CHAPTER – 5

WORK TIME ALLOCATION AND VALUATION OF WOMEN’S HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
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5.1 INTRODUCTION

Women work both for the labour market as well as for the household sector. Some of this work is recognized and remunerated, while most of it is not enumerated and remains unpaid. Women’s contribution to the household, economy and society as they go unrecognized since in most of the activities female are involved in do not enter the sphere of the market and remain non monetized. Most of the work undertaken by women is often interspersed with other household chores, making it difficult to separate the various tasks performed. The perpetuation of gender stereotypes and the social division of labour that typecasts women mainly as workers in the domestic sphere has been the chief barrier to the recognition of women’s economic work participation.¹

Non-recognition of women’s participation in an economic activities are not only an outcome of (a) their work being intertwined with household activities; and (b) being unpaid, making it difficult for enumerators to identify women as workers, but also stems from flawed definitions and the limited scope of economic activity.² The role played by women in the care sector, predominantly their reproductive work (bearing, rearing, nurturing children and household maintenance), falls outside the national accounting systems. Many of the tasks ‘non-working’ women are involved in would be considered work if it is performed by a person hired for the purpose or unrelated to the household.³

Because women perform roles, which are not statistically counted as economic and hence not monetarily valued, women’s roles and their contribution are assigned a lower status. The role fulfilled by women in household maintenance and care activities cannot be trivialized. Assigning monetary value to all the tasks under-taken by them however, it is not very easy. Some efforts have been made to study the manner in which time is spent by women in the course of the day through time use survey.⁴
In the survey of time-use pattern, the data highlights the contribution by women and men to household, community and economic work. In study areas data were collected for both males and females regarding the various types of work done by them during the year. It needs to be stressed that some persons work slowly, using all the time available to them or due to their inefficiency while others may spend much less time either due to efficiency, burden of other work or due to their inheriting work culture.

The measurement of work time has been made in hours and minutes per day and then it has further averaged over the week/months and then segmented in nine-fold activities which have been classified as below:

1. Primary production activities
2. Secondary sector activities
3. Trade, business and services, i.e. the tertiary sector activities
4. Household maintenance, management, shopping for own household
5. Care of children, elderly, disabled of own household.
6. Community services
7. Self learning and education
8. Personal care and self-maintenance
9. Social and culture activities

These nine types of activities were further grouped into three broad categories. The first three items are referred to as the System of National Account Activities (SNA). Next three are called Extended System of National Account Activities (E-SNA), and the last three activities left out of National Accounts are called Non-economic personal activities (NNA). Regarding the last category, the criterion used in this study is the personal activities which are not delegated to third parties. No one else can eat your breakfast on your behalf or catch up on your sleep. We must do it ourselves. Regarding the E-SNA activities, their distinguishing features are that they can be performed even by hired workers, say cooking a meal, sweeping the floor, cleaning the utensils and looking after one’s children etc.
The nature of the system of SNA activities is quite clear because these activities form part of National Income Accounting System in every country. These activities form the exchange system in the market and these can also be purchased and sold.

In the present study, pattern of SNA activities adopted is as follows. The SNA activities comprise of three groups of activities namely Primary Production Activities which consists of crop farming (land preparation, sowing/digging, manuring, harvesting/plucking etc.), animal husbandry, processing and storage etc. Secondary activities consists of construction and manufacturing activities which includes rural activities (making of tools and machinery, molding, welding, assembling machines and equipment, spinning, weaving, processing of textiles, basket making etc.) Tertiary sector activities comprises of trade, business and services. The service consists of employment in government, semi-government, private organization, petty services (i.e. working as sweeper, hasher, barber, cobbler and guarding etc.) and professional services (medical and educational services etc.).

The second group is Extended System of National Account (E-SNA) activities. This category of activities is mainly related to the household domestic work, which is unpaid, unrecognized and involve no market value in the form of payment of wages. These can also be performed by hired labour, that is why these are referred to as E-SNA activities. The study of such activities is important because they have direct bearing on the status of women. It is well-recognized that this category of work gives rise to gender discrimination and male dominance.

The third groups of activities are called Non-economic personal activities. They are very important for self-maintenance and for overall development of an individual. This is a category of activities where all human beings work for themselves; no one else can perform for them.

This chapter deals with estimating work done by males and females under SNA and E-SNA categories and valuing women’s work among the sample households. The chapter has been divided into four sections: Section 5.1 introduces the subject matter precisely. Section 5.2 explains the pattern of
time utilization under Systems of National Accounts Activities (SNA), Extended Systems of National Accounts Activities (E-SNA) and Non-Economic Personal Activities. The introduction to valuing women’s work has been presented in Section 5.3 and complete valuation of SNA and E-SNA activities has been discussed in Section 5.4.

5.2 SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF ANNUAL WORK TIME OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AMONG SNA, E-SNA AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In this section an attempt has been made to analyze the working pattern of women folk in various activities performed by them and the time devoted to each such activity. The time allocation of males and females of rural and urban sample households among SNA, E-SNA and Non-economic activities during 2010-2011 has been presented in Table 5.1 (a) and 5.1 (b). The Table 5.1 (a) clearly reveals that under SNA activities, rural males utilized their 55.91 per cent of total working hours available to them. Out of the above referred percentage, they utilized maximum of their time in trade, business and services followed by primary sector activities which includes crop/orchard farming and animal husbandry. The lowest time was allocated to secondary activities which include construction and manufacturing activities. Whereas, in urban area under SNA activities, male utilized their 83.44 per cent of the total working hours available to them. Out of the above referred percentage, they utilized maximum of their time in trade, business and services followed by secondary activities and lowest time (very little) was allocated to primary sector. The division of male time which is being allocated to SNA. Among these sectorial activities, primary, secondary and tertiary, has been shown separately and discussed in a subsequent section.

On the other hand, the contribution of rural women in SNA activities has been worked out 11.56 per cent of the total time utilized for all activities in a year. They also adhere to the same pattern of time utilization as their men counterpart for their respective activities but the percentage of work allocation was very low. It is amply evident from table that the time utilized in SNA activities by the female was only one-fifth in comparison to that of men which
indicates that women did not participate equally in all activities under SNA category.

