compared to other categories.

Table 51: Average Daily time spent on childcare by household size

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| 1-2 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 11.3 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 11.3 |
| 3-4 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 43.4 | 0.8 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 36.0 | 0.9 | 17.4 | 1.7 | 40.4 |
| 5-6 | 1.0 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 42.2 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 1.7 | 32.8 | 1.0 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 42.2 |
| 6 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 48.9 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 30.9 | 0.8 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 51.1 |

Time spent on childcare by women across various household size categories do not show any clear pattern though women in household size 1-2 showed the least time. Women with household size 6 and above spent the maximum time in all locations. This higher average value for larger households could be attributed both to the presence of more children and to old women in such households who spent larger shares of their day on childcare, as was discussed earlier. Men on the other hand showed higher values for household sizes 3-4 and 5-6.

Table 52: Average Daily time spent on direct child care by household composition (age-generational classification)

| Rural | Har. | | | | TN | | | | All India | | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| G1_2 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 21.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 18.7 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 19.2 |
| G1_3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| G2_3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 5.4 |
| G123 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 15.5 |
| G1only | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 9.4 |
| G2only | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 6.5 |
| G3only | 1.0 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 16.8 |

The data shows that for women, individuals from households, G123 and G1_2 categories spent the maximum proportion of time on childcare activities in all locations. A striking pattern is the comparatively long time spent by women in households classified as G3 only. At the all India level

as well as for Tamil Nadu this category showed higher values next to G123 and G1_2 categories. This points to the possibility of older people taking care of children of other households, perhaps grandchildren living apart from them. For men too, these categories showed larger values in all locations.

Table 53: Average Daily time spent on direct child care by the presence in the household of children in different age categories

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| 0-6 | 1.0 | 20.7 | 2.1 | 70.8 | 0.9 | 27.8 | 2.0 | 56.9 | 1.0 | 27.8 | 2.0 | 67.2 |
| 0-14 | 1.0 | 13.8 | 2.0 | 51.6 | 0.8 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 44.5 | 1.0 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 51.7 |
| 0-17 | 0.9 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 47.1 | 0.8 | 18.7 | 1.7 | 39.9 | 1.0 | 18.9 | 1.8 | 47.7 |
| No Children | 1.0 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 12.3 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 12.9 |

The patterns are as expected. With increase in age of children the time spent on direct child care showed a decline for both men and women in all locations. The surprise is that the category with no children below 18 showed time spent on childcare, though except for Haryana it was much less than for households with resident children. While the Haryana figure can be attributed to the unreliability of a small sample size, that there is any time spent on childcare in households without children needs to be explained. One likely explanation is that care was provided to children of family members who lived in separate households and who possibly were left for part of the day in the households of grandmothers/aunts/sisters. It is also possible that care was being provided to children who were temporary residents.

Table 54: Average Daily time spent on direct child across expenditure categories (MPCE)

| | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Low | 0.9 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 49.2 | 0.8 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 15.8 | 1.7 | 42.3 |
| Medium | 1.0 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 36.3 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 30.2 | 0.9 | 15.9 | 1.8 | 38.2 |
| High | 0.8 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 27.6 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 29.9 |

The table shows that women in the middle expenditure category spent the maximum time on child care work while the high income category reported the least time. In terms of participation however, the lowest income group showed the maximum, with the rate dropping as expenditure increased. This was the pattern across all locations. However for men there are no clear patterns across locations and the time spent remained the same with little difference across expenditure categories.

Table 55: Average Daily time spent on direct childcare by employment status: Employed and out of the workforce

| | | Employed | | Out of the workforce | |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.7 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 41.0 |
| | Female | 1.3 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 50.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.6 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 26.7 |
| | Female | 1.0 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 38.8 |
| All India | Male | 0.8 | 18.5 | 1.3 | 43.2 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | Female | 1.1 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 46.3 |
|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|

In the case of both men and women, non-‘workers’ spent a larger proportion of time on direct childcare compared to workers, irrespective of state differences.

Table 56: Average Daily time spent on direct child care by workers in organised and unorganised sector

| | | Organised | | Unorganised | |
|------------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | Male | 0.5 | 23.6 | 0.8 | 73.3 |
| | Female | 0.8 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 34.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | Male | 0.7 | 27.9 | 0.6 | 36.8 |
| | Female | 0.8 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 25.3 |
| All India | Male | 0.8 | 31.2 | 0.7 | 51.8 |
| | Female | 0.9 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 42.4 |

Across all states and locations, women working in the unorganised sector reported a higher proportion of time spent on childcare. For men, however, the same pattern was seen only in Haryana. Thus Tamil Nadu and all India men working in the organised sector spent more time on direct child care work compared to their counterparts in the unorganised sector. These figures need to be examined further to see what can be learned about the work-care regime.

Table 57: Average Daily time spent on direct child care by activity classification groups

| Rural | Haryana | | | | Tamil Nadu | | | | All India | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/minute | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/minutes | Parti. rate |
| Remunerated Occupations | 0.9 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 37.9 | 0.8 | 17.4 | 1.2 | 24.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 40.9 |
| Unremunerated Occupations | 2.2 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 46.6 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 40.3 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 50.4 |
| House work | 1.4 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 51.9 | 1.8 | 16.5 | 1.9 | 40.8 | 1.0 | 17.1 | 1.7 | 65.6 |
| Others | 1.0 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 24.4 |

Between paid and unpaid categories of work, unpaid workers spent a larger share of their day on child care work in all locations. This was true in the case of men as well as women. For women, of all the categories of usual status activities it was the category ‘others’ who spent maximum time on care work even more than women who reported ‘house work’ both in Haryana as well as all India. This category comprises of unemployed, students and old people who bears a significant role in child care at the households.

