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Participation, Time Allocation and Variations in Time Use:

Insights from Time Use Data - Haryana and India

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An autonomous research institute supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research
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The time-use survey (TUS) technique has a long history. One of the most critical uses of this tool is to capture housework and care work which is otherwise not captured by any other data source. The surveys record time spent by individuals on different activities in a day – in most cases the previous day. The tool is mostly used to highlight the contribution of women to economic activities in economies where a non-wage employment relationship exists. The definition and concepts followed by national employment and unemployment surveys are inadequate in capturing women's work as unpaid workers in many economic activities, whether in agriculture or informal sectors. Contribution to housework and care work, and its linkages with economic participation has been a debate that has become particularly important in the context of declining female workforce participation. Women's unequal burden of housework and care work is understood to limit not only their decision to join the labour market but also the nature of work.

Irrespective of their link to employment rates, housework and care work need to be studied to understand how any society within the given economic structure, is managing its social reproduction. Production of goods and services, and reproduction of individuals who could be present or future workforce, are important functions that all families and societies at large are engaged in, in all economies. TUS gives important insights into the understanding of these dimensions.

In India, feminist economists and researchers have long demanded regular time-use surveys. After the pilot survey in 1998-99, it was only in 2019 that a national survey was undertaken. The survey (January-December 2019) after a gap of two decades, was carried out in all the states of India excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It covered 1,38,799 households (rural: 82,897 and urban: 55,902). Information was collected from each member of age six years and above of the selected households, totalling 4,47,250 persons (rural: 2,73,195 and urban:1,74,055).

The survey used the interview method to get the time allocation using a predefined schedule. 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 household section of the questionnaire captured basic information such as social group, religion, household size, land owned, type of house, and monthly consumption expenditure. Apart from this, there were also some questions to capture the usage of modern methods/technology for carrying out housework, such as information on sources of energy for cooking and lighting, washing clothes, and types of sweeping. Only the primary or major source was recorded, though households in many contexts rely on multiple sources. The section also captured whether the household had member(s) aged five years and above needing special care.

The individual section of the questionnaire collected information on all members of the household such as age, sex, relationship to the household head, education, employment status, and usual principal activity (as followed in the labour force statistics). The time use section was canvassed only to members who were above six years of age. To minimise the error in reporting, the survey followed the one-day recall method. The reference period of 24 hours, starting from 4:00 AM the day before the date of the interview to 4:00 AM the day of the interview, was the focus. The reference period of 24 hours was split into 48 time slots of 30 minutes each.

The day for which information on time use was collected from individuals was classified as a normal day or an 'other' day. Normal days are the days on which a household member mostly pursues his/her routine activities, whereas the day on which the routine activities of a household member are altered due to any reason, is treated as an 'other' day. The classification into a normal day or an 'other' day was decided based on the informant's daily schedule. The data shows that only a small proportion of the members interviewed fell into the 'other day' category.

Each respondent was asked whether multiple and/or simultaneous activities were performed in the respective time slots. Three activities which were performed for 10 minutes or more were recorded following major time criteria. Information as to whether it was a major or minor activity was also collected. During a specific time-slot, the major activity is the one that the informant considers most important. The rest of the information in the time use schedule includes the location where the activity was undertaken, unpaid/paid status, and enterprise type if it falls within the definition of economic activity. These details are available for all the activities that are reported. The activities reported by the respondents were codified (3-digit code) following the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016).

The paper analyses the time use data both at the all-India level as well as for the state of Haryana. While Haryana has emerged as an economically progressive state, the status of women in the state is and has been a cause of concern with low sex ratio, low female literacy, and low participation of women in economic activity. Gender disparities in Haryana have been highlighted by many empirical studies. As per the Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23, the female workforce participation rate (WFPR) in Haryana for the age group of 15 years and above is only 19.7 percent as against the national average of 35.9 percent. The burden of unpaid housework and care work given other social, economic and demographic factors is often understood to be a critical factor that determines women's status including women's participation in employment.

As discussed, time use data allows analysis of time spent by individuals on different activities which can throw light on many issues. Gender differences in time spent on different activities can point to the social/familial understanding of gender roles and responsibilities. There could be variation across rural and urban areas, and also according to the demographic, social and economic attributes of individuals. In the following section, the data from the survey is analysed to understand some of these dimensions. The analysis is done at the national level and also for the state of Haryana.

2. Distribution across Broad Activities

The participation rate in various activities is presented in the following table (Table 1). Since time-use survey data is collected only for the previous day, the activities and time distribution across activities will give only one day's picture. Because of this, the employment data is not strictly

comparable with labour force surveys, as the reference period of such surveys is different. However, since the data is collected from a large number of individuals, the possibility of evening out daily differences is also high, and it can therefore give a broad picture of engagement in production and related activities.

Table 1: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day - India (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 66.5 | 21.7 | 68.2 | 18.5 | 67.0 | 20.7 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 22.3 | 28.3 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 22.5 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 31.9 | 91.6 | 25.2 | 87.7 | 29.8 | 90.4 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 16.0 | 31.5 | 14.4 | 28.9 | 15.5 | 30.7 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Learning | 11.6 | 8.5 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 9.5 |
| Socialising and communication, community participation and religious practice | 94.5 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 93.0 | 93.9 | 93.1 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media and sports | 85.1 | 80.4 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 87.0 | 84.0 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The last three categories namely self-care, socialising, and leisure and mass media have very high participation of both males and females, although women's proportion is marginally lower in the latter two categories.

For men in both rural and urban areas, participation was highest in employment-related activities, aside from these highly involved activities. Women's participation in the production of goods for their own final use is higher than men's for both rural and urban areas, with 28.3 and 9.3 percent of women participating in it in rural and urban areas respectively. For all women, the proportion is 22.5 as against 16.5 for men.

As expected, women's participation in unpaid domestic services was highest with 91.6 in rural areas and 87.7 in urban areas. This is followed by unpaid care work where the participation was 31.5 percent and 28.9 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. For men, participation in unpaid housework and care work was higher in rural areas at 32 percent and 16 percent respectively. The gender gap is sharper when it comes to housework compared to care work in both rural and urban areas. To understand better the presence of men in care work, it is important to look at the subcategories of care and the relative presence of men and women in these activities.

Table 2: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day - Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 59.8 | 10.7 | 69.1 | 16.7 | 63.3 | 12.9 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 22.2 | 28.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 15.0 | 19.7 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 14.3 | 87.3 | 18.2 | 85.5 | 15.8 | 86.6 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 16.1 | 32.2 | 14.0 | 30.5 | 15.3 | 31.6 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Learning | 14.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 12.5 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice | 87.2 | 84.5 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 87.7 | 85.9 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media and sports | 89.2 | 83.8 | 92.5 | 90.5 | 90.4 | 86.2 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data for Haryana (Table 2) differs from the all-India pattern, especially in the participation of women in employment-related activities, housework and care work. Only 11 percent of rural women are involved in employment and related activities in Haryana compared to about 22 percent at the all-India level. In urban areas, the difference from the national average is two percent. The low work participation of women in Haryana is also noted in the available labour force data. The proportion of women engaged in the production of goods for consumption was also low in urban Haryana compared to the national level data.

What needs to be noted is the strikingly low proportion of men participating in unpaid housework in rural Haryana, almost half of that of all rural men. The pattern is true for urban areas also though the difference is lower, by seven percentage points. Thus, in urban Haryana, the participation rate for men in housework was about four percent points higher than in rural areas.

2.1. Comparing Work Force Participation Rates – TUS and PLFS

The invisibility of women in employment, reflected in the low participation rate of women, has been a concern, as labour force data sets do not have reliable data on women. Time-use surveys are often seen as an alternative measure and a better data source on women's employment. Work Force Participation rate from the labour force survey is not strictly comparable with that of the time-use survey unless the duration of work is taken into account in the calculation. For estimating comparable data, only those who spend at least one hour in employment in a day were taken, as it can be roughly compared with the weekly status of work as captured by labour force surveys. TUS was carried out from January-December 2019 and PLFS from July 2018 to July 2019, and thus there could also be differences on account of the time period.

The data presented from TUS is only what was reported under the category 'Employment and related activities' which does not account for economic activities that individuals undertake for their own use. In the labour force survey, some activities such as the production of primary goods and processing of select products for own production are counted as economic activities and are part of employment statistics. Own-use production of goods for final use in the TUS includes, apart from those that are counted in PLFS estimates, collection of fuel and water; and processing of primary products.

Table 3: Work Force Participation Rate – Above 15- TUS 2019 and PLFS – 2018 -19

| | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| India | | | | | | |
| TUS – (Employment excluding own use production/processing) | 65.4 | 20.8 | 67.5 | 17.8 | 66.1 | 19.9 |
| PLFS (Employment + production/processing for own consumption) | 69 | 20.9 | 67.2 | 17.4 | 68.4 | 19.8 |
| Haryana | | | | | | |
| TUS | 59 | 10.1 | 68.2 | 16 | 62.4 | 12.2 |
| PLFS | 65 | 12 | 65.6 | 16.5 | 65.2 | 13.5 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019 and PLFS Report, 2018-19

Given the above, the workforce participation rate based on TUS data should be lower than that of PLFS since own-use production, which is important, especially in rural areas, is not taken into account. However, the data shows that the rates do not vary much between PLFS and TUS at the all-India level for both men and women. If production/processing for own use was added to the TUS data, the rates would have better reflected the undercounting of work in labour force surveys. In Haryana, workforce participation rates for men and women in rural areas based on PLFS are higher than TUS rates. This is because, in rural areas, men and women are involved in large numbers in the production of primary products and some processing activities for their own consumption, which is not accounted for in the TUS estimates. In urban areas, where production for own consumption is much lower, the two rates are closer with small variations.

One of the topics frequently discussed about the undervaluation of women's work is the issue of proxy reporting and the associated challenges. The following table (Table 4) shows the proportion of individuals across the nature of respondents – whether proxy or self.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by nature of the respondent - Self and Proxy

| India | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|----------------|------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| | Self | Proxy/ Others | Self | Proxy/Others | Self | Proxy/ Others |
| Rural | 56.0 | 44.0 | 65.8 | 34.3 | 60.8 | 39.2 |
| Urban | 49.5 | 50.5 | 62.9 | 37.2 | 56.0 | 44.0 |
| Total | 54.0 | 46.0 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 59.3 | 40.7 |
| Haryana | | | | | | |
| Rural | 41.7 | 58.3 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 43.6 | 56.4 |
| Urban | 39.8 | 60.2 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 43.6 | 56.4 |
| Total | 41.0 | 59.0 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 43.6 | 56.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

2.2. Proxy Reporting: Does it contribute to Women's Invisibility?

At the all-India level, proxy reporting is lower for women than for men, in both rural and urban areas. In Haryana, proxy reporting was high for women in both rural and urban areas compared to all India figures, though it is lower than that of men in the state. The prevalence of high proxy reporting for men could be because of their absence from the household during the day, either at work or because of their involvement in activities outside their homes. Below is an attempt to analyse the impact of proxy reporting on data.

Table 5: Difference in participation between self and proxy reporting

| Activities | Participation | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | |
| India | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | -2.6 | 0.5 | -7.1 | -1.7 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 8.2 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 4.3 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 7.4 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 12.8 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 8.3 |
| Volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Learning | -5.2 | -8.2 | 0.3 | -8.8 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | | | | |
| Employment and related activities | -2.3 | -4.8 | -2.6 | -7.6 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 8.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 4.8 | 9.3 | 17.1 | 14.6 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 4.9 | 11.4 | -0.4 | 9.7 |
| Volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 0.7 | -0.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Learning | -10.6 | -14.6 | -6.7 | -15.8 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 7.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.1 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 2.3 | 8.8 | -1.5 | 3.3 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

When employment participation is reported by proxy, men tend to over-report (Table 5). This is true for rural and urban areas both at the all-India level and in Haryana. When proxy reporting is used, the underreporting of women's participation in rural India is only marginal. Over-reporting of women's employment is significantly higher than men's in urban Haryana. One activity where there was high over-reporting by proxies, especially for women, was learning.

Interestingly, there is significant underreporting of participation in domestic work and care services when proxies are respondents, particularly for women in rural and urban areas (except men in urban Haryana). When proxy reporting was used, participation in domestic services showed a lower rate of participation by 9 percentage points in rural areas and about 13 percentage points in urban areas. The same was about 9 and 15 percentage points in Haryana respectively. High underreporting rates were observed among men, with men reporting even higher rates than women in urban Haryana. Both men and women underreported housework, and for care services, women’s participation showed high underreporting by proxies. In rural areas, at the all-India level, as against a difference of 1.8 percentage points for men between self and proxy, for women the same is 6.5 percentage points. In urban areas, it was much more than 0.8 percentage points for men against 8.3 for women. In Haryana, rural areas showed high underreporting for men compared to minor over-reporting in urban areas.

2.3. Time Spent in Various Activities

Though participation is a good indicator, the time spent on various activities can give further insights into the understanding of the daily lives of people. Those who participate could be spending varying time on different activities. Some may spend many hours whereas others may only spend a few minutes on one activity. The table below gives the average time spent by participants on various activities.

Table 6: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities in hours (India)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 7.30 | 5.39 | 8.62 | 6.35 | 7.72 | 5.65 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 3.43 | 2.07 | 2.27 | 1.07 | 3.35 | 1.95 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 1.65 | 5.17 | 1.59 | 4.96 | 1.64 | 5.11 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 1.25 | 2.23 | 1.24 | 2.33 | 1.25 | 2.26 |
| Volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.88 | 1.72 | 1.73 | 1.69 |
| Learning | 6.90 | 6.89 | 7.14 | 6.88 | 6.98 | 6.88 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 2.66 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.38 | 2.58 | 2.40 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 2.49 | 2.49 | 2.69 | 2.96 | 2.56 | 2.64 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 12.17 | 11.95 | 11.73 | 11.91 | 12.03 | 11.94 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The average time shows established gender differences (Table 6). Women spent 7.4 hours on housework and care work combined, as against 2.9 hours for men. While the average time spent on housework and care work by men is almost the same, for women time spent on housework was much higher at about 5 hours a day. Time spent on care work for women is 2.2 hrs in rural areas and 2.3 hrs in urban areas which is surely an underrepresentation of women's engagement in care work. Multiplicity and simultaneity in care work is an issue which coupled with the social understanding and acceptance of such work as part of women's familial responsibilities is one of the reasons for its underreporting.

