

## PREFACE

The Time Use Survey technique is emerging as an important tool for measuring paid and unpaid work of men and women in a society as such a survey provides detailed information on how individuals spend their time, on a daily or weekly basis, and reveals the details of an individual's daily life with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness not achieved in any other type of social survey. In a developing country like India time use surveys are expected to provide data on market oriented economic activities not included in labour force or in national income accounts due to the inadequacy of concepts and method of conventional surveys, non market Oriented SNA activities covered under the Production Boundary of the UN-SNA, non market oriented non SNA activities which fall under the General Production Boundary as per the UN-SNA and personal care services that can not be delegated to others. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, therefore, decided to organize a pilot time use study at the national level and constituted a Technical Committee to advise on different technical issues relating to the survey.

While presenting this Report, we would like to express our sincere thanks to Mr. M.D. Asthana and Mr. R.S. Mathur, the former Secretaries, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, as well as Mr. K.V Irniraya. present Secretary in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for giving us this opportunity to conduct this survey and for extending support and cooperation to our work. We would also like to thank Mr. R.L. Narasimhan, Deputy. Director General, Central Statistical Organisation, Dr. A.C. Kulshreshta, Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Dr. Anuradha Rajivan, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women and Dr. R.N. P-dey, Joint Director, CSO. We would also like to thank Prof. Indira Hirway (CFDA, Almedabad) who was the chairperson of the Technical Committee, for providing her valuable expertise and inputs during the entire survey process and other members of Technical Committee as well as the Sub Committee particularly Prof. Devaki Jain, Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation, Bangalore and Dr. A. Shariff, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi for their contribution. The sincere efforts in Social Statistics Division put in by Shri Rajesh Bhatia and Shri Suraj Bhan, Assistant Directors, Shri Ajay Rawat and Shri Rajesh' Panwar , Junior Investigators, Ms. Chander Tara and Shri Gurdeep, Senior Computers and Shri Bechu Bhagat and Ms. Bhama Narayanan, Stenographers are gratefully acknowledged. Help provided by Shri Harish Chandra, Joint Director and Dr. Vidya Dhar, Deputy Director at some stages of the project are also acknowledged.

As this Survey was the first of its kind in the country, a number of technical and administrative issues were to be resolved. In the preparation of the Questionnaire and Sampling Design, immense help was received from Survey Design and Research Division, National Sample Survey Organisation. They also helped in developing the estimation procedure to be used for bringing out the results. The Data entry software used in this Survey was developed by the Data Processing Division, National Sample Survey Organisation. They also organised training workshop to familiarize the officials in the use of these packages. The actual selection of the sample for this Survey was also done by the Data Processing Division of the NSSO. For all these arduous and hard work our sincere thanks are to Dr Vaskar Saha, the then Deputy Director General looking after both SDRD and DPD and his committed colleagues in these organisations.

The Computer Centre, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation came to our rescue at a crucial time. Though not originally planned, they gladly accepted our request to process the data. They also helped us in getting the data entry and validation done for the States of Meghalaya who were having difficulty in completing the work in spite of a serious mechanical problem with the main frame computer, the officers of the computer centre worked very hard to process the data in time. For all these hard work we are thankful to Shri Vishnu Kumar, Executive Director, Computer Centre, Shri S.S. Shukla, Joint Director, Shri Kanhaiya Lal, Deputy Director and other officials involved with this Project.

The Directors of Directorate of Economics and Statistics of six State Government (Dr. R. Bhaskaran -Tamilnadu, Shri J S. Hooda - Haryana, Shri W. L. Lyngdoh - Meghalaya, Shri B.K. Tripathi and then Shri IN. Raut, Jt. Director- Orissa, Dr. P.H. Thakar - Gujarat, Shri Mohd. Shamimuddin - Madhya Pradesh) participating in Survey deserve our special thanks. In spite of various procedural bottlenecks, they ensured the completion of various activities in the Survey in a time bound manner. It is only because of their willing support and cooperation that all the activities in the Survey were completed as per the time schedule. Special credit goes to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu, who also volunteered to organise the training work shop for explaining the questionnaire, sampling procedure and data entry package.