The above analysis of direct care work clubs the various care activities involved in childcare together. The distribution of time across various subcategories of activities within childcare can give further insights into the gendering of specific categories of care work. Accordingly, the following table gives the proportion of time spent on a day across various subcategories of care work for men and women.

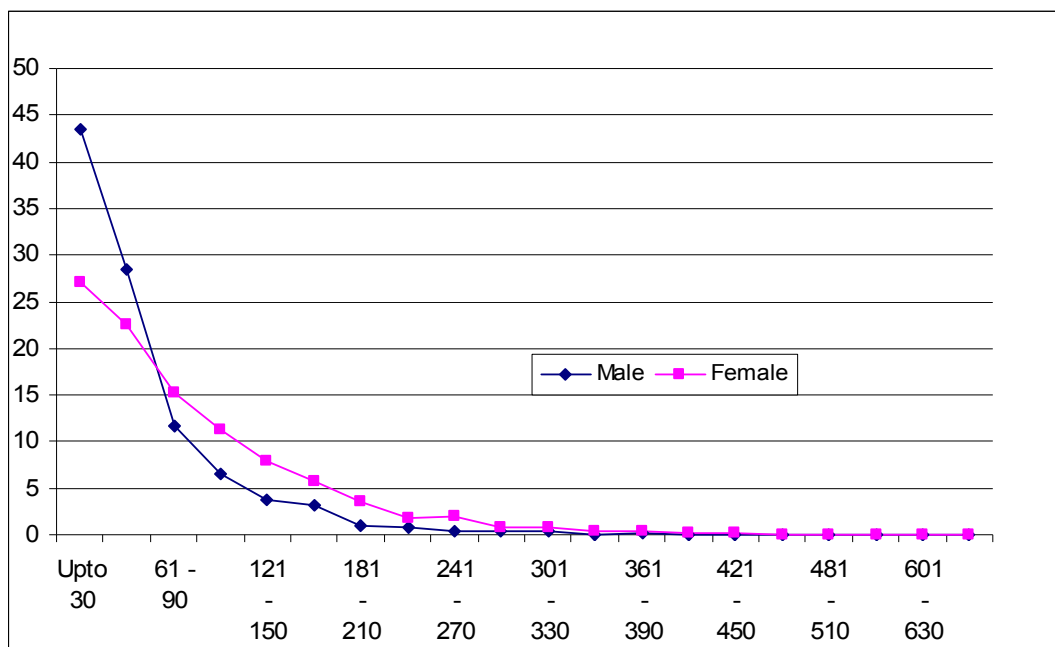
Table 58: Average Daily time spent on subcategories of direct childcare

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | M | | F | | M | | F | | M | | F | |
| Haryana | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate |
| Physical care of children | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 26.8 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 21.1 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 25.3 |
| Teaching, Training and Instruction of own child | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Accompanying children to places- schools, sports, lessons, etc./PHC/doctor | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Supervising children needing care- with or without other activities | 0.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 6.4 |
| Travel related to the care of children | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical care of children | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 16.1 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 15.7 |
| Teaching, Training and Instruction of own child | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Accompanying children to places- schools, sports, lessons, etc./PHC/doctor | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Supervising children needing care- with or without other activities | 0.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Travel related to the care of children | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| All India | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical care of children | 1.0 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 20.4 |
| Teaching, Training and Instruction of own child | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Accompanying children to places- schools, sports, lessons, etc./PHC/doctor | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Supervising children needing care- with or without other activities | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| Travel related to the care of children | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |

For the category, physical care of children, women show a substantially higher proportion of time than men in all locations. Women also spent more of their time than men on ‘teaching, training and instruction of own child’ in the selected locations, the exception being the rural all-India level. Given the female-male literacy gap, especially in rural India, that the difference was only slight was surprising as was the greater time spent by women than men in the other locations. A complete reversal of the gender pattern was observed for the category ‘accompanying children to places- schools, sports, lessons, etc./PHC/doctor’, in the rural Haryana and at the all India rural level. This was in keeping with known restrictions on women’s mobility in north India. It may be noted that for the urban areas and for Tamil Nadu, where women did put in more time than men, the male – female difference was not sharp. Thus this appeared to be a care activity which was gender-neutral or where men were preferred, in keeping with its more public face. In the category ‘travel related to the care of children’ also, the gender difference was not as pronounced as in physical care and supervision of children, with women spending more time than men except in rural Haryana, where veiling/seclusion norms still operate. ‘Supervising children needing care - with or without other activities’ followed the usual gender pattern with women spending a larger share of their day on these activities and sharp gender differences in all locations.

To capture the dispersion across men and women in the actual time spent, the distribution of men and women was plotted across various time slots in the following figure. This is done for all the categories of person care which include both child care as well as care for the sick, elderly and disabled. The number of women and men across various time intervals of time spent on care for children and others show a decline with increase in time slot categories. However women show a more even distribution compared to men though a large proportion of women were also concentrated in the lower rungs of the interval.

Figure 3: Distribution of number of persons across various time slots spent on person care



The figure shows that for men the concentration is more in the smaller time intervals with very few men reporting more than more than two and a half hours of direct child care work. For women too the distribution shows a concentration in lower time slots. However, a substantial number of women was seen in all the time slots of less than 4 hours. It shows that close to 45% of males and 30% of females spent no time at on child care work on any average day. At the other end of the scale, few

men spent more than 4 hours while more than 2 per cent of women spent longer than 5 hours on child care work.