Table 7. Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities in hours (Haryana)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 7.17 | 4.87 | 7.73 | 5.20 | 7.40 | 5.03 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 2.92 | 2.49 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.85 | 2.46 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 1.53 | 4.97 | 1.54 | 4.70 | 1.54 | 4.87 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 1.14 | 2.30 | 1.05 | 2.18 | 1.11 | 2.25 |
| Volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.18 | 1.01 | 1.39 | 1.06 | 1.24 | 1.03 |
| Learning | 6.76 | 6.86 | 6.20 | 5.93 | 6.57 | 6.51 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 2.76 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.13 | 2.59 | 2.28 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 3.13 | 3.04 | 3.12 | 3.39 | 3.12 | 3.17 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 12.47 | 12.28 | 12.44 | 12.64 | 12.46 | 12.41 |

source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The time pattern for Haryana shows a similar picture as that of all of India, though the average time was lower than the all-India average for rural and urban areas, both for men and women. Since the data on time spent gives only an average, and participation differs for men and women for various categories, the distribution of men and women across time intervals is calculated for the three important activities to get a better picture of time distribution.

Table 8. Hours spent in a day per participant in Employment and related activities

| Time Range (hours) | India | | | | | | Haryana | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | R | | U | | T | | R | | U | | T | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| <1 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 15.0 | 2.6 | 13.5 |
| 1-3 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 21.2 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 5.6 | 18.0 |
| 3-5 | 11.4 | 20.1 | 6.3 | 16.1 | 9.8 | 19.1 | 17.0 | 26.4 | 12.8 | 20.1 | 15.3 | 23.4 |
| 5-7 | 20.7 | 25.9 | 13.9 | 23.2 | 18.5 | 25.1 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 23.7 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 18.7 |
| >7 | 57.8 | 28.7 | 75.3 | 42.7 | 63.5 | 32.5 | 53.0 | 24.9 | 58.6 | 28.1 | 55.3 | 26.5 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The time range shows the work burden of individuals with about 58 and 75 per cent of men in rural and urban areas working for more than 7 hours a day. For women also, about 55 percent in rural areas and 66 per cent in urban areas are spending more than 5 hours with women spending more than 7 hours being the highest. About 55% of rural women and 66% of urban women spend over 5 hours, with the highest being over 7 hours. However, 29% of rural women spend less than 7 hours on this work, compared to 43% in urban areas. In Haryana too the same pattern is observed, though the proportion of those who are working for more than 7 hours was lower than the national average, especially in urban areas.

Table 9. Hours spent in a day per participant on unpaid domestic services for household

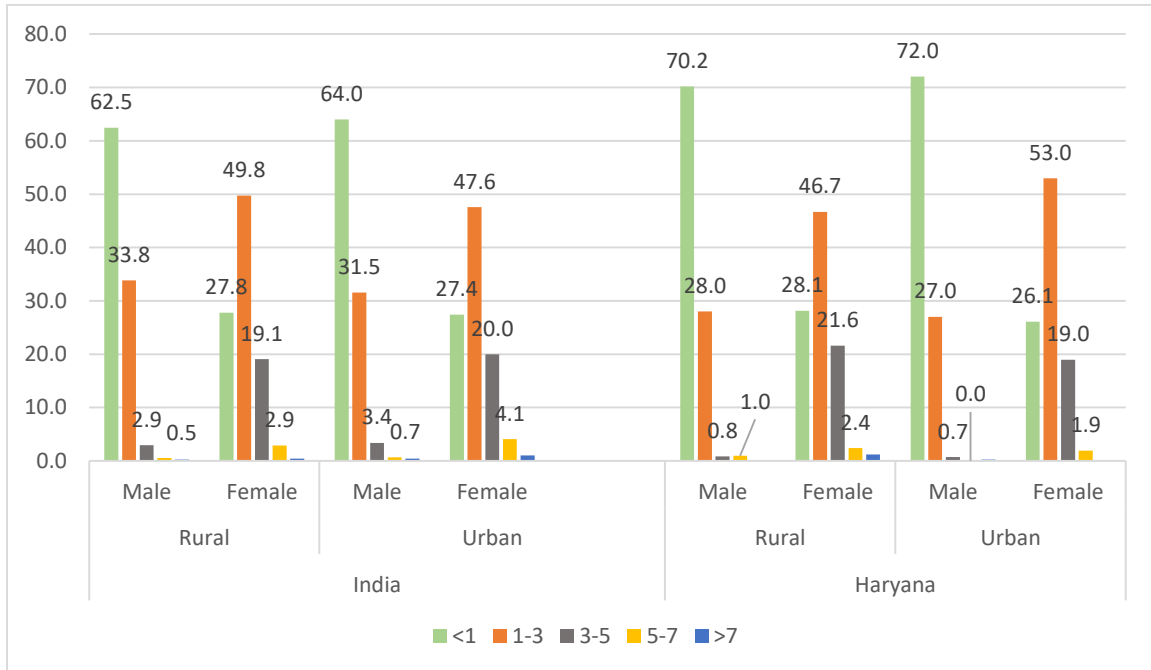
| Time Range (hours) | India | | | | | | Haryana | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | R | | U | | T | | R | | U | | T | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| <1 | 53.3 | 8.2 | 53.3 | 9.1 | 53.3 | 8.5 | 53.6 | 8.1 | 48.4 | 9.1 | 51.4 | 8.4 |
| 1-3 | 35.2 | 16.5 | 36.8 | 17.5 | 35.6 | 16.8 | 38.1 | 14.4 | 43.3 | 18.1 | 40.3 | 15.7 |
| 3-5 | 8.1 | 25.4 | 7.2 | 25.8 | 7.9 | 25.5 | 6.8 | 29.4 | 5.9 | 30.5 | 6.4 | 29.8 |
| 5-7 | 2.4 | 29.1 | 1.8 | 28.5 | 2.2 | 29.0 | 0.8 | 33.5 | 1.7 | 28.5 | 1.2 | 31.7 |
| >7 | 1.1 | 20.8 | 0.9 | 19.2 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 14.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The sharp gender disparity is seen in the fact that the majority of men, regardless of their location, spend less than one hour on housework. Only about 11 percent of men are seen to have spent more than 3 hours in housework, which is much lower for Haryana. As against this, about half of women are spending more than 5 hours in housework in all locations except in urban Haryana. The proportion of women spending more than 7 hours in housework is also high, especially at the all-India level.

Unpaid care services, where the participation of men is comparatively high compared to housework, also clearly show gender differences in terms of time spent. At the all-India level, 61% and 64% of men spent less than an hour in such work in rural and urban areas respectively. In Haryana, the corresponding figures were higher at 70% and 72%. However, it needs to be noted that the proportion of men spending 1-3 hours was not negligible with about 35 percent in rural and 32 percent in urban areas. The rates are slightly lower for Haryana.

Figure 1: Hours spent in a day per participant in unpaid domestic services for households- India and Haryana

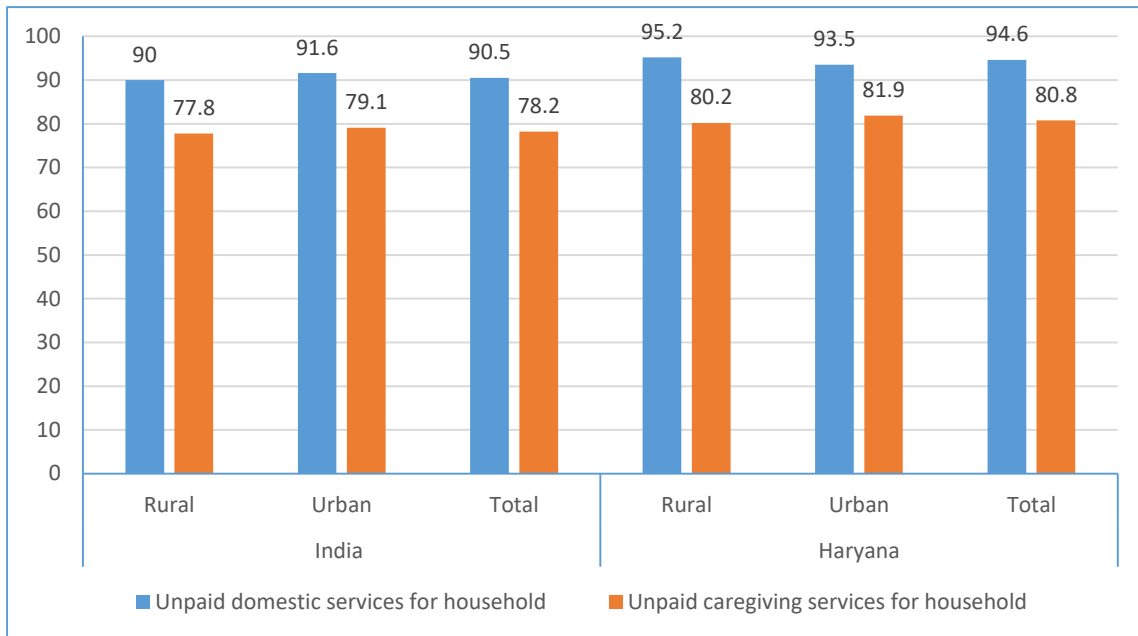


Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

For women, the maximum participation was for the time interval 1-3 hours with about 50 percent in rural areas and 47 percent in urban areas falling in this category. For Haryana, the proportion in this category was higher for urban areas – 53 percent. At the all-India level, about 19 percent of women were found to spend 3-5 hours in caregiving. This proportion is slightly higher for Haryana. There was a small proportion of women who reported more than 5 hours of care work.

Since the data on time spent gives only an average, even if it is for a time range, and participation differs for men and women for various categories, the share of women in the total time spent on an activity is calculated. This is done by multiplying the average time spent on a day by men and women with the number of male and female participants respectively for two important dimensions of unpaid work. Of the total time spent by men and women on the select activities, female share is calculated. The share of women in housework and care work is presented which shows the highly unequal distribution of such work.

Figure 2: Share of women in the total time spent on an activity in a day



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Although women’s share in both housework and care work is very high, about 20 percent of the care work is taken up by men. However, in housework, there isn’t much sharing, especially in Haryana. Men shared only about 5 percent of the housework, with urban Haryana showing a slightly better picture.

2. Analysing the Details: The Disaggregated Picture

The foregoing analysis is limited to broad categories and thus cannot give a nuanced picture of the various activities. For example, housework has specific dimensions such as cooking, shopping etc. which are qualitatively different and thus important from the perspective of gender. Unless these specificities are analysed, it is difficult to understand the larger patterns. In the following section, the first 5 categories are taken up for disaggregated analysis.

As mentioned earlier, as far as employment is concerned, the data is limited and thus can only be used as a broad indicator.

Table 10: Percentage of persons participating in different employment-related activities– India (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions | 6.8 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 5.6 | 11.2 | 3.4 |
| Employment in household enterprises to produce goods | 39.4 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 31.6 | 11.7 |
| Employment in household enterprises to provide services | 14.9 | 2.6 | 26.4 | 6.3 | 18.5 | 3.7 |
| Ancillary activities and training | 10.5 | 2.9 | 16.5 | 3.7 | 12.4 | 3.1 |
| Seeking employment and setting up a business | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Travelling and commuting for employment | 48.5 | 13.1 | 53.9 | 12.0 | 50.2 | 12.7 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Women's participation in employment is known to be much lower than men in the country and has seen a decline over time. Of the various subcategories, women's participation is higher in the category of employment in household enterprises to produce goods. This is largely a rural feature. In urban areas, participation in employment in household enterprises to provide services is highest. For men too, the same pattern exists, though the participation is much higher. Compared to women, men are seen participating in ancillary activities and training, which is highest for urban areas at 16.5 percent. Though female participation in this activity is also higher for urban areas, the rate is only 3.7 percent. This reconfirms the existing understanding of the gendered gap in opportunities and accessing training. Seeking employment or setting up a business showed less than 1 percent participation even for men.

Table 11: Percentage of persons participating in different employment-related activities – Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions | 14.76 | 1.47 | 31.28 | 7.86 | 20.91 | 3.81 |
| Employment in household enterprises to produce goods | 28.77 | 5.94 | 11.1 | 1.99 | 22.19 | 4.5 |
| Employment in household enterprises to provide services | 12.79 | 1.96 | 22.09 | 3.45 | 16.25 | 2.5 |
| Ancillary activities and training | 6.48 | 0.55 | 14.31 | 2.77 | 9.39 | 1.36 |
| Seeking employment and setting up business | 0.86 | 0 | 0.22 | 0.1 | 0.62 | 0.03 |
| Travelling and commuting for employment | 42.48 | 4.73 | 57.84 | 12.41 | 48.2 | 7.53 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As discussed earlier, the participation of women in employment in Haryana is lower than the all-India average, which has also been noted in various macro-level employment surveys. In all the categories within employment, women's participation in Haryana is well below that of all India. However, in urban areas, women's employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions is higher in Haryana compared to the national average; and is higher than employment in household enterprises to provide services. The high rate of urbanisation that the state has seen, largely due to its proximity to Delhi, could be the reason for a larger presence of women in this category. For those who reported being participants in the above activities, the average time is given in the table below.

Table 12: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different employment-related activities in hours (India)

| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
|---|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions | 6.82 | 5.34 | 7.52 | 6.28 | 7.23 | 5.81 |
| Employment in household enterprises to produce goods | 6.06 | 4.82 | 7.14 | 5.23 | 6.22 | 4.86 |
| Employment in household enterprises to provide services | 6.89 | 4.75 | 7.58 | 5.39 | 7.20 | 5.08 |
| Ancillary activities and training | 2.71 | 1.80 | 2.97 | 2.53 | 2.82 | 2.06 |
| Seeking employment and setting up a business | 2.72 | 2.10 | 2.88 | 3.11 | 2.78 | 2.65 |
| Travelling and commuting for employment | 1.39 | 1.15 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1.18 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

There are gender differences in terms of the time spent on different activities. Women are generally found to spend a maximum of about 2 hours less than men on employment-related activities. The difference is more in employment in household enterprises and the lower time spent by women could be an outcome of the demand on women to undertake housework. The same pattern is visible in Haryana.