The preliminary data from this survey was also presented and discussed in an International Seminar organised at our behest by the Center for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad during 7-10 December, 1999 at Ahmedabad. The seminar was attended by 25 representatives of developed and developing countries and also the representatives of 10 international organisations. We are thankful to them for their comments on the data quality and

presentations. Their comments have been helpful in revising some of the presentations in this Report.

This acknowledgement cannot be concluded without expressing appreciation for the hard work put in by interviewers and supervisors by staying in the sample unit for about nine days and collecting information on such a difficult topic. They have been the pillar of this important survey and deserve our special thanks.

Lastly, credit also goes to the men, women and children, respondents, who spared their valuable time to reply to the difficult and some time embarrassing questions. We praise them for tremendous patience shown by them without expecting any return.

Since the realisation of all the objectives and tasks set for this survey are likely to take some time, in the interim, it has been decided to release some important results on the time use pattern of the individuals through this Report. The other aspects concerning the conceptual framework, the methodological innovations, the evolution of classification of time use activities, the estimates of work force / labour force, the valuation of unpaid work as well as the lessons learnt from this study for future are proposed to be brought out through the subsequent reports.

## CHAPTER 1

# GENESIS AND FRAMEWORK OF TIME USE SURVEY

### INTRODUCTION

Conventional statistics on labour force and national income are expected to provide information on the productive time use by people (in economic activities) and the welfare level enjoyed by people, both of which present a basis for economic policy and planning. Since the market is viewed as the core of economic activity, participation in the labour force as well as the inclusion of production into national income accounts has been defined in relation to their connection to the market or to the performance of some "work for pay or profit." (as defined by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, ILO,1954)

The reason for this is the notion that unremunerated work is not to be included in national income, and the person performing it not to be counted as a member of the labour force because they were not a part of the market or paid/exchanges of goods and services, and therefore not viewed as economically active. In other words, though remunerated and unremunerated or market and non market activities contribute to human welfare, the economic data generally include only the remunerated activities exchanged in the market. Conventional economic statistics cover only these aspects of the society.

To understand the process and change in the economy and search for methods of measurement, estimation and imputation efforts have been made to devise appropriate concepts which would allow one to present a reasonably accurate picture of economic performance at a macro level. The 1993 System of National Accounts (1993-SNA) contains a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts and balance sheets based on a set of internationally agreed concepts and definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The economic accounts provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place within an economy and of the transaction between the different institutional sectors and/or their sub-sectors. The various sectors and sub-sectors of an economy are composed of institutional units that are residing in the economy. The institutional units that make up the total economy are grouped into five mutually exclusive sectors as mentioned below:

1. Non-Financial corporations.
2. Financial corporations.
3. General Government.
4. Households and
5. Non-Profit institutions serving households.

The household consists of all residential households. Also it may include un-incorporated enterprises (not-incorporated as a separate legal entity) owned by households, whether market

producers or producing for the own final use, as integral parts of these households. Only those household, un-incorporated market enterprises that constitute quasi-corporations are treated as separate institutional units. The principal functions of households are the supply of labour, final consumption and as entrepreneurs, the production of market goods and services.

The household sector may be divided into sub-sectors on the basis of the type of income classified on the basis of largest source of income for each household. System of National Accounts (SNA) permits the flexibility in terms of classification of households into various sub-sectors depending upon the demand on different breakdowns of the households sectors from different use(s), analysts or policy makers.

Production in the household sector takes place within the un-incorporated enterprises that are directly owned and controlled by the members of households either individually or in partnership with others. Such household enterprises, which are created for the purpose of producing goods and services primarily for sale or exchange in the market are classified as 'household market enterprises'. They can be engaged in any kind of productive activity viz., agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, trade or any other services.