**Table 5.1 (a)**

**Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Work Time of Sample Households Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Activities in Rural Area**

(Hours During 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Non-Economic</th>
<th>Total Work Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2752.2 (55.91)</td>
<td>2045.7 (41.55)</td>
<td>125.1 (2.54)</td>
<td>4923 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>498.6 (11.56)</td>
<td>3710.4 (84.87)</td>
<td>105.3 (2.41)</td>
<td>4314.3 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total (1+2)</td>
<td>3308.4 (35.59)</td>
<td>5756.1 (61.93)</td>
<td>230.4 (2.48)</td>
<td>9294.9 (100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figure in Parenthesis indicates percentage to the total.*

Similarly with regard to other activities, such as visit to market for buying farm inputs and selling of product, land preparation, manuring (manual transportation of manure from cattle shed to field) and in sowing activities etc., relatively more labour was put in by men. However, the data reveals that women participated in farm activities such as intercultural, harvesting, threshing and winnowing etc. Moreover, maximum activities under SNA are hazardous in nature and involve a lot of physical labour. Women are said to be a weaker sex. Their biological structure puts restriction on them to undertake arduous and hazardous jobs. In addition to that, women cannot remain out of their home for nine to ten hours daily at the cost of neglect of their homes.

In urban area, the contribution of women in SNA activities worked out to 44.65 per cent of the total time utilized for all activities in a year. It is ample evident from the Table 5.1 (b) that the utilization in SNA activities by the females was only half in comparison to that of men which indicates that
women did not participate equally in all activities under SNA category. In urban area, under SNA activities women are mostly working in service sectors so this percentage is quite high as compared to rural women. In urban area both men and women have access to higher education. There could be the wider exposure and opportunities of the city, different in mindsets in urban and rural areas, and the greater array of job opportunities available for women in urban area. Woman’s role in agricultural operations is very significant in the rural economy. But time is not properly measured in these activities. In case of urban area women are working in service sector where time is fixed and remuneration is defined for their duties. The women of rural region as compared to urban region have to undergo a very hard life due to unconducive geo-physical conditions of the region.

**Table 5.1 (b)**

**Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Work Time of Sample Households Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Activities in Urban Area**

(Hours During 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Non-Economic</th>
<th>Total Work Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3091.42</td>
<td>451.5</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>3704.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(83.44)</td>
<td>(12.18)</td>
<td>(4.37)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>921.93</td>
<td>961.8</td>
<td>181.2</td>
<td>2064.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(44.65)</td>
<td>(46.57)</td>
<td>(8.77)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total (1+2)</td>
<td>4013.35</td>
<td>1413.3</td>
<td>343.2</td>
<td>5769.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(69.56)</td>
<td>(24.49)</td>
<td>(5.95)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Figure in Parenthesis indicates percentage to the total.

E-SNA activities are mainly related to the household work. The household activities performed by women consume the maximum time of the womenfolk. The major household activities are mostly done by the females in rural and urban areas. This is the type of activity which is intermediate between SNA and Non-economic personal activities. This category of activities likes cooking, cleaning utensils, and scrubbing the floor etc. is also
such that if males and females of the households go out for work these can be performed by hired labour. This is why these are given the name of E-SNA activities. This category of activities is time-consuming and women remain busy almost throughout the day in household chores namely meal preparation and serving it, cleaning utensils and the surroundings, care of clothes (sorting, mending, washing, ironing), physical care of children, elderly, sick, the disabled family members and care of animals etc.

As would be expected, in a patriarchal social system and in social customs and traditions, men spend less time on extended SNA activities, an average of only 41.55 per cent in rural area and 12.18 per cent in urban area of the total time utilized in all activities during the year. Under this category, the males kept themselves engrossed in home management activities and the rest of it was accounted for by community services, family care and animal care activities in rural area. In urban area, males kept themselves engrossed in family care activities followed by community services, home management and animal care activities on the other hand. The women of the rural area allocated an average of as much as 84.87 per cent and in urban area allocated an average of as much as 46.57 per cent of their time to this category of activities out of the total time utilized in all activities.

The majority of time allocated by them was found to have been used for household and domestic chores, the reason for low work participation by males in the above category of activities was that the former prefer to undertake work mainly outside their homes, like buying and selling in the market and moving out of their houses to earn their daily bread. The much higher percentage of time spent on these activities by females clearly indicates the preparation of meals and serving it, cleaning utensils and the surroundings, physical care of children, sick and elders has been traditionally and customarily fallen with the domain of women's work. The reason behind this is that from time immemorial women have been subjected to do this type of household activity. Incidentally, it was observed that in most of cases in E-SNA activities, women acted as main care taker of all the work related to household activities. Here, it is pertinent to mention that this category of activity is neither recognized nor valued by the society. There indeed has
been a division of work between males and females since time immemorial, and in the contemporary world, such division of duties is held strongly responsible for gender discrimination and exploitation of females. Although, the shares of burden borne by females in the study areas were more, yet it has been noticed that their status within the households or the society has remained unchanged.

The third categories of activities are called by the different names, like Non-productive activities or Non-economical personal activities. These includes learning, personal care, participation in social and cultural events and the self-maintenance; Women in the study areas allocate 2.41 per cent of their time in rural area and 8.77 per cent in urban area, whereas, men spent 2.54 per cent in rural area and 4.37 per cent in urban area. This percentage of time spent by men was more on learning and personal care activities, engaging in physical exercise, listening to music, reading the newspaper or activities such as smoking or drinking alcohol. On the other hand women spent more time on leisure and meditation. Moreover, it is also observed that men and women spend about the same amount of time on gossiping/talking with the others, but this percentage was very low as compared to urban women percentage.

Comparative analysis of time allocation in all the activities (SNA, E-SNA and Non-economic personal activities) by males and females has also been presented in Figures: V.I (a) and V.I (b). These figures clearly indicates that out of the total working hours available male utilized their major share of the time on SNA activities (i.e. 55.91 per cent) and (i.e. 83.44 per cent) followed by E-SNA activities (i.e. 41.55 per cent) and (i.e. 12.18 per cent) and Ncn-economic personal activities (i.e. 2.54 per cent) and (i.e. 4.37 per cent) in rural and urban areas respectively.

On the other hand, biggest chunk of the female's time was spent on Extended-SNA activities in rural area (i.e. 84.87 per cent) and in urban area (i.e. 46.57 per cent). Women as a whole performed a much larger portion of unpaid work than their male counterparts. In absolute terms, men spent much more time than women on SNA activities. In other words it can be concluded that men spent significantly longer hours at paid work as compared to women.
**Work Time Allocation And Valuation of Women's Household Activities**

Figure: V.I (a)

*Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Work Time of Rural Sample Households*

![Bar graph showing sex-wise distribution pattern of annual work time for rural sample households.

- **SNA**:
  - Male: 55.91
  - Female: 11.56

- **E-SNA**:
  - Male: 41.55
  - Female: 84.87

- **Non-Economics**:
  - Male: 2.54
  - Female: 2.41

Figure: V.I (b)

*Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Work Time of Urban Sample Households*

![Bar graph showing sex-wise distribution pattern of annual work time for urban sample households.