Table 13: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant in different employment-related activities in hours (Haryana)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment in corporations, government, and non-profit institutions | 6.63 | 4.78 | 6.76 | 5.72 | 6.70 | 5.49 |
| Employment in household enterprises to produce goods | 5.58 | 4.73 | 6.31 | 4.37 | 5.72 | 4.67 |
| Employment in household enterprises to provide services | 7.28 | 5.49 | 6.71 | 4.12 | 6.99 | 4.80 |
| Ancillary activities and training | 2.09 | 1.88 | 2.00 | 1.49 | 2.04 | 1.59 |
| Seeking employment and setting up a business | 1.98 | 0.00 | 2.44 | 1.50 | 2.04 | 1.50 |
| Travelling and commuting for employment | 1.45 | 1.06 | 1.31 | 1.20 | 1.39 | 1.14 |

Production of goods for own final use is an important activity, especially in many rural areas. Though this activity contributes to household consumption, it is largely invisible and underreported. The camouflaging of such work with housework and vice-versa is another problem in its measurement.

Table 14: Percentage of persons participating in the production of goods for own final use in a day – India (Age 15 and above)

| India | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use | 17.9 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 12.7 | 10.6 |
| Making and processing goods for own final use | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Construction activities | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Gathering firewood and other natural products | 1.3 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 |
| Fetching water | 3.0 | 12.3 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 10.4 |
| Travelling and commuting related to the production of goods | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.4 |
| Haryana | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use | 21.05 | 26.41 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 14.03 | 17.6 |
| Making and processing goods for own final use | 1.92 | 3.03 | 0.13 | 1.01 | 1.25 | 2.29 |
| Construction activities | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| Gathering firewood and other natural products | 0.02 | 0.56 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.35 |
| Fetching water | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.06 | 0.28 |
| Travelling and commuting related to the production of goods | 1.41 | 2.22 | 0.44 | 0.2 | 1.05 | 1.48 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Participation of women in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for their own final use is significantly higher in rural areas with participation at 14.6 percent. In rural Haryana, the participation rate is much higher at 26.4 percent. Apart from agriculture, animal husbandry, which is largely the rearing of buffaloes for milk and milk products both for consumption and sales, is an important household engagement and women's role in this is important.

Another important category that needs special mention is fetching water. About 12 percent of women reported fetching water in rural areas and 6 percent in urban areas. The actual figure could be much higher given the importance of this activity in terms of women's work in both rural and urban areas. Around 4.5% of women in rural areas participate in activities related to firewood collection. Both these activities are not very important in the context of Haryana.

Table 15: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant in the production of goods for own final use in a day in hours (India)

| India | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use | 3.63 | 2.61 | 2.83 | 1.95 | 3.60 | 2.58 |
| Making and processing goods for own final use | 2.99 | 1.78 | 4.48 | 1.21 | 3.30 | 1.61 |
| Construction activities | 4.23 | 2.26 | 4.64 | 1.03 | 4.28 | 1.96 |
| Gathering firewood and other natural products | 1.20 | 1.12 | 1.28 | 1.06 | 1.20 | 1.12 |
| Fetching water | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.77 | 0.80 |
| Travelling and commuting related to the production of goods | 1.29 | 1.16 | 1.29 | 0.95 | 1.29 | 1.14 |
| Haryana | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining for own final use | 2.85 | 2.33 | 1.87 | 2.14 | 2.80 | 2.32 |
| Making and processing goods for own final use | 1.39 | 1.81 | 2.40 | 2.53 | 1.43 | 1.92 |
| Construction activities | 2.08 | 3.10 | 2.45 | 1.17 | 2.24 | 2.46 |
| Gathering firewood and other natural products | 0.50 | 1.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 1.55 |
| Fetching water | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| Travelling and commuting related to the production of goods | 1.12 | 1.33 | 1.30 | 1.88 | 1.15 | 1.36 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As per the table above, the gender difference is low for all the subcategories of this activity. In contrast to the national picture of women spending less time in the various subcategories both in rural and urban areas, in Haryana, women reported spending more time in many sub-activities of the production of goods for their own final use. In fetching water and gathering firewood, women who participated were found spending on average about 2 hours at the all-India level. In Haryana, however, participation in these activities is less, and the time spent is slightly higher than that of the national average.

2.1. Housework and unpaid care work

As mentioned before, housework is a crucial activity that individuals engage in and spend a significant amount of time on. The participation of women in housework, as discussed earlier, is high. Housework has many different sub-activities and the participation of women is highest in food and meal management and preparation, at 86 percent in rural areas and 82.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 16: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of housework in a day – India (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Food and meal management and preparation | 5.5 | 86.0 | 8.1 | 82.5 | 6.3 | 84.9 |
| Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings | 9.7 | 76.0 | 5.8 | 66.6 | 8.5 | 73.1 |
| Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear | 3.0 | 50.2 | 3.0 | 50.0 | 3.0 | 50.1 |
| Household management for own final use | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| Shopping for own household members | 10.7 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 5.8 |
| Travelling for unpaid domestic services for household | 3.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| Other unpaid domestic services | 10.5 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 10.2 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

For men, shopping for their own household members is the most important activity with 10.7 percent in rural and 12 percent in urban areas participating in such work. As shown above, more than half the women participated in the first three activities, with the proportion of women participating declining further down the order. A range of undefined activities clubbed under 'Other unpaid domestic services' (10.5 percent in rural and 8.1 percent in urban) is an important segment for men.

Table 17: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of housework in a day – Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Food and meal management and preparation | 3.93 | 82.52 | 10.22 | 81.88 | 6.27 | 82.29 |
| Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings | 2.4 | 70.41 | 4.72 | 63.63 | 3.27 | 67.93 |
| Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear | 1.19 | 50.17 | 2.25 | 48.49 | 1.59 | 49.55 |
| Household management for own final use | 1.02 | 7.18 | 0.81 | 4.53 | 0.94 | 6.21 |
| Shopping for own household members | 3.46 | 4.61 | 5.42 | 6.64 | 4.19 | 5.35 |
| Travelling for unpaid domestic services for household | 1.77 | 2.69 | 2.06 | 2.85 | 1.88 | 2.75 |
| Other unpaid domestic services | 5.15 | 5.89 | 0.79 | 2.17 | 3.53 | 4.53 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Male participation in Haryana for all the sub-categories of housework was found lower than that of the national average except for food and meal management and preparation, in urban areas (10.22 percent). Shopping, where male participation is noted the highest at the macro level, also shows poor participation at 3.46 percent in rural areas and 5.42 percent in urban areas.

Table 18: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of housework in hours (India)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Food and meal management, and preparation | 1.67 | 3.50 | 1.48 | 3.34 | 1.59 | 3.46 |
| Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings | 0.89 | 1.21 | 0.90 | 1.19 | 0.89 | 1.21 |
| Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear | 0.67 | 1.05 | 0.74 | 1.13 | 0.69 | 1.07 |
| Household management for own final use | 0.91 | 1.10 | 0.98 | 1.16 | 0.93 | 1.12 |
| Shopping for own household members | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.03 |
| Travelling for unpaid domestic services for household | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 0.99 |
| Other unpaid domestic services | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.19 | 1.40 | 1.51 | 1.57 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In terms of time spent, male participation is much higher in food and meal management and preparation, ranked first both in rural and urban areas, followed by shopping. For females, as in the case of participation, time spent was highest on food and meal management and preparation, with about 3.5 hours on average spent a day in this activity. In all the sub-activities, women spent at least an hour.

Table 19: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of housework in hours (Haryana)

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Food and meal management and preparation | 1.04 | 2.94 | 1.30 | 2.97 | 1.20 | 2.95 |
| Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings | 0.99 | 1.43 | 0.75 | 1.22 | 0.86 | 1.36 |
| Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear | 0.80 | 1.33 | 1.04 | 1.28 | 0.93 | 1.31 |
| Household management for own final use | 0.63 | 1.02 | 0.82 | 1.00 | 0.69 | 1.01 |
| Shopping for own household members | 1.03 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 1.09 |
| Travelling for unpaid domestic services for household | 1.43 | 1.52 | 1.14 | 1.26 | 1.31 | 1.42 |
| Other unpaid domestic services | 1.49 | 1.13 | 1.33 | 1.49 | 1.48 | 1.19 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Women in Haryana are found to spend less time in food and meal management and preparation, both in rural and urban areas. For men, in contrast to the national picture, 'other unpaid services' constituted the maximum time spent on any activity related to housework.

Since food and meal management and preparation has shown the maximum participation of women within the category of housework, the sub-categories have been explored to analyse the pattern. The maximum participation was in preparing meals followed by cleaning up after food preparation, both for men and women in rural and urban areas. Urban areas showed higher participation of men in preparing meals. The average time noted on this is high, with women spending the same time, 2 hours and 18 minutes in both rural and urban areas. Men spend less time than women, however, there seems to be over-reporting with men in rural areas spending 1.5 hours a day preparing meals, which is 12 minutes more than the time spent by men in urban areas.

Table 20: Percentage of persons participating in different sub-activities of food and meals management and preparation in a day- India

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Preparing meals | 75.1 | 94.0 | 83.6 | 94.3 | 78.5 | 94.1 |
| Serving meals | 14.2 | 48.1 | 8.4 | 41.3 | 11.8 | 46.1 |
| Cleaning up after food preparation | 38.9 | 72.6 | 37.0 | 69.2 | 38.1 | 71.6 |
| Storing, arranging, preserving food | 7.4 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| Other activities related to food preparation | 15.4 | 15.9 | 11.4 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 15.6 |
| Average time (in hours) spent in a day per participant on different activities- India | | | | | | |
| Preparing meals | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Serving meals | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Cleaning up after food preparation | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Storing, arranging, preserving food | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other activities related to food preparation | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As far as participation is concerned, the data shows a similar pattern for Haryana. However, the time spent by men seems to be more realistic than the national data, with men who are participating spending less than an hour. Women's participation is also less than the national average.

Table 21: Percentage of persons participating in different sub-activities of food and meal management and preparation in a day- Haryana

| Activities | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Preparing meals | 75.9 | 91.4 | 86.9 | 93.2 | 82.6 | 92.0 |
| Serving meals | 6.4 | 35.2 | 9.4 | 42.8 | 8.2 | 37.9 |
| Cleaning up after food preparation | 30.9 | 80.4 | 54.4 | 69.4 | 45.2 | 76.4 |
| Storing, arranging, preserving food | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| Other activities related to food preparation | 17.0 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.5 |
| Average time (in hours) spent in a day per participant on different activities – Haryana | | | | | | |
| Preparing meals | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| Serving meals | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Cleaning up after food preparation | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Storing, arranging, preserving food | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Other activities related to food preparation | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Another activity, which may or may not be linked to the physical dimensions of housework, is care work. Care work is often classified into various sub-activities taking into account the recipient of care – for whom the care work is performed.

Table 22: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of care services in a day – India (Age 15 and above)

| | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Childcare and instruction | 15.3 | 30.4 | 13.4 | 27.7 | 14.7 | 29.6 |
| Care for dependent adults | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Help non-dependent adult household members | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Other unpaid caregiving services | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Child care is the most important, and largely the only, activity that is undertaken by both men and women. However, even here, women’s participation is double that of men both in rural and urban areas at 30.4 and 27.7 percent respectively. Travelling and accompanying for care-related matters shows female participation at 1.3 percent in urban areas, while for all the other subcategories the participation is negligible, both in rural and urban areas. For men too, the same pattern holds.

The data for the state of Haryana shows a similar picture with female participation in child care about 1 percent higher than the national average. The rest of the sub-categories including travelling and accompanying for care-related matters showed less than one percent participation.

Table 23: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of care services in a day – Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Childcare and instruction | 15.4 | 31.24 | 13.6 | 30.2 | 14.7 | 30.8 |
| Care for dependent adults | 0.23 | 0.6 | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.45 |
| Help non-dependent adult household members | 0.1 | 0.24 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.19 |
| Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.55 | 0.34 | 0.4 |
| Other unpaid caregiving services | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.21 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Table 24: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of care services in hours (India)

| | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Childcare and instruction | 1.21 | 2.23 | 1.18 | 2.31 | 1.2 | 2.25 |
| Care for dependent adults | 1.64 | 1.43 | 1.98 | 1.61 | 1.77 | 1.5 |
| Help non-dependent adult household members | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.63 | 1.29 | 1.43 | 1.28 |
| Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services | 1.42 | 1.26 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 1.22 | 1.18 |
| Other unpaid caregiving services | 1.42 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.38 | 1.26 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

What stands out from the data is that even though participation is low for many types of care, except child care, women who do participate spend only about an hour more than men. For men, it is care for dependent adults that is the most important, with male participants spending about 95 minutes in rural areas and 120 minutes in urban areas on the activity.

Table 25: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of care services in hours (Haryana)

| | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Childcare and instruction | 1.13 | 2.32 | 1.05 | 2.16 | 1.11 | 2.26 |
| Care for dependent adults | 1.47 | 1.31 | 0.87 | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.30 |
| Help non-dependent adult household members | 0.65 | 0.83 | 2.00 | 1.82 | 0.90 | 1.06 |
| Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.66 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.89 |
| Other unpaid caregiving services | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.50 | 2.00 | 0.91 | 1.03 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In Haryana, the time spent on help to non-dependent adult household members shows higher values in urban areas, with men and women participants spending roughly 2 hours a day. For men, this is double the time spent on childcare activities. The data otherwise largely reflects the national pattern.

Although volunteer work is part of many communities, and is often associated with religious or cultural events such as marriage, it is unlikely to be understood or reported as such. This is especially true in the rural context.