Household enterprises, which are engaged in the production of goods and services for own final consumption or for own-account gross fixed capital formation are classified as 'household non-market enterprises'. For example. kitchen garden, poultry, weaving of textiles or construction of residential premises for own use. The value of output of such enterprises has to be imputed using prices of similar goods and services in the market.

The information on production activities of other types of households (not owning any kind of enterprises) for their own consumption are not available through any survey. As mentioned earlier, all goods produced within the households-even though for own-final consumption, are treated within the production boundary' of the system and if non-marketed, are to be evaluated at equivalent market prices. These activities are production of agricultural products and their subsequent storage, gathering of un-cultivated crops, forestry, wood cutting and the collection of fire wood, hunting and fishing; production of other primary products, curing of skins and production of leathers, production and preservation of meat and fish product: production of dairy products; production of basket and nets weaving of cloths~ tailoring; production of foot-wear; production of pottery, utensil; making of furniture and furnishings and all other productive activities of similar type.

The National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO) in its quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment regularly collects information on engagement of housewives in these activities in addition to their domestic activities. This data is, however, not adequate to estimate the value of production of goods taking place in the household for own consumption. Information on time spent per day on each of these activities would be more appropriate information allowing the. estimation of the value of production through these activities. Time Use Survey is one important source of getting such time disposition of individuals.

Recently, there is a growing realization that unpaid non market activities are also equally important for human welfare as they contribute significantly to the well being of people. A need is, therefore, felt to collect information on these activities. However, as mentioned above the conventional data collection tools such as census of population, labour force surveys or

enterprise surveys are not capable of providing this information. Time use survey is emerging as a very useful tool in this context as this survey provides detailed information on how individuals spend their time, on a daily or weekly basis, and reveal the details of an individual's daily life with a combination of specificity and comprehensiveness not achieved in any other type of social survey.

## **1.2. RATIONALE OF TIME USE SURVEYS :**

Time use surveys can contribute to the understanding of the economy and society in several ways:

1. To start with, countries need to arrive at a better estimate of value of goods and services produced, particularly in the household sector, in order to construct a more complete national income account. A more complete measurement and imputation of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) provides an indicator of how much a country produces not just for the market but for sustenance of the society

Conventional data on GDP do not generally include the goods and services produced for self consumption within the household. However, it has been estimated that the value of such goods and services can be very high, up to 50 percent to 60 percent of the national GDP (Ironmonger 1998. Luisella Goldschmidt- Clermont 1995). This means that by excluding the value of unpaid goods and services, the conventional data on GDP may underestimate considerably the total income of a nation.

Exclusion of unpaid services and non-marketed products also reduces the cross-country comparability of the national income data. Since developing countries have the culture of producing several goods and services within the household, according to some researchers, the conventional national income data underestimate the income and overestimate the poverty of these countries.

In short, it is necessary to estimate the time spent on unpaid household activities through a well designed time use survey and impute its value at least in a satellite account to start with.

It is now widely recognized that the development of a society should be judged not by the average income of people, but by people's capability to lead the life they value. As United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) has defined, development is the process of expansion of choices in life through improved capabilities (UNDP 1999). Since these capabilities such as health, education, nutrition etc are improved not only by economic activities but also by unremunerated activities of men and women in the family in the form of care, it is important to include this "care" in the total welfare of the society (UNDP 1999).

2. Countries need to develop better measures of welfare and well being particularly in the context of time. Existing aggregate indicators such as real GDP per capita are not a good measure of welfare. It is important to examine not only the level of incomes people earn but also the ways in which processes of work and leisure affect people's well being. Dimensions of time use such as the length of paid and unpaid work and the intensification of work convey important

information on the quality of life that existing measurements of living standards do not. The Occurrence of "double day" for many people particularly women and the incidence of overlapping of work activities or "high work intensity" can be measured only through a time use survey. In Hungary for example. time use data are used to develop social indicators on these lines.

Impact of reduction in food subsidies, or rising prices of health facilities can be clearly seen in the changes in the time use pattern of the poor, and particularly poor women who struggle hard to make the two ends meet. Existing welfare indicators do not take into account the serious implications of prolonged periods of work intensity and long working hours.

