

Chapter V:

Gender and work: Analysis

This chapter focuses on questions related to gender division of labour and time use patterns of work and leisure between men and women. Division of labour by gender exists in almost all the societies, both for paid and unpaid work. The nature of specialized work done by women and men differs across place, time and in some cases over the life cycle. Generalizations need to be made only after a detailed analysis in a specific social context incorporating strata and other variables in addition to gender.

The chapter describes how work is distributed among men and women in SNA-activities, extended -SNA activities and non -SNA activities in the three villages selected for study namely Ditupur, Lang and Sular Gharat. Time has been measured in hours and minutes per day for all the members of the household.

Daily activities are the key factor when analyzing a person's quality of life. First and foremost is the context of the household, within which each person carries out more or less defined roles. The roles covered are, in fact, a crucial variable when evaluating each person's quality of life. This angle of observation is particularly instructive when seen in terms of developments from a gender standpoint. Interpreting a woman's lifestyle according to the presence of symmetry or asymmetry of roles, accompanying this analysis along with the subjective perception of satisfaction as to daily activities, is an essential approach for determining the real satisfaction derived from the different aspects of a person's daily life. In addition to conventional indicators, newly conceived indicators taking into account the division of roles can be of great help when carrying out this kind of study. In this sense the analysis of individual time use in relation to household time use represents a significant step forward while studying quality of life.

Time use survey data are an important input to policy analysis. They provide information on the allocation of time to household production of substitutes for market output, as well as on the allocation of time to leisure activities. This information is typically missing in other household survey data sets. Time use studies were first used in the early 1900's as a means for analyzing various social phenomena and provided comprehensive information on lifestyle of families and pattern of social life as revealed by the allocation of time among several different human activities. Though time use surveys are useful to both developed and developing economics in improving their statistics on labour use and national income; there is a difference between the objectives of time use studies in developed and developing economies. In developed countries where official statistics provide fairly reliable information on market oriented activities, time use studies are used mainly as a source of information on activities not covered by official statistics, such as leisure, household work, family work etc. However, without access to information on time use outside the market, estimation of the models is inevitably limited to data sets that do not distinguish between the leisure time of a family member and the time each one spends on household maintenance, management and care activities for other family members.

The data analysed by the time use studies can meaningfully reveal the average time spent on housework and various agricultural and non agricultural activities by men, women and children. It also tries to understand the household economy and how individuals spend their time on particular household activities. The time use studies can present a fairly good picture of the division of labour in Punjabi society. For the purpose of analysis of data, the activities have been categorized as SNA, extended-SNA and non-SNA activities

The **SNA activities** consist of primary production activities, such as crop farming, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, processing, storage, mining and quarrying; secondary activities like construction, trade, business and services activities.

The **extended-SNA** includes three groups of activities, household maintenance, management and shopping for own household, care of children, sick, elderly and disabled and community services and help to other households.

The **non-SNA** activities consist of learning, social and cultural, mass media and personal care and self- maintenance activities.

The three types of activities in the selected villages have been described and the analysis pertaining to them has been presented in the ensuing pages.

Time spent on various types of activities according to gender.

The gender wise average time spent weekly on the three types of activities in the three villages under study has been presented in Table 5.1 given below.

Table 5.1: Gender wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in all the three villages.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	35.48	16.58	36.42	19.01	27.98	26.83
Ext. SNA	1.48	31.35	1.69	37.17	3.38	24.75
Non-SNA	131.04	120.07	128.89	111.82	136.64	116.42

The analysis of data presented in the preceding table indicates that both male and female respondents from all the selected villages spent a higher proportion of time in non-SNA activities. It was observed that a large number of respondents watched television or listened to radio during their leisure time. However, the time spent by women on non-SNA activities was significantly lower as compared to the men. This indicates that women spent more time on extended-SNA activities as compared to the men. The women from Ditupur and Lang spent much lesser time on SNA activities as compared to the women of Sular Gharat. This might be explained in terms of the economic status of the villages. Sular Gharat is a comparatively lesser advanced village as compared to Ditupur and Lang and that is why, the women from this village participate in SNA activities in order to supplement the family

income. On the other hand, the average time spent by women of Sular Gharat on an extended-SNA activity was comparatively lower to the women of Ditupur and Lang. This might be explained in terms of the fact that the women of economically less developed village spent more time on SNA activities and therefore they have lesser time available for the extended-SNA activities. That is, why the men from Sular Gharat spent more time on extended-SNA activities as compared to the men from Ditupur and Lang. On the other hand, the men from Ditupur and Lang spent more time on SNA activities as compared to the men from Sular Gharat. This might be due to the fact that the participation of women of Sular Gharat in SNA activities is to a greater extent as compared to the women from the other two villages which are comparatively more advanced as compared to Sular Gharat. As the women from Sular Gharat participate to a greater extent in SNA activities, the men from this village have more time available to them for extended-SNA and non-SNA activities. Thus, the variation in the time spent on various types of activities by men and women of the selected villages is influenced by the level of economic development of the villages.

Time spent on various types of activities by age

The age and gender wise average time spent weekly on the three types of activities in Ditupur village has been presented in Table 5.2 (a) given below.

Table 5.2 (a): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Ditupur village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	4.47	0	1.53	7.9	10.51	9	9.57	0
Ext. SNA	0.38	4.55	0.30	8.55	0.35	9.55	0.45	8.55
Non-SNA	34.5	30.5	32.2	29.5	31.3	28.58	33.5	31.5

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table indicates that the men from 12-18 years of age spent the least amount of time on SNA activities whereas, the men in the age group of 36-55 years spent the highest proportion of time on SNA activities. In case of

women, none of the younger women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were engaged in SNA activities. However, some of the women from middle age categories (between 19-55 years) were spending some proportion of time on SNA activities. The lesser amount of time spent by the women on SNA activities can be explained in terms of the fact that in Punjab villages the women are generally not expected to participate in agricultural work. However, some women from the lower economic strata are forced to participate in the SNA activities because of economic compulsions. That is why some women from the middle age group and from the economically lower strata were spending some amount of time on SNA activities.

As regards, extended-SNA activities the men from all the age categories were spending very little amount of time on these activities. This is due to the fact that the men are not expected to take up any type of household work. On the other hand, a significant proportion of time of the women was being spent on extended-SNA activities. The proportion of time spent by the younger women (12-18 years) was significantly lower as compared to the women from all other age categories. This might be due to the fact that younger women are going to schools and colleges for educational purposes.

With regard to the non-SNA activities, the data reveals that women from all the age categories were spending lesser time on such activities as compared to the men. This might be due to the fact that the women have to devote more time on extended-SNA activities and thus are left with lesser time for non-SNA activities.

The age and gender wise average time spent weekly on the three types of activities in village Lang has been presented in Table 5.2 (b) given below.

Table 5.2 (b): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Lang village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	5.54	0	10.35	9.5	14.55	10.5	7.54	0
Ext. SNA	0.40	5.55	0.35	9.45	0.40	10.5	0.55	7.54
Non-SNA	32.15	28.5	30.15	26.5	30.45	26.5	35.5	29.5

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table indicates that the men from 12-18 years of age spent the least amount of time on SNA activities whereas, the men in the age group of 36-55 years spent the highest proportion of time on SNA activities. In case of women, none of the younger women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were engaged in SNA activities. However, some of the women from middle age categories (between 19-55 years) were spending some proportion of time on SNA activities. The lesser amount of time spent by the women on SNA activities can be explained in terms of the fact that in Punjab villages the women are generally not expected to participate in agricultural work. However, some women from the lower economic strata are forced to participate in the SNA activities because of economic compulsions that is why some women from the middle age group and from the economically lower strata were spending some amount of time on SNA activities.

As regards, extended-SNA activities the men from all the age categories were spending very little amount of time on these activities. This is due to the fact that the men are not expected to take up any type of household work. On the other hand, a significant proportion of time of the women was being spent on extended-SNA activities. The proportion of time spent by the younger women (12-18 years) was significantly lower as compared to the women from all other age categories. This might be due to the fact that younger women are going to schools and colleges for educational purposes.

With regard to the non-SNA activities, the data reveals that women from all the age categories were spending lesser time on such activities as compared to the men. This might be due to the fact that the women have to devote more time on extended-SNA activities and thus are left with lesser time for non-SNA activities.

The age and gender wise average time spent weekly on the three types of activities in village Sular Gharat has been presented in Table 5.2 (c) given below.

Table 5.2 (c): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Sular Gharat village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	4.25	0	8.55	14.25	8.55	12.3	6.54	0
Ext. SNA	1.15	5.25	0.55	7.15	0.35	7.25	1.55	5.15
Non-SNA	35.13	30	32.14	27.15	33.35	28.15	36.25	31.25

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table indicates that the men from 12-18 years of age spent the least amount of time on SNA activities whereas, the men in the age group of 36-55 years spent the highest proportion of time on SNA activities. In case of women, none of the younger women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were engaged in SNA activities. However, some of the women from middle age categories (between 19-55 years) were spending some proportion of time on SNA activities. The lesser amount of time spent by the women on SNA activities can be explained in terms of the fact that in Punjab villages the women are generally not expected to participate in agricultural work. However, some women from the lower economic strata are forced to participate in the SNA activities because of economic compulsions that is why some women from the middle age group and from the economically lower strata were spending some amount of time on SNA activities.

As regards, extended-SNA activities the men from all the age categories were spending very little amount of time on these activities. This is due to the fact that the men are not expected to take up any type of household work. On the other hand, a significant proportion of time of the women was being spent on extended-SNA activities. The proportion of time spent by the younger women (12-18 years) was significantly lower as compared to the women from all other age categories. This might be due to the fact that younger women are going to schools and colleges for educational purposes.

With regard to the non-SNA activities, the data reveals that women from all the age categories were spending lesser time on such activities as compared to the men. This might be due to the fact that the women have to devote more time on extended-SNA activities and thus are left with lesser time for non-SNA activities.

Time spent on various types of activities according to agrarian strata

Average time spent weekly on the three types of activities by various agrarian strata in village Ditupur has been presented in Table 5.3 (a) given below.

Table 5.3 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Ditupur village.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 acres & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	48.6	18.6	32.2	0	20.4	0	55.5	24.5
Ext. SNA	2.9	16.25	4.9	15.10	3.20	10.41	1.59	16.54
Non-SNA	83.55	74.50	91.85	85.75	131.2	120.4	73.85	66.85

The analysis of data pertaining to the time spent on various types of activities by gender and agrarian strata in Ditupur reveals that men from the lower and medium economic strata were spending more time on SNA activities as compared to the men from the upper economic strata. This might be due to the fact that the men from economically well off families generally do not participate in agricultural activities themselves as they either

supervise the agricultural work being done by agricultural labour or they lease out their land for cultivation. In case of women, those from lower economic strata were spending some time on SNA activities while the women from medium and upper economic strata were not participating in SNA activities at all. The women of the lower economic strata are forced to take up SNA activities due to economic compulsions.

As regards extended-SNA activities, the proportion of time spent by the men in such activities was consistently lower as compared to the time spent by the women in case of all agrarian strata. However, the women of lower agrarian strata were spending more amount of time on these activities as compared to the women from medium and upper agrarian strata. This might be due to the fact that the women of medium and upper economic strata employ the women from lower economic strata for domestic work.

As regards non-SNA activities the women of all agrarian strata were spending lesser amount of time on such activities as compared to the men. This is due to the fact that the women are burdened with the domestic work and the some of the women from the lower economic strata also participate in agricultural work along with domestic work. Thus, the women are over burdened with work and have lesser time available for non-SNA activities. The burden of the work for the women from the lower economic strata is much more as compared to the women from the upper economic strata. That is why; the women of the upper economic spent significantly more time on non-SNA activities as compared to the women from the lower and the medium economic strata. Thus, the leisure time available to the women from upper economic strata is much higher as compared to the women of medium and lower economic strata.

Average time spent weekly on the three types of activities by various agrarian strata in village Lang has been presented in Table 5.3 (b) given below.