Table 26: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of volunteer work in a day – India (Age 15 and above)

| India | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Unpaid direct volunteering for other households | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Unpaid community and organization-based volunteering | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Unpaid trainee work and related activities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Travelling time related to unpaid volunteering and trainee work | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| Other unpaid work activities | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In general, men and women did not seem to participate much in many activities related to volunteer work. For women, the highest participation was for the sub-activity 'unpaid direct volunteering for other households', and it was higher in urban areas at 1.3 percent. For men, travelling related to unpaid volunteering was highest at 2 percent and 1.7 in rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 27: Percentage of persons participating in different activities of volunteer work in a day – Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| Haryana | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Unpaid direct volunteering for other households | 0.7 | 1.17 | 1.38 | 2.06 | 0.95 | 1.49 |
| Unpaid community and organization-based volunteering | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Unpaid trainee work and related activities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Travelling time related to unpaid volunteering and trainee work | 1.9 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.29 | 1.33 | 0.33 |
| Other unpaid work activities | 0 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.15 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Participation in volunteering is negligible in Haryana too but is also slightly higher compared to the national average, with 2 percent urban women and 1.4 percent urban men participating in unpaid direct volunteering for other households.

Table 28: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of volunteer work in hours (India)

| India | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Unpaid direct volunteering for other households | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Unpaid community and organization-based volunteering | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Unpaid trainee work and related activities | 4.8 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| Travelling time related to unpaid volunteering and trainee work | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Other unpaid work activities | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Though participation in volunteer activities is low, those who participated, on average, seemed to be spending a reasonable time on this activity. About 2 hours were spent doing unpaid direct volunteering for other households, and the time spent was higher for men – men spent 2 hours and women 1 hour 42 minutes. The maximum time was spent on unpaid trainee work and related activities – about 5 hours by men in rural areas and 6 hours in urban areas. The corresponding figure for women was 2.4 hours and 5.1 hours for rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 29: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities of volunteer work in hours (Haryana)

| India | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Unpaid direct volunteering for other households | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Unpaid community and organization-based volunteering | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Unpaid trainee work and related activities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Travelling time related to unpaid volunteering and trainee work | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Other unpaid work activities | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.9 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In Haryana, the time spent on volunteer activities in general was lower than that of the national average. Unpaid direct volunteering for other households was the sub-activity where women spent maximum time - about 1 hour. For men, the time spent on this activity was higher by 36 minutes.

3. Major Activity and Prevalence of Simultaneous and Multiple Activities

As times lots are fixed in most time-use surveys, to account for the possibility of multiple activities during the defined time slot, provisions are made to record the major activity performed in a given time slot. In the 2019-20 survey, three activities are recorded for the 30-minute time slot, and of these, one activity is recorded as the major activity. In the previous sets of tables, both major and minor activities were taken together to give a comprehensive picture of the day. The following table gives the proportion of individuals engaged in various activities as their major activity.

Table 30: Percentage of persons participating in different activities as the major activity – India and Haryana (Age 15 and above)

| Activities | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 66.3 | 21.6 | 68.1 | 18.4 | 59.7 | 10.7 | 69.1 | 16.7 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 21.9 | 27.3 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 28.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 29.9 | 91.1 | 23.6 | 87.0 | 13.4 | 86.7 | 17.0 | 85.2 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 14.3 | 30.0 | 12.3 | 27.3 | 14.2 | 30.8 | 12.2 | 29.2 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Learning | 11.5 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 11.8 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.7 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 79.3 | 77.4 | 69.8 | 75.7 | 72.0 | 73.6 | 67.6 | 74.3 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 80.9 | 76.5 | 85.1 | 87.2 | 86.1 | 81.4 | 88.7 | 89.2 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The proportions show a similar picture as that of the combined data that was discussed earlier. The only notable difference is a slightly higher proportion of men and women in housework and care work.

Table 31: Average time (in hrs) spent in a day per participant on different activities as the major activity – India and Haryana

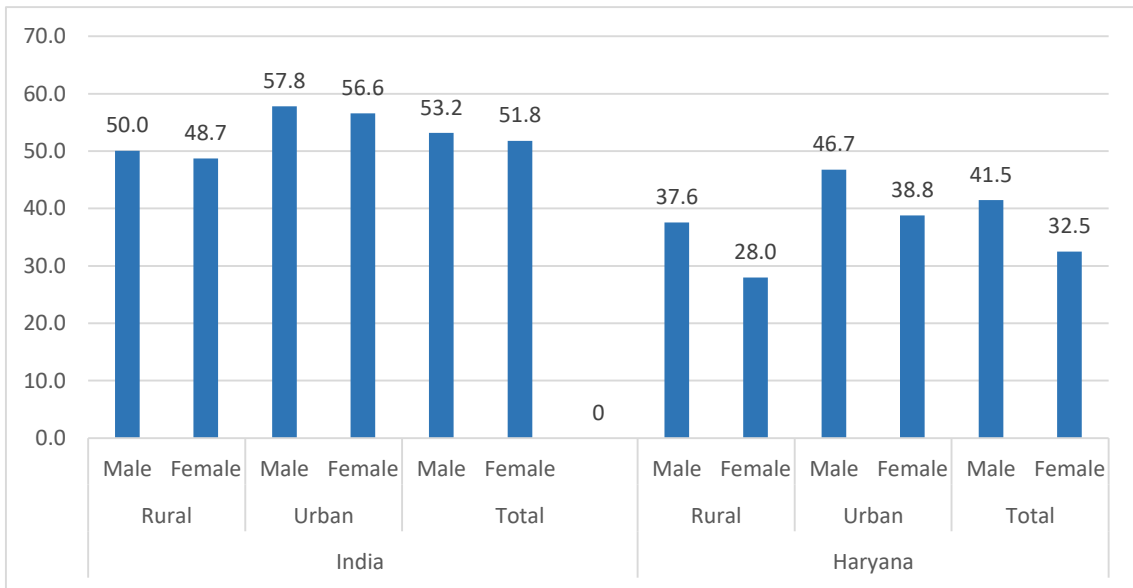
| Activities | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 7.2 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 5.2 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 1.6 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Learning | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.3 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The average time spent across major activities does not show any notable difference compared to the combined activity data. This suggests that multiple activities also follow a time allocation pattern that is similar to that of the major activity.

One of the important challenges of any time-use survey is to capture multiple and simultaneous activities. In the time interval of 30 minutes, which was the time slot for the national survey, individuals could be engaged in multiple or simultaneous activities. Simultaneous activities are those activities which are undertaken alongside another activity. A common simultaneous activity in the context of India is that of a mother overseeing the child/children while engaged in a major activity, be it economic or otherwise. On the other hand, multiple activities are those that are undertaken during the time slot without any overlapping. So, an individual, for a given time slot, may spend the first 15 minutes on a major activity, 10 minutes on another activity, and the rest on a third activity. Since the data provides for recording the prevalence of multiple and simultaneous activities and has provisions to record 3 activities for a time slot, some analyses of the simultaneous and multiple activities are possible.

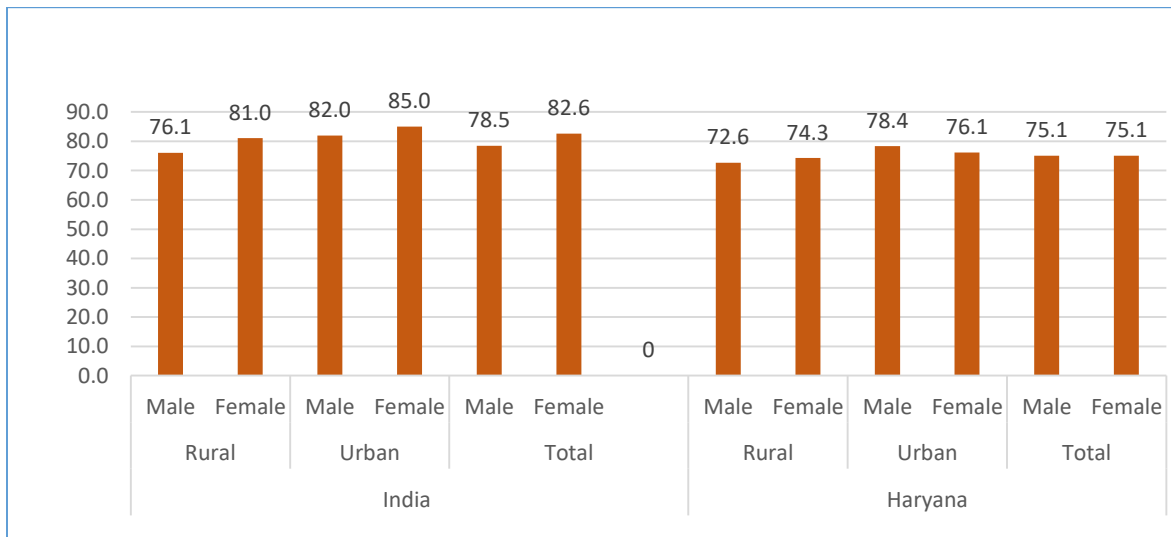
Figure 3: Distribution of persons who reported simultaneous activities across major activity



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data shows a large section of participants reporting simultaneous and multiple activities with urban areas, both at the all-India level and Haryana, showing higher proportions. In general, men report more simultaneous activity, while the reverse was true for multiple activities, except in the case of urban Haryana. The proportion of respondents reporting multiple activities is so high that it points to the need for a shorter duration of time slots in data collection. Thus, instead of 30 minutes, 15 minutes is a possibility, in keeping with the high presence of multiple activities.

Figure 4: Percentage of persons who reported multiple activities in a day



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Since a large proportion has reported engagement in multiple and simultaneous activities, it is important to analyze the specific activities that men and women are engaged in either as simultaneous or multiple activities. The data shows that socializing, personal care, and mass media accounted for the three most important simultaneous activities reported for both men and women, with men showing much higher participation in all three categories.

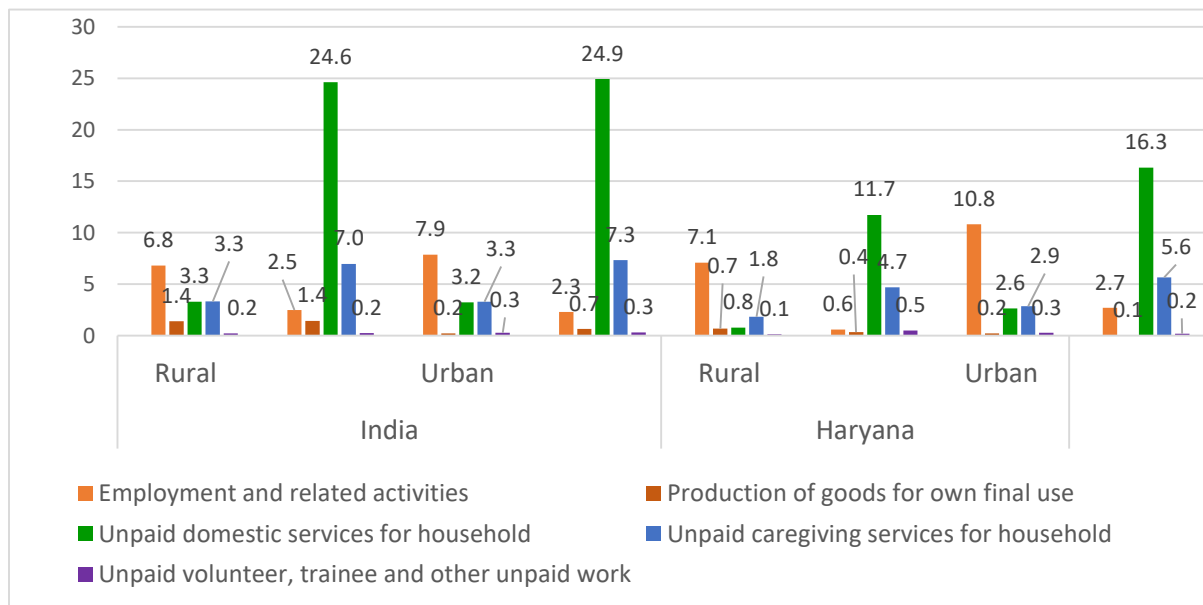
Table 32: Percentage of persons who reported simultaneous activities across 3 main activities undertaken

| | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 44.7 | 40.6 | 49.9 | 46.4 | 33.64 | 22.44 | 41.46 | 31.84 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 25.5 | 21.4 | 37.1 | 34.0 | 21.31 | 17.26 | 31.66 | 25.71 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 44.6 | 37.9 | 52.0 | 46.4 | 27.87 | 14.52 | 37.86 | 24.23 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Since the focus of the report is on work, especially housework and care work, disaggregated data on simultaneous activities for these specific activities is given below.

Figure 5: Distribution of persons who reported simultaneous activity across the activities undertaken



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data shows a high presence of simultaneity for women, and it is especially high for housework. Typically, this would mean, women either cutting vegetables, serving food or any other related activity, while engaged in some other activity such as watching TV or socialising with a neighbour. Undertaking care services as simultaneous activity is much lower though it accounted for 7 percent of women. For men, though simultaneous activity was reported, it was only around 3 per cent at the all-India level. Not much difference is seen in housework and care work. However, for employment, simultaneity is higher with about 7 percent reporting having undertaken employment simultaneous to another activity. In Haryana, simultaneous activity for both men and women is less than that of the national average, though the pattern noted at the national level prevailed.

Table 33: Time spent by individuals participating in simultaneous activities who reported simultaneous activities in a day

| Activities | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 98 | 76 | 98 | 83 | 110 | 134 | 116 | 91 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 73 | 53 | 44 | 37 | 57 | 37 | 47 | 60 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 46 | 70 | 44 | 68 | 39 | 69 | 54 | 78 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 42 | 58 | 43 | 59 | 41 | 68 | 39 | 68 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 51 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 36 | 43 | 61 | 41 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Women who reported housework as a simultaneous activity spent on an average more than an hour in a day in this simultaneous activity. As against this, for care work it is about an hour. Haryana showed more time spent on care work as simultaneous activity by women with this almost equal to that of time spent on housework. For men, time spent is lower in both locations. Employment and related activities showed the maximum time as a simultaneous activity both for men and women with men spending more time than women in general with the only exemption being rural Haryana where women spent 2 hours and 14 minutes in this activity.

Since many men and women are reporting simultaneous activity across various sub-activities and are spending time in such activities, it is important to capture the major activity that they are engaged in alongside these simultaneous activities.