3. It is also important to have a total view of the labour inputs that go into economic and non-economic activities in a country. Current labour statistics give only a partial view of the total labour used in a society.

It is to be noted that paid and unpaid work do not operate independently of each other. In fact, they are closely inter-connected. The division of the total labour force in a household into paid and unpaid work generates the hierarchy within the household that is reflected in the lower status of women in the households well as in the labour market. To put it differently, the roots\of gender inequity in the society lie, to a considerable extent, in the division of paid and un-paid work in the household. In order to address the issue of gender inequality, which is a common feature of developed as well as developing economies, it is important to collect data on paid as well as unpaid work in the society. Since this unpaid work of women is invisible in conventional statistics, women's work remains invisible, which has implications for employment and welfare policies. which tend to neglect women's needs. Time use surveys can make the invisible work of women visible and thereby help in designing policies for gender equality.

Unpaid work has been identified as a key source of policy intervention by United Nations through its Platform for Action(PFA), Beijing. The PFA has called for developing "suitable statistical means to recognize and make visible the full extent of the work of women and all their contributions to the national economy. including their contribution in the unremunerated and domestic sectors..."and stressed the need" to develop a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment - through- efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly in caring for dependent.."(UN Beijing Declaration, Platform For Action, 1995).

4. Macro economic policies should include unpaid work in their scope of enquiry, formulation and appraisal to achieve greater efficiency and economy. Effects of transformations taking place in the global economy through trade liberalization, rapid technological changes, rapid capital flows on individual's well being men and women. and long term economic growth, employment and welfare can be better assessed by making the link between paid and unpaid work economy. Shifts in employment patterns, for example, have a significant impact on both the supplies of unpaid care services and/or the total work time spent by women. There is substantial evidence, which shows that the cost of childcare has a significant effect on women's

labour force participation, which has important implications for minimum wage legislation and employment policies.

As Ironmonger (Ironmonger1998) puts it. time use studies, along with satellite accounts of unpaid household work present a bigger and a more comprehensive picture of the economy. This, helps in policy making and monitoring of the economy as (a) they provide insight into how social and economic systems operate and (b) measure and explain the impacts of policies on households and people.

In short, time use studies has emerged as an important statistical tool for measuring and monitoring human well being and for policy formulation in different areas.

### **1.3 TIME USE SURVEYS IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES**

Time use studies were first used in the early 1900s as a means for analyzing various social phenomena and provided comprehensive information on lifestyles of families and patterns of social life as revealed by the allocation of time among different human activities. Over the years, however, time use studies are increasingly used for estimating the value of household production, allowing for more objective comparison with the overall value of national production.

Though time use surveys are useful to both developed and developing economies in improving their statistics on labour use and national income: there is a difference between the objectives of time use studies H1 developed and developing economies. In developed countries where official statistics provide fairly reliable information on activities not covered by official statistics, such as leisure, household work, family care etc.,. time use statistics are used mainly for measuring unpaid activities performed at home, to analyze the relationships between market and domestic labour, and to serve as a basis for quantifying domestic work in monetary terms comparable to production included in national accounts.

The objectives of time use surveys in developed countries range considerably from country to country. For example, the objectives of the time use surveys, 1997 in Australia were laid down as under (ABS,1997)

1. To study paid-unpaid work and work force,
2. To estimate the value of goods and services not included in GDP,
3. To study daily life pattern of vulnerable such as, the elderly, unemployed and the disabled to assess their support needs.
4. To estimate time and value of voluntary work, leisure and
5. To study the issues relating to transportation (travelling time), communication (time spent



on telephone), time stress etc.

Sometimes time use surveys are conducted with a specific focus also. For example, the time use study, 1993 of Hungary was designed mainly to provide a better knowledge of the direct impacts of the post 1990 socio-economic transformation on people's daily life.