Activities indirectly providing childcare: Sub-categories of Household maintenance

Care for children in its wider sense must take into account the time spent not only on direct attendance and care of children, but also that spent on tasks such as cooking food for them, cleaning their immediate environment and so on, without which child care cannot happen. Further, much of child care, such as child-minding and cleaning them is carried out simultaneously with other activities, especially household work. Thus, to get a complete account of child care work it is imperative to look at certain categories of household work. This is also evident from the pattern of time spent by both men and women across households with children of different ages. As discussed earlier, the time on household maintenance declined as older children were present in the household. Although the figure was higher for households with no children, we explained this as partly a result of multi-tasking, partly a result of fewer hands (not just younger but older children being absent). On the basis of their implications for and role in childcare, a few activities within household maintenance are classified as (potential) indirect child care work. These include subcategories 411-cooking food items, beverages and serving, 421- cleaning and upkeep of dwellings and surroundings; 422-cleaning of utensils; and 431 -care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen. It is undoubtedly true that of the total time spent on these activities, only a proportion has direct bearing on childcare. However in the absence of any data on time spent on child care related work within household maintenance, it will be useful to analyse the available data to get a rough understanding. The following table gives the proportion of time spent on what has been defined as indirect childcare activities, grouped together.

Table 59: Average Daily time spent on subcategories of household maintenance activities: 411, 421, 422, 431

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hou r/ min utes | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | 1.2 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 52.5 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 48.8 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 51.5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.4 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 53.0 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 51.6 | 1.3 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 52.4 |
| All India | 1.5 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 49.2 | 1.6 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 48.6 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 49.0 |

As expected the male-female difference was quite sharp across rural and urban areas and across states. Rural men were spending less time in indirect childcare work than urban men, with Tamil Nadu being the exception. Not much difference was noticed among women in time spent across rural –urban areas.

Since childcare can be simultaneous with other categories of household maintenance as well, there is a need to look at those categories too. The sub-categories which are clubbed together are 441: shopping of goods and non-personal services, capital goods, household appliances, equipment, food and various household supplies; 451: Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills etc.; 461: Do-it yourself home improvement and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods; 471- pet care; 481- travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping; 491- household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified.

Table 60: Average Daily time spent on other subcategories of household maintenance activities: 441,451,461, 471, 481, 491

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti. rate |
| Haryana | 0.9 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 1.5 | 18.5 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 17.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.0 | 20.8 | 1.7 | 16.1 | 0.7 | 21.6 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 0.9 | 21.1 | 1.7 | 16.4 |
| All India | 1.0 | 22.1 | 2.9 | 19.9 | 0.9 | 24.8 | 2.8 | 21.2 | 1.0 | 23.0 | 2.9 | 20.3 |

We again see the gendering of care work. Here too women were spending more time, but the difference was not as sharp as in the activities we have named indirect childcare. The male–female differences were higher in urban areas at the all India level and the two selected states.

From the above tables, it is clear that of the two broad categories of household maintenance, the first component assumed greater significance as regards time. Further the possibility of childcare being undertaken simultaneously with activities such as cooking and cleaning is greater than with the second sub-category of household maintenance tasks. However, what we have termed as indirect childcare forms bulk of the time spent on household maintenance.

Community service

Of the third category of extended SNA, Community Services and Help to Other Households, some categories prima facie have little or no bearing on care work, especially child care. Hence, these categories were excluded from our detailed analysis. However, we give a brief picture of some categories grouped together, which could be taken as having some connection with childcare. These were 631- volunteering with/for an organization (which does not involve working directly for individuals), 641- volunteer work through organisations extended directly to individuals and groups; and 671- Informal help to other households.

Table 61: Average Daily time spent on community services and help to other households - 631, 641, 671

| | Rural | | | | Urban | | | | Total | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | Hour/ minutes | Parti. rate | Hour/ min utes | Parti. rate | Hour/ minutes | Part i. rate | Hour/ minutes | Part i. rate | Hour/ minute s | Part i. rate | Hour/ minute s | Parti . rate |
| Haryana | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| All India | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.4 |

Gender difference existed in the case of time spent on community services as well. Haryana reported lower figures compared to Tamil Nadu and all India, for both rural and urban areas. The data shows that rural women spent a larger share of their day on community services compared to urban women, except in Haryana.

6. Key Determinants of Time Spent on Unpaid Care Work: Tobit Regression Model

The analysis of the care time distribution across various socio-economic categories revealed the influence of multiple variables on the quantum of time spent on care work. To test the extent of relationships statistically between these variables and care-time and estimate their relative significance, a tobit regression model was used for estimation. Two tobit estimations are done: one for unpaid care work i.e. for household maintenance, care of persons in the household, and community services and help to other households, which is basically all the extended SNA categories together, and the second for person care - time spent on care of persons in the households. Since community care, i.e time spent on care of persons in other households has been shown to be negligible as discussed in the earlier section this has not been included in the estimation of person care.

Tobit estimation for unpaid care work

The dependent variable is the time spent on unpaid care work. Zero time is taken as no time spent on unpaid care work. The explanatory variables include both continuous and discrete/dummy variables. Age, age squared, monthly household expenditure and household size are the continuous variables. The selected dummy variables are: Male –Male and female 2) SC: scheduled caste and Others 3. Marital status: Currently married and others 4. Illiterate: illiterate and others; 5) Employed : Worker and Others; 6 Rural : Rural and others ; 7. Children <18: Presence of children below 18 and others. Larger coefficients for variables mean larger time spent on unpaid work. We used both age and age-squared as time spent on care tends to increase with age up to a certain point and then decrease. Simple age captures the increase while the combination with age-squared allows capture of the decrease. The result from the Tobit equation for selected variables is given in the following table.