Table 5.3 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Lang village.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 acres & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	49.6	20.5	34.2	0	22.4	0	55.5	25.6
Ext. SNA	1.59	16.15	3.22	12.14	3.17	10.41	3.90	15.31
Non-SNA	87.5	70.50	88.20	82.2	85.12	83.2	80.85	72.10

The analysis of data pertaining to the time spent on various types of activities by gender and agrarian strata in Lang reveals that men from the lower and medium economic strata were spending more time on SNA activities as compared to the men from the upper economic strata. This might be due to the fact that the men from economically well off families generally do not participate in agricultural activities themselves as they either supervise the agricultural work being done by agricultural labour or they lease out their land for cultivation. In case of women, those from lower economic strata were spending some time on SNA activities while the women from medium and upper economic strata were not participating in SNA activities at all. The women of the lower economic strata are forced to take up SNA activities due to economic compulsions.

As regards extended-SNA activities, the proportion of time spent by the men in such activities was consistently lower as compared to the time spent by the women in case of all agrarian strata. However, the women of lower agrarian strata were spending more amount of time on these activities as compared to the women from medium and upper agrarian strata. This might be due to the fact that the women of medium and upper economic strata employ the women from lower economic strata for domestic work.

As regards non-SNA activities the women of all agrarian strata were spending lesser amount of time on such activities as compared to the men. This is due to the fact that the women are burdened with the domestic work and the some of the women from the lower

economic strata also participate in agricultural work along with domestic work. Thus, the women are over burdened with work and have lesser time available for non-SNA activities. The burden of the work for the women from the lower economic strata is much more as compared to the women from the upper economic strata. That is why; the women of the upper economic spent significantly more time on non-SNA activities as compared to the women from the lower and the medium economic strata. Thus, the leisure time available to the women from upper economic strata is much higher as compared to the women of medium and lower economic strata.

Average time spent weekly on the three types of activities by various agrarian strata in village Sular Gharat has been presented in Table 5.3 (c) given below.

Table 5.3 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on SNA, extended- SNA, and non -SNA activities in Sular Gharat village.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 acres & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	65.7	39.0	55.6	22.2	48.4	0	70.5	42.5
Ext. SNA	4.01	14.31	3.45	13.38	3.50	11.45	1.48	16.35
Non-SNA	69.15	68.40	88.20	79.45	100.05	100	87.75	74.90

The analysis of data pertaining to the time spent on various types of activities by gender and agrarian strata in Sular Gharat reveals that men from the lower and medium economic strata were spending more time on SNA activities as compared to the men from the upper economic strata. This might be due to the fact that the men from economically well off families generally do not participate in agricultural activities themselves as they either supervise the agricultural work being done by agricultural labour or they lease out their land for cultivation. In case of women, those from lower economic strata were spending some time on SNA activities while the women from medium and upper economic strata were not

participating in SNA activities at all. The women of the lower economic strata are forced to take up SNA activities due to economic compulsions.

As regards extended-SNA activities, the proportion of time spent by the men in such activities was consistently lower as compared to the time spent by the women in case of all agrarian strata. However, the women of lower agrarian strata were spending more amount of time on these activities as compared to the women from medium and upper agrarian strata. This might be due to the fact that the women of medium and upper economic strata employ the women from lower economic strata for domestic work.

As regards non-SNA activities the women of all agrarian strata were spending lesser amount of time on such activities as compared to the men. This is due to the fact that the women are burdened with the domestic work and the some of the women from the lower economic strata also participate in agricultural work along with domestic work. Thus, the women are over burdened with work and have lesser time available for non-SNA activities. The burden of the work for the women from the lower economic strata is much more as compared to the women from the upper economic strata. That is why; the women of the upper economic spent significantly more time on non-SNA activities as compared to the women from the lower and the medium economic strata. Thus, the leisure time available to the women from upper economic strata is much higher as compared to the women of medium and lower economic strata.

The analysis of data pertaining to time spent on various types of activities by gender and agrarian strata reveals that the women of lower agrarian strata were spending substantial amount of time on SNA activities while none of the women from medium and upper agrarian strata was spending any time on these activities. Moreover, the men from the lower agrarian strata were spending more time on SNA activities as compared to the men of medium and upper agrarian strata. In case of the extended SNA activities the women of lower agrarian

strata were spending substantially more amount of time on these activities as compared to the women from the medium and upper agrarian strata. As regards non-SNA activities the women of all agrarian strata were spending lesser amount of time on such activities as compared to the men. Moreover, the men of the upper agrarian strata were spending significantly higher amount of time on non-SNA activities as compared to the men from medium and lower economic strata.

Time spent on various types of activities by type of families

The village wise average time spent on different types of activities by type of families and gender has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.4: Village wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on different types of activities by type of families and gender.

Activities	Nuclear						Joint					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	43.7	13.8	37.6	16.9	37.4	32.5	36.2	6.8	36.1	4.3	28.7	26.5
Extended SNA	2.8	32.1	2.31	48.4	8.2	24.8	3.4	33.4	3.5	36.9	10.8	25.1
NON SNA	120	112.8	128	111	123	117	129	128	125	112	128	118

The analysis of the data presented in the foregoing table reveals that the average time spent by the women living in joint families on SNA activities was significantly lesser as compared to the average time spent on these activities by the women living in the nuclear families, in the comparatively advanced villages of Ditupur and Lang. However, the situation is rather different in the economically less developed village of Sular Gharat. In case of this village quite a high proportion of women spent more time on SNA activities, both from the nuclear and joint families. This again, can be explained in terms of the level of economic development of villages. The women from economically less advanced village were participating to a greater extent in agricultural activities irrespective of the type of the family in which they lived. The average time spent by women on extended-SNA activities was consistently higher as compared to men in both nuclear and joint families in all the three

villages. However, the difference in the average time spent on such activities between men and women was lower in Sular Gharat. This can be explained in terms of greater participation of women of Sular Gharat in SNA activities because of which they get lesser time for extended-SNA and non-SNA activities. As regards non-SNA activities there is no significant variation in the average time spent by the men and women of both nuclear and joint families, but it is consistently lower for the women.

Time spent on various types of activities by marital status

The village wise average time spent on different types of activities by marital status and gender has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.5: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on different types of activities by marital status and gender in all the three villages.

Activities	Unmarried						Married					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
SNA	4.47	0	5.54	0	4.25	0	10.2	5.63	11	6.55	8.21	8
Extended SNA	0.38	4.55	0.41	5.55	1.15	5.25	0.36	9	0.43	9.18	0.48	6.51
NON SNA	34.5	30.5	32.2	28.5	35.1	30	32.3	30	32.03	27.5	34	29

The analysis of the average time spent on different type of activities according to the marital status of the men and women reveals that the unmarried men from all the three villages spent lesser amount of time on SNA activities as compared to the married men. This situation might be explained in terms of the fact that a higher proportion of the unmarried men are expected to be continuing their education in schools and colleges and that is why they could not find sufficient amount of time for participation in the agricultural work. As regards women none of the unmarried women from all the three selected villages was spending any time on SNA activities. However, a number of married women were spending some time on such activities. From among the married women the highest proportion of them from Sular Gharat were participating in agricultural activities as compared to Ditupur and Lang. As regards extended-SNA activities, both unmarried and married men were spending

very little time on such activities. This might be due to the fact that men in Punjab are not expected to undertake any type of domestic work. In case of women the married women from all the three villages were found to be spending more time on extended-SNA activities as compared to the unmarried women. This again might be explained in terms of the fact that a higher proportion of the unmarried women are expected to be receiving education in schools and colleges and that is why, they could devote lesser time on domestic work as compared to the married women. As regards non-SNA activities, the time spent by married and unmarried men in all the three selected villages did not show any variation. A similar situation was found in case of women of all the three selected villages. However, the average time spent on non-SNA activities by women, whether married or unmarried was consistently lower than that spent by married and unmarried men. But the unmarried women spent comparatively more time on such activities than married women as they have lesser burden of domestic work.

The village wise comparison reveals that the married women from Sular Gharat village spent significantly more time on SNA activities as compared to the married women of Ditupur and Lang villages. The higher participation of married women of Sular Gharat village in SNA activities can be attributed to the economic backwardness of the village which compels the women to engage in agricultural work for earning a livelihood.

5.1. SNA Activities

5.1.1 Agricultural activities:-

Farming is a family based occupation where both men and women contribute in production and post harvest activities. But the contribution of women has always been underestimated due to lack of data regarding female participation in work. Generally, the bulk of work done by women is unpaid and thus it is not taken into consideration while analyzing work participation of men and women. However, in addition to the household work, the women of lower economic strata also make a significant contribution in agricultural work.

The major SNA-activities in the selected villages are crop farming, animal husbandry, storage and some secondary activities like business and service activities. The primary activity in these villages is crop farming. This activity involves a number of allied activities like ploughing, sowing, irrigating fields, manuring, weeding, harvesting and storage of grains and *toori* etc. These activities pertain to wheat crop (*rabi*) crop.

The activities for paddy crop (*kharif* crop) cultivation are slightly different as after watering the fields the cultivators plough and level the fields, after which the fields are ready for transplanting paddy. After transplanting the paddy the fields are fertilized periodically, about twice a month. The paddy transplantation also requires regular irrigation of the fields. After the paddy plants grow properly in the fields then there is need for weeding. Finally the *rabi* and *kharif* crops are harvested and or thrashed and stored or brought to the market depending on circumstances.

Ploughing

Ploughing is done immediately after the harvest of an earlier crop. In earlier days for the ploughing of the land bullocks were very important because without them it was not possible to plough the land. The bullocks were treated as sons and rich diet was given to them so that they became powerful and helped in ploughing the land. In the morning the farmer joined the plough blades with bullocks and ploughed the land. Another instrument was *krah* (leveling plank) which was used for leveling the land. It also worked with the help of bullocks and with this the soil from the upper level of the land was picked up and was thrown to the lower level of the land which helped in leveling of the land. Usually iron ploughs are used these days but marginal farmers still use bullocks. The ploughing activity is confined to the men and the women do not take part in this activity at all.

Harrowing

Next to ploughing it is important to break the clods and it was done to maintain the moisture in the land because in earlier days the agriculture was totally depended on the rains so to maintain the moisture of shower of June-July till to October to November. Sometimes a wooden plank is used to break the clods. It is done with the blade harrow which helps in compacting the soil at the depth of few centimeters and leaving a firm and uniform seed bed. It is also done before and during monsoon to keep the land free of weeds. In this activity also there is a greater participation of the migrant labour.

Manuring

Manuring is the major input which plays a vital role for increasing the agricultural production. After every crop is removed from the land, the soil is exhausted of its fertility and this deficiency is enhanced through manure and fertilizers. Manure is brought to the fields in bullock carts and distributed in small heaps and straight lines which are later on spread over the fields. The use of chemical fertilizers has become common for crops in the present era. However, larger application of both can be applied according to the phases of the growth of the crops. The manuring activity is also done by the men and the women of any of the economic strata are not engaged in this activity.

Sowing

In earlier days the sowing activities was done by giving *chhitta* (scattering of seeds by sprinkling). After showering the seeds if there was need then again the ploughing was done. By this method the seeds were not sown evenly. With the passage of time, a new technique was devised which was known as *kerna-* (to pour or to spread) in this the plougher furrowed the land and another person poured the seeds. Then *pore* (drill) came into being and sowing was done by this also. After this stage, the chemical fertilizers came into use and then fertilizers and seeds were mixed up and sowing was done. Later another method was used

which was of drilling. These days the crops are sown in lines by drilling. After drilling or dibbling of seed a light harrow is drawn over the sown field to cover the seed and to press it lightly. This activity is also mainly taken up by the migrant labour. As regards, the sowing activity it is also confined to men but in case of small cultivators the women are also involved in this activity to some extent. This activity is generally performed with the help of migrant labourers from UP and Bihar as the local labour is scantily available.

Weeding

The weeding activity is another step in agricultural activities. The weeding activity is jointly undertaken by men and women. However, the men and women of middle and large cultivators do not undertake this activity. In case of small cultivators and landless agricultural labourers, the women spend a higher proportion of time in this activity as compared to the men. In case of paddy cultivation a similar trend can be observed in case of the weeding activity. In case of this activity both men and women of small cultivators and landless agricultural labourers are involved. The men and women of medium and large cultivators are not at all engaged in this activity.