In developing countries where work, including market oriented work and workers are grossly underestimated because of the inadequacy of the prevalent concepts and methods to capture these satisfactorily, the main objective of time use studies would be to provide realistic statistics on economic production and work force. The other uses, such as estimation of the time and value of domestic work, of course would remain as an important objective of such studies. The major objectives of time use surveys in developing countries could be to collect relevant data on the following:

1. Market oriented economic activity not included in labour force and/or a national income accounts due to the inadequacy of concepts and methods of conventional surveys.
2. Non-market oriented economic activities covered under the Production Boundary 1993-SNA: These activities would be production of goods for self consumption, collection of water, fuel, fodder etc., construction and repair of buildings etc.
3. Non-market oriented non-SNA activities, which fall under the 'Extended Production Boundary' as per the 1993-SNA: These activities would be mainly related to domestic and voluntary services.
4. Personal care services that cannot be delegated to others.

The above data can contribute towards improving labour statistics and national income statistics, can throw useful light on the distribution of paid and unpaid work of men and women as well as can present data relating to the time and value of different unpaid activities carried out in the economy.

As a result, time use data can be very useful in developing countries for planning for employment and skill training programmes for the poor women as these data can provide (a) information about the time available with the poor for undertaking skill training and new employment and (b) the nature of work undertaken by the poor. Time use data can also be useful in designing welfare and empowerment programmes for the poor including women as (a) the data can throw light on the drudgery of the poor (for example, time spent on collecting fuel, fodder, water etc.), their overburden of work and high intensity of work, (b) can provide information about the pattern of the use of child labour and (c) can provide information about sharing of work by men and women within the household which can explain why and how women are over burdened.

Information about what happens within the household is not available through the usual sources of data in any economy, and particularly in developing economies. Time use studies can be a rich source of information for this lesser known area as they can provide ample information about the various socioeconomic and cultural aspects of the life of people. For

example, the data can provide information about the burden of work and leisure time enjoyed by men and women; time spent by them in participating in community activities; mobility of women and girls outside the household; travelling done by household members in general; survival strategies and livelihood patterns of people and particularly the poor including women etc.

In short, time use studies can be important means of understanding the life of the poor and status of women within and outside the household, which, in turn, can provide useful input for policy and programme interventions by the Government and Non Government Organisations (NGOs) for their development and empowerment.

Time use studies, however, is still a new survey technique in most countries, including developed countries. For example, Australia conducted its first Pilot time use survey in 1987. The first and second national level time use surveys were conducted in Australia during 1992 and 1997 respectively. Euro stat has conducted its first harmonizing survey only recently and USA has only now conducted its first national time use survey. It must be added, however, that countries in the North have developed the time use survey methodology as well as the methodology of compiling satellite accounts for unpaid work fairly well.

#### **1.4. TIME USE SURVEYS IN INDIA**

Several scholars in India have experimented with small scale time use surveys covering a small number of villages and households. The prominent studies among these are (a) Time Allocation Study in some villages of Rajasthan and West Bengal by Jain and Chand (Jain and Chand 1982), (b) Time Allocation study in Tamil Nadu by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tamil Nadu (1996), (c) Time Use Study by NCAER in a few villages in (1980s) (d) a study on the Time Use of children by Ramesh Kanbargi in the survey and classification of activities. The study by Jain and Chand which is the most important of the studies. observed interesting results about the time use of women and showed that their participation in economic activities was higher than what is presented in the Population Census and National Sample Survey Statistics

Though these studies made interesting observations about the time use pattern of people in some micro situations, they had several methodological lacunas. Also, they could not present any results relevant at the regional/state/national level due to their small size and, therefore, could not be used either for correcting labour force statistics or national income statistics or for formulating macro policies in the economic and social fields.

#### **1.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PILOT TIME USE SURVEY**

To take care of the limitations of the earlier Time Use Studies in India and to meet the new emerging data requirements, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, therefore, decided to organize a pilot time use study at the national level. Following were the main objectives of this survey:

1. To develop a conceptual framework and a suitable methodology for designing and conducting time use studies in India on a regular basis. Also, to evolve a methodology to estimate labour force/work force in the country and to estimate the value of unpaid work in the

economy in a satellite account.