Table 34: Percentage of persons participating in simultaneous activities by their major activity

| | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 6.4 | 2.3 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 2.5 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 2.6 | 21.4 | 2.6 | 21.6 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 15.1 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Learning | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 9.7 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 5.8 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 16.8 | 13.5 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 20.8 | 19.2 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 41.0 | 33.9 | 48.2 | 42.3 | 24.7 | 11.6 | 33.5 | 20.7 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data shows that for both men and women, simultaneous activity is mostly taken up while doing self-care and maintenance as the major activity at the all-India level. For women, simultaneous activity while performing housework is also high with about 21 percent women reporting this as the major activity in both rural and urban areas. For men, however, leisure; mass media; and sports were the second highest major activity. Haryana also shows a similar pattern with women engaged in housework showing high simultaneous activity through culture, leisure, mass media, and sports. Self-care and maintenance are the most important activities during which simultaneous activity was reported.

Multiple activity is another dimension that is important from the perspective of time measurement as many respondents may have undertaken more than one activity in the time slot of 30 minutes used in the survey. In the assigned time slot, individuals could move across subcategories of an activity or move across activities. For example, it is normal for women to spend

a few minutes cutting vegetables and then another few minutes cooking the food. They could spend yet another few minutes giving a bath to the child or feeding the cattle. In some cases, there could be many more activities which are undertaken in a 30-minute time slot, depending on the time of the day, as work intensification is high at specific hours of the day.

As noted earlier, the survey schedule has provisions to record three activities that were carried out during the 30-minute time slot. The distribution of multiple activities across various activities is given in the following table.

Table 35: Distribution of persons participating in multiple activities across these activities

| India | | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 16.7 | 5.8 | 19.2 | 5.2 | 21.8 | 2.6 | 26.5 | 5.7 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 4.8 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 12.0 | 63.1 | 11.6 | 61.6 | 6.0 | 57.1 | 9.7 | 54.2 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 7.0 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 14.9 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 13.2 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Learning | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 66.1 | 62.2 | 70.3 | 67.5 | 62.2 | 51.8 | 67.7 | 55.0 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 44.0 | 36.8 | 56.7 | 51.8 | 49.9 | 43.7 | 56.4 | 47.6 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 71.4 | 73.8 | 77.7 | 78.8 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 71.2 | 67.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Self-care and maintenance, Socializing and communication, followed by Culture; leisure; and mass media, are the most important multiple activities that are undertaken. However, for women, housework is the second largest activity, with more than 60 percent reporting this activity being the multiple activity that is undertaken with other activities, followed by caregiving services. For

men, apart from the 3 dominating multiple activities, it is employment-related activity and then child care which are the important multiple activities that are reported during the 30-minute time slot.

Table 36: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant on different activities considering only multiple activities

| India | | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 114 | 91 | 117 | 94 | 171 | 126 | 147 | 115 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 73 | 53 | 48 | 32 | 72 | 85 | 67 | 85 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 51 | 108 | 53 | 108 | 57 | 97 | 63 | 103 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 45 | 70 | 46 | 72 | 53 | 83 | 44 | 74 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 60 | 57 | 60 | 49 | 35 | 45 | 57 | 41 |
| Learning | 82 | 77 | 86 | 80 | 110 | 85 | 91 | 113 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 87 | 77 | 88 | 81 | 105 | 81 | 99 | 81 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 64 | 65 | 68 | 73 | 88 | 84 | 82 | 79 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 74 | 68 | 76 | 73 | 74 | 65 | 72 | 64 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In terms of time spent on multiple activities, employment and related activities show maximum time for men, and women in Haryana. At the all-India level, women are seen spending maximum time on housework – 2 hours and 48 minutes. Even in Haryana, women who reported multiple activities are seen spending 1 hour and 37 minutes in rural areas, and 1 hour and 43 minutes in

urban areas. Even in care work, women in both Haryana and India spend more than an hour on multiple activities.

Table 37: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day considering multiple activities (yes) and major activity (yes)

| Activities | India | | | | Haryana | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment and related activities | 14.8 | 5.1 | 16.9 | 4.6 | 21.3 | 2.4 | 25.0 | 5.4 |
| Production of goods for own final use | 3.8 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Unpaid domestic services for household members | 8.8 | 57.4 | 8.8 | 55.8 | 4.9 | 49.8 | 8.0 | 48.8 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household members | 4.1 | 9.9 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 8.4 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Learning | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Socializing and communication, community participation, and religious practice | 20.9 | 17.7 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 13.4 |
| Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports | 29.2 | 23.4 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 41.1 | 36.8 |
| Self-care and maintenance | 65.5 | 61.0 | 72.4 | 68.0 | 52.5 | 39.3 | 63.4 | 49.9 |

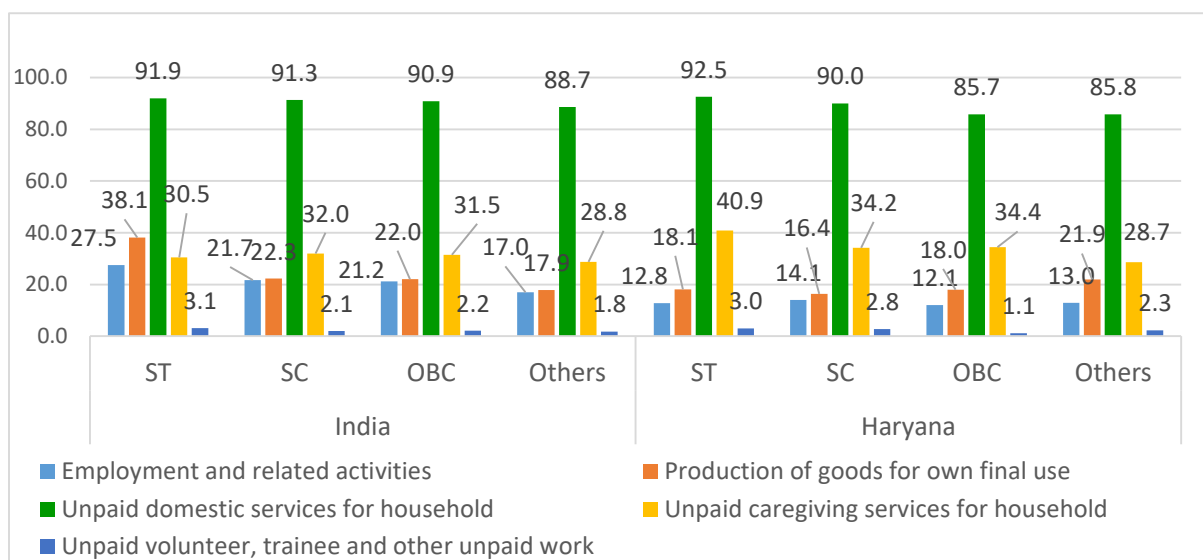
Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The table above shows the major activities that are undertaken alongside the reported multiple activities. The largest proportion of multiple activities for all categories of men and women happened while engaged in self-care and maintenance. This was followed by Culture, leisure, mass media, and sports; and socializing and communication; a community for men. For women, housework came second followed by Culture, leisure, mass media and sports.

4. Social Parameters and Time Spent across Activities

Previous research has shown that the diversity in household and individual characteristics could influence individual participation and also time spent on various activities. In the following section, 5 activities which are important from the perspective of work are analysed across different parameters. Rural-urban data is clubbed for a nuanced comparative picture as multiple variables can affect the quality of the data. This is true especially for Haryana as the number of households become too small against some categories.

Figure 6: Caste and participation in select activities – Females

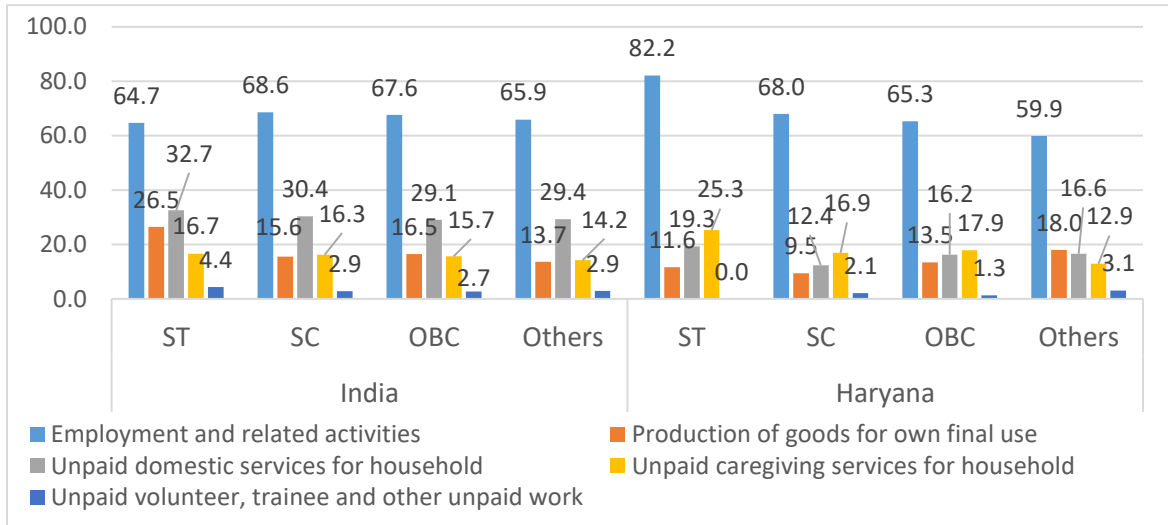


Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The social group-wise distribution reflects acknowledged differences among the groups. Participation in employment is in tune with the employment surveys with female participation highest for marginalised communities. Production of goods for own final use, part of which is also included in the national data on employment, also follows the same pattern. Participation of men in housework showed the same for all groups at the national level, with a marginal decrease as one goes up in the conventional understanding of the social group ladder. This is more clearly evident in the category of care services with only 14.2 percent from the category 'other' participating.

Women's participation in housework at the national level is almost the same for all categories, with about 90 percent of women from all categories participating in it. Women's participation in housework and care services is lowest for the social group category 'others' at 88.7 and 28.8 percent respectively. In Haryana too, women from marginalised communities are reported to participate more in unpaid housework and care work compared to other categories.

Figure 7: Caste and participation in select activities – Males

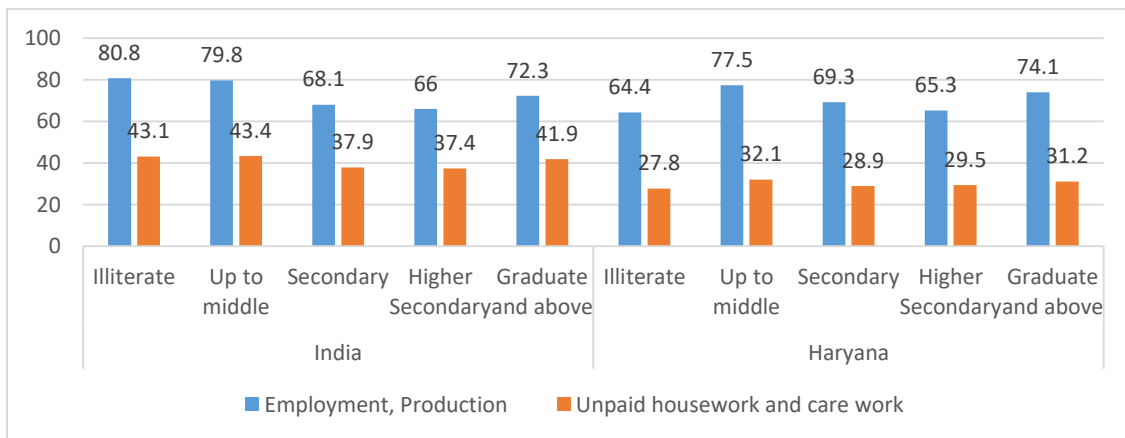


Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

In Haryana, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is less than 1 percent, consisting of individuals who have migrated to the state for various reasons. Thus, the data for ST is to be discarded. In Haryana, there is not much difference in time spent on housework and care work across social groups for both men and women. For other categories, it follows the national pattern. Compared to the national picture, participation in employment is low for women in Haryana for all social groups and highest for OBCs. For men, for the category 'others', the participation in employment is much lower than the national average. Participation of men in housework and care work for this social group is also lower than the national average, especially for housework. As far as time spent is concerned, there is not much difference between the participants of various social groups in the identified activities.

Education levels could affect individuals' distribution of time, and thus educational levels, participation for men and women, and the time allocated have been analysed.

Figure 8: Education and participation in select activities – Males

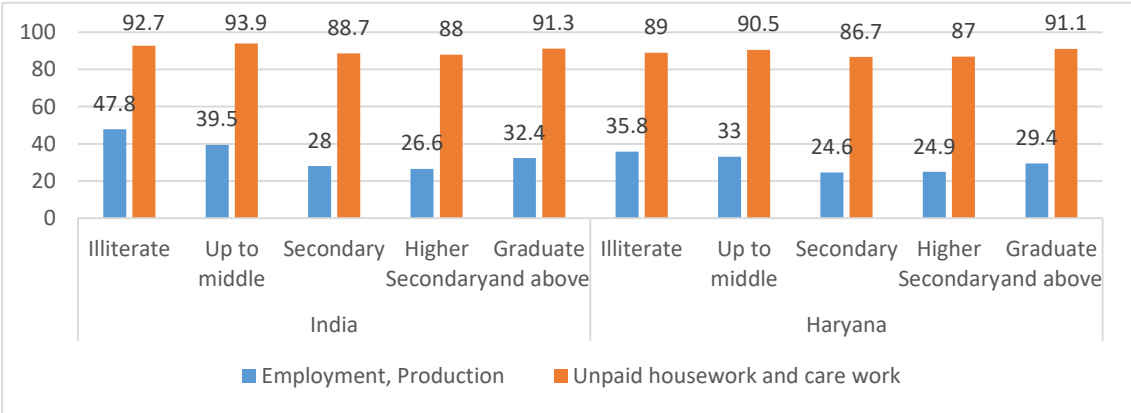


Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data for men broadly follows the established understanding of the relation between employment and educational level, with the U pattern participation lowest for the middle layer categories. This is true for both India and Haryana. However, for Haryana, the participation of illiterate men is much lower than the national average by around 16 percentage points. Participation in unpaid care work also showed the U pattern at the national level. However, Haryana does not show any clear pattern with non-literate men having the lowest participation, about 28 per cent. Not much difference is noticed in terms of time spent by participants on the selected activity.