Irrigation

Another important activity is to irrigate the crops. The practice is to soak up the land as much as possible and whenever needed for the proper germination of seeds and high yield of the crops. The irrigating of fields is considered to be exclusively male's activity. In earlier days irrigation was fully dependent upon the rains. If there was good spell of rains then the yield was good, otherwise there was poor yield. As the time passed wells were discovered and irrigation was done with water from wells. Then came the *koh/charas* (a leather bucket) with which the water was fetched out from the well and was collected in a reservoir and the fields were irrigated from the stored water. Then came the *halt* (Persian wheels). These were also used to fetch out the water from the wells with the help of bullocks and water was stored

in a reservoir which helped in the irrigation of fields. But with the advancement in technology now tube wells and submersibles are being used and they have replaced the older technology.

Guarding crops

Guarding of crops is also a very important activity. In earlier days the crops were protected with the help of *gulel/gopian* (pellet bow) which were used to keep away the birds and animals from the fields. Farmers are slowly taking up modern methods of plant protection and the use of insecticides and fungicides is becoming popular. The knowledge regarding how and when to use the protective chemicals is not yet as universal and well understood as one would expect, with the result that a farmer is often too late in resorting to control measures. The cost of modern pesticides is also too high for the average farmer.

Harvesting

Crops are harvested in a variety of ways. Earlier, during the time of harvesting there was a ritual of *aawat pauni* (to call the near and dear ones either from the village or brotherhood). As the agriculture was fully dependent upon manual labour and bullocks, so at the time of harvesting so there was need of many persons to finish the work in time. These people were given a special treatment and very rich diet was also served to them. Normally this ritual was done by the economically well-off families as it required money. In earlier days the seeds from the crops were taken out by the use of *phalle* (a plough share). It was carried out in the afternoon when the land became hot as it was easy to carry out this activity at that time. As the time passed, crop was harvested with hands and the harvested crop was laid out in rolls in the field and tied in bundles for removal to the threshing yard. Wheat is also threshed by spreading the whole mass on the threshing floor and paddy is threshed by striking the bundles against wooden stand which is a traditional method. But these days combines and reapers have taken their place which is a time saving method. In case of harvesting activity the women of medium and large cultivators are not involved at all but the

women of small cultivators and landless agricultural labourers assist the men folk in this activity.

Storing of grains

After harvesting the storage of grains is another major activity. The cleaned grain is filled in bags if it is to be sold. In case the grain is to be stored for some time it is deposited in circular bins. The surface of the filled grain is dressed with insecticide tablets to prevent them from their attack. This activity is mainly confined to the women of different strata as it is considered their responsibility to take care of harvested crop which is to be stored in the house.

Vegetable picking

In addition to the above mentioned agricultural activities there is another activity of vegetable picking. This activity is undertaken by the men and women of small cultivators and landless agricultural labourers. However, neither the men nor the women of the medium and large cultivators are involved in this activity.

5.1.2 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is another primary production activity which is common in all the three selected villages. Most of the households in these villages are keeping animals due to socio-economic reasons and secondly as a source of nutritional subsistence for the whole family. Animal care is the joint responsibility of the men and women. The male members generally feed, wash and clean the cattle and take them for medical treatment whenever required. The cattle sheds are generally cleaned by the women of the family and after cleaning the sheds they also prepare dung cakes which they use as fuel. Milking the cattle is done both by male and women members of the family. The children of the family also extend a helping hand in animal care as some of them are engaged in chaffing the fodder and

preparing the cattle field. In many of the families the children are taught to milk the cattle at an early age of 7 to 8 years.

5.1.3 Business

Some of the male respondents from Ditupur village, selected for this study are engaged in transport business. They own buses and ply them on different routes. As expected, this activity is confined to economically well off and younger men of the village. The transport business is carried out after the name of Baba Dittu ji who was the founder of this village. All the vehicles of these transporters are registered under the name of 'Baba Dittu Ji Bus Service'. Moreover, the transporters also mention the name of their *gotra (got)* on their buses. In case of Ditupur Tiwana *gotra* is dominant and in the name of Baba Dittu ji. The transporters' families of Ditupur are joint families and therefore along with transport business they are also engaged in agriculture. Generally, the older members of the family supervise the agricultural work as all of them have employed agricultural labourers to work in their fields. The transport business is looked after by the younger male members of the families. However, even these younger members supervise the work of agricultural labourers in the morning before attending to their transport business later in the day.

5.1.4 Services

In case of Ditupur village a lady from the higher strata is working as lecturer in Government College. She is M.A Ph.D in Hindi and the most educated female in the village; rather she is the only person holding a Ph.D degree in the village. A couple of other men from the village have M.A. degrees. The lady is working in the nearby town. She commutes daily from the village on her own scooter. The educated men of the village are not in service; rather some of them are engaged in transport business.

In case of another selected village Sular Gharat three men are in service. One of them is working in Food Corporation of India (FCI), the second is employed in co-operative

society and third one is also in government service. All these three persons are graduates and are living in joint families. The other members of their family are looking after agricultural work. Two of them commute daily to Sangrur a nearby city for their job.

Time spent on agricultural activities by different age groups

The average time spent weekly by the respondents belonging to different age groups on various agricultural activities and gender in Ditupur village has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.6 (a): Average time spent on agricultural activities by different age groups in Ditupur village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	0	0	22.5	0	32.3	0	15.5	0
Land preparation by hands	21.3	0	38.5	0	45.2	0	12.4	0
Land preparation by machines	14.5	0	23.4	0	14.1	0	6.5	0
Cultivation	23.5	0	34.5	0	16.3	0	0	0
Planting/growing/transplanting	28.1	0	54.1	15.3	34.5	22.5	0	0
Ploughing	13.5	0	45.4	0	55.4	0	9.3	0
Weeding	0	0	28.3	18.2	8.5	12.4	0	0
Chemical spraying	0	0	14.5	0	16.5	0	5.1	0
Vegetable picking	1.2	0.55	4.2	8.5	4.1	10.5	2.1	4.5
Fertilizer application	0	0	19.5	0	14.4	0	6.1	0
Harvesting	26.3	0	56.5	0	48.5	12.3	35.3	0
Transportation and storage	0	0	21.1	0	12.3	0	37.4	0
Guarding crops	0	0	15.3	0	29.3	0	45.3	0

The analysis of data presented in the preceding table indicates that in Ditupur, the activity of purchase of seeds and fertilizers was exclusively confined to the men. However, the younger men (12-18 years of age) were not involved in this activity, which was carried

out by middle aged and older men only. On the other hand, none of the women from any age group was involved in the activity of purchase of seeds and fertilizers.

As regards the activity of land preparation by machine, the analysis of data reveals that the younger and older men were spending lesser time on this activity as compared to the middle age men. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in this activity. As regards the land preparation by hands, the men in the age category of 19-35 years were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the men from the other age categories. In case of land preparation by hands, none of the women from any age group was involved in this activity.

As regards the activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the men between 19-35 years of age were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the men from other age categories. None of the men in the age category of 56 years and above was involved in this activity. Similarly, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity of cultivation.

In the activity of planting/ growing/transplanting the men in the age category of 19-35 years were spending a significantly higher proportion of time on these activities as compared to the men of other age categories. The men in the age category of 56 years and above were not spending any time on this activity. In case of the women none of the younger women (12-18 years) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were spending any time on these activities. However, the women from the age categories of 19-35 and 36-55 years were spending some time on these activities which was lesser as compared to the men in these two age categories.

As regards the activity of ploughing the highest proportion of time was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by the men in the age category of 19-35 years. The younger men (12-18 years of age) and older men (56 years and above)

were spending very less time on this activity. As regards the women, none of them from any age category was involved in the activity of ploughing.

The agriculture activity of weeding was confined to the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years, both in case of men and women. None of the younger men and women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older men and women (56 years and above) were involved in this activity. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were spending significantly higher proportion of time on weeding activity as compared to men in the category of 36-55 years. In case of women also a higher amount of time was spent on this activity by the women in the age category of 19-35 years as compared to the age category of 36-55 years.

As regards the activity of chemical spraying, no male from the younger age category (12-18 years) was involved in this category. The highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by men from the age category of 19-35 years. The older men (56 years and above) were spending much lesser time on this activity. None of the women from any of the age category was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of vegetable picking a higher proportion of time was being spent by younger men (19-55 years of age) on this activity. On the other hand, a much less proportion of time was being spent by men from the age categories of 12-18 years and 56 years and above on this activity. As regards women, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the women from the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by women from the age category of 19-35 years. The younger women (12-18 years) were spending very little time on the activity of vegetable picking. However, the women from age category of 56 years and above were spending some time on this activity but it was much lower as compared to the women from the younger age categories.

As regards, the activity of fertilizer application the highest proportion of time was being spent by men from the age category of 19-35 years, followed by the men from the age category of 36-55 years. None of the men from the age category of 12-18 years was participating in this activity. However, the men from the age category of 56 years and above were spending some amount of time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was spending any time on this activity.

As regards the harvesting activity, the highest amount of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 19-35 years, closely followed by men from the age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age categories of 12-18 years and from the age category of 56 years and above were spending lesser time on this activity. As regards women, only the women from the age category from 36-55 years were spending some time on this activity. None of the women from the other age categories were participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards the activity of transportation and storage, the highest proportion of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 56 years and above. Some amount of time was also being spent on this activity by the men from the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of guarding crops, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by men from the age category of 56 years and above followed by men from the age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were also spending some time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in the activity of guarding crops.

The average time spent weekly by the respondents belonging to different age groups on various agricultural activities and gender in Lang has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.6 (b): Average time spent on agricultural activities by different age groups in Lang village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	0	0	21.5	0	32.3	0	16.5	0
Land preparation by hands	15.3	0	39.5	0	47.5	0	12.4	0
Land preparation by machines	9.50	0	26.4	0	15.1	0	8.5	0
Cultivation	23.5	0	36.5	0	16.3	0	0	0
Planting/growing/transplanting	29.1	0	54.1	15.3	35.5	22.5	0	0
Ploughing	14.5	0	45.4	0	55.4	0	10.5	0
Weeding	0	0	28.5	18.5	8.4	12.8	0	0
Chemical spraying	0	0	15.5	0	16.0	0	6.5	0
Vegetable picking	2.2	0.55	4.2	9.5	5.2	13.5	3.1	6.5
Fertilizer application	0	0	20.5	0	14.1	0	4.5	0
Harvesting	29.5	0	58.5	0	49.5	12.3	37.4	0
Transportation and storage	0	0	24.1	0	14.4	0	36.5	0
Guarding crops	0	0	15.1	0	30.3	0	45.5	0

The analysis of data regarding average time spent on agricultural activities by the respondents of different age categories in Lang leads to the following conclusions. The male respondents in the age category of 36 to 55 years spent the highest proportion of time in the purchase of seeds and fertilizers. However, the younger men (12-18 years of age) were not involved in this activity, which was carried out by middle aged and older men only. On the other hand, none of the women from any age group was involved in the activity of purchase of seeds and fertilizers.

As regards the activity of land preparation by machine, the analysis of data reveals that the younger and older men were spending lesser time on this activity as compared to the middle age men. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in this activity. As regards the land preparation by hands, the men in the age category of 19-

35 years were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the men from the other age categories. In case of land preparation by hands, none of the women from any age group was involved in this activity.

As regards the activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the men between 19-35 years of age were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the men from other age categories. None of the men in the age category of 56 years and above was involved in this activity. Similarly, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity of cultivation.

In the activity of planting/ growing/transplanting the men in the age category of 19-35 years were spending a significantly higher proportion of time on these activities as compared to the men of other age categories. The men in the age category of 56 years and above were not spending any time on this activity. In case of the women none of the younger women (12-18 years) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were spending any time on these activities. However, the women from the age categories of 19-35 and 36-55 years were spending some time on these activities which was lesser as compared to the men in these two age categories.

As regards the activity of ploughing the highest proportion of time was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by the men in the age category of 19-35 years. The younger men (12-18 years of age) and older men (56 years and above) were spending very less time on this activity. As regards the women, none of them from any age category was involved in the activity of ploughing.

The agricultural activity of weeding was confined to the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years, both in case of men and women. None of the younger men and women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older men and women (56 years and above) were involved in this activity. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were spending significantly

higher proportion of time on weeding activity as compared to men in the category of 36-55 years. In case of women also a higher amount of time was being spent on this activity by the women of age category of 19-35 years as compared to the age category of 36-55 years.