2. To infer policy/programme implications from the analysis of the data on (a) distribution of paid and unpaid work among men and women in rural and urban areas, (b) nature of unpaid work of women including the drudgery of their work and (c) sharing of household work by men and women for gender equity.
3. To analyze the time use pattern of the individuals to understand the nature of their work so as to draw inference for employment and welfare programmes for them.
4. To analyze the data of the time use pattern of the specific section of the population such as children and women to draw inferences for welfare policies for them.
5. To collect and analyze the time use pattern of people in the selected states in India in order to have a comprehensive information about the time spent by people on marketed and non-marketed economic activities covered under the 1993-SNA, non marketed non-SNA activities covered under the General Production Boundary and on personal care and related activities that cannot be delegated to others.
6. To use the data in generating more reliable estimates on work force and national income as per 1993 SNA, and in computing the value of unpaid work through separate satellite account,

A Technical Committee was also constituted with the following Terms of Reference

1. To advise the Government on designing, planning and related matters leading to conducting a time use survey,
2. To suggest appropriate definitions and concepts, schedule of inquiry and a suitable reference period for the purpose of data collection through a survey,
3. To suggest an appropriate methodology for building up the annual estimates of time disposition based on the survey data, and
4. To advise on any other matter referred to the Technical Committee by the Ministry of Statistics in respect of time-use survey.

## **1.6. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TIME USE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN INDIA**

It was felt at the outset that the available concept and methodology of time use surveys from the developed countries will not be suitable to the Indian needs due to certain specific characteristics of our country:

1. To start with, the objectives of the proposed time use study in India would be, as discussed above, much different at least in terms of its focus. The approach and the methodology of the study, therefore, would differ significantly from the one used in developed economies.
2. As far as the appropriate methodology of conducting such a survey is concerned, India

has several constraints. To start with, the level of literacy is low in India. The literacy rate of women is particularly very low. As a result, we could not think of using the established diary system of data collection. Since the observation method was found to be of a limited use (persons become conscious while being observed), we had no alternatives but to use the interviewer method of data collection.

3. Time pieces and clocks are not followed religiously by people of India, particularly in rural areas. It was not possible therefore to measure the exact time of the occurrence of different activities of people and the time taken by people in the slot of 10 minutes. We had to depend on the broad sense of time of people who could tell us how much time they took but had to be helped to know about the time of the occurrence of events. Investigators asked the chronology of activities carefully while questioning the respondent about the time spent on each of the activities in hourly time slots.
4. It was not always possible to get the right response from women respondents due to social customs and taboos. Frequently, men offered to reply on behalf of women who were not allowed due to the likely male bias. In most of the places a team of male and female investigators were deployed to collect the data. Moreover, the investigators were trained rigorously to enable them to undertake proper investigation.
5. Men and women in developing countries frequently take up multiple jobs or perform multiple economic activities to make the two ends meet. Since many of these activities are frequently in the informal sector, it is not easy to get the right response from respondents. Careful investigations were undertaken to find out the time spent on each of the activities undertaken as multiple activities.
6. As agriculture happens to be the main occupation of people in India, agricultural seasons have a significant impact on the pattern of time use, particularly in rural areas. In the busy agricultural season, there is a good demand for labour on farms but the demand declines considerably in the lean season. It is, therefore, decided to organize the time use survey in four rounds to realistically capture the seasonal variations in the time use pattern.

Keeping in view the importance of the survey for India and our specific socio-economic situation similar to other developing countries, this survey was conducted using our own financial, technical and manpower resources. Moreover, to ensure capacity building for conducting such surveys on a regular basis, this survey was conducted by utilizing the official statistical system machinery.

Note: Some portion of this chapter is taken from the paper of Prof. Indira Hirway entitled " Time Use Studies: Conceptual and Methodological Issues with Reference to the Indian Time Use Survey" presented at the international seminar on Time Use Studies held during 7-10 December, 1999 at Ahmedabad.