- **SNA**:
  - Male: 83.44
  - Female: 46.57

- **E-SNA**:
  - Male: 44.65
  - Female: 12.18

- **Non-Economics**:
  - Male: 4.37
  - Female: 8.77
Alternatively, it can be concluded that the male–female gap in time spent on SNA activities (more by male) is reserved and widened in E-SNA activities which is performed (more by females). No significant gap by sex is observed in time spent on non-economic personal activities. Moreover, it is also found in urban area as far as literacy and levels of education are concerned, the higher a women’s level of education, the less time she spent on unpaid work i.e. E-SNA activities like household maintenance and care work because that was done by hired labour.

5.2.1 Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Time According to Farm-Size of Holdings and Income Groups Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Productive Activities:

The pattern of allocation of male–female time among the above given activities has been discussed, according to the size class of holdings and income groups of the sample households. This has done to notice whether and to what extent time allocation pattern varies according to the economic status of households. Distribution pattern of annual work time according to farm-size of holdings and income groups by male and female has been presented in Table 5.2 (a) and 5.2 (b). These tables clearly reveals that out of the total percentage of time utilized by males on SNA activities has been work out to 48.88, 57.52, 67.68 and 73.42 per cent on the marginal, small, medium and large size of holdings respectively. On the other hand, percentage of time utilized by urban males on SNA activities came out to 88.59, 84.69, 81.91 and 82.13 per cent on the lowest, low, medium and high income groups respectively.

The above pattern of time utilization by males indicates that in all different size of holdings and income groups they have utilized their maximum time on SNA activities. In rural areas the household falling on the large size of holdings devoted highest time on all section of SNA activities and in urban area, lowest income groups devoted highest time on all sections of SNA activities. It was also found that their percentage of time utilized in above category of activity was relatively higher due to their comparatively high level of education and therefore they were fit for seeking an employment in
Table 5.2 (a)

Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Time on the Basis of Farm-Size of Holding Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Activities by Rural Sample Households

(Hours during 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of Holdings</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Non-Economic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marginal Holdings</td>
<td>2011.04</td>
<td>237.39</td>
<td>1990.34</td>
<td>4618.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(48.88)</td>
<td>(4.78)</td>
<td>(48.38)</td>
<td>(93.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small Holdings</td>
<td>3316.15</td>
<td>544.62</td>
<td>2318.07</td>
<td>2799.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(57.52)</td>
<td>(15.79)</td>
<td>(40.21)</td>
<td>(81.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium Holdings</td>
<td>3986.47</td>
<td>1688.83</td>
<td>1736.47</td>
<td>1805.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(67.68)</td>
<td>(46.98)</td>
<td>(29.48)</td>
<td>(50.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Large Holdings</td>
<td>5824.28</td>
<td>598.12</td>
<td>1967.14</td>
<td>2121.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(73.42)</td>
<td>(21.14)</td>
<td>(24.79)</td>
<td>(76.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All Holdings</td>
<td>2752.2</td>
<td>498.6</td>
<td>2045.7</td>
<td>3710.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(55.91)</td>
<td>(11.56)</td>
<td>(41.55)</td>
<td>(86.01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages to the total.

Manufacturing and service sectors activities with full efficiency because of high and quick monetary returns. The households falling on the lowest income groups in urban area also utilized their major time on SNA activities as construction, wage workers, taxi drivers as well as other avenues to augment their meagre household income. The percentage of time utilized by females on SNA activities has been found just one-fifth of males' time in rural area and half of males time in urban area. In rural area only the females of medium and large size of holdings devoted more time (i.e. 46.98 and 21.14 per cent) on SNA of their total time spent on all activities during the year. In urban area the female of high income groups devotes the highest (i.e. 52.32 per cent) on SNA activities out of the total households activities. The females of medium and large size of holdings and high income groups were found to be more aware of this paid work activity. Among all the holdings and income groups,
this percentage came out 55.91 per cent for males and 11.56 per cent for females in rural area and 83.44 for males and 44.65 per cent for females in urban area respectively.

Table 5.2 (b)

Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Time on the Basis of Income Group among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Activities by Urban Sample Households

(Hours during 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of Income Groups</th>
<th>SNA Male</th>
<th>SNA Female</th>
<th>E-SNA Male</th>
<th>E-SNA Female</th>
<th>Non-Economic Male</th>
<th>Non-Economic Female</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lowest Income Groups</td>
<td>3130.61</td>
<td>626.52</td>
<td>240.65</td>
<td>666.74</td>
<td>162.39</td>
<td>170.22</td>
<td>3533.65</td>
<td>1483.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(88.59)</td>
<td>(42.23)</td>
<td>(6.81)</td>
<td>(46.29)</td>
<td>(4.59)</td>
<td>(11.47)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low Income Groups</td>
<td>2880.26</td>
<td>576.33</td>
<td>373.5</td>
<td>721.5</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>3400.76</td>
<td>1462.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(84.69)</td>
<td>(39.39)</td>
<td>(10.98)</td>
<td>(49.33)</td>
<td>(4.32)</td>
<td>(11.28)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium Income Groups</td>
<td>2880.11</td>
<td>517.19</td>
<td>514.62</td>
<td>1041.93</td>
<td>130.38</td>
<td>147.69</td>
<td>3525.11</td>
<td>1706.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(31.71)</td>
<td>(30.29)</td>
<td>(14.59)</td>
<td>(61.05)</td>
<td>(3.69)</td>
<td>(8.65)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High Income Groups</td>
<td>3327.16</td>
<td>1489.99</td>
<td>533.02</td>
<td>1141.29</td>
<td>190.86</td>
<td>216.46</td>
<td>4051.04</td>
<td>2847.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.13)</td>
<td>(52.32)</td>
<td>(13.16)</td>
<td>(40.07)</td>
<td>(4.71)</td>
<td>(7.61)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All Income Groups</td>
<td>3091.42</td>
<td>921.93</td>
<td>451.5</td>
<td>961.8</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>181.2</td>
<td>3704.92</td>
<td>2064.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(83.44)</td>
<td>(44.65)</td>
<td>(12.18)</td>
<td>(46.58)</td>
<td>(4.37)</td>
<td>(8.77)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentages to the total.