As regards the activity of chemical spraying, no male from the younger age category (12-18 years) was involved in this activity. The highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by men from the age category of 19-35 years. The older men (56 years and above) were spending much lesser time on this activity. None of the women from any of the age was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of vegetable picking a higher proportion of time was being spent by younger men (19-55 years of age) on this activity. On the other hand, a much less proportion of time was being spent by men from the age categories of 12-18 years and 56 years and above on this activity. As regards women, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the women from the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by women from the age category of 19-35 years. The younger women (12-18 years) were spending very little time on the activity of vegetable picking. However, the women from age category of 56 years and above were spending sometime on this activity but it was much lower as compared to the women from the younger age categories.

As regards the activity of fertilizer application, the highest proportion of time was being spent by men from the age category of 19-35 years followed by the men from the age category of 36-55 years. None of the men from the age category of 12-18 years was participating in this activity. However, the men from the age category of 56 years and above were spending some amount of time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was spending any time on this activity.

As regards the harvesting activity, the highest amount of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 19-35 years, closely followed by men from the age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age categories of 12-18 years and from the age category of 56 years and above were spending lesser time on this activity. As regards women, only the women from the age category from 36-55 years were spending sometime on this activity. None of the women from the other age categories were participating in this agriculture activity.

As regards the activity of transportation and storage, the highest proportion of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 56 years and above some amount of time was also being spent on this activity by the men from the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of guarding crops, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by men from the age category of 56 years and above followed by men from the age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were also spending some time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in the activity of guarding crops.

The average time spent weekly by the respondents belonging to different age groups on various agricultural activities and gender in Sular Gharat has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.6 (c) Average time spent on agricultural activities by different age groups in Sular Gharat village.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	0	0	26.5	0	34.3	0	19.5	0
Land preparation by machine	20.3	0	40.5	0	48.5	0	14.4	0
Land preparation by hands	19.5	0	29.4	0	22.1	0	10.5	0
Cultivation	25.5	0	38.5	0	20.3	0	0	0
Planting/growing/transplanting	30.1	0	64.1	15.3	36.5	22.4	0	0
Ploughing	16.5	0	49.4	0	58.4	0	13.5	0
Weeding	0	0	28.5	18.3	11.5	12.5	0	0
Chemical spraying	0	0	14.5	0	18.5	0	5.5	0
Vegetable picking	2.5	1.55	6.2	14.5	6.1	15.5	5.1	8.5
Fertilizer application	0	0	26.5	0	14.5	0	6.5	0
Harvesting	28.5	0	59.5	0	52.5	12.3	35.4	0
Transportation and storage	0	0	27.1	0	14.3	0	37.5	0
Guarding crops	0	0	18.3	0	29.3	0	47.5	0

The time use pattern for various agricultural activities with regard to age and gender of the respondents from Sular Gharat has been described below. However, the younger men (12-18 years of age) were not involved in this activity, which was carried out by middle aged and older men only. On the other hand, none of the women from any age group was involved in the activity of purchase of seeds and fertilizers.

As regards the activity of land preparation by machine, the analysis of data reveals that the younger and older men were spending lesser time on this activity as compared to the middle age men. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in this activity. As regards the land preparation by hands, the men in the age category of 19-35 years were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to

the men from the other age categories. In case of land preparation by hands none of the women from any age group was involved in this activity.

As regards the activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the men between 19-35 years of age were spending significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the men from other age categories. None of the men in the age category of 56 years and above was involved in this activity. Similarly, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity of cultivation.

In the activity of planting/ growing/transplanting the men in the age category of 19-35 years were spending a significantly higher proportion of time on these activities as compared to the men of other age categories. The men in the age category of 56 years and above were not spending any time on this activity. In case of the women none of the younger women (12-18 years) and none of the older women (56 years and above) were spending any time on these activities. However, the women from the age categories of 19-35 and 36-55 years were spending some time on these activities which was lesser as compared to the men in these two age categories.

As regards the activity of ploughing the highest proportion of time was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by the men in the age category of 19-35 years. The younger men (12-18 years of age) and older men (56 years and above) were spending very less time on this activity. As regards the women, none of them from any age category was involved in the activity of ploughing.

The agricultural activity of weeding was confined to the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years, both in case of men and women. None of the younger men and women (12-18 years of age) and none of the older men and women (56 years and above) were involved in this activity. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were spending significantly higher proportion of time on weeding activity as compared to men in the category of 36-55

years. In case of women also a higher amount of time was being spent on this activity by the women of age category of 19-35 years as compared to the age category of 36-55 years.

As regards the activity of chemical spraying, no male from the younger age category (12-18 years) was involved in this activity. The highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the men in the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by men from the age category of 19-35 years. The older men (56 years and above) were spending much lesser time on this activity. None of the women from any of the age was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of vegetable picking a higher proportion of time was being spent by younger men (19-55 years of age) on this activity. On the other hand, a much less proportion of time was being spent by men from the age categories of 12-18 years and 56 years and above on this activity. As regards women, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by the women from the age category of 36-55 years, closely followed by women from the age category of 19-35 years. The younger women (12-18 years) were spending very little time on the activity of vegetable picking. However, the women from age category of 56 years and above were spending sometime on this activity but it was much lower as compared to the women from the younger age categories.

As regards the activity of fertilizer application, the highest proportion of time was being spent by men from the age category of 19-35 years followed by the men from the age category of 36-55 years. None of the men from the age category of 12-18 years was participating in this activity. However, the men from the age category of 56 years and above were spending some amount of time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was spending any time on this activity.

As regards the harvesting activity, the highest amount of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 19-35 years, closely followed by men from the

age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age categories of 12-18 years and from the age category of 56 years and above were spending lesser time on this activity. As regards women, only the women from the age category from 36-55 years were spending sometime on this activity. None of the women from the other age categories were participating in this agriculture activity.

As regards the activity of transportation and storage, the highest proportion of time was being spent on this activity by the men from the age category of 56 years and above some amount of time was also being spent on this activity by the men from the age categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was participating in this activity.

As regards the activity of guarding crops, the highest proportion of time on this activity was being spent by men from the age category of 56 years and above followed by men from the age category of 36-55 years. The men from the age category of 19-35 years were also spending some time on this activity. On the other hand, none of the women from any age category was involved in the activity of guarding crops.

The analysis of data indicates that the women spent very little time on various agricultural activities. However, the women of middle age groups were involved in agricultural activities like transplantation, weeding, harvesting and storage of grains. The men of the lower age group spent a little time in land preparation, cultivation, transplantation and a significantly higher proportion of time was spent by the male members of the middle age group in ploughing, planting, transplanting and harvesting, as these activities require more physical strength. On the other hand, a higher proportion of time was spent by the elderly men in guarding crops, transportation, storage and harvesting. Thus the analysis of data indicates that the time spent in agricultural work was also significantly affected by the age categories of the people along with their gender.

Time spent on agricultural activities by different agrarian strata

The analysis of data of Ditupur with regard to average time spent by men and women of various agrarian strata on different agricultural activities has been shown in table 5.7 (a).

Table 5.7 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on various agricultural activities by gender in Ditupur village.

Activities	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	8.5	0	8.2	0	6.2	0	0	0
Land preparation by hands	20.5	0	12.5	0	8.5	0	25.5	0
Land Preparation by machines	15.5	0	19.5	0	23.5	0	12.5	0
Cultivation	22.5	0	21.4	0	18.5	0	24.2	0
Transplanting	56.7	42.5	45.6	0	22.4	0	65.4	45.5
Ploughing	49.6	0	34.2	0	0	0	55.5	0
Sowing	54.3	24.3	54.3	0	22.3	0	62.3	19.3
Irrigating fields	42.5	0	24.4	0	8.4	0	42.5	0
Weeding	12.4	19.8	2.3	0	0	0	10.4	25.6
Harvesting	59.4	20.6	54.7	0	49.6	0	59.5	35.6
Fertilization	34.6	0	20.6	0	0	0	41.8	0
Vegetable picking	12.6	19.7	0	0	0	0	10.8	17.8
Guarding of crops	12.5	0	9.5	0	9.5	0	12.5	0

The average time spent by the men and women of various agrarian strata in Ditupur leads to the following findings. The men from lower and middle agrarian strata spent more time on the purchase of seeds and fertilizers as compared to the men of upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards land preparation by machines the male respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to those from lower economic strata. The situation is reverse with regard to land preparation by hands where we find that the men from the lower economic strata spent more time on this activity as compared to the medium and upper agrarian strata.

In case of agricultural activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata spent more time on this activity as compared to those from upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any of the agrarian strata were found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards transplanting, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were also found to be spending significant proportion of time on this agricultural activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata were involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of ploughing the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time as compared to the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. Not a single male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was found to be spending any time on this agricultural activity. Similarly, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was found to be spending any time on ploughing.

As regards the activity of sowing, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending considerable amount of time in sowing. However, none of the female respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of the agricultural activity of irrigating of the fields, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent a significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from medium and

upper agrarian strata. None of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was found to be involved in this activity.

In case of the weeding activity the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending more time as compared to the male respondents of medium agrarian strata. However, none of the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower economic strata were spending considerable time on this activity but none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards harvesting, the male respondents from the lower and medium agrarian strata were spending a higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of time on this activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in harvesting.

In case of fertilization the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending almost double the time spent on this activity by the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was spending only time on this activity. Similarly, none of the female respondents from any of the agrarian strata was found to be involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards vegetable picking, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending considerable time on this activity. However, none of the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of

time on this agricultural activity, which was higher than the time spent by the male respondents of this strata. None of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity.

As regards the guarding of crops the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

The analysis of data of Lang with regard to average time spent by men and women of various agrarian strata on different agricultural activities has been shown in table 5.8 (b).

Table 5.7 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on various agricultural activities by gender in Lang village.

Activities	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	8.5	0	9.2	0	8.5	0	0	0
Land preparation by hands	22.5	0	14.5	0	10.5	0	22.5	0
Land preparation by machines	17.5	0	20.5	0	18.5	0	15.5	0
Cultivation	24.5	0	21.4	0	17.5	0	26.2	0
Ploughing	54.6	0	34.2	0	0	0	56.5	0
Sowing	58.3	34.3	54.3	0	22.3	0	61.3	42.5
Irrigating fields	46.5	0	24.4	0	8.4	0	44.5	0
Weeding	12.4	19.8	2.3	0	0	0	10.4	26.6
Transplanting	56.7	42.5	45.6	0	22.4	0	68.4	47.5
Harvesting	59.4	20.6	54.7	0	49.6	0	59.5	25.5
Fertilization	34.6	0	20.6	0	0	0	41.8	0
Vegetable picking	12.6	22.7	0	0	0	0	10.8	19.5
Guarding of crops	10.5	0	9.5	0	8.5	0	14.5	0

The time use pattern in different agricultural activities by gender and agrarian strata in case of Lang leads to the following findings. The men from lower and middle agrarian strata spent more time on the purchase of seeds and fertilizers as compared to the men of upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards land preparation by machines the male respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to those from lower economic strata. The situation is reverse with regard to land preparation by hands where we find that the men from the lower economic strata spent more time on this activity as compared to the medium and upper agrarian strata.

In case of agricultural activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata spent more time on this activity as compared to those from upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any of the agrarian strata were found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards transplanting, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were also found to be spending significant proportion of time on this agricultural activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata were involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of ploughing the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time as compared to the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. Not a single male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was found to be spending any time on this agricultural activity. Similarly, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was found to be spending any time on ploughing.

As regards the activity of sowing, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending

considerable amount of time in sowing. However, none of the female respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of the agricultural activity of irrigating of the fields, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent a significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata. None of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was found to be involved in this activity.

In case of the weeding activity the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending more time as compared to the male respondents of medium agrarian strata. However, none of the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower economic strata were spending considerable time on this activity but none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards harvesting, the male respondents from the lower and medium agrarian strata were spending a higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of time on this activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in harvesting.

In case of fertilization the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending almost double the time spent on this activity by the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was spending only time on this activity. Similarly, none of the female

respondents from any of the agrarian strata was found to be involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards vegetable picking, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending considerable time on this activity. However, none of the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of time on this agricultural activity, which was higher than the time spent by the male respondents of this strata. None of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity.

As regards the guarding of crops the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

The analysis of data of Sular Gharat village with regard to average time spent by men and women of various agrarian strata on different agricultural activities has been shown in table 5.7 (c)

Table 5.7 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) by agrarian strata on various agricultural activities by gender in Sular Gharat village.