Table 61: Tobit Regression results for time spent on Unpaid care work

| Unpaid care work | Coef. | Std. Err. | t | P>t | 95% Conf. | Interval |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Male | -5.136 | 0.029 | -176.070 | 0.000 | -5.193 | -5.079 |
| SC | -0.116 | 0.034 | -3.420 | 0.001 | -0.182 | -0.050 |
| Married | 1.950 | 0.034 | 56.910 | 0.000 | 1.883 | 2.017 |
| Rural | -0.103 | 0.029 | -3.520 | 0.000 | -0.161 | -0.046 |
| Illiterate | 0.071 | 0.029 | 2.430 | 0.015 | 0.014 | 0.128 |
| Employed | -1.555 | 0.030 | -50.980 | 0.000 | -1.615 | -1.495 |
| Children <18 | 0.154 | 0.033 | 4.610 | 0.000 | 0.088 | 0.219 |
| Age | 0.226 | 0.005 | 49.800 | 0.000 | 0.218 | 0.235 |
| Age square | -0.003 | 0.000 | -54.590 | 0.000 | -0.003 | -0.003 |
| HH Exp | 0.000 | 0.000 | -1.890 | 0.059 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Hh size | -0.077 | 0.007 | -10.600 | 0.000 | -0.091 | -0.062 |
| Constant | 1.250 | 0.081 | 15.430 | 0.000 | 1.092 | 1.409 |
| LR χ^2 | 50353.07*** | | | | | |
| Pseudo R ² | 0.186 | | | | | |
| Rho squared | 0.5818 | | | | | |

Note: *** significant at 1% level.

The results confirm that all the factors except household monthly expenditure and educational attainment are significant ($p < 0.05$) determinants of time spent on unpaid care work. The results indicate higher values of time spent on unpaid care work, in cases of female, being currently married, being urban, and having children below age 18 years. On the other hand, time spent on

unpaid care work was found to be less for scheduled castes and among employed. Time spent on unpaid care work, as expected, showed an increase with age. However age squared showed a decline indicating a decrease in time spent on unpaid care work among oldest age groups. Household size showed a decline in time spent on unpaid care work with increase in household size.

Tobit estimation for person care

In this estimation time spent on person care is the dependent variable while the explanatory variables are the same as in the case of unpaid care work.

Table 62: Tobit Regression results for time spent on person care

| Person care | Coef. | Std. Err. | T | P>t | 95% Conf. | Interval |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------------|----------|
| Male | -1.555 | 0.030 | -52.030 | 0.000 | -1.614 | -1.497 |
| SC | -0.015 | 0.033 | -0.460 | 0.644 | -0.080 | 0.050 |
| Married | 1.713 | 0.037 | 46.360 | 0.000 | 1.641 | 1.786 |
| Rural | -0.296 | 0.028 | -10.420 | 0.000 | -0.352 | -0.241 |
| Illiterate | 0.059 | 0.028 | 2.120 | 0.034 | 0.005 | 0.113 |
| Employed | -0.450 | 0.030 | -15.170 | 0.000 | -0.508 | -0.392 |
| Children <18 | 1.943 | 0.039 | 49.390 | 0.000 | 1.866 | 2.021 |
| Age | 0.020 | 0.004 | 4.400 | 0.000 | 0.011 | 0.028 |
| Age square | -0.000 | 0.000 | -5.210 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| HH Exp | 0.000 | 0.000 | -2.660 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Hh size | 0.047 | 0.007 | 7.050 | 0.000 | 0.034 | 0.060 |
| Constant | -3.376 | 0.084 | -40.260 | 0.000 | -3.540 | -3.212 |
| LR χ^2 | 14101.72*** | | | | | |
| Pseudo R ² | 0.123 | | | | | |
| Rho squared | 0.1536 | | | | | |

Note: *** significant at 1% level.

The results shows that all the factors except caste are significant ($p < 0.05$) determinants of time spent on person care. As in the case of unpaid care work, females, urban people, currently married, and those in households with children below age 18 years spent larger time on person care, while employed spent less time. Education is also found significant with illiterate people spending more time on person care. In the case of age and age squared the relation was found to be the same as in the case of unpaid care work. Monthly expenditure and household size show a positive relation indicating an increase in time on person care with increase in monthly expenditure and household size.

7. Valuing Unpaid Care Work

Given its significance in terms of time as well as contribution to the economy and society various attempts have been made to value unpaid care work. The four basic standard approaches to valuation of unpaid care work are: (1) the average earnings approach; (2) the opportunity cost approach; (3) the generalist approach; and (4) the specialist approach. All these approaches have limitations.

In the average earnings approach the total time spent on unpaid care work is valued by using the average earnings in the economy as a whole, using sex-specific averages. Given the disparity between male and female wages and earnings in an economy, this attempt does undervalue women's contribution to the economy substantially. In the opportunity cost approach the assumption is that all those who are involved in unpaid care work are able to find alternative employment in the market. Based on their human capital endowment a value is imputed to the time spent on unpaid care work.

In the third approach wages that are required to be paid to hired persons to perform unpaid care work form the basis of valuation. In the generalist approach, average wages /earnings of workers who carry out similar tasks are used to calculate the value of unpaid care work. The specialist approach takes into account the variety of tasks involved in unpaid work which demand different skills and imputes values based on market wages prevailing for these different tasks. In this section, the valuation is limited to two approaches- the average earnings approach and the generalist approach.