On scrutinizing female’s participation in above category, it was also revealed that the percentage of work was low due to discrimination in wages, sexual harassment and social constraints etc. But in a few cases on the marginal size of holdings and lowest income groups because of their impoverished condition, every member including women had to work for their daily sustenance. The amount of time utilized in household activities cannot be underestimated. It is equally significant for an entire economy. The pattern of human labour utilization in the E-SNA activities according to their farm size of holdings and income groups also presented in the above tables. The tables clearly reveals that the percentage of time utilized in E-SNA activities by male
on an average was very low. The percentage of participation of males also decreased as the farm size of holdings increased, but in urban area, the percentage of participation of males shows a mixed trend as the income size increased. They contributed only to essential work outside of this category like accompanying children for their various outdoor activities (i.e. going to school, buying goods for them teaching them) and accompanying adults to religious places or hospitals etc.

On the other hand, the percentages of time utilized by females under E-SNA activities vary according to size of holdings and income groups. The time utilization in E-SNA activities was the highest i.e. 93.07 per cent on the marginal size of holdings, followed by 81.19 per cent on the small size of holdings, 50.22 per cent on the medium size of holdings and 76.34 per cent on the large size of holdings. The above percentage showed a decreasing trend as the size of holdings increased but increased in large size of holdings. On the other hand, in urban area the percentage of time utilized by females under E-SNA activities is the highest i.e. 61.05 per cent on medium income groups followed by 49.33 per cent on low income groups, 46.29 per cent on lowest income groups and 40.07 per cent on high income groups. The above percentage showed the mixed trend as the size of holdings and income groups increased which clearly indicates that women devote more than two times in rural area and four times in urban area then in comparison to men in E-SNA activities. While further breaking down the E-SNA category it was found that women in the study areas spent maximum time in a day for cooking food, cleaning the house and utensils child care and animal care as their main activities while men at all spent hardly any time for performing these activities.

Interestingly, the percentage of time utilized under the last category of activities namely Non-productive activities was found to be fairly balanced between males and females in rural area but in urban area it shows a little difference. Table 5.2 (a) and 5.2 (b) clearly reveals that though males and females spent time in different modes on this activity but the overall percentage spent in all different sizes of holdings (i.e. for males 2.74, 2.28, 2.83, and 1.78 and for females 2.15, 3.02, 2.79 and 3.93 per cent) was almost the same showing a negligible difference of time allocation between males.
and females. On the other hand, in urban area the over-all percentage spent in all income groups (i.e. for males 4.59, 4.32, 3.69 and 4.71 and for females 11.47, 11.28, 8.65 and 7.61 per cent) was showing that females utilization on this category was on the higher side than the males. It may be mentioned that females spent more time to sleep, receiving medical and personal care from professionals and household members, rest and relaxation. On the other hand, male spent more time on eating, smoking, drinking alcohol, physical exercise, listening to music and reading the newspaper.

Thus, the composition of activities performed by males is different from that of females. It follows from the data given in the above tables that men spent their major share of time on SNA activities (i.e. paid work) in all different farm size of holdings and income groups. On the other hand, women spent their maximum time on E-SNA activities (i.e. unpaid work) whatever the size of holdings and income groups. The most obvious gender difference is the breakdown of paid and unpaid work: men spent significantly longer hours at paid work than women, and women spent significantly longer hours at unpaid household work which is neither marketed nor recognized.

5.2.2 Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Work at the Dis-aggregated Level Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Personal Activities:

The distribution pattern of time utilized at the dis-aggregated level has been shown in Table 5.3 (a) and Table 5.3 (b). The tables show the time allocation of average male and female of sample households among SNA, E-SNA and Non-economic personal activities. The SNA activities as mentioned above comprises of three groups of activities, viz. primary production, secondary production and tertiary production. The Table 5.3 (a) reveals that under primary production activities males spent 10.87 per cent time on crop farming and orchard activities, out of the total time available to them during the year in rural area.

On the other hand in urban area, under primary production activities males spent 1.01 per cent of time in crop farming and orchard activities during the year. This percentage is very low because in urban area male involved in service sector activities and very less work in primary production activities has
been carried out. The share of females in this category of activity came out (i.e. 7.45 per cent) because females participate equally in each and every farm and an orchard activity in rural area. This is because agriculture in the hilly region is largely a women's job and the participation of men is confined only to a few selected operations. The participation of the males in the upland agriculture is partly a hangover of the cultural ethics of a primitive society in which the more settled and stereotyped tasks are entrusted to women, and men usually undertake those occupations which involve considerable risk and travel. In urban area females percentage was high to that of males (i.e. 0.02 per cent). In rural area males were more engaged in grazing animals outside, storing of poultry products, and sale and purchase related activities. On the other hand, females mostly remained engaged in making dung cakes, cleaning animal sheds, preparing fodder for animals arranging water for cattle, and mulching them twice a day in rural area. On the other hand, in urban area female mostly engaged in family care and household management activities.

The percentage of time utilized in secondary activities was the highest by males (i.e. 5.46 per cent) as compared to females (i.e. 1.32 per cent) in rural area. In urban area percentage of male time utilized in this activity was 1.04 per cent as compared to females. This category includes manufacturing activities (i.e. making of tools and machinery, molding, welding, assembling machines and equipment) and construction activities (i.e. building and construction of dwellings, bricks plastering, bamboo work, roofing, repair of animal sheds, construction of public works/common infrastructure roads, building and bridges etc.). These activities require much expertise, skill and craftsmanship only expert hands can handle it. Only men can undertake such arduous skilled and hazardous jobs because of their physical superiority and acquired skilled of year together.

The t...rd part of SNA activities are trade, business and services. The services consist of employment in government, semi-government and private organizations. Petty services (i.e. working as sweeper, washer, barber, cobbler and guarding etc.) and professional services (medical and educational services). Out of the total time utilized under all activities with regard to trade and services, the male participation came out to 39.57 per cent and that of
females 2.67 per cent in rural area. On the other hand, in urban area where mostly people employed in service sector the male participation has been worked out 82.39 per cent and that of female 44.63 per cent. The percentage of urban females in SNA activities was quite good as compare to rural females. Overall, rural men spent more time (i.e. 55.91 per cent) on SNA activities as compared to women (i.e. 11.56 per cent). In urban area, men spent more time (i.e. 83.44 per cent) on SNA activities as compared to women (i.e. 44.65 per cent). Analytical studies of both areas i.e. rural and urban for both males and females' participation with regards to SNA activities shows that during a year, former work for longer duration than the latter. So, males receive the lion's share of income and recognition for their economic contribution. The findings presented above clearly indicates that males are recognized in the society and family because of more participation in this paid labour activity.