Activities	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	9.5	0	8.2	0	8.5	0	0	0
Land preparation by hands	19.5	0	18.5	0	18.5	0	14.5	0
Land preparation by machines	26.5	0	22.5	0	16.5	0	27.5	0
Cultivation	23.5	0	21.4	0	18.5	0	25.2	0
Ploughing	65.5	0	39.2	0	0	0	63.5	0
Sowing	62.5	39.3	55.3	4.6	29.3	0	65.3	45.5
Irrigating fields	76.5	0	26.4	0	18.4	0	42.5	0
Weeding	24.2	25.5	13.3	22.3	0	0	29.4	29.6
Transplanting	78.4	34.4	55.6	22.2	32.4	0	75.4	45.5
Harvesting	69.5	25.5	64.7	12.3	59.6	0	59.5	35.6
Fertilization	38.9	0	29.6	0	0	0	45.8	0
Vegetable picking	18.6	31.2	17.4	24.4	0	0	15.8	27.8
Guarding of crops	15.5	0	12.5	0	9.5	0	4.5	0

The average weekly time spent on various agricultural activities by gender and agrarian strata in case of Sular Gharat reveals the following findings. The men from lower and middle agrarian strata spent more time on the purchase of seeds and fertilizers as compared to the men of upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards land preparation by machines the male respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to those from lower economic strata. The situation is reverse with regard to land preparation by hands where we find that the men from the lower economic strata spent more time on this activity as compared to the medium and upper agrarian strata.

In case of agricultural activity of cultivation, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata spent more time on this activity as compared to those from upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female

respondents from any of the agrarian strata were found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards transplanting, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent significantly higher amount of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were also found to be spending significant proportion of time on this agricultural activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata were involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of ploughing the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time as compared to the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. Not a single male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was found to be spending any time on this agricultural activity. Similarly, none of the female respondents from any economic strata was found to be spending any time on ploughing.

As regards the activity of sowing, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from lower and medium agrarian strata were spending significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending considerable amount of time in sowing. However, none of the female respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

In case of the agricultural activity of irrigating of the fields, the analysis of data reveals that the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata spent a significantly higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from medium and upper agrarian strata. None of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was found to be involved in this activity.

In case of the weeding activity the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending more time as compared to the male respondents of medium agrarian strata. However, none of the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower economic strata were spending considerable time on this activity but none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this agricultural activity.

As regards harvesting, the male respondents from the lower and medium agrarian strata were spending a higher proportion of time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the upper agrarian strata. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of time on this activity. However, none of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was involved in harvesting.

In case of fertilization the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending almost double the time spent on this activity by the male respondents from the medium agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the male respondent from the upper agrarian strata was spending only time on this activity. Similarly, none of the female respondents from any of the agrarian strata was found to be involved in this agricultural activity.

As regards vegetable picking, the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending considerable time on this activity. However, none of the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was participating in this activity. The female respondents from the lower agrarian strata were found to be spending considerable amount of time on this agricultural activity, which was higher than the time spent by the male

respondents of this strata. None of the female respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata was found to be participating in this activity.

As regards the guarding of crops the male respondents from the lower agrarian strata were spending more time on this activity as compared to the male respondents from the medium and upper agrarian strata. On the other hand, none of the female respondents from any agrarian strata was involved in this agricultural activity.

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing tables reveals that the women of middle class farmers and large farmers were not engaged in any of the agricultural activities. However, the women of small farmers and landless families were involved in some of the agricultural activities. The main activities in which the women of economically weaker sections of the village were involved included weeding, transplanting, harvesting and vegetable picking. Another interesting finding is that the men of the higher agrarian strata were engaged in agricultural activities to a very little extent. This might be explained in terms of the fact that the large landholders generally employ agricultural labour to work in their fields who carry out various agricultural activities. On the other hand, it can be seen that a significantly higher proportion of men and women of the economically weaker sections of the village were engaged in various agricultural activities as they spent a higher proportion of time on agricultural activities as compared to the men and women of the middle and large farmers. It can also be seen from the analysis of data that the activity of vegetable picking was being performed to a significantly higher extent by the women of the economically weaker sections as compared to the men of these agrarian strata. Moreover, as regards the weeding activity it is evident that this activity was also being done mainly by the women of economically weaker section of the village. In case of this activity the average time spent by the women of the lower agrarian strata was much higher as compared to the men belonging to

this stratum. Thus, weeding and vegetable picking were the major agricultural activities performed by the women of the lower socio economic strata.

Time spent on agricultural activities by types of families

The time use pattern on various agricultural activities by gender and types of families in selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.8: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on different types of agricultural activities by types of families and gender in the selected villages.

Activities	Nuclear						Joint					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	1.5	0	1.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0
Land preparation by machine	16.5	0	16.5	0	18.5	0	16.5	0	14.5	0	16.5	0
Land preparation by hands	8.5	0	8.5	0	9.5	0	7.5	0	8.5	0	9.5	0
Cultivation	45.5	0	45.5	0	45.5	0	31.5	0	42.5	0	42.5	0
Ploughing	49.4	0	54.6	0	64.5	0	42.5	0	51.5	0	58.5	0
Sowing	55.3	32.3	59.5	34.5	61.5	42.5	50.4	15.5	52.5	10	60.5	29.5
Irrigating fields	42.5	0	46.5	0	72.5	0	40.5	0	42.5	0	70.5	0
Weeding	13.5	14.5	10.5	20.5	22.5	26.5	10.5	4.5	18.2	10.5	22.5	20.5
Transplanting	56.5	44.5	58.5	41.5	79.5	54.5	55.5	40.5	57.5	40.5	71.5	44.5
Harvesting	59.5	25.5	60.5	24.5	65.5	28.5	56.5	18.5	60.5	30.5	64.5	22.5
Fertilization	31.4	0	35.5	0	35.5	0	20.2	0	25.6	0	35.5	0
Vegetable picking	12.5	18.5	14.5	20.5	18.5	30.2	12.5	0	10.5	0	17.5	20.5
Guarding of crops	10.5	0	11.5	0	10.5	0	11.5	0	13.5	0	11.5	0

The analysis of data regarding time spent on various agricultural activities by gender and family type in all the three selected villages reveals that the women living in the nuclear families spent more time on sowing, weeding, harvesting and vegetable picking as compared to the women living in the joint families. As regards men, those living in the nuclear families spent more time on sowing, weeding and fertilization as compared to the men living in the

joint families. However, the men of Sular Gharat village living in both nuclear and joint families spent almost equal amount of time on all the agricultural activities.

Time spent on agricultural activities by marital status

The time use pattern on various agricultural activities by gender and marital status in selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.9: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on different types of activities by marital status and gender in all the three villages.

Activities	Un-Married						Married					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Purchase of seeds and fertilizers	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	0	2.5	0	2.5	0
Land preparation by machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.5	0	17.5	0	16.5	0
Land preparation by hands	3.5	0	5.5	0	5.5	0	6.5	0	7.5	0	8.5	0
Cultivation	5.5	0	5.5	0	6.5	0	40.5	0	42.5	0	42.5	0
Ploughing	21.3	0	14.5	0	16.5	0	22.5	0	39.5	0	42.5	0
Sowing	23.5	0	24.5	0	25.5	0	38.5	0	40.5	0	40.5	0
Irrigating fields	14.5	0	18.5	0	20.5	0	23.4	0	23.5	0	34.5	0
Weeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.4	14.5	32.5	12.5	36.5	14.5
Transplanting	28.1	0	22.1	0	24.1	0	45.4	24.5	49.4	28.5	54.2	32.5
Harvesting	26.3	0	28.3	0	30.3	0	56.5	12.3	60.4	14.3	62.5	16.3
Fertilization	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.5	0	20.5	0	21.5	0
Vegetable picking	10.5	0	12.5	0	14.5	0	14.4	28.5	16.5	30.5	20.5	32.5
Guarding of crops		0		0		0		0		0		0

The analysis of data regarding the time spent on different agricultural activities according to the marital status of the respondents from the three selected villages reveals the following findings. The unmarried men in all the villages were not spending any time on the purchase of seeds and fertilizers and land preparation by machines. On the other hand, the married men from all the three villages were found to be spending considerable amount of time on three activities. The unmarried men were found to be spending very little time on activities like land preparation by hands, cultivation, ploughing, sowing, irrigating fields and vegetable picking. On the other hand the married men were spending considerable time on these activities. On the whole the unmarried men from all the three villages were spending much lesser amount of time on various agricultural activities as compared to the married male respondents. As regards the unmarried female respondents, the analysis of data reveals that none of them from any of the three villages was involved in any agricultural activity. On the other hand, the married women were devoting some time to agricultural activities like

weeding, transplanting, harvesting and vegetable picking. The analysis also reveals that the married female respondents from village Sular Gharat were spending more time on transplanting, harvesting and vegetable picking as compared to the married women from Ditupur and Lang. This might be due to the fact that the married women of lower economic strata from the less advanced village of lower economic strata from the less advanced village (Sular Gharat) were spending more time on these activities to earn some money in order to augment the family income.

2. The extended-SNA activities

2.1 Cooking, Washing and House Maintenance

Traditionally, housewife is a person who is in charge of the total responsibility of a house. Her role included the tasks of managing household chores, taking care of husband, children and parents-in-law, looking after guests, and assisting in family occupation. The situation is not much different even today. The housewife model is still continuing with most of its traditional norms. The role of a house wife, all over the world encompasses the tasks of cooking and other daily works along with attending to the needs of the family members and caring of the guests. The data reveals that among all the respondents of the three villages the life of women starts before sunrise; the first task is to make tea and then milk cattle and setting about the tasks of preparing breakfast and perhaps the mid day meal as well. Next they wash and feed the children and get them ready for school and after sending them to school, clean the house and wash clothes. The results further reveal that fetching water, cleaning and cooking are mainly a female domain. When girls reach adolescence age, they are expected to spend more time in helping their mothers in the house in daily routine activities. Data revealed that 71 per cent of respondents did all the housework and in 27.4 per cent of households they were helped by other female members in the household and only in

1.6 per cent of households they were helped by male members. Average time spent by women weekly in cooking is 13 hours and on daily basis is 1.9 hours followed by 5 hours for cleaning utensils, 6 hours for cleaning the household and 5 hours for washing and mending clothes.

This implies that a large number of women perform all the basic duties of the household, which is a norm in the Indian society. This finding looks quite natural as society expects from female members to perform these duties whether they are employed or unemployed. The traditional model of a housewife is persisting to this day. The women do not expect their husbands to share the domestic work with them. In case of unemployed women, it becomes more obligatory for them to perform these tasks as they remain at home and have more time for these duties.

The participation of male members in domestic work is negligible. The male respondents said that they work rarely and that too when it is felt necessary or when the housewife falls sick. The tasks carried out by male members are taking care of children, helping them in studies by young generation couples and shopping for the household. The time spent on these activities is 2hours, 3hours, and 2hours respectively. It has been observed that although there is a little male sharing of domestic work in some families but still the household chores like cooking, cleaning and washing are treated exclusively as women's domain.

Time spent by men and women on extended- SNA activities

The average time spent on daily domestic chores by gender in the selected villages has been shown in the table given below.

Table 5.10: Gender wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores in all the three villages (Extended -SNA activities).

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0.08	13.55	0.01	12.57	0.25	14.25
Cleaning household (brooming/ dusting)	0	4.86	0.03	6.7	0	6.50
Cleaning utensils	0	4.0	0	4.06	0	5
Washing clothes	0	4.48	0	4.30	0	5.25
Pet care	1.02	0.30	0.07	0.30	0.42	0.45
Shopping	3.28	1.15	0.55	0.15	2.28	0.15

The analysis of data presented in the preceding table indicates that the men did not spend much time on domestic chores except for the shopping activity in which the men spent some time. As regards other domestic chores like cooking, cleaning of the household and utensils and washing clothes, the time spent by the men was negligible as compared to the women. This can be explained in terms of the socio-cultural norms of Punjab whereby men are not expected to take up any household activity. In case of Sular Gharat the women spent a little more time on various domestic chores like cooking, washing clothes, cleaning of the household and utensils, as compared to the female respondents of the other two villages that is Ditupur and Lang which are economically better off as compared to Sular Gharat. The households of upper economic strata in the developed villages employ women from the lower economic strata as domestic help and that is why the female respondents from these villages spent a little lesser time on domestic chores as compared to Sular Gharat.