In the average earnings approach, the average wage/earnings for all those who are employed would be the ideal measure. This would include both wage/salaried as well as self employed. In the absence of Indian data for all employed people, the present analysis uses the average/wage earnings of regular wage/salaried employees. The result is an overestimation as earnings of casual and self employed are, on average, lower than that of regular salaried/ wage employees. Self employment accounted for about 50 per cent of total employment in 1999-00. Given that self-employed people generally earn less than regular salaried employees, the extent of overestimation is bound to be high. The median wage is used in the method as earnings are largely skewed to the lower end and thus the mean is bound to overestimate the average earnings. The data are taken from the Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Survey which is the most reliable data on labour force in the country. The wage data used are for those in the age group of 15-59⁵ for the year 1999-00.

In the generalist approach, two measures are used – one based on wages of related service sector workers and the second based on domestic workers wages. Weighted averages of service workers who carry out somewhat similar work are used in the first measure. These are classified under division 5 in the National Classification of Occupation (NCO) and comprises of Code 51 House Keepers, Matron and Stewards (Domestic and Institutional); 52 Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Worker (Domestic and Institutional); 53 Maids and Other House Keeping Service Workers n.e.c.; 54 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers. Of these, occupational codes 51, 52 and 53 include workers performing different tasks similar to that of care work carried out at households. However, since these categories also account for institutional workers the average wage rates of these categories are bound to be higher than that of household based domestic workers.

Average wage/earnings are available per day from the survey, which are weighted to derive the per day wage/earnings of service workers. This average is divided by 8 to get the hourly wage/earnings

⁵ Published reports give data only for this group.

as 8 hours is the statutory working hours in the country. However, given the huge share of informal sector workers in the economy where working hours often extend to 10-12 hours the derived average wage may overestimate the actual wages. In the second measure, average wage/salary earnings of category 95 of the national industrial classification, namely private household with employed persons is used. This includes all the activities of private households employing all kinds of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, gardeners, gatekeepers, secretaries, governess, baby sitters etc.

Two measures of unpaid care work are calculated- one for all unpaid care work which comprises of all activities in categories 4, 5 and 6 and the other for person care comprises of all those in activity category 5. In estimating the time spent on various activities we have used the 24 hour method as the difference is found to be negligible between the 24 hr and full minute due to limitations in capturing the multiple activity pattern in the survey.

The following steps are followed in the calculation of the value of unpaid care work:

1. Calculation of number of hours spent annually on unpaid care work for the age group 15-64 which is calculated by multiplying the daily number of minutes spent on unpaid care work by no of days in a year and dividing it by 60. 15-64 age group is selected to match to the available wage data which is for the age group 15-59.
2. The number of hours is multiplied by the population in the age group 15-64.
3. Calculation of hourly earnings
4. Value of unpaid care work by multiplying hourly earnings by the population in the age group 15-64.
5. The resultant value is compared with various indicators of the macro economy.

The following table gives the average time spent by men and women on unpaid care work as well as person care for the day as well as in a year for individuals in the age group 15-64.

Table: Time spent on unpaid care work and person care (age 15-64)

| Categories | | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Unpaid care work | Minutes per day | 36 | 354 | 192 |
| | Hrs per year | 219 | 2154 | 1168 |
| Person care | Minutes per day | 12 | 66 | 42 |
| | Hrs per year | 73 | 402 | 256 |

Comparing the value of unpaid care work with Gross Domestic Product

Unpaid care work and person care as percentage of GDP: Different approaches

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % to GDP | | | Value of Person care work as % to GDP | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 6.7 | 50.7 | 62.8 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 13.7 |
| Median generalist wage | 4.6 | 25.8 | 38.5 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 8.4 |
| Domestic workers wage | 3.6 | 15.5 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 6.0 |

The value of unpaid care work shows vast variation depending on the wage rate used for calculation. The value of unpaid care work accounts for between 27 per cent and 63 percent of the GDP depending on the wage rates used for calculation. The drastic decline in the share when the

domestic worker wage is used reflects the relatively low wage rate paid to domestic workers. For person care, the value is found to vary between 6.0 per cent to 13.5 per cent of GDP. In absolute terms, the value of unpaid care is estimated as between Rs. 1100283 crores and Rs. 478648 crores, while person care is estimated as between Rs. 240687 crores and Rs. 104704 crores. The value is compared with other macro variables to understand the relative magnitude of unpaid care work.

Comparing the value of Paid and Unpaid care Work

To estimate the value of paid work, the total time spent on paid work is required. This is estimated using the TUS estimates of time spent on paid work and the value is estimated by using average wage/salary earnings for all those who are employed as regular wage/salaried in the economy. This included all those who are engaged in the formal as well as the informal sector. Since considerable wage differentiation exists between male and female wages/salary sex disaggregated data are used for the calculation.

Value of Unpaid work compared to Paid work earnings

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % to paid work | | | Value of Person care as % to paid work | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|-------|--|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 8.3 | 196.7 | 61.5 | 2.8 | 36.7 | 13.5 |
| Median generalist wage | 5.8 | 100.1 | 37.7 | 1.9 | 18.7 | 8.2 |
| Domestic workers wage | 4.5 | 60.0 | 26.8 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 5.9 |

The table shows that the value of female unpaid work is equivalent to 197 percent of female paid work, while male unpaid work accounted for 8 per cent of male paid work, when average wage/earnings for all those who are employed as wage/salaried are used in valuing unpaid work. The proportion declines when wage rates of domestic workers are used. The proportion declines to 4.5 percent for males while for females it declines to 60 per cent. In the case of person care, the proportion ranged from 11 to 37 per cent for females and for males from 2 to 3 per cent. For male and female combined the value ranged between 6 per cent and 14 percent.

Comparing the value of unpaid care work with tax revenue

Value of unpaid care work is compared with two measures of tax revenue – gross tax revenue and personal tax revenue. The tax revenue data used are the revised budget estimates for the year 1998-99, obtained from the annual budget document published by the Ministry of Finance.