Figure 9: Education and participation in activities – Females

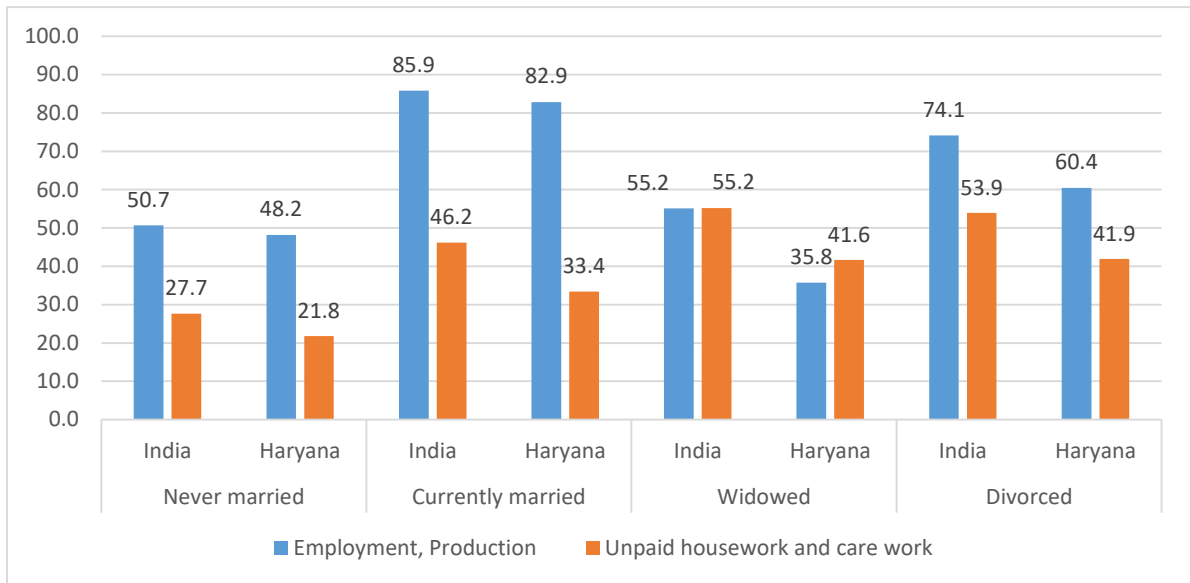
Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019



Women who are graduates and above have the highest participation both in unpaid housework and care work (about 91 percent), both in Haryana and India. The U pattern is visible both at the national level and in Haryana for employment and production-related activities. The non-literate have higher participation rates, followed by a dip in the following categories, and then a rise among graduates and above. In terms of time spent by the participants though, there are minor differences which do not point to a definite pattern.

An important variable in the understanding of time distribution is the marital status of individuals, especially with reference to housework and care work dimensions. Married men and women because of their familial, especially child care, responsibilities are assumed to participate in large numbers and also to spend more time in housework and care work. The distribution of men and women in terms of marital status has been examined to understand the pattern.

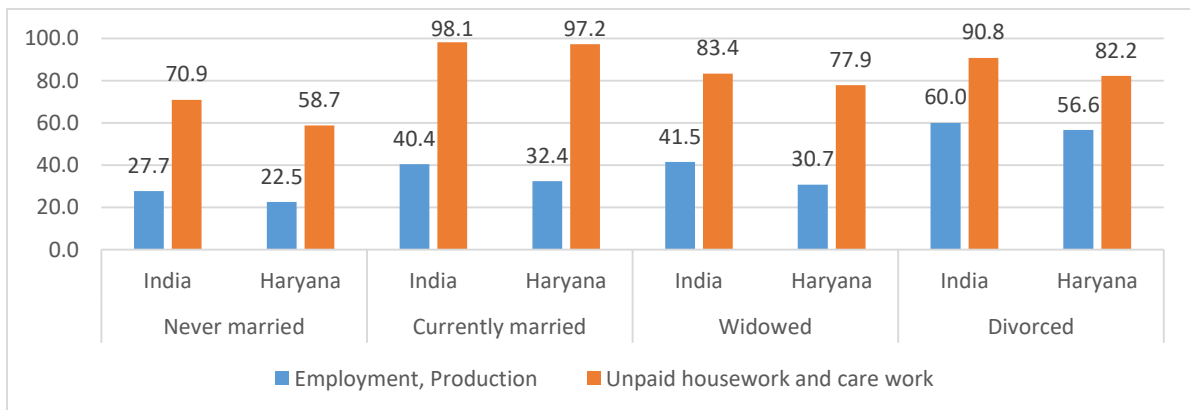
Figure 10: Marital Status and participation in select activities – Males



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Married men in both India and Haryana display the highest participation in employment and production, as expected. Participation in unpaid housework and care work is highest at the national level for the widowed and divorced with about 55 percent widowed men reporting favourably. Though the participation rate is lower in Haryana, here again, the widowed and divorced show higher rates (about 42 percent). Those who have never been married in both locations have the lowest, as is expected.

Figure 11: Marital Status and participation in select activities – Females



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Women's participation in employment and production is highest in the divorced category both in India and Haryana. This clearly shows that divorced women, because of their economic condition, may be forced to take up employment in other economic activities. Participation of women is lower in Haryana for all categories compared to the all-India average. Almost all currently married

women, both at the all-India level and in Haryana, participated in housework and care work. Those in the 'never married' category show the lowest figures at 71 percent at the all-India level and 59 percent in Haryana.

Table 38: Marital Status and average time spent by participants in select activities – Females

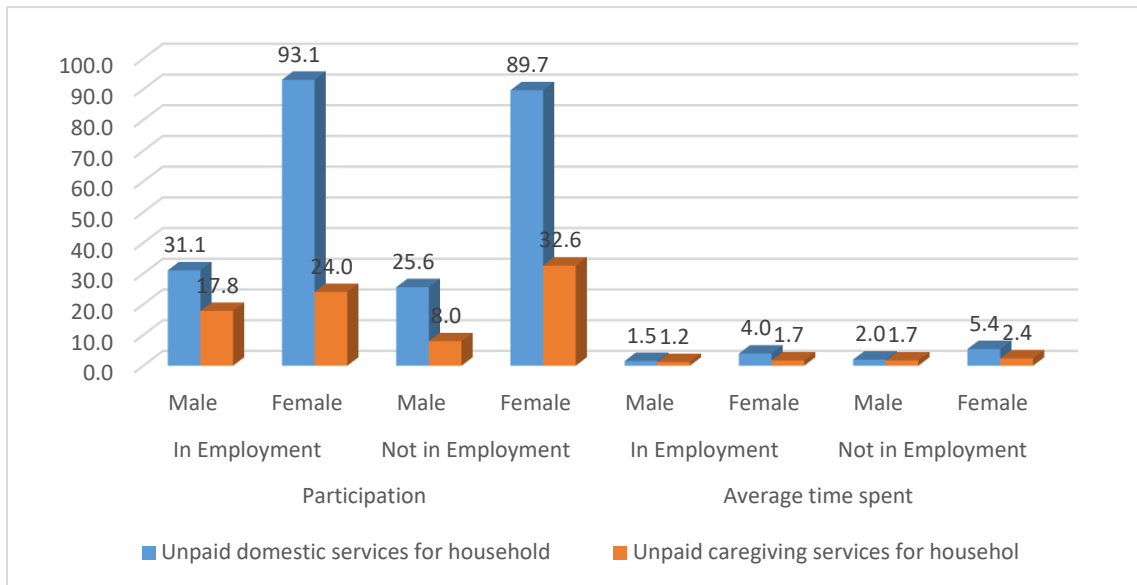
| India | Average time per participant | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Never married | | Currently married | | Widowed | | Divorced | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment, Production | 7.2 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 6.2 |
| Unpaid work | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 6.9 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 7.5 |
| Unpaid work | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

There are variations in the time spent by individuals depending on their marital status. Married women spent the maximum time at about 6.5 hours, as against 3 hours and 12 minutes spent on such work by unmarried women, and about 4 hours by widowed and divorced women. Widowed men followed by divorced men spent almost an hour more than currently married and unmarried men. Haryana shows a similar picture. Widowed men spent the maximum time (2.4 hours) on unpaid housework and care work, while among women, married women spent 6.1 hours.

Individuals who participate in the labour market may have time constraints in taking up housework or care work and may spend less time in such work, though participation may not show such differences. Many working women depend on other family members to assist them in much of the routine work that women are socially required to undertake, such as housework and care work. Working women are also found to multitask leading to intensification of work within the short time available.

Figure 12: Proportion and average time spent by working and non-working persons in select activities



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Interestingly, working men's and women's participation rates are found higher than that of non-working women in unpaid housework and care work. The difference is more for men by about 12 percent. The same pattern is noticed in Haryana, even though the participation rate is lower for the state.

However, in terms of time spent, non-working women spent about 6 hours and 12 minutes, while working women spent 4 hours and 24 minutes. In Haryana, the same pattern is evident with about a 2-hour difference. However, for men, there was about an 18-minute difference noted in Haryana, while at the all-India level, working men are spending about 30 minutes more in domestic and care work compared to non-working men.

The age of individuals is an important factor in the understanding of work, as men and women of different age groups are expected to perform different roles in all societies.

Table 39: Participation by different age groups in select activities

| Activities | Participation | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 15-24 | | 25-39 | | 40-59 | | 60 & more | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| India | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 46.3 | 26.6 | 89.7 | 40.4 | 89.8 | 49 | 56.8 | 31.3 |
| Unpaid work | 27 | 80.8 | 49.7 | 98.1 | 42.2 | 97.4 | 43.4 | 82.6 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 41.7 | 20.7 | 89.1 | 31.8 | 89 | 42.5 | 43.9 | 21.4 |
| Unpaid work | 21.4 | 72.7 | 39.3 | 97.9 | 25.2 | 95.8 | 32.4 | 79.4 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As expected, male participation in employment and production is highest for the middle age groups and the pattern is the same for Haryana. For women, participation in employment is highest in the age group 40-59, and this pattern is seen both at the all-India level and in Haryana. For women, the highest participation in housework and care work is for the age group of 25-39, both for India and Haryana. This is expected given that the responsibility of housework and childcare falls on women after marriage. For men too, this age group showed the highest participation at 49.7 percent for India and 39.3 percent for Haryana. Although for both men and women, the lowest participation was for the age group 15-24, for women the rates were high at about 81 percent for all India and 73 percent for Haryana. Participation in housework and care work for the age group 60 and above is also higher for men and women, though there could be differences in the tasks and responsibilities of this age group compared to younger age groups.

Table 40: Average time spent by different age groups in select activities

| India | Average time per participant | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 15-24 | | 25-39 | | 40-59 | | 60 & more | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment, Production | 7 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 3.7 |
| Unpaid work | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 2 | 4.3 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 6.7 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 4 | 7.2 | 4 | 5.7 | 3.0 |
| Unpaid work | 1.5 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 4.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Maximum time was spent by women of the age group 25-39, 7 hours in a day, which showed a decline in higher age groups. The time spent on such work by women was lowest for 60 years and above 4 hours and 18 minutes. For men, on the other hand, the time spent was highest for those aged 60 and above, though the difference in age groups is small, a matter of some minutes. Haryana also followed the same pattern.

The time spent by individuals varies according to the nature of households. An important factor is the number of members. In large households, though the total time spent by the members on housework or any work may be high, it can get divided between members.

Table 41: Participation by household size in select activities

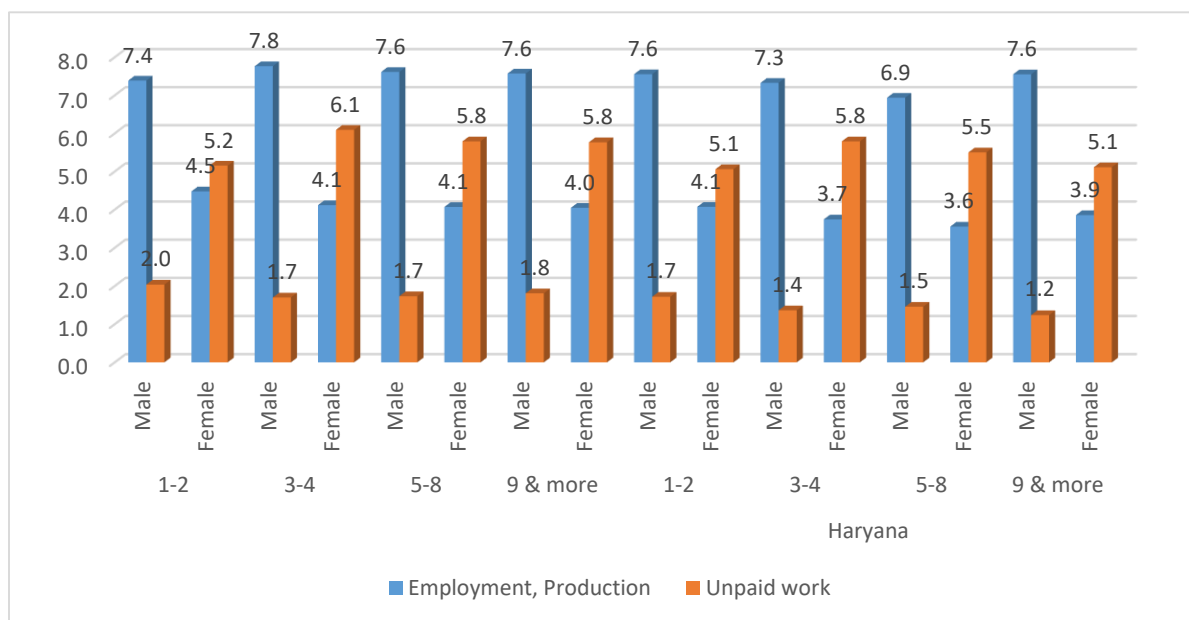
| India | 1-2 | | 3-4 | | 5-8 | | 9 & more | |
|------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment, Production | 72.0 | 44.6 | 76.0 | 39.0 | 74.8 | 36.2 | 74.1 | 32.4 |
| Unpaid work | 48.4 | 95.5 | 40.4 | 92.6 | 39.7 | 89.9 | 39.3 | 90.1 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 70.1 | 24.6 | 70.9 | 30.8 | 71.3 | 32.8 | 69.8 | 22.7 |
| Unpaid work | 45.8 | 96.1 | 24.8 | 91.1 | 31.9 | 86.2 | 29.2 | 85.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

The data shows that the participation rate in housework and care work is highest for men and women in households with one or two members, with about 50 percent men participating in such work. As the number of household members increased, participation was found to decline, though the rates did not differ much. In fact, for women with household size 9 and above, the participation rate is almost the same as that of 5-8 members. The same pattern could be noticed for Haryana with participation in unpaid housework and care work declining with more members in the household, though not very sharply. Interestingly, women in households with 1-2 members showed the highest participation in employment at the all-India level, while for Haryana, 5-8 members showed the highest participation.