Time spent on domestic chores according to age categories

Age wise average time spent on domestic chores in Ditupur has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.11 (a): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores in Ditupur (Extended -SNA activities).

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	7.1	0	16.3	1.1	17.5	0.45	9.1
Cleaning household (brooming/dusting)	0	2.5	0	7.5	0	7.1	0	3.5
Cleaning utensils	0	3.5	0	10.1	0	14.5	0	7
Washing clothes	0	2.1	0	8.4	0	9.1	0	1.5
Pet care	0.45	0.45	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	0.55	0.55
Shopping	0.45	0.35	1.20	1.5	1.45	1.30	0.30	0.45

The analysis of data presented in the table of Ditupur indicates that middle age group women spent more time in all the extended- SNA activities as compared to the women from younger and older age groups. This can be explained in terms of the fact that the female respondents from the age category of 12-18 years might be attending schools and colleges and therefore getting lesser time for domestic work. On the other hand, older women (56 years and above) generally do lesser domestic work as this work is assigned to their daughters or daughter-in-laws.

Age wise average time spent on domestic chores in Lang has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.11 (b): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores in Lang (Extended -SNA activities).

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	8.5	0	17.5	1.1	17.5	0.5	9.8
Cleaning household	0	2.5	0	8.1	0	8.5	0	7.5
Cleaning utensils	0	3.5	0	10.1	0	14.5	0	5.5
Washing clothes	0	2.1	0	10.1	0	10.5	0	2.5
Pet care	0.55	0.45	0.51	2.5	0.50	7.7	1.10	2.2
Shopping	0.30	0.30	1.20	0.55	1.15	8.1	0.30	0.40

The situation of Lang is similar to that of Ditupur. Here also middle age group women spent more time in all the activities as compared to the women of younger and older age groups. This can be explained in terms of the fact that the female respondents from the age category of 12-18 years might be attending schools and colleges and therefore getting lesser time for domestic work. But the women of this age group spent a little more time than the women of Ditupur of the same age category. On the other hand, older women (56 years and above) generally do lesser domestic work as this work is assigned to their daughters or daughter-in-laws.

Age wise average time spent on domestic chores in Sular Gharat has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.11 (c): Age wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores in Sular Gharat (Extended -SNA activities).

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	10.1	0	18.5	0	17.1	0	8.5
Cleaning household	0	7.5	0	3.5	0	3.5	0	3.1
Cleaning utensils	0	7.5	0	5.5	0	4.5	0	3.5
Washing clothes	0	1.5	0	17.1	0	17.5	0	5.5
Pet care	0	0.15	1.05	5.5	0.48	5.5	1.05	0.55
Shopping	0.25	0.25	0.55	1.5	0.50	0.55	0.35	1.4

In case of Sular Gharat the women of younger age groups (12 to 18 years) spent more time on cleaning the households and utensils as compared to the women of this age group of the other two villages. This can be explained in terms of the fact that this village is economically backward and therefore a significant proportion of the middle aged women participate in various agricultural activities to contribute to the family income. Moreover, a number of girls from the age category of 12-18 years might have discontinued their studies because of economic constraints of their families and non-availability of educational facilities

in the vicinity of this village. That is why the burden of domestic chores is shifted to the younger girls.

The analysis of data pertaining to the time spent on daily domestic chores by gender and age in all the three selected villages reveals that in Ditupur and Lang villages the middle aged women spent more time on domestic chores as compared to the women from younger and older age groups. However, in case of village Sular Gharat, the women of the younger age group spent more time on cleaning household and utensils as compared to the younger women of the other two villages. The middle aged women from this economically backward village spent more time on SNA activities and therefore the burden of extended-SNA activities has to be shared by the women of younger age group.

Time spent on domestic chores according to agrarian strata

The average time spent weekly on domestic chores by men and women of different agrarian strata in Ditupur has been presented in the following table.

Table 5.12 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores by various agrarian strata in Ditupur (Extended -SNA activities).

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0.10	16.1	0	10.1	0	10.5	0.8	14.5
Cleaning household	0	9.1	0	7.5	0	3.5	0	9.3
Cleaning utensils	0	8.5	0	5.5	0	1.5	0	7.5
Washing clothes	0	8.5	0	7.5	0	3.5	0	7.5
Pet care	0.50	2.5	0.41	1.5	0.48	0.32	0.25	1.5
Shopping	0.50	0.55	1.20	2.5	2.45	3.5	0.30	0.55

In Ditupur the women of small farmer families spent comparatively higher amount of time on cooking as compared to the women of other three strata. Regarding the activity of cleaning of the household the women of the small farmer families and landless families spent the same amount of time on this activity. As regards the large land owner's families, the women spent very less time on this activity. This can be explained in terms of the fact that the

families of upper economic strata employ women from lower economic strata as domestic help. On the other hand, men of any of the agrarian strata did not participate in these extended SNA activities. Thus, it is revealed that the women of lower economic strata spent more time on domestic chores as compared to the women of upper economic strata.

The average time spent weekly on domestic chores by men and women of different agrarian strata in Lang has been presented in the following table.

Table 5.12 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores by various agrarian strata in Lang village (Extended -SNA activities).

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	17.5	0	15.5	0	12.5	0.8	14.5
Cleaning household	0	9.1	0	7.5	0	3.5	0	9.3
Cleaning utensils	0	8.5	0	8.5	0	3.5	0	7.1
Washing clothes	0	10.5	0	7.1	0	4.5	0	9.5
Pet care	0.50	2.4	0.51	3.5	0.58	2.5	0.25	0.55
Shopping	0.50	1.5	1.20	1.20	1.55	4.4	0.30	0.45

In Lang the women of small farmer families spent comparatively higher amount of time on cooking as compared to the women of other three strata. Regarding the activity of cleaning of the household the women of the small farmer families and landless families spent the same amount of time on this activity. As regards the large land owner's families, the women spent very less time on this activity. This can be explained in terms of the fact that the families of upper economic strata employ women from lower economic strata as domestic help. On the other hand, men of any of the agrarian strata did not participate in these extended SNA activities. Thus, it is revealed that the women of lower economic strata spent more time on domestic chores as compared to the women of upper economic strata.

The average time spent weekly on domestic chores by men and women of different agrarian strata in Sular Gharat has been presented in the following table.

Table 5.12 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores by various agrarian strata in Sular Gharat (Extended -SNA activities).

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16 & above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	16.1	0	14.3	0.10	13.5	0.8	12.5
Cleaning household	0	9.4	0	7.5	0	7.5	0	10.5
Cleaning utensils	0	10.1	0	10.1	0	8.5	0	7.5
Washing clothes	0	10.1	0	7.5	0	6.5	0	7.1
Pet care	0.50	1.4	0.51	2.5	0.48	1.5	0.25	3.5
Shopping	0.50	3.1	1.2	2.2	1.45	3.5	0.30	1.5

In case of Sular Gharat the women of lower and middle agrarian strata spent almost equal amount of time on domestic chores. But the women of upper agrarian strata spent comparatively less time than the women of other agrarian strata. Some of the girls from the upper economic strata are receiving education and thus cannot devote much time on domestic work. Moreover, some families of upper strata also employ women from the landless families as domestic help. That is why the women of upper economic strata devote lesser time to domestic work. The lesser time devote to cooking by the women from landless families might be due to the fact that they get cooked food from the families of upper economic strata where they are employed as domestic help.

The analysis of data pertaining to time spent on domestic chores by gender and agrarian strata in all the three selected villages reveals that the women of small farmer's families spent more time on domestic chores as compared to the women from medium and upper agrarian strata. The men of any of the agrarian strata did not participate in the extended-SNA activities except in pet care and shopping.

Time spent on domestic chores by type of families

The time use pattern in different daily domestic chores by gender and types of families in the selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.13: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores by types of families in all the three villages (Extended -SNA activities).

Activities	Nuclear						Joint					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	10.5	0	12.1	0	13.5	0	14.3	0	16.1	0	17.1
Cleaning household	0	8.5	0	8.5	0	9.5	0	7.5	0	3.1	0	8.5
Cleaning utensils	0	7.5	0	9.5	0	8.5	0	10.1	0	14.1	0	10.1
Washing clothes	0	7.5	0	9.5	0	10.5	0	12.5	0	14.5	0	15.5
Pet care	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Shopping	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.5

The analysis of data pertaining to time spent on daily domestic chores by gender and types of families in all the three selected villages indicates that the women of joint families spent more time on domestic chores as compared to the women from the nuclear families. This can be explained in terms of the size of the families, which is larger in case of the joint families as compared to the nuclear families. That is why the quantum of work in joint families is likely to be more as compared to the nuclear families. On the other hand, the men from both nuclear and joint families spent almost similar amount of time on pet care and shopping, which were the only extended-SNA activities in which they were participating.

Time spent on domestic chores according to marital status

The time use pattern in different daily domestic chores by gender and marital status in the selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.14: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on daily domestic chores by marital status in all the three villages (Extended -SNA activities).

Activities	Unmarried						Married					
	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat		Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0	7.5	0	8.5	0	10.1	0	13.3	0.05	14.1	0	15.5
Cleaning household	0	2.5	0	3.5	0	7.3	0	12.5	0	12.5	0	10.3
Cleaning utensils	0	3.1	0	3.5	0	8.5	0	10.5	0	10.5	0	12.3
Washing clothes	0	2.1	0	3.1	0	3.5	0	14.5	0	15.5	0	16.3
Pet care	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	3.5
Shopping	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.45	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.5

The analysis of data regarding average weekly time spent on domestic chores by gender and marital status in the three villages selected for the study reveal that the men did not spend any time on most of the extended-SNA activities whether married or unmarried. However, the married men spent a little more time on pet care and shopping as compared to the unmarried men. As regards the women, the married women spent a higher proportion of time on domestic chores as compared to the unmarried women. This finding is self-explanatory as most of the married women live in the joint families and thus are burdened with more amount of work. Moreover, some of the unmarried girls might be continuing their education and thus could not find enough time to devote to the domestic work. Another possible explanation could be that the unmarried girls are not bound to undertake much of the domestic work which is performed by their mothers or married sister-in-laws.

2.2 Care of children

The primary responsibility for child care lies with the mother. None-the-less, the women living in joint families might receive help from other members of the household- her mother-in-law and even father-in-law, with whom her children usually have an affectionate relationship. The care of infants and children is a very important function of the family and in most of the societies this task is allocated to female members. Like other roles, the role of a mother has its own responsibilities towards children which includes feeding, socializing,

giving them company, helping them in studies, and their personality development. Women in all societies are engaged in rearing of children. The observations made during the study reveal that female respondents are almost totally responsible for the overall development of the offspring even today. The respondents of the study believe that this is their primary responsibility to attend to the needs of children. The traditional pattern of socialization inculcates this attitude in women. Although it is the duty of both mother and father to take care of the children, yet the data reveal that only the mother or the other female members like grandmother or young daughters of the family look after the children. Time spent on this activity by women is 13 hours weekly which is much higher than the time spent for this activity by the male members of the family. So the time spent on daily basis is around 1.8 hours. The working status of the mother does not significantly change the role of a woman as a nurse and a socializer of children. Child care is totally a female responsibility, who is supposed to be the natural bearer and the nurse of the young. The data also reveal that in some families child care responsibility had been reduced as the children were grown up and could take care of themselves before and after school. The average time spent was reduced to 5 hours as compared to the families where the children were in the infant age group.

2.3 Care of the sick and elderly

It is generally observed that women spend more than double time as compared to men in activities relating to taking care of sick and elderly people. The average time spent by women in taking care of sick and elderly people was 6.5 hours weekly. The analysis of data also reveals that the aged women spent more time in such activities as compared to women of other age categories. Since men do not share housework under normal conditions, it has been assumed that they do not hesitate when there is sickness in the family and they have to take care of the sick family members. In one fourth of households men also take care of sick and elderly people but it is less as compared to female members.

Time spent on taking care of children, sick and elderly according to age categories

The average time spent on taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and age in all the selected villages have been shown in the following table.

Table 5.15: Village wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on taking care of children, sick, elderly for own household by gender and age (Extended -SNA activities).