Value of Unpaid care work compared to gross tax revenue

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % to gross tax revenue | | | Value of Person care as % to gross tax revenue | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|-------|--|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 78.4 | 597.4 | 739.9 | 26.1 | 111.4 | 161.9 |
| Median generalist wage | 54.7 | 304.2 | 453.0 | 18.2 | 56.7 | 99.1 |
| Domestic workers wage | 42.6 | 182.2 | 321.9 | 14.2 | 34.0 | 70.4 |

The table reveals that the value of unpaid care work for females as well as for total exceeds total tax. For person care for one approach the value of female and total person care exceeds the total tax revenue.

Value of Unpaid care work compared to personal tax revenue

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % personal tax revenue | | | Value of Unpaid care work as % personal tax revenue | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 544.2 | 4145.3 | 5134.3 | 181.4 | 772.8 | 1123.1 |
| Median generalist wage | 379.7 | 2110.5 | 3143.4 | 126.6 | 393.5 | 687.6 |
| Domestic workers wage | 295.4 | 1264.2 | 2233.5 | 98.5 | 235.7 | 488.6 |

The table shows that the value of unpaid care work clearly exceeds the personal tax both for male and female, whatever the approach used. For person care too the value of person care exceeds the value of personal tax.

Comparing value of unpaid care work with social sector expenditure

Value of Unpaid care work compared to social sector expenditure

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % to social sector expenditure | | | Value of Person care as % social sector expenditure | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|---------|---|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 1182.4 | 9006.9 | 11155.9 | 394.1 | 1679.3 | 2440.4 |
| Median generalist wage | 824.9 | 4585.7 | 6830.0 | 275.0 | 855.0 | 1494.1 |
| Domestic workers wage | 641.8 | 2746.8 | 4853.1 | 213.9 | 512.1 | 1061.6 |

The measure of social sector expenditure used in the exercise is the expenditure by the central government on heads such as education, health and social welfare. The data are obtained from the annual budget document of the Government of India. The estimate is an underestimate as the state level expenditure on these heads is not included. However, the results would not vary considerably as state expenditure on social sector constitutes only for a small proportion of the total expenditure. Ideally, one would compare the value of unpaid care work with expenditure on personnel in the social sectors. However, in the absence of separate data on expenditure incurred on personnel under these heads, comparison is carried out for total expenditure which includes salary and administrative expenditure as well as other expenses. Since of the total expenses a considerable proportion is accounted for by personnel expenditure, the measure would help in understanding the broad pattern. The table shows that unpaid care work accounts for many times that of the expenditure on care related sectors both for male and female. For person care too, the estimates show a similar pattern though the rate is less than for unpaid care work.

Comparing the value of unpaid care work with remuneration of paid care workers

Since the TUS does not give wage data, the estimation of remuneration of paid care workers is based on the NSS quinquennial employment and unemployment survey for the year 1999-00. The occupations used for the calculation are the NCO codes given in the list below:

| | |
|---------|--|
| Code 50 | Hotel and Restaurant Keepers |
| Code 51 | House Keepers, Matron and Stewards (Domestic and Institutional) |
| Code 52 | Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Worker (Domestic and Institutional) |
| Code 53 | 53-Maids and Other House Keeping Service Workers n.e.c.; |
| Code 54 | Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers; |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Code 55 | Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers |
| Code 56 | Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers |
| Code 57 | Protective Service Workers |
| Code 59 | Service Workers, n.e.c. |

The measure does not include teachers and health professionals as it is difficult to get data exclusively for primary and pre-primary teachers and the lower category of health professionals. The steps used to arrive at the remuneration of paid care workers are as follows. The total number of paid care workers (principal status) in the above categories is estimated using the segment-wise worker population ratios derived from the NSS employment and unemployment survey of 1999-00 and the census population data for 2001. The estimated numbers of paid care workers are then multiplied by the weighted daily average wage/salary of these workers to arrive at the daily remuneration of all paid care workers. This value is then multiplied by the number of days of employment to arrive at the annual wage/salary earnings. Since all the workers have reported themselves as main workers it is assumed that on average they get at least 240 days of employment. The resultant value is compared with the value of unpaid care work.

Value of Unpaid care work compared to remuneration of paid care workers

| | Value of Unpaid care work as % remuneration of paid care workers | | | Value of Person care as % remuneration of paid care workers | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Earnings of all wage/salaried earners | 134.3 | 3927.7 | 1110.6 | 44.78 | 732.28 | 242.94 |
| Median generalist wage | 93.7 | 1999.7 | 679.9 | 31.24 | 372.83 | 148.74 |
| Domestic workers wage | 72.9 | 1197.8 | 483.1 | 24.31 | 223.32 | 105.69 |

The table shows that for females the value of unpaid care work is many times higher than that of the remuneration of paid care workers whatever the measure that was taken. For total, the most modest measure suggests that unpaid care work is about 5 times the value of the earnings of paid care workers. Person care is estimated as equivalent to more than double the earnings of female paid care workers even when domestic workers wage is used. For men the value was much less both for unpaid care work as a whole as well as for person care. The most generous measure suggests that unpaid care work is more than double the earnings of paid care workers.

Comparison of total hours spent on UCW and paid work

The above valuations are bound to be affected by the data used in calculating the value of unpaid care work and hence have a number of limitations. Another measure of unpaid care work which is generally used to highlight the importance of unpaid work is the volume measure. The volume of unpaid care work is compared with the volume of paid work to get a comparative picture. To calculate the volume of paid and unpaid work the mean hours per day on unpaid and paid work for male/female based on TUS data was multiplied by total male/female population. Here again, the age group used for calculating the measure is 15-64.