At the dis-aggregated level, the extended system of National Account (E-SNA) activities are sub-divided into four groups, namely household management, family care, animal care and community services. The time spent by women viz-a-viz men in this category of activities has been analysed in Table 5.3 (a) and 5.3 (b). The Table 5.3 (a) clearly indicates that in the rural area, males spent 22.88 per cent of the total time available to them in household management. On the other hand, females spent (i.e. 57.56 per cent) more than three times of males on the above activity. Whereas in urban area, male spent 2.27 per cent of the total time and females spent (i.e. 13.83 per cent) more than five times of male in household management out of the total available time. It happened mainly because this type of activity is time consuming and women remain busy almost throughout the day in household chores, namely cooking food and serving it, cleaning utensils and surroundings, washing and ironing of clothes and other household chores. All the activities under family care like physical care of children, elderly, sick and the disabled accompanying them wherever they want to go are included in this category of activity. The contribution of time utilization by rural females in this category of activity came out 10.02 per cent and rural males i.e. 5.27 per cent of the total time available to them. Whereas in urban area, the time
Work Time Allocation And Valuation of Women's Household Activities

utilized by females in this category of activity came out 24.53 per cent and
males contribution was one-fifth (i.e. 5.85 per cent) of it. The reason for
difference in the above time allocation is due to the fact that females are more
caring and loving by nature. They are much concerned about the up-keep and
welfare of family members. Moreover, it involves more consumption of time
within the home.

In rural economy livestock plays a significant role in augmenting financial
resources. Hence, the need of animal care cannot be ignored. The following
activities have been included in animal care. These activities are grass
collection, cattle grazing, mulching and tending of animals. The Table 5.3 (a)
reveals that male participation in the above category of activity came out just
4.43 per cent of the total time utilized by them. On the other hand, females’
contribution was as much as 8.02 per cent, which is two times more than that
of males. In urban area, male participation in animal care activities came out
just 0.03 per cent of the total time utilized by them and females’ contribution
was 0.11 per cent. Firstly, most of the activities under this category take place
during early morning and evening times, when females are free from their
kitchen-based chores. Secondly, in rural area mulching is done maximum by
females. The men’s contribution in this category is related to only grazing
because it is performed in jungles and away from the house, where elders in
the family hesitate to send women folk. Under community services, the
following activities have been included: community work for individual and
groups, participation and travel for local, formal groups, civic and related
responsibilities (like voting, rallies, meetings) and informal help to other
households. In rural area, the time utilized by both males and female was
almost the same under this category. But in urban area, the time utilized by
females was two times more as compared to males under this category.
Where civic and related responsibilities were concerned males played
dominant role because they are politically more aware than females. Although
females do participate in these activities, yet not so actively. When informal
help to other households was needed, the female participation was on the
Table 5.3 (a)
Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of work at the Dis-aggregate level Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-
Economic Activities by Rural Sample Households
(Hours during 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Non-Economic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>Secondary Sector</td>
<td>Trade, Business &amp; Service</td>
<td>Total (SNA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>535.2 (10.87)</td>
<td>268.8 (5.46)</td>
<td>1948.2 (39.57)</td>
<td>2752.2 (55.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>325.8 (7.45)</td>
<td>57.6 (1.32)</td>
<td>115.2 (2.67)</td>
<td>498.6 (11.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>861 (9.26)</td>
<td>326.4 (3.51)</td>
<td>2053.4 (22.19)</td>
<td>3308.4 (35.59)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figure in Parenthesis indicates Percentage to the total.
# Table 5.3 (b)

Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of work at the Dis-aggregate level Among SNA, E-SNA and Non-Economic Activities by Urban Sample Households

(Hours during 2010-2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Non-Economic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>Secondary Sector</td>
<td>Trade, Business &amp; Service</td>
<td>Total (SNA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.22 (0.01)</td>
<td>38.4 (1.04)</td>
<td>3052.8 (82.39)</td>
<td>3091.42 (83.44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0.33 (0.02)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>921.6 (44.63)</td>
<td>921.93 (44.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.55 (0.01)</td>
<td>38.4 (0.66)</td>
<td>3974.4 (68.88)</td>
<td>4013.35 (69.56)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in Parenthesis indicates Percentage to the Total.
higher side, mainly due to inherit tendency of females to make their presence felt in community.

The result of E-SNA activities can be summarized that women devotes 84.87 per cent of their total time to E-SNA activities, while men spend an average of merely 41.55 per cent in rural area. On the other hand, in urban women devotes 46.57 per cent of their total time to E-SNA activities, while men spend an average of merely 12.18 per cent. But it is significant to note that women have devoted two times more in rural area and four times more in urban area than men to E-SNA activities, which are unpaid, unrecognized and undervalued. This result is significant from the point of view of gender discrimination, in that the females do most of that work which remains unpaid and unrecognized.

The third group of activities which is called Non-economic personal activities. It includes physiological, recreational activities and education. Education is an investment in human capital, as is also the investment in health, which enhances the productivity of the workers. The Non-economic personal activity includes learning, education, and personal care, social and cultural activities. Learning is related to general education. Table 5.3 (a) indicates that time utilized by men in this activity was 0.69 per cent and by women 0.74 per cent of the total time available to them in rural area. In urban area men utilized 2.24 per cent and women 3.86 per cent of the total time available to them in this activity. Under personal care, though men and women devote different time spans, yet perform differently. Overall percentage of time spent by males was 0.87 per cent and females 0.68 per cent showing a marginal difference of 0.19 per cent in rural area, this being higher on male side. On the other hand, in urban area percentage of time spent by males was 1.53 per cent and female was 3.54 per cent showing a difference of 2.01 per cent, this being higher on female side.

In the next category of work falling under Non-economic personal activity, the women in the rural area spend time in social and cultural activities (i.e. 0.98 per cent) than men (i.e. 0.97 per cent). However, the difference between the two is very small. On the other hand, in urban area women spent more time in social and cultural activities (i.e. 1.36 per cent) than men (i.e.
0.59 per cent). Under this group women’s time exceeds that of men in participating in wedding, and religious activities etc. On all the activities of Non-economic personal category taken together, the overall difference of time utilized by males (i.e. 2.54 per cent) and females (i.e. 2.41 per cent) was minor in rural area. In urban area overall difference of time utilized by males (i.e. 4.37 per cent) and females (i.e. 8.77 per cent) was two times more in this activity. The non-economic personal activities may have economic consequences but they do not meet the third person criterion, i.e. nobody else can learn for someone. That is why they are referred to a personal activity.

Therefore, in rural area with regard to their participation in the household and agriculture and horticulture work made the life of these women highly burdened. On an average age, the rural women worked for eight to twelve hours a day. While these women worked to supplement their household income, their work did not carry any recognition by their men-folk. More than fifty percent of the women carried this feeling that their work is not been appreciated. It is therefore quite obvious that despite the fact that women worked much more than the men their contribution is not recognized. They therefore do not enjoy high social status. However, the nature of activities performed by males and females under this category has been quite different as noted above.