Age categories	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
12-18	4.05	4.75	3.86	9.01	1	7.56
19-35	3.2	16.23	4.1	15.76	2.1	19.56
36-55	4.5	17.8	4.24	18.98	4.42	19.67
56 & above	17.2	30.26	5.54	26.6	9.33	22.3

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table depicts that irrespective of the age categories, the women from all the three selected villages spent significantly higher proportion of time on extended- SNA activities like taking care of children, sick and elderly. This can be explained in terms of the cultural norms of the Indian society which prescribe that this type of work should be mainly carried out by the women. In the context of age, the elderly people (56 years and above) spent more time in these types of activities as compared to younger and middle aged persons in all the three selected villages. This might be due to the fact that elderly people are expected to take care of children and sick in the family. Moreover, in the elderly age category also the proportion of women spending more time on such activities is much higher as compared to the men. The higher participation of the elderly women in these activities can be explained in terms of the social norms of Punjab villages according to which they are expected to take care of children and the sick persons in the family. That is why the elderly women devote lesser time to other domestic chores as taking care of children and the sick in the family is considered to be their primary responsibility.

Time spent on taking care of children sick and elderly according to agrarian strata

The time use pattern on taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and age categories in the selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.16: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and agrarian strata combined data of all the three villages.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5 acres	1.05	20.25	3.05	21.05	1.05	23.2
6-15 acres	2.15	14.22	2.55	18.15	2.15	18.15
16& above	1.45	14.23	2.10	15.10	1.45	17.1
Landless	0.55	16.23	0.55	17.23	0.55	19.2

The analysis of data in the foregoing table depicts that the women of Sular Gharat village of lower agrarian strata were spending more time on taking care of children, sick and elderly as compared to the women of other two villages. The women of Lang and Sular Gharat village were spending equal amount of time but the women from medium agrarian strata of Ditupur were spending four hours less than the women of the other two villages. In the case of different agrarian strata the women of Ditupur and Lang were spending less time on these activities than the women from Sular Gharat. This might be explained in terms of the fact that Sular Gharat is a comparatively less advanced village as compared to Ditupur and Lang. That is why the families of this village can not afford to get costly medical treatment for the sick persons and have to take care of them in the family itself and take the help of only the domestic remedies. On the other hand, the families of economically advanced villages (Ditupur and Lang) can afford to seek costly medical treatment for the sick persons in their families.

Time spent on taking care of children sick and elderly by types of families

The time use pattern on taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and types of families in the selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.17: Average time spent weekly (in hours) in taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and type of families.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nuclear	3.45	13.30	6.45	16.55	4.45	17.05
Joint	2.30	16.35	4.40	20.24	3.30	21.25

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table reveals that in all the three villages the women from both nuclear and joint families were spending more time on taking care of children, sick and the elderly as compared to the men. The women from joint families spent little more time on this activity as compared to the women from the nuclear families. This can be explained in terms of the size of the families. As the joint families are larger in size as compared to the nuclear families, so more time has to be devoted to children, sick and the elderly whose number is higher in these families.

Time spent on taking care of children sick and elderly according to marital status

The average time spent on extended-SNA activities by gender and marital status in all the three selected villages has been presented in the following table.

Table 5.18: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on taking care of children, sick and elderly by gender and marital status in all the three villages.

Marital status	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Unmarried	3.86	8.06	2.23	8.82	3.17	10.8
Married	4.32	14.58	5.43	16.72	4.79	17.32

The analysis of data presented in the preceding table indicates that the average time spent on taking care of children, sick and the elderly is higher in the married category as compared to the unmarried category both among men and women. Moreover, the average time spent on such activities is significantly higher in case of the married women as compared to the married men. As explained earlier, such activities are culturally considered to be the work of women and that is why the average time spent by the women on such

activities is higher as compared to the men. Moreover, the married women are expected to take care of the children, sick and elderly in the family to a greater extent as compared to the unmarried women. In most of the rural joint families of Punjab, it is the daughter-in-law who is expected to take care of the above mentioned persons along with her involvement in other domestic chores.

3. Non-SNA Activities

3.1 Leisure

Data on personal activities was also collected from male and female respondents. Personal care and self maintenance is necessary for the healthy life and individual's well being. It is generally felt that women get less time for these activities as compared to men. Data on weekly average time spent by individuals on reading newspaper, listening music, sleep, watching T.V. personal hygiene was also collected.

Women are generally the first to wake and the last to go to bed. The analysis of data also revealed that women slept for fewer hours than men in a week. However, they spent more time in gossiping as compared to men. Men spent more time in reading newspapers, playing cards, drinking, and fitness exercises as compared to women. Higher proportions of men watch TV and meet their friends more often than women.

3.2 Games, Hobbies and Socializing

Persons aged 19 to 35 years spent more time on leisure activities such as socializing with friends. Their main focus is on hobbies, games, movies and physical activities such as sports and exercise as compared to those in the other age groups. The time spent on these activities is on average 4.3 hours per day. Those aged 56 years and above were the next most active age group as they were spending 4.2 hours. Those who were in the age category of 36 to 55 years spent least amount of time on these leisure activities, which is 2.6 hours per day.

Thus, it is evident that the younger and older persons were spending more time on non-SNA activities as compared to the persons belonging to the middle age category.

Time spent on personal care and self maintenance by age and gender

Average time spent on personal care and self maintenance (non SNA) activities by age and gender in all the three selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.19: Village wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on personal care and self maintenance by age and gender (Non- SNA) combined data of all the three villages.

Age categories	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
12-18 years	108.1	112.1	97.3	96.5	98.7	95.3
19-35 years	102.5	94.2	99.3	95.2	95.2	94.1
36-55 years	101.1	99.1	101	98	99.1	91.4
56 years & above	112.2	113.1	116	122.1	118.1	125.1

In Ditupur, in the age category of 12-18 years, the women spent more time as compared to the men on personal care and self maintenance. But in the age category of 19-35 years and 36-55 years, the men spent more time than women. The last category in the age group which is of 56 years & above, men and women spent almost similar amount of time on these activities. In the age category of 56 years & above both men and women spent significantly higher time in these types of activities as compared to younger and middle age groups.

As regards Lang, the situation in the age category of 12-18 years is somewhat different. In this case, men spent a little more time on personal care and self maintenance as compared to women. In case of the other two categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years the situation is same as of Ditupur village. In these age categories also men spent more time on these activities as compared to women. But regarding the last age group of 56 years & above, women spent more time as compared to men which is different from the situation in Ditupur

village. In the age category of 56 years & above both men and women spent significantly higher time in these types of activities as compared to younger and middle age groups.

The situation in Sular Gharat is quite similar to that of Lang village. In the age category of 12-18 years, the men spent more time on personal care and self maintenance as compared to the women. In case of the other two categories of 19-35 years and 36-55 years the situation is same as that of Ditupur and Lang villages. Here also men spent more time on these activities as compared to women. But regarding the last age group of 56 years & above women spent more time as compared to men which is different from Ditupur village but same as in village Lang. In the age category of 56 years & above both men and women spent significantly higher time in these types of activities as compared to younger and middle age groups.

Time spent on personal care and self maintenance by different agrarian strata

Average time spent on personal care and self maintenance (non SNA) activities by various agrarian strata in all the three selected villages have been shown in the following table:

Table 5.20: Village wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on personal care and self maintenance by various agrarian strata and gender (Non- SNA) combined data of all the three villages.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-5 acres	104.5	100.1	99.5	95.5	87.5	84.5
6-15 acres	112.5	112.4	101	97.4	94.5	92.5
16& above	119.4	117.5	114.5	100.1	99.5	93.2
Landless	99.5	95.5	101	94.3	92.2	89.2

The analysis presented in the preceding table reveals that the men and women of large landowner's families spent more time than men and women of other agrarian strata

on personal care and self maintenance. Moreover, the men spent a little more time on these activities as compared to the women.

In Lang, the situation regarding time spent on these activities in case of gender and agrarian strata is almost the same as in case of Ditupur. But when average time spent on these activities was compared with Ditupur, the men and women of this village spent significantly lesser time than the respondents from Ditupur.

In Sular Gharat, the situation regarding time spent on these activities in case of gender and agrarian strata is the same as in Ditupur and Lang villages. But when average time spent on these activities was compared with Ditupur and Lang, the men and women of this village spent significantly lesser time. This might be explained in terms of the economic backwardness of this village due to which most of the persons are busy in economic pursuits and have little time for personal care and self maintenance.

Time spent on personal care and self maintenance by types of families and gender

Average time spent on personal care and self maintenance by types of families and gender in all the three selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.21: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on personal care and self maintenance by types of families and gender (Non- SNA) in all the three villages.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nuclear	101.1	102.2	98.5	96.5	93.2	94.2
Joint	96.4	99.4	92.3	95.3	89.1	88.2

The analysis of data presented in the foregoing table indicates that both men and women living in the nuclear families of all the three villages spent a little higher time on personal care and self maintenance as compared to those living in the joint families. This can be explained in terms of the size of family. As the size of joint families is larger than that of nuclear families, the members of joint families have to look after various needs of the family members and thus have lesser time available to them for personal care and self-maintenance.

Time spent on personal care and self maintenance by marital status and gender

The average time spent on personal care and self maintenance by gender and marital status in all the three selected villages has been presented in the following table.

Table 5.22: Average time spent weekly (in hours) on personal care and self maintenance by gender and marital status (Non- SNA) in all the three villages.

Marital status	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Unmarried	98.4	100.2	94.3	96.2	93.1	96.2
Married	101.1	103.2	99.5	95.9	90.2	89.1

As regards the analysis of average time spent on personal care and self maintenance by gender and marital status, no significant variations have been found. However, married men and women of Ditupur spent a little more time on personal care and self maintenance as compared to the unmarried men and women. The situation is reverse in case of Sular Gharat where the married men and women spent lesser time on this activity as compared to the unmarried men and women. As explained earlier Sular Gharat is a comparatively less developed village and the younger men and women of this village (who are generally married) are too busy in economic activities to meet both ends meet. That is why they might be getting lesser time for personal care and self maintenance.

Time spent on leisure time activities by gender

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of all the three selected villages has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.23: Village wise average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non- SNA) by gender combined data of all the three villages.

	Ditupur		Lang		Sular Gharat	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	7.89	5.62	6.65	4.04	4.92	0.28
Listening to music	0.36	0.10	0.35	0	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.12	0.01	0.22	0.12	0.05	0
Participation in community functions	1.28	0.12	1.09	0.15	0.17	0
Personal hygiene	7.49	6.25	5.25	5.22	4.59	2.58
Talking & gossiping	5.54	8.74	7.33	10.10	8.10	12.20
Physical exercise	0.24	0	0.22	0	0	0
Sleeping	58.59	56.22	57.85	52.32	60.49	56.23

The analysis of data presented in the preceding table reveals some interesting variations in the average time spent by the men and women on leisure time activities like watching TV, reading newspaper/magazines, participation in community functions and sleeping. The average time spent on these activities by women is consistently lower as compared to the men of all the three villages under study. On the other hand, in case of the women of all the three villages, the average time spent in talking and gossiping is a little higher as compared to the men. With regard to the physical exercise very few male respondents of Ditupur and Lang villages spent some time in this activity. However, no time was devoted to physical exercise by the women in any of the three villages. The comparison of data of the three villages under study reveals that both male and female respondents of the more and moderately developed villages (Ditupur and Lang) spent more time on leisure time activities as compared to the respondents of the economically less developed village (Sular Gharat). This again can be explained in terms of the level of economic development of the villages. The respondents from the less developed village are devoting a large proportion of

their time on economic activities (SNA) and thus have lesser time available for the non-SNA activities.

Time spent on leisure time activities by gender and age

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of Ditupur has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.24 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by age and gender in Ditupur.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	21.4	16.5	14.1	10.5	7.5	6.5	10.5	6.5
Listening to music	1.01	0.10	1.02	0	0	0	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.11	0.10	0.11	0	0.22	0	0.22	0
Participation in community functions	0.30	0.15	0.45	0.30	0.55	0.10	0.45	0.30
Personal hygiene	1.45	1.30	2.05	2.45	2.15	1.45	1.15	1.55
Talking & gossiping	7.45	7.45	14.3	14.5	13.5	14.3	21.4	22.5
Physical exercise	0	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	66.5	56	56.5	52	56	49	66.5	56

The data presented in the foregoing table in case of Ditupur depicts that men were spending more time than women of all the age groups on leisure time activities. Regarding the activities of watching television and sleeping, men and women of younger and older age groups spent significantly higher time as compared to the middle age groups. In rest of the activities like personal hygiene, participation in community functions, the middle age group people were spending more time as compared to the younger and older age group respondents.