Volume of Unpaid care work compared to volume of paid work per year

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Total volume of unpaid care work (in million hours) | 69410 | 637911 | 716170 |
| Total volume of person care (in million hours) | 23137 | 118933 | 156662 |
| Total volume of paid work (in million hours) | 832915 | 324361 | 1163776 |
| Proportion of volume of unpaid care work to paid work | 8.3 | 196.7 | 61.5 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|
| Proportion of volume of person care work to paid work | 2.8 | 36.7 | 13.5 |
|---|-----|------|------|

The table compares the volume of unpaid care work with that of paid care work. For men the volume of unpaid care work is estimated to account for 8 per cent of the volume of paid work, while for women it is double than that of volume of paid work. The male-female difference is sharp for person care also with the volume of person care accounting for only 3 per cent of the volume of paid work for men while the proportion was as high as 37 per cent for females. For male-female combined volume of unpaid care work constituted for 62 per cent of the volume of paid work while person care accounted for 14 per cent.

9. Conclusion

The analysis of various dimensions of care work, time allocation patterns and their relationship to various socio-economic characteristics of care givers provided the broader picture within which care work takes place at the household level. The structure of the household in terms of gender composition, size, presence and age of children, age composition, economic resources, especially occupation and work patterns, and social structure such as caste affect the care demand, the care givers as well as the time spent on it. The analyses have also given some insights into the relationship between the labour and care regimes. The valuation of care work and its comparison across various macro variables points to the enormous size of this sector and its contribution to the economy. As has been discussed in the earlier section in the chapter, the data have several limitations. Apart from biases in reporting and non- reporting of care time, the numbers cannot explain the relations that underlie care relations and care work, which are much more complex. Further as the focus of this chapter was largely on care work carried out by various members within the households, the full complexity of care work could not be explored. The market – the availability of care givers -affects the relations and extent of care work in the household. Further, the community or non-household carers also do not get reflected in the time use patterns of individuals at the household level. These dimensions and its complexities are taken up in the later chapters.

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Annexure I
ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

I *Primary Production Activities*

11 **Crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc.**

- 111. Ploughing, preparing land, cleaning of land
- 112. Sowing, planting, transplanting
- 113. Application of manure, fertilizer, pesticides and watering, preparing organic manure. Harvesting, threshing, picking, winnowing
- 114. Weeding
- 115. Supervision of work.
- 116. Kitchen gardening - backyard cultivation
- 117. Stocking, transporting to home, guarding or protection of crops.
- 118. Sale and purchase related activities
- 119. Travel to the work.

12. **Animal husbandry**

- 121. Grazing animals outside
- 122. Tending animals - cleaning, washing shed, feeding, watering, preparation of feed.
- 123. Caring for animals : breeding, shearing, medical treatment, grooming, shoeing, etc.
- 124. Milking and processing of milk Collecting, storing of poultry products.
- 125. Making dung cakes
- 126. Poultry rearing - feeding, cleaning.
- 127. Other related activities.
- 128. Sale and purchase related activities
- 129. Travel to the work.

13. **Fishing, Forestry, Horticulture, Gardening**

- 131. Nursery - seedlings
- 132. Planting, tending, processing of trees.
- 133. Collecting, storing & stocking of fruits etc.
- 134. Wood cutting, chopping & stocking firewood
- 135. Fish farming, cleaning sea-bed, feeding fish, catching fish, gathering other aquatic life
- 136. Care of house plants, indoor and outdoor garden work..
- 137. Flower gardening - landscaping, maintenance, cutting, collecting, storing
- 138. Sale and purchase related activities.
- 139. Traveling to the work.

14. **Collection of fruit, water, plants etc., storing and hunting.**

- 140. Fetching of water
- 141. Collection of fruits, vegetables, berries, mushrooms etc. edible goods
- 142. Collection of minor forest produce, leaves, bamboo, etc.
- 143. Collection of fuel/fuel wood/twigs.
- 144. Collection of raw material for crafts.
- 145. Collection of building materials
- 146. Collection of fodder
- 147. Sale and purchase related activities
- 148. Collection of other items

149. Travel to work.

15 Processing & Storage

- 152. Milling, husking, pounding
- 153. Parboiling
- 154. Sorting, Grading
- 155. Grinding, crushing
- 156. Any other related activity
- 157. Sales and purchase related activities
- 159. Travel for the work

16. Mining, quarrying, digging, cutting, etc.

- 161. Mining/extraction of salt,
- 162. Mining/digging/quarrying of stone, slabs, breaking of stones for construction of building road, bridges etc.
- 163. Digging out clay, gravel and sand
- 164. Digging out minerals - major and minor
- 165. Transporting in vehicles
- 166. Storing, stocking
- 167. Any other related activity
- 168. Sale and purchase related activity
- 169. Travel for the work

II. SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

21 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- 211. Building & construction of dwelling (laying bricks, plastering, thatching, bamboo work, roofing) and maintenance and repairing of dwelling.
- 212. Construction and repair of animal shed, shelter for poultry etc.
- 213. Construction of wall, storage facility, fencing etc. for farms, irrigation work.
- 214. Construction of public works/common infrastructure - roads, buildings, bridges, etc.
- 217. Any other activity related.
- 218. Sales and purchase related activity
- 219. Travel to the work.

22. MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES

- 220. Food processing and cooking for sale - making pickles, spices and other products; canning fruits, jams & jellies; baking; beverage preparation, selling readymade food etc.
- 222. Butchering, curing, processing, drying storing etc. of meat, fish etc.
- 223. Manufacturing of textiles - spinning, weaving, processing of textiles; knitting, sewing, garment making of cotton, wool and other material.
- 224. Making *handicrafts*, pottery, printing and other crafts made primarily with hands, (wood based leather based crafts, embroidery work etc.)
- 225. Fitting, installing, tool setting, tool and machinery - moulding, welding, tool making.
- 226. Assembling machines, equipment and other products,
- 227. Production related work in large and small factories in different industries - as production workers, maintenance workers paid trainees and apprentices, sales, administration and

- management activities.
- 228. Sale and purchase related activity
- 229. Travel for the work.

III TRADE, BUSINESS AND SERVICES

31 TRADE AND BUSINESS

- 311. Buying and selling goods - such as capital goods, intermediate goods, consumer durables, consumer goods - in the organised and formal sectors.
- 312. Petty trading, street and door to door vending, hawking, shoe cleaning etc.
- 313. Transporting goods in trucks, tempos and motor vehicles.
- 314. Transporting in hand carts, animal carts, cycle rickshaws etc. or manually
- 315. Transport of passenger by motorized and non-motorised transports
- 317. Any other activity.
- 319. Travel to work.

32 SERVICES

- 321. Service in Government and semi government organisations (salaried)
- 322. Service in private organisations (salaried)
- 323. Petty service : domestic servants, sweepers, washers, pujari, barber, cobbler, mali, massaging, prostitution, (wages) watching and guarding
- 324. Professional services : medical and educational services (private tuition, non formal teaching etc.), financial services and management and technical consultancy services
- 325. Professional services : computer services, Xerox/photocopying *services*, *beauty parlours*, air cutting saloons etc.
- 326. Technical services: plumbing, *electrical and electronic* repair and maintenance and other related services
- 327. Others
- 329. Travel to work

IV. HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT AND SHOPPING FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD

- 411. Cooking food items, beverages and serving.
- 421. Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
- 422. Cleaning of utensils
- 431. Care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen
- 441. Shopping for goods and non-personal services: capital goods, household appliances, equipment, food and various household supplies.
- 451. Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills, etc.
- 461. Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods.
- 471. Pet care
- 431. Travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping
- 491. Household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified.

V CARE FOR CHILDREN, THE SICK, ELDERLY AND DISABLED FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD

- 511. Physical care of children: washing, dressing, feeding
- 521. Teaching, training and instruction of own children
- 531. Accompanying children to places, school, sports, lessons, etc./PHC/doctor

- 541. Physical care of the sick, disabled, elderly household members: washing, dressing, feeding, helping.
- 551. Accompanying adults to receive personal care services: such as hairdresser's therapy sessions, temple, religious places etc.
- 561. Supervising children needing care - with or without other activities
- 562. Supervising adults needing care - with or without other activities.
- 571. Travel related to care of children
- 572. Travel related to care of adults and others.
- 581. Taking care of guests/visitors
- 591. Any other activity not mentioned above

VI COMMUNITY SERVICES AND HELP TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS

- 611. Community organised construction and repairs: buildings, roads, dams, wells, ponds etc. community assets.
- 621. Community organised work- cooking for collective celebrations, etc.
- 631. Volunteering with for an organisation (which does not involve working directly for individuals)
- 141. Volunteer work through organisations extended *directly to individuals* and groups
- 651. Participation in meetings of local and informal groups/caste, tribes, professional associations, union, fraternal and political organisations
- 661. Involvement in civic and related responsibilities: voting, rallies, attending meetings-panchayat
- 671. Informal help to other households
- 681. Community services not elsewhere classified
- 691. Travel related to community services

VII LEARNING

- 711. General Education: School/university/other educational institutions attendance
- 721. Studies, homework and course review related to general education
- 731. Additional study, non-formal education under adult education programmes.
- 741. Non formal education by children
- 751. Work-related training
- 761. Training under government programmes such as TRYSEM, DWCRA and others
- 771. Other training/education
- 781. Learning not elsewhere classified
- 791. Travel related to learning

VIII SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, MASS MEDIA, ETC.

- 811. Participating in social events: wedding, funerals, births, and other celebrations
- 812. Participating in religious activities: Church services, religious ceremonies, practices, kirtans, singing, etc
- 813. Participating in community functions in music, dance etc.
- 814. Socializing at home and outside the home.
- 821. Arts, making music, hobbies and related courses:
- 822. Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 831. Games and other past-time activities
- 832. Spectator to sports, exhibitions/museums, cinema/theatre/concerts and other performances and events
- 841. Other related activities.

- 851. Reading, other than newspaper and magazines.
- 852. Watching television and video
- 853. Listening to music/radio
- 861. Accessing information by computing
- 862. Visiting library
- 863. Reading newspaper, magazines
- 871 Mass media use and entertainment not classified elsewhere

- 891. Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities, social, cultural and recreational activities, social, cultural and recreational activities not elsewhere classified, mass media use and entertainment.
- 891 Travel relating to search of jobs.

IX. PERSONAL CARE AND SELF-MAINTENANCE

- 911 Sleep and related activities
- 921. Eating and drinking
- 922 Smoking, drinking alcohol and other intoxicants.
- 931. Personal Hygiene and health
- 932 Walking, exercise mining, jogging, yoga, etc.
- 941 Receiving medical and personal care from professional
- 942 Receiving medical and personal care from household members
- 951 Talking, gossiping and quarreling
- 961 Doing nothing, rest and relaxation
- 97! Individual religious practices and meditation
- 981. Other activities
- 982. Resting/convalescening due to physical illness and physically unwell persons.
- 992. Travel related to personal care and self-maintenance