5.3 VALUATION OF WOMEN’S WORK

5.3.1 Introduction:

The monetary valuation of unpaid work is a necessary means of turning “assumed” value into real value; that is, public policies which improve the well-being of women, children and their families. Information on the value of unpaid work offers an important analytical tool to policy makers. It is a means of re-framing basic policy questions regarding the distribution of resources, rethinking who is “deserving” of government support. Monetary valuation of unpaid work is also key to challenging the systemic undervaluation of women’s paid work that is a primary factor in women’s economic insecurity.⁵
Valuing unpaid work makes it possible to compare the value of labour services in the market economy with those engaged in household production. The development of a full satellite account would allow a better understanding the economic dynamics both within and between households, and between the household and other sectors in the economy. The account would provide a database consistent with conventional economic accounts, allowing a structured analysis of the household economy within the context of conventional national measures.  

Because women’s unpaid work has no monetary value attached to it, it took many years for world governments to even measure the hours dedicated to it. Therefore, the largest share of many women’s activities was not taken into account in the development of laws and policies. This omission served to further exacerbate existing inequalities. Measuring unpaid work was one of the major challenges to governments that emerged from the UN Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi in 1985 as well as the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. The Platform for Action that resulted from both these Conference called for National and International Statistical Organizations to measure unpaid work and reflect its value in satellite accounts to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

As Marilyn Waring wrote “I am talking about attributing a monetary valuation to unpaid work, productive and reproductive. This process called imputation would make [women’s] work visible, influencing policies and concepts and questioning values.” At the same time, the lack of remuneration for much of women’s work has a direct relationship to women’s economic security, visibility, and rights.  

The productive use of time may arise in both labour market and non-market setting. In the labour market, the individual exchanges skilled services for a “rent” called compensation. In a non-market setting, we can divide time into leisure and non-market work. Non-market work includes activities you would be willing to pay someone else to do for you, i.e. grocery shopping, lawn mowing, etc. All other non-market activities, such as sleeping, bathing, eating, etc., we refer to as “leisure”. All activities then fall into three categories: market work, non-market work, and leisure.
Work Time Allocation And Valuation of Women’s Household Activities

The first task will be determining the scope of productive activities to be included, and to identify these activities. The Eurostat has identified five activities, namely provide housing, nutrition, clothing, care and education, and voluntary activity. The household satellite account in UK (Holloway, Short & Tamplin 2002) has added one more activity, namely transport. Ironmonger on the other hand, has observed that unpaid household services can be divided into 8 household industries, namely cooking meals, laundry-cleaning, shopping, child care, other care (of the old and the sick), gardening, repair and maintenance and voluntary work. He argues that all these "household industries" can be linked with relevant industries in the market economy. (Ironmonger 1996).

Valuation of unpaid work in production of household own-account services requires special on time spent on unpaid work and the wage rates depending upon the type of valuation applied. The work is not included under SNA activities as it, has been evaluated by using replacement cost (generalist) method in the present study. This method values the unpaid work by the equivalent wages of paid domestic help. The wage rate varies and also depends upon the labour market situation in the concerned area. The replacement cost has been estimated with the help of following formula.

\[ \text{Value of unpaid work} = \text{Average time spent for activity} \times \text{wage rate of domestic worker.} \]

Under SNA activities wage rates are fixed for males and females. In the context of the rural study area for the labour engaged in crop farming, the prevailing wage rate was Rs. 150/ per day for male and Rs. 120/ for females during the reference year. In manufacturing and construction activities the wage rates were Rs. 200/ and Rs. 150/ for males and females respectively. In urban area under SNA activities wage rate in crop farming was Rs. 200/ per day for male and Rs. 150/ per day for female. In manufacturing and construction activities the wage rate were Rs. 250/ and Rs. 200 for males and females during the reference year.

In the E-SNA activities multiple wages rates were prevailing for similar activities, such as cooking at a road side restaurant or at someone’s house, washing at home or through washerman. Keeping these actual differences in
Wage rate, the different average wage rate of all household activities has been taken. As discussed earlier, the E-SNA activities comprise of four parts. The first one is household management work. Its wage rate is Rs.1000 per month, which includes cooking meals (Rs. 600), cleaning utensils (Rs. 250), washing and ironing of clothes (Rs. 100) and home improvements (Rs. 50) per months in rural area. In urban area wage rate is Rs. 1600 per month, which includes cooking meals (Rs. 800), cleaning utensils (Rs. 500), washing and ironing of clothes (200), and home improvements (Rs. 100) per month.

In rural area the family care activities; wage rate is Rs. 1500 per month and in urban area wage rate is Rs. 1600 per month. It includes physical care of children, accompanying them to school and looking after them, physical care of elderly, sick and disabled family members. For animal-care related activities the wage rate was (Rs. 600) and it includes grass collection, grazing, mulching and tending of animals in rural area and in urban area is (Rs. 500). For community services the wage rate is (Rs. 400) per month in rural area and in urban area. It includes work for individuals, group, travel for local and formal groups, civic responsibilities like (voting, rallies, meetings etc).

While performing all the above activities, the time utilization pattern depends upon the individuals' capacity/behavior. In order to derive the daily wage rate from the monthly wage rates, the following method \( [(1000+1500+600+400)] \times \frac{12}{300} \) has been used. These calculations give Rs. 140 as the average daily wage rate in rural area. In urban area \( [(1600+1600+500+400)] \times \frac{12}{30} \) the average daily wage rates is Rs. 164. Here, in the nominator the monthly wage rates have been added up, multiplied by 12 months and divided by 300 which are the estimated annual days spent by workers on E-SNA activities.

5.4 **SEX-WISE ACTUAL AND IMPUTED VALUES OF INCOME OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS FROM DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES**

The distribution pattern of valuation of human labour under SNA and E-SNA activities during the reference year has been presented in the Table 5.4 (a) and 5.4 (b). SNA activities are valued at the actual wage rates received by males and females of the sample households. The tabulated values of these
activities included the value of primary, secondary and tertiary activities. The valuated percentage of income, for males came out to 54.42 per cent and for females came out to 8.58 per cent in rural area. In urban area, the valuated percentage of income, for males has been worked out 96.05 and for females came to 39.34 per cent of the total valuated income during the year. Out of the above referred percentage, they earned maximum income from trade, business and services sectors, followed by primary sector activities which included agriculture/horticulture and animal husbandry. The lowest income was earned from secondary activities which included construction and manufacturing activities in rural area. In urban area, sample households earned maximum income from trade, business and services, followed by secondary activities which included construction and manufacturing activities. The lowest income was earned from primary sector activities i.e. agriculture/horticulture and animal husbandry.