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of Lang has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.24 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by age and gender in Lang.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	14.5	7.5	14.5	9.5	7.5	6.5	7.15	5.5
Listening to music	0.30	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.15	0	0.15	0	0.55	1.15	1.05	1.10
Participation in community functions	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.55	0.50	1.15	0.30	1.10
Personal hygiene	1.30	1.25	2.05	2.30	1.45	1.30	1.45	0.40
Talking & gossiping	14.5	12.5	7.10	7.25	14.5	14.3	16.5	9.5
Physical exercise	0.15	0	0.15	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	63	56	63.5	55	56.5	49	63.5	56

The situation is almost the same in Lang as that of Ditupur. The data reveal that men were spending more time on these activities than women of all the age groups. Regarding the activities of watching television and sleeping, activity men and women of younger and older age groups spent significantly higher time as compared to the other age groups. In rest of the activities like personal hygiene and participation in community functions, the middle age group people were spending more time as compared to other age groups. But while comparing the time between the two villages, the men and women of the more developed village that is Ditupur spent more time on leisure time activities as compared to the men and women of village Lang which is moderately developed.

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of the Sular Gharat has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.24 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by age and gender in Sular Gharat.

	12-18 years		19-35 years		36-55 years		56 years & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	7.05	8.15	9.45	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.5	6.5
Listening to music	0.20	0.10	0.10	0	0	0	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0	0	0.15	0	0.30	0	0	0
Participation in community functions	0.11	0	0.20	0.45	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.10
Personal hygiene	0.30	0.30	1.05	1.30	1.15	1.20	1.0	0.45
Talking & gossiping	14.5	16.5	8.5	14.5	14	15.5	16.5	21.5
Physical exercise	0	0	0.20	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	66.5	56.5	56.5	49.5	56	49	63.5	62.5

In Sular Gharat the time spent by the respondents on leisure time activities was lesser as compared to the respondents from Ditupur and Lang. In this village also the women spent lesser time on most of the leisure time activities as compared to the men. As mentioned earlier the women of this village (especially from lower economic strata) were actively participating in SNA activities to augment their family income. Thus they had lesser time available to them for Non-SNA activities.

Time spent on leisure time activities by gender and agrarian strata

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of the Ditupur by agrarian strata has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.25 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by various agrarian strata in Ditupur.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16& above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	7.3	9.1	10.1	7.5	10.4	12.5	8	7.3
Listening to music	0.45	0.10	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.30	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0	0	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.5	0	0
Participation in community functions	1.15	0.55	1.25	1.10	1.55	1.25	0.55	0.35
Personal hygiene	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	0.45	0.35
Talking & gossiping	3.1	3.55	7.10	8.5	14.5	16.3	2.40	2.1
Physical exercise	0	0	0	0	0.30	0.40	0	0
Sleeping	56	49	56.5	49	63	56	56	52.5

The data presented for Ditupur village in the table given above, shows that men and women of upper agrarian strata spent significantly higher time on these activities as compared to those of the other agrarian strata.

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of the Lang by agrarian strata has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.25 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by various agrarian strata in Lang.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16& above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	7.05	6.30	8.45	7.15	7.15	8.15	7.05	6.55
Listening to music	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.10	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0	0	0.10	0	0.11	0.5	0	0
Participation in community functions	1.05	0.55	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.10	0.45	0.35
Personal hygiene	0.55	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.55	2.15	0.45	0.35
Talking & gossiping	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.10	14.05	15.45	7.55	8.05
Physical exercise	0	0	0	0	0.30	0.40	0	0
Sleeping	57	50	56	52	56	49	57	56

The average time spent on leisure time activities by respondents of different agrarian strata from Lang is almost identical with the data from Ditupur.

The average time spent on leisure time activities by men and women of the Sular Gharat by agrarian strata has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.25 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by various agrarian strata in Sular Gharat.

	0-5 acres		6-15 acres		16& above		Landless	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	3.5	2.5	9.1	7.7	8.1	15.5	8.1	3.5
Listening to music	0	0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0	0	0.15	7	0	0	0	0
Participation in community functions	0.55	0.55	1.05	1.10	1.30	1.10	0.40	0.30
Personal hygiene	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.55	1.15	1.30	0.30	0.30
Talking & gossiping	2.5	1.5	7.05	7.15	9.5	10.5	9	9.5
Physical exercise	0	0	0.15	1.5	1.5	0.15	0	0
Sleeping	56	56	57	49	63	56	63	56

The pattern of spending time on leisure time activities in Sular Gharat also revealed that both the male and female respondents of upper agrarian strata spent more time on leisure time activities. Thus, it can be concluded that economic factor determines the time use pattern in a significant manner. The economically well-off sections of the villages spend lesser time on SNA activities and thus have more time available for non-SNA activities.

Time spent on leisure time activities by gender and types of families

The time use pattern spent on leisure time activities by gender and types of families in Ditupur has been shown in the preceding table.

Table 5.26 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by types of families in Ditupur.

	Nuclear		Joint	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	7.4	5.4	6.45	5.05
Listening to music	0.30	0.1	0.40	0.05
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.10	0.01	0.15	0
Participation in community functions	1.2	0.30	1.45	0.45
Personal hygiene	5.4	4.30	4.45	3.45
Talking & gossiping	14.5	15	17.5	16.5
Physical exercise	0.25	0	0.25	0
Sleeping	57.45	52.45	58.45	52.30

The analysis of data pertaining to average time spent on leisure time activities by gender and type of families in Ditupur reveals that watching television is the most popular leisure time activity as both men and women spent considerable time on this activity. However, both male and female respondents from the joint families spent a little lesser time on this activity as compared to those living in the nuclear families.

Table 5.26 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by types of families in Lang.

	Nuclear		Joint	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	6.30	4.05	6.45	4.05
Listening to music	0.35	0	0.20	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.05
Participation in community functions	0.55	0.15	0.15	0.20
Personal hygiene	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.10
Talking & gossiping	7.10	6.15	7.30	8.30
Physical exercise	0.20	0	0.22	0
Sleeping	57.45	52.32	57.55	51.15

The analysis of data regarding time spent on leisure time activities by gender and type of family in Lang also depicts almost the same pattern as in case of Ditupur. The respondents spent very little time on reading newspapers and magazines which might be attributed to the low literacy rate in the village.

Table 5.26 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by types of families in Sular Gharat.

	Nuclear		Joint	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	21	17.5	28.5	22
Listening to music	0	0	0	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0.05	0	0.05	0
Participation in community functions	0.15	0	0.17	0
Personal hygiene	3.50	2.10	2.15	2.10
Talking & gossiping	8.10	9.15	8.15	11.10
Physical exercise	0	0	0	0
Sleeping	60.10	55.25	60.5	56.25

The analysis of data regarding time spent on leisure time activities by gender and type of families in Sular Gharat reveals that both men and women spent lesser time in watching television as compared to the respondents from the other two villages. As this village is economically backward, the number of people owning television sets is also lower as compared to the other two villages. The major leisure time activity in this village is talking and gossiping and the female respondents from the joint families spent a little more time on this activity as compared to the women living in the nuclear families.

Time spent on leisure time activities by gender and marital status

The time use pattern spent on leisure time activities by gender and marital status in Ditupur has been shown in the following table.

Table 5.27 (a): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by marital status in Ditupur.

	Unmarried		Married	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	31.1	17.5	28	14.5
Listening to music	1.01	1.10	1.02	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	1.2	0.10	0.55	0
Participation in community functions	0.30	0.15	1.0	1.10
Personal hygiene	1.45	1.35	4.3	3.5
Talking & gossiping	10.15	10.1	2.5	21
Physical exercise	0	0	1.5	0
Sleeping	90	56	56.5	49.5

The analysis of data regarding time spent on leisure time activities by gender and marital status in Ditupur reveals that the married men and women spent significantly higher amount of time on personal hygiene and in talking/gossiping as compared to unmarried men and women. The married men and women also spent a little more time on participation in community functions and talking/gossiping as compared to the unmarried men and women.

Table 5.27 (b): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by marital status in Lang.

	Unmarried		Married	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	22.1	9.8	25.9	17.5
Listening to music	2.1	1.1	2.1	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	1.5	0	2.05	2.25
Participation in community functions	0.20	0.30	1.10	2.50
Personal hygiene	1.30	1.25	5.0	4.0
Talking & gossiping	15.5	14	9.3	7.5
Physical exercise	1.5	0	1.5	0
Sleeping	59.1	56	58.1	51.5

As regards Lang, the analysis of data indicates that married men and women spent significantly higher amount of time on participating in community activities and on personal hygiene as compared to the unmarried men and women.

Table 5.27 (c): Average time spent weekly (in hours) on leisure time activities (Non-SNA) by marital status in Sular Gharat.

	Unmarried		Married	
	M	F	M	F
Watching T.V.	14.3	8.5	21.5	15.5
Listening to music	1.5	1.1	1.1	0
Reading newspapers, magazines	0	0	0.45	0
Participation in community functions	0.11	0	2.5	2.6
Personal hygiene	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.0
Talking & gossiping	14.3	17.5	14	16.1
Physical exercise	0	0	1.4	0
Sleeping	66.5	59.5	59.5	52.5

In Sular Gharat, the married men and women spent higher amount of time on watching television, participation in community functions and personal hygiene as compared to the unmarried men and women.

The main findings regarding the time spent on various types of activities have been presented in the ensuing paragraphs.

The activities have been classified into three types that are: SNA (primary production activities), extended –SNA (household work, maintenance, management, care of children, sick and elderly) and non –SNA (leisure time and personal care) activities. The male respondents from all the three villages spent a considerably higher amount of time on SNA and non –SNA activities as compared to the female respondents. On the other hand, the time spent by the female respondents on extended –SNA activities was much higher as compared to the time spent by the male respondents.

The men from younger and older age categories spent lesser time on SNA activities as compared to the respondents from the middle age categories. The women from younger and older age categories did not participate in SNA activities at all. However, the middle aged women spent some amount of time on SNA activities. The women from the younger age category spent much less amount of time on extended –SNA activities as compared to the

women from middle and old age categories. As regards time spent on non –SNA activities, it was higher in case of younger and older respondents as compared to the middle aged respondents.

The average amount of time spent on SNA activities was significantly higher in case of male respondents from lower economic strata as compared to those from medium and higher economic strata. The female respondents from medium and upper strata did not participate in SNA activities at all. However, the women from the lower economic strata spent some time on SNA activities but the time spent was much lower as compared to the male respondents. The time spent by women of lower economic strata of the less advanced village (Sular Gharat) was much higher as compared to the women of this strata from the advanced (Ditupur) and moderately advanced (Lang) villages. The female respondents from lower economic strata spent a higher amount of time on extended –SNA activities as compared to women from medium and upper economic strata. The average time spent on extended –SNA activities by women of lower economic strata in case of the less advanced village (Sular Gharat) was a little lesser as compared to the female respondents from the other two villages. The average time spent by women from all the economic strata was consistently lower than the male respondents in non –SNA activities.

The average time spent by the women living in joint families on SNA activities was lesser as compared to the average time spent on these activities by the women living in the nuclear families in Ditupur and Lang. However, in case of Sular Gharat, the women both from nuclear and joint families spent a higher proportion of time on SNA activities. The average time spent by women on extended –SNA activities was consistently higher as compared to men in both nuclear and joint family families in all the three villages. However, the difference in the time spent on such activities by men and women was lower in Sular Gharat as compared to Ditupur and Lang. As regards non –SNA activities, there is no

significant variation in the average and time spent by the respondents from nuclear and joint families but it is consistently lower in case of the women.

The unmarried male respondents from all the three villages spent lesser amount of time on SNA activities as compared to married men. As regards women, none of the unmarried women from all the three selected villages was spending any time on SNA activities. However, a number of married women, especially from Sular Gharat were participating in SNA activities. As regards the extended –SNA activities, the married women from all the three villages were found to be spending more time on such activities as compared to unmarried women. As regards non –SNA activities, the time spent by married and unmarried respondents did not show any variation.