Alongside participation, the time spent by individuals could help in understanding the burden of work on men and women. For men, there was not much difference in time spent on housework, with men in households with 1-2 members showing the maximum time, 2 hours. For Haryana, the time spent for all categories is lower than the national average by some minutes, and the lowest is for households with 9 or more members – 1 hour and 12 minutes.

Fig 13: Average time spent by household size in select activities



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Households with 3-4 members showed the maximum time spent on unpaid housework and care work for women at 6.1 hours. The lowest is those with 1-2 members – 5.2 hours. For Haryana too, the same pattern is seen.

Table 42: Participation by different consumption groups in select activities

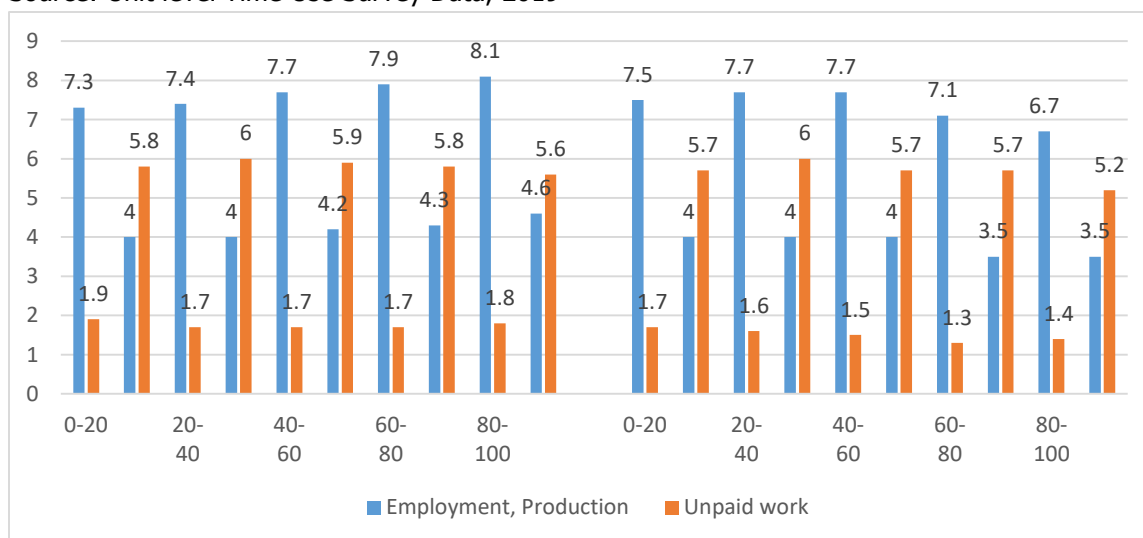
| India | 0-20 | | 20-40 | | 40-60 | | 60-80 | | 80-100 | |
|------------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Employment, Production | 77.5 | 47.9 | 78.3 | 41.7 | 75.4 | 37.6 | 73.3 | 33.8 | 68.3 | 28.2 |
| Unpaid work | 47.5 | 94.8 | 43.2 | 93.1 | 40.2 | 92.0 | 37.8 | 90.9 | 36.3 | 87.7 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment, Production | 71.8 | 24.5 | 73.1 | 28.0 | 70.8 | 29.9 | 70.9 | 32.4 | 70.1 | 32.2 |
| Unpaid work | 43.4 | 91.8 | 31.5 | 93.7 | 27.3 | 89.9 | 28.3 | 90.3 | 29.4 | 85.6 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Most women of all classes are found to participate in housework and care work. Male and female participation in unpaid housework and care work followed the same pattern as that of employment-related activities. The rates show a steady decline with an increase in consumption expenditure; with the participation of women and men the lowest for the 80-100 quintile. The lower expenditure group participate more in employment activities for women with a steady decline as the expenditure increases; from 47.9 percent to 28.2 percent. For men, however, the quintile 20-40 shows the highest participation in employment-related activities with a steady decline afterwards. The pattern is different for Haryana, with women from higher expenditure quintiles showing higher participation in employment-related activities. Women from all classes show high participation in unpaid housework but are lowest (85.6) for the expenditure quintile 80-100, and maximum for the expenditure quintile 20-40 at 93.7. For men, however, the 40-60 quintile group showed the highest participation.

Figure 14: Average time spent by consumption groups in select activities - India and Haryana

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019



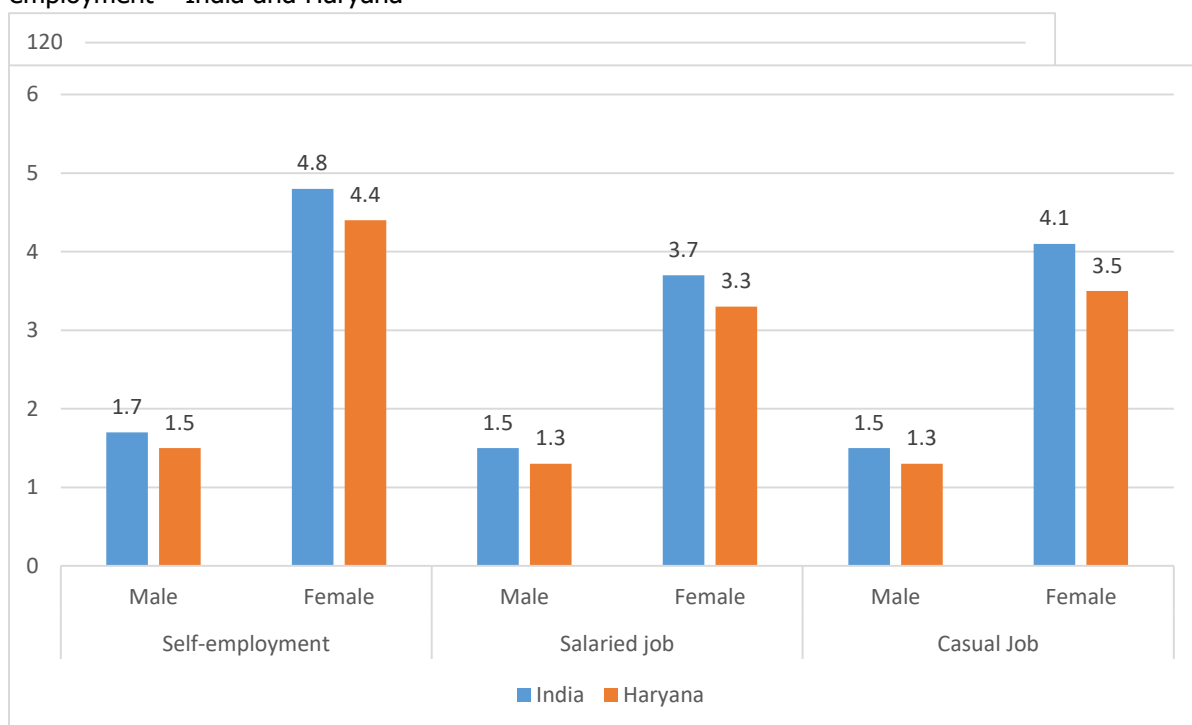
Irrespective of the classes, women are found to spend roughly the same time on unpaid housework and care work, with the highest quintile showing a marginal drop. Men from lower expenditure and higher quintiles show slightly higher time spent on unpaid housework and care work at the national

level. In Haryana, for men, the lowest quintile shows maximum time (1 hour and 42 minutes), and the highest quintile the lowest time – 1 hour and 14 minutes.

4.1. Employment Characteristics and engagement in housework and care work

Nature of employment as broadly categorised into self-employed, casual and regular work could have some bearing on the time that working individuals have for other activities in a day. Self-employed, who account for a large chunk of women, especially in rural areas, are often assumed to have more flexibility in time disposition owing to the lack of an employer. On the other hand, regular workers, given the fixed hours of work on a regular basis, maybe disadvantaged as they may not have much flexibility, especially when working hours are longer. Casual workers are placed in between, though long working hours could raise issues of availability of time.

Figure 16: Participation and time spent in housework and care work (combined) by nature of employment – India and Haryana



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Though women across all categories of employment show high participation, it was lowest for women with salaried jobs¹ at 89 percent, as expected. The same pattern is noted in Haryana also. This could be attributed to the possibility of a section of such women hiring domestic workers apart

¹ Salaried/regular job accounts for a wide range of employment, with the only homogenous attribute being on the job on a regular basis. Thus, domestic workers who are in highly precarious employment are counted as salaried/regular workers as they continue to do the job for one employer or the other.

from the availability of other members to contribute to housework. For males, though the participation is much lower than females, the same pattern could be seen at the all-India level. However, for Haryana, men in salaried jobs show much higher participation compared to other categories, at 37 percent, though it is lower than the national average. Strikingly, the difference in the participation of self-employed men is about 17.5 percentage points and for casual work is 16.5 percentage points, showing low participation of men in such work in Haryana.

All the patterns noted earlier are visible in the time spent data, with regular workers spending less time compared to casual and regular workers. Differences in time spent across locations is also notable with Haryana showing less time for all categories of men and women compared to the national average. Maximum time in housework and care work is spent by self-employed women – 4 hours and 48 minutes at the all-India level, and 4 hours and 24 minutes in Haryana. Men roughly spent the same time across all categories with self-employed men spending about 12 minutes more than other categories.

Another dimension in the context of employment that could affect engagement in housework and care work is the sector of employment. Again, given the nature of employment, women engaged in the primary sector may end up participating more in housework and care work compared to other sectors.

Table 45: Participation and time spent in housework and care work combined by sector of employment – India and Haryana

| Participation | Primary | | Secondary | | Tertiary | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| India | 46.1 | 96.4 | 41.7 | 94.3 | 38.4 | 89.5 |
| Haryana | 28.2 | 90.7 | 33.3 | 93.8 | 28.6 | 90.5 |
| Average time per participant | | | | | | |
| India | 1.8 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 |
| Haryana | 1.6 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 3.7 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Women's participation in housework and care work is high across all sectors of employment, with those in the primary sector having the highest participation. Women in the service sector had the lowest participation rate at the all-India level, a 6 per cent difference from the primary sector. However, for Haryana, the tertiary and primary sectors showed the same participation with the secondary sector showing the highest participation. For men, the most notable difference is the significantly lower male participation in Haryana compared to the national average. It is important to note that women's participation in employment is low in Haryana compared to the national average and thus employed men may expect their female members to take up all the responsibilities of unpaid housework and care work, which may be the reason for this difference.

The average time per participant does not show much difference across sectors, with men in the primary sector spending about 18 minutes more than the rest at the all-India average. The same pattern is noted in Haryana. At the all-India level, women in all three sectors are spending at least 4 hours a day, with women in the primary sector contributing 30 minutes more compared

to women in the service sector. In Haryana too, women in the primary sector are found to spend maximum time compared to the other sectors.

The data gives only an aggregate picture as it combines housework and care work. Since considerable differences in terms of both participation and time spent are noticed in the above analysis, to understand the specific activity that the participants are engaged in, the categories of housework and care work are separately analysed.

Table 46: Participation and time spent in housework and care work by nature of employment – India and Haryana

| | | Participation | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | | Self-employment | | Salaried job | | Casual Job | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| India | Housework | 32.3 | 94.1 | 26.4 | 87.3 | 32.5 | 95.0 |
| | Care work | 16.5 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 23.2 | 18.0 | 20.7 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Haryana | Housework | 14.5 | 91.6 | 20.1 | 87.7 | 11.9 | 93.1 |
| | Care work | 13.1 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 22.6 | 18.3 | 22.7 |
| | | Average time per participant | | | | | |
| India | Housework | 1.7 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| | Care work | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Haryana | Housework | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| | Care work | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Men with salaried jobs show comparatively better participation in housework both at the all-India level and in Haryana. However, in terms of time spent, not much difference is noted. Although women consistently show higher rates and time spent, the participation rate and time spent on housework are lowest for salaried women, for possible reasons that were discussed earlier. However, for child care, the participation rate is not the lowest and in terms of time spent, there are no differences across the status of employment.

Table 47: Participation and time spent in housework and care work by sector of employment – India and Haryana

| | | Participation | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Primary | | Secondary | | Tertiary | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| India | Housework | 36.9 | 95.2 | 28.6 | 93.5 | 25.9 | 87.9 |
| | Care work | 16.1 | 23.6 | 19.6 | 23.7 | 18.2 | 24.6 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Haryana | Housework | 17.0 | 89.6 | 18.2 | 94.9 | 13.6 | 88.4 |
| | Care work | 14.7 | 24.3 | 17.5 | 24.2 | 17.2 | 20.2 |

| | | Average time per participant | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| India | Housework | 1.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| | Care work | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Haryana | Housework | 1.7 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| | Care work | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 |

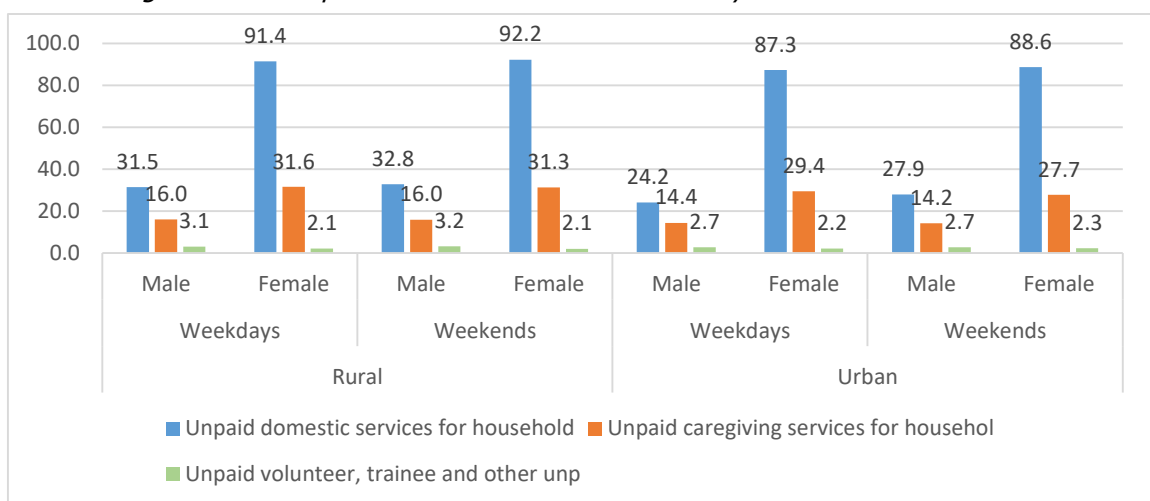
Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Men engaged in the primary sector are found to participate in housework more compared to other sectors, with 36.9 percent of all men in this sector participating. Participation of women in housework who are employed in the service sector is noted as lowest both for Haryana and India. However, for child care in Haryana, the participation is lowest among women in the tertiary sector, while for all India it is in the primary sector. The average time spent on housework is highest for women in the primary sector, though for childcare work it is more or less the same for both locations.