On the other hand, the percentage of valuated income of female to the total valuated income in SNA activities was primary sector, followed by tertiary and secondary sector activities in rural area. In urban area, the highest share of valuated earnings among females was in tertiary sector followed by primary sector and zero per cent in secondary sector activities. The percentage of valuated income out of the total valuated income of female was only one-seventh in comparison to that of the male in rural area but in urban area, this percentage is two-fourth which is substantially high and indicates that women do not participate equally in all activities related to SNA activities. In a patrilineal society like the one in the rural area, women have very little say in money matters and they do not work outside their homes. It is the responsibility of the male members to take their farm produce to market for selling purposes. Services entail outdoor employment. Sometimes employees have to remain away from their homes for years together separated from families due to exigencies of services. Elders in families do not like their females to work outside their homes for fear of molestation and sexual harassment. But in urban area, service is the main occupation of the people. Services entail outdoor employment. Women are educated and they are working in different offices. But this percentage was not equal to men. This
Table 5.4 (a)
Sex-wise Actual and Imputed Value of Income of Sample Households from Different Activities in Rural Area
(During 2010-2011)
(Value in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA Activities</th>
<th>E-SNA Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42743.98</td>
<td>35799.75</td>
<td>78543.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(54.42)</td>
<td>(45.58)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6099.48</td>
<td>64932</td>
<td>71031.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.58)</td>
<td>(91.42)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (i) Non-economic personal activities are not evaluated because these are strongly personal and exchange in them is not involved.
(ii) Figures in parenthesis denote the percentage from the total.

Table 5.4 (b)
Sex-wise Actual and Imputed Value of Income of Sample Households from Different Activities in Urban Area
(During 2010-2011)
(Value in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>SNA Activities</th>
<th>E-SNA Activities</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>225311.55</td>
<td>9255.75</td>
<td>234567.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(96.05)</td>
<td>(3.95)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12788.77</td>
<td>19716.9</td>
<td>32505.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(39.34)</td>
<td>(60.66)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (i) Non-economic personal activities are not evaluated because these are strongly personal and exchange in them is not involved.
(ii) Figures in parenthesis denote the percentage from the total.
Figure: V.II (a)
Sex-wise Actual and Imputed Value of Income of Sample Households from Different Activities in Rural Area

Figure: V.II (b)
Sex-wise Actual and Imputed Value of Income of Sample Households from Different Activities in Urban Area
yawning gap in valuated income can also be attributed to wage discrimination between sexes, less flexibility of women's work due to periodical personal problems like pregnancy, menstruation, and child birth etc., tendency of employers not to employ women, household responsibilities and social restraints.

Due to our patriarchal social system, men's contribution was very little on E-SNA activities. Therefore, when the value of males work performed under this category was valued at the imputed wage rate out of the total earning on an average of only 45.58 per cent in rural area and 3.95 per cent in urban area during the year went to the male worker. Under this category, the imputed earnings of the males were the maximum from home management, community services, family care and animal related activities in rural area and family care, community services, home management and animal related activities in urban area. On the other hand, the females earned imputed average income from E-SNA activities was much high i.e. 91.42 per cent in rural and 60.66 per cent in urban area out of their valuated income. The majority of imputed incomes earned by them have come from household domestic chores, followed by family care, community services and animal care activities in rural area. And from family care followed by home management and community services in urban area respectively.

The reason for low earnings by males in the above category of activities was that the males prefer to undertake work mainly outside their homes. The much higher percentage of imputed income on this type of activity by females clearly indicates that preparation of meals and serving it, cleaning utensils and surroundings, physical care of children, sick and elders, help to neighbours in household affairs has traditionally fallen within the domain of females work. Moreover, this yawning gap of earning percentage between males and females (i.e. 45.84) in rural area and 56.71 percentages in urban area clearly reflects that as far as E-SNA activities are concerned the females have proved to be more caretakers of all the work related to household activities like caring, loving and sympathetic and compassionate activities.

The comparative data shown in Figure V.IV (a) and V.IV (b) reveals that male earned their major share of income from SNA activities i.e. 54.42
per cent in rural area and 96.05 per cent in urban area (as paid work) and on the other hand, females earned their maximum valued income from E-SNA activities i.e. 91.42 per cent (as unpaid work) in rural area and i.e.60.66 per cent in urban area from E-SNA activities. Here it is pertinent that if women's E-SNA activities work is properly valued, it is quite possible that women would emerge in most societies as the main bread earners or atleast equal bread earners, since they put in more hours of work than man Benaria (1999).

5.4.1 Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Actual and Imputed Annual Income of All Farms Size of Holdings and Income Groups Among SNA, E-SNA Activities:

Sex-wise distribution pattern of valued annual income according to the size distribution of the sample households has been presented in Tables 5.5 (a) and 5.5 (b). This table clearly reveals that the percentage of valued out of the total earned income by males on SNA activities came out 54.96, 64.13, 95.90 and 87.28 per cent on the marginal, small, medium and large size of holdings respectively in rural area. Whereas, the percentage of valued income by males on SNA activities came out 93.05, 94.71, 94.18 and 97.05 per cent on the lowest, low, medium and high income groups respectively in urban area. The above pattern of valued income by males indicated that under all sizes of holdings and income groups, they had put in their maximum effort on the above activity. The households falling on the medium size of holdings category earned the highest income in all section of the SNA activities in rural area. Whereas, in urban area, high income groups category earned the highest income in all sections of the SNA activities it is due to the factors like high income groups, comparatively high level of education and in rural area medium size of holdings also comparatively high level of education and more investment in manufacturing, construction and machinery etc. It has been observed from Tables 5.5 (a) and 5.5 (b) that there is a mixed relationship between the size of holdings and the share of income of males in SNA activities in their total income. In other words, as the size of holdings increase this share also increases with minor variation in between.
Table 5.5 (a)

Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Actual and Imputed Income of All Farm Size of Holdings Among SNA, E-SNA Activities in Rural Area

(Value in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of Holdings</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male (Rs.)</td>
<td>Female (Rs.)</td>
<td>Male (Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>40993.14</td>
<td>3076.93</td>
<td>34830.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(54.06)</td>
<td>(3.66)</td>
<td>(45.94)</td>
<td>(96.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>72511.01</td>
<td>8240.2</td>
<td>40566.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(64.13)</td>
<td>(14.39)</td>
<td>(35.87)</td>
<td>(85.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>710804.47</td>
<td>20624.48</td>
<td>30388.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(95.90)</td>
<td>(39.49)</td>
<td>(4.09)</td>
<td>(60.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>236279.18</td>
<td>8971.8</td>
<td>34424.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(87.28)</td>
<td>(19.46)</td>
<td>(12.72)</td>
<td>(60.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>42743.98</td>
<td>6099.48</td>
<td>35799.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(54.42)</td>
<td>(8.58)</td>
<td>(45.58)</td>
<td>(91.42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (i) Non-economic personal activities are not evaluated these are strongly personal and exchange in them is not involved.