4.2. Weekdays versus Weekends: Does it Count?

An important discussion in the context of time use data is that of weekends versus weekdays, as the schedule of individuals is understood to be different on these days given the demands of the members of the household. Thus, the possibility of weekly leave and the closure of schools during weekends is often seen to affect the time schedules of individuals, both men and women. The data is disaggregated across rural and urban locations as the primary economic engagement differs, which may impact the analysis.

Figure 15: Participation in select activities – weekdays and weekends – India



Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Housework shows a small difference in terms of participation for women in rural and urban areas with weekends showing about a 1 percent increase. For care work, not much difference is noted in rural and urban areas for women. For men, the weekend shows more participation in housework. While the same is noted both in rural and urban areas, the difference is higher for urban areas – about 5 percentage points. However, in care work, no difference is noted in participation in rural and urban areas.

Table 43: Participation in select activities – weekdays and weekends – Haryana

| Haryana | Rural | | | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Weekdays | | Weekends | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Activities | | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 14.5 | 87.3 | 13.8 | 87.1 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 15.4 | 32.5 | 17.6 | 31.5 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| | Urban | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 17.2 | 84.3 | 20.7 | 89.2 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 13.6 | 29.7 | 15.2 | 32.7 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Interestingly, in Urban Haryana, women’s participation in housework and care work is higher during weekends than on weekdays. In rural areas, the rate shows a marginal decline during weekends. Participation of men in care services shows an increase during the weekends with about 18 percent men participating during weekends in rural areas and about 33 percent in urban areas. The participation rate for men in housework showed a small fall during the weekend in rural areas, while in urban areas the opposite is true with about a 3.5 per cent increase. The participation rates for men are much higher compared to the national average for weekdays and weekends.

Table 44: Time spent on select activities – weekdays and weekends

| India | Rural | | | |
|--|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Weekdays | | Weekends | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Activities | | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.6 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 5.2 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| | Urban | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Haryana | Rural | | | |
| | Weekdays | | Weekends | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 4.9 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | Urban | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.4 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Unpaid volunteer, trainee, and other unpaid work | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Not much difference in time spent is noticed for women during weekdays and weekends both in rural and urban areas. For men, there is a small increase during the weekends in the urban areas. In Haryana, participation in housework is almost the same for men in rural areas during weekends and weekdays. However, for care work men are spending 12 minutes more during weekends. In urban areas, time spent on housework and care work is more during weekends and it is relatively higher for housework than care work with an additional 24 minutes spent on weekends compared to weekdays. The increased time for care work is only 6 minutes. For women, no such differences could be noted with weekends and weekdays showing almost the same pattern.

5. Who is Spending More than Average Time?

The above analysis did give a broad picture of the difference in time spent which is found to vary with the profile of individuals – demographic, social and economic. However, these are based on the average time spent on an activity. As has been clear from the distribution of time for those who participate in such work, differences exist in time spent among participants. Since many individuals are found to spend more than the average time on domestic work and care work, the specific profiles of these individuals are analysed to discern factors that could contribute to a larger burden of housework and care work. For housework, since about 5 hours is the average time spent by women, women taken for the analysis are those who spent more than 5 hours. The average time spent on care work is about 2 hours and thus those above 2 hours are considered for detailed analysis to understand whether specific profiles could explain why some spent more than the average time reported on an activity. The age profile, marital status, household size and employment status are analysed for this group of women, as these were found important from the first reading of the data.

Table 48: Distribution of women who spent more than the average time on housework and care work– India and Haryana

| | India | | Haryana | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Domestic work > 5 hours | Care work >2 hours | Domestic work > 5 hours | Care work >2 hours |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15-24 | 14.5 | 20 | 11.6 | 18.8 |
| 25-39 | 45.5 | 61.1 | 49.7 | 57.4 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 40-59 | 32.4 | 12.6 | 31.8 | 14.6 |
| 60 & more | 7.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 4.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Currently married | 89.3 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 93.1 |
| Widow | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Divorced | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| HH Size | | | | |
| 1-2 | 15.3 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 0.9 |
| 3-4 | 47 | 44.7 | 46.8 | 35.6 |
| 5-8 | 35.3 | 48.1 | 39.5 | 55.9 |
| 9 & above | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 7.5 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Working | 12.6 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 4.8 |
| Non-working | 87.4 | 95.2 | 87.8 | 95.2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As expected, it is the married women, mostly in the age group of 25-39, in households which have either 3-4 or 5-8 members, who spend the most time on housework. Care work is also higher for the same group. It is the non-working women who spend more time, with about 87 percent women who spend more than 5 hours on housework falling into this category. For care work, participation is much higher at 95 percent among those who are non-working. The presence of children is an important factor for young women to spend increased time on housework and care work. In nuclear families, especially when women are not employed, they are usually the only ones who take the responsibility of routine housework and care work, and are seen as natural for the role given their status as 'non-workers'. Further, as young wives in extended and joint families, many women are required to shoulder the housework burden, though care work may be shared by other members.

6. Availability of Amenities and Household utilities: Impact on housework and care work

The nature of housework and the time required to undertake it is heavily influenced by the amenities and the availability of utilities at the household level. The data captures only the main source of various utilities and amenities, and it is known that many households have multiple sources for fuel, water and lighting. Non-LPG sources account for 48.5 percent of households in India, which means that almost half the women have to contribute their time to ensure the availability of fuel. Firewood is the main alternative source with 43.1 percent of households in rural areas reporting it as the main source. As has been acknowledged, women spend considerable time collecting fuel wood, making cow dung cakes, and drying and storing these fuels. In Haryana, the use of LPG is higher with only about 33 percent of households reporting the use of alternative fuel. What needs to be noted is the increased use of cow dung among alternative fuels, higher than the

national average. In urban areas, both in India and Haryana, more than 90 percent households use LPG, with firewood being the primary alternative.

Even with the spread of washing machines, manual washing is still the major method of washing clothes with 95 percent in rural areas and 76 percent in urban areas reporting it as the primary method. For Haryana, although the pattern remains the same, the proportions are strikingly low at 62 percent and 49 percent in rural and urban areas respectively. Outsourcing, which would largely be hiring domestic workers, is 3.1 percent in urban India and 3.9 percent in urban Haryana.

Sweeping of the floor is another activity for which data is available and here again, the manual method of sweeping by household members accounts for almost all households, with 98 percent in rural and 90 percent in urban areas preferring this method. Outsourcing was higher for sweeping in urban areas for both India and Haryana with 6.4 percent and 10.2 percent respectively reporting the same. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting was high at about 95 percent in rural areas and 98 percent in urban areas. Households in Haryana in general seem to be better off in terms of these household indicators, with almost all households reporting the use of electricity for lighting. The proportion of Pucca houses is also high in Haryana, especially in rural areas – 87 percent as against the national average of 55 percent.

Table 49: Distribution of Households by availability of amenities

| Cooking fuel | India | | | Haryana | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| Firewood | 43.1 | 7.0 | 32.5 | 23.3 | 5.8 | 17.1 |
| LPG | 51.5 | 90.2 | 62.9 | 67.4 | 93.2 | 76.6 |
| Cow dung | 4.4 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 5.9 |
| Others | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Type of washing of clothes | | | | | | |
| Mechanised | 5.1 | 20.8 | 9.8 | 37.7 | 47.0 | 41.0 |
| Manual by HH members | 94.5 | 76.1 | 89.1 | 62.1 | 49.2 | 57.5 |
| Outsourcing | 0.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Type of sweeping of the floor | | | | | | |
| Mechanised | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Manual by HH members | 98.0 | 89.7 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 86.9 | 93.3 |
| Outsourcing | 0.4 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 3.9 |
| Structure of dwelling unit | | | | | | |
| Kutcha | 15.3 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Semi-Pucca | 29.7 | 11.8 | 24.4 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 9.5 |
| Pucca | 55.0 | 85.2 | 63.9 | 87.4 | 91.4 | 88.8 |
| No dwelling | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Source of lighting | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Electricity | 94.5 | 97.7 | 95.4 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 |
| Kerosene | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Others | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Household members needing special care | | | | | | |
| Yes | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| No | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 94.8 | 97.9 | 96.0 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

About 7 percent households in India have reported that they have a member who needs special care – almost the same for both rural and urban areas. The proportion is less in Haryana with some rural-urban differences, with urban areas reporting only 2 percent in this category as against 5 percent in rural areas.

Availability of amenities may not always mean that the facility is being used. For example, a household may possess a washing machine but if continuous supply of water is not available, the use of the washing machine will be restricted. Similarly, possession of a vacuum cleaner does not imply its use if the availability of members or domestic workers is not ensured to carry out such tasks. In the following discussion, time spent on housework is analysed to see whether there are differences in the time spent by individuals given their differential access to such facilities.

Table 50: Time spent on housework across types of cooking fuel

| Type of Cooking Fuel | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Firewood | | LPG | | Cow dung | | Others | |
| India | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Rural | 1.7 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 5.9 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 5.3 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

There are no major differences in time spent on housework among individuals across types of cooking fuel used. However, there are small differences, which given the mixed use of fuels, are important for policies and interventions. About an 18-minute difference was noted in time spent on housework for those who use cow dung for cooking compared to those who use LPG. About a 12-minute difference could be seen between the use of LPG and firewood. Those who use 'others', most likely electricity, spent the lowest time, though the difference is very minimal.

Table 51: Time spent on housework across methods of washing clothes

| | Method of washing clothes | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------|------|----------------------|------|-------------|
| | | Mechanised | | Manual by HH members | | Outsourcing |
| India | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Rural | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| Haryana | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1.4 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 5.0 | – | – |
| Urban | 1.4 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 2.9 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

As noted earlier, the availability of mechanised systems or outsourcing for cleaning clothes is largely limited to urban areas. The time spent by women on housework is the lowest among those who outsource this activity. There is a 6-minute difference in housework by women, both in rural and urban areas in India, between those who have mechanised facilities compared to those who do manual cleaning. This low difference, apart from the inability to use washing machines due to the availability of running water and electricity, is also reflective of the type of machines. Mechanised cleaning in India often involves the use of semi-automatic washing machines in most households. While these machines don't require intense physical labour like manual washing does, they still require considerable time and effort from the users. Interestingly, there is no time difference between men and women in Haryana when it comes to manual and mechanized washing of clothes.

Table 52: Time spent on housework across methods of cleaning floors

| | Type of cleaning floor | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Mechanised | | Manual by HH members | | Outsourcing | |
| India | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Rural | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| Haryana | | | | | | |
| Rural | 2.8 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 3.5 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

One major activity that is part of housework is cleaning homes, and since it is physically demanding, it is increasingly been outsourced in urban areas. The majority of households rely on manual cleaning by household members or hired workers due to the scarcity of mechanised cleaning facilities. About 6 percent at the all-India level and 10 percent in Haryana have reported outsourcing cleaning floors, which is surely an underestimation given the expansion of paid domestic services in urban areas. In households where cleaning floors are outsourced, there is a clear difference in the time spent by women on housework compared to other methods. Women are found to spend considerably less time, a difference of at least more than 40 minutes on housework, if the household has outsourced this work. This is especially true for urban areas where a difference of

about 1 hour is noted. A comparison between other categories is not possible given the poor presence of such facilities in general, which could distort the data.

Table 53: Time spent on housework across methods of cleaning floors

| Household members needing special care | | | | |
|--|------|--------|------|--------|
| India | Yes | | No | |
| Activities | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.6 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Haryana | | | | |
| Unpaid domestic services for household | 1.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 4.9 |
| Unpaid caregiving services for household | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 |

Source: Unit level Time Use Survey Data, 2019

Households with members needing special care are so small that not much difference is seen in participation and time spent on care between households who had members needing care and the rest.

7. Conclusion

The disparity in household and care work hours is striking, with women spending an average of 5 hours on housework and 2 hours on care work. The gender difference in time spent; revealing the disproportionate share of women in housework and care work irrespective of the location, household profile and individual profiles; is also clear from the analysis. The data also captures the differences among women in their contribution to work for which age and marital status are the most critical factors. Married women in the productive age group, likely as an outcome of social expectations and also as part of childcare responsibilities, are those who spend the maximum amount of time on housework. Proxy reporting, which has been a debated issue in the context of underreporting of women’s work, especially of housework and care, although important, does not seem to affect the average data much.

Studies have acknowledged the importance of access to basic facilities such as the availability of water and fuel in reducing women’s burden of work. The survey is silent on the sources of water that the households surveyed are relying on. Though the survey captures the main source of fuel, given that many households depend on multiple sources, the utility of this information is also limited. Time-use surveys with a focus on housework and care work without detailed information on access to water, cooking fuel and household amenities; can only give broad patterns. Such broad patterns cannot contribute much to the formulation of policies and interventions.

Another limitation is the recording of passive care. There are no provisions in the survey questionnaire to explore this dimension. Information on the presence of unsupervised children or those needing care, while undertaking a reported activity, is usually used as a proxy for examining this dimension of care in most time-use surveys.