(ii) Figure in parenthesis denotes the percentage from the total.

Table 5.5 (b) clearly reveals that there is a direct relationship between the income groups and the share of income of males in SNA activities in their total income. In other words, as the income group rises their share also increased. The percentage of valuated income by females from SNA activities has been found very low of males' earnings in both study areas. Their earned income came out 3.66, 14.39, 39.49 and 19.46 per cent to the total valuated income during the year. On the other hand, urban area earned income came out 8.85, 12.83, 5.81 and 94.92 per cent on the lowest, low, medium and high income groups respectively. In urban area, this shows a mixed trend with an increase in the income level and highest in high income groups. The females of the high income groups were found to participate more in this type of paid work activity.
**Table 5.5 (b)**

Sex-wise Distribution Pattern of Annual Actual and Imputed Income of All Income Groups Among SNA, E-SNA Activities in Urban Area

(Value in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Size of Holdings</th>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>E-SNA</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lowest Income Groups</td>
<td>66092.9</td>
<td>1366.84</td>
<td>4933.33</td>
<td>14078.17</td>
<td>71026.23</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>15445.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(93.05)</td>
<td>(8.85)</td>
<td>(6.95)</td>
<td>(91.15)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low Income Groups</td>
<td>136979.3</td>
<td>2177.7</td>
<td>7656.75</td>
<td>14790.75</td>
<td>144636.05</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>16968.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(94.71)</td>
<td>(12.83)</td>
<td>(5.29)</td>
<td>(87.16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medium Income Groups</td>
<td>170671.55</td>
<td>1317.88</td>
<td>10549.71</td>
<td>21359.56</td>
<td>181221.26</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>22677.44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(94.18)</td>
<td>(5.81)</td>
<td>(5.82)</td>
<td>(94.18)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High Income Groups</td>
<td>359011.44</td>
<td>43623.32</td>
<td>10926.91</td>
<td>23396.45</td>
<td>369938.35</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>45959.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(97.05)</td>
<td>(94.92)</td>
<td>(2.95)</td>
<td>(5.08)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All Income Groups</td>
<td>225311.55</td>
<td>12788.77</td>
<td>9255.75</td>
<td>19716.9</td>
<td>234567.3</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>32505.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(96.05)</td>
<td>(39.34)</td>
<td>(3.95)</td>
<td>(60.66)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: (i) Non-economics personal activities are not evaluated because these are strongly personal and exchange in them is not involved.

(ii) Figure in parenthesis denotes the percentage from the total.

They were most active, however, in service sector, like the share of income of the males in total income; the share of income of females in total income in this activity is also seen to be rising with the income groups. The explanation behind this direct relationship between the two is the same as in the case of males. Among all the holdings and income groups, this percentage of valued income came out 54.42 per cent for males and only
8.58 per cent for females in rural area and this percentage of valuated income came 96.05 per cent for males and 39.34 per cent for females in urban area.

The pattern of valuation of E-SNA activities according to the farm size of holdings and income groups has been presented in Tables 5.5 (a) and 5.5 (b). Unlike the SNA activities income which is based on the actual earnings of males and females, income earned shown from E-SNA activities is based on the imputed earnings from different components of this category. The tables clearly reveals that the percentage of valuated earned income by males from E-SNA activities came (i.e. 45.94, 35.87, 4.09 and 12.72 per cent on marginal, small, medium and large size of holdings respectively) in rural area and 6.95, 5.29, 5.82 and 2.95 percent on the lowest, low, medium and high income groups in urban area respectively. It happened because of their impoverished condition, every member including males has to do household domestic work for their daily sustenance.

On the other hand, the percentage of imputed valuated income of the females under E-SNA activities was found to vary according to size of holdings and income groups. The highest 96.33 per cent was on the marginal size of holdings followed by 85.60 per cent on small size of holdings, 80.54 per cent on large size of holdings and 60.51 per cent on medium size of holdings. The above percentage showed a decreasing trend on the sizes of holdings. The percentage of valuated imputed income in urban area, the highest 94.18 per cent was in the medium income groups followed by 91.15 per cent on lowest income groups, 87.16 per cent on low income groups and 5.08 per cent on high income groups. This clearly indicates that women have earned more than men from E-SNA activities, had they been actually paid wages for performing their tasks following under this category. Among all the holdings and income groups, this percentage came out 45.58 per cent for males and 91.42 per cent for females in rural area and 3.95 per cent for males and 60.66 per cent for females in urban area. The yawning gap of earning percentages between males and females (i.e. 45.84 per cent) in rural area and (i.e. 56.71 per cent) in urban area clearly reflects that females carry a large burden of household production system and their role is rather under-
played. This is clearly due to the particular division of labour prevailing between males and females in the present society.

The empirical results shown in both Tables 5.4 (a) and 5.4 (b) and Tables 5.5 (a) and 5.5 (b) of this section reflect that most of the work under SNA activities of males and females has been recorded, documented, and valued. But very little efforts have been made to record, document and valuate the E-SNA activities by National Income Accounts. This is a reflection of the commonly made hypothesis in women studies these days that women's work remains nationally invisible, unrecognized, underplayed and unrewarded. This is a clear indicator of what is called gender discrimination. The valuation of E-SNA activities should be taken up on a micro level pilot basis, and this should be done at local, state and national levels for arriving at better economic perspective on the subject.

Thus, it can be concluded from this chapters that women allocate their time to market production, home production and reproduction. In market production, they work and earn wages; in home production they are the households managers but their work is considered as non-productive; and reproduction is also considered as part of home production and remains unrewarded. A woman in the present study is responsible for keeping the house. This might involve exhausting walks to fetch water or to gather wood for cooking or heating. Furthermore, she is expected to do various works in the fields. Two-thirds of all agriculture work is actually carried out by women. Last but not the least, she has to be a caring mother, raise children and be a nurse for the whole family. A strongly disproportionate share of the total work load lies on the women's shoulders. Work carried out by women is mostly unpaid and not adequately recognized.
REFERENCES