## CHAPTER 2

# OPERATIONAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING THE PILOT TIME USE SURVEY IN INDIA

## Introduction

With a view to estimate properly the condition of women to the National Economy and to study the gender discrimination in household activities, a pilot Time Use Survey was conducted in 18620 households spread over six selected states , namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya during the period July, 1998 to June, 1999. As this survey was first of its kind in India and even among the Developing Countries, a number of operational issues were to be resolved before launching the survey. In this paper an attempt has been made to describe some of the important operational issues such as sampling methodology, estimation procedure, method of data collection, development of questionnaire , data processing, etc. Mentions have been also made about the monitoring mechanisms evolved to ensure the completion of various activities involved in the survey in a time bound manner.

## 2.2 Details of Sample Selection for the Time Use Survey

As no previous survey was conducted on this topic and methodologies to be used were not firmed up, it was decided to conduct this survey on a pilot basis. However, to ensure the use of data collected in the pilot survey also, a proper sampling procedure was followed.

### (a) Selection of States:

India has lot of socio economic, demographic, geographic and cultural diversities. To ensure that all aspects of diversities are captured, six states were selected to give geographical presentation to each regions of the country. Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya were chosen to represent northern, central, western, southern and northeastern region respectively.

### (b) Distribution of sample in the Selected States:

The total sample size of 18,628 households were first distributed in proportion to the total number of estimated households as per the 1993-94 survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The further distribution of the allocated sample in the States in the districts, villages and towns were as per the following procedures.

#### © Selection of Districts

All the districts in a state were grouped in four state using the criteria of density and proportion of schedule tribe population as follows:

Stratum 1. Districts with population density less than median density and proportion. Of schedule tribe population less than median schedule tribe population	Stratum 2. Districts with population density less than median density and proportion of schedule tribe population more than median schedule tribe population
Stratum 3. Districts with population density more than median density and proportion of schedule tribe population less than median schedule tribe population	Stratum 4. Districts with population density more than median density and proportion of schedule tribe population more than median schedule tribe population

No. of first stage units (villages and sample blocks) were determined using the initial sample size to be allocated to each state and by assuming that in each f.s.u. , 12 households will be surveyed. The number of f.s.u. so arrived at was adjusted to be multiple of 8 as atleast 2 f.s.u. each may be covered in 4 sub-rounds.

The no. of districts to be selected (fixed earlier) in each state were distributed in 4 strata in proportion to the total population in each stratum. If more than one district was to be selected from a stratum then all the districts were arranged in the decreasing order for population density and proportion of tribal population. Selection of both the districts was done using circular systematic sampling with equal probability.

For getting the district - wise allocation of the f.s.u., the total f.s.u. sample was distributed among the selected districts in proportion to the population of the districts.

The rural (villages) and urban (sample blocks) sample in a particular district was worked out by distributing the total number of f.s.u. in rural and urban sample in proportion to the rural and urban population in the district.

(d) Selection of villages

All the villages in the selected district were grouped in 3 categories namely large (population above 1200), medium (population between 400 to 1200) and small(population less than 400) . The total rural sample was distributed in three stratum in proportion to the population in the three stratum. In case any stratum was not applicable in a particular district, the allocated sample was distributed in the remaining stratum only. If more than one village was to be selected in the particular stratum , then

villages-were selected using circular systematic sampling with probability proportional to the population. If all the three strata were present then minimum sample size allotted in each stratum was 2.

(e) Selection of urban sample blocks

All the towns in the selected district were grouped in 3 categories namely large(population more than 2 lakhs), medium(population between 50000 to 2 lakhs) and small (population less than 50000) . The total urban sample was distributed in three stratum in proportion to the population in the three stratum. In case any stratum was not applicable in a particular district, the allocated sample was distributed in the remaining stratum only. If more than one sample block was to be selected in the particular stratum, then ufs blocks in each of the towns were presented by investigator unit and ufs blocks no. The requisite number of ufs blocks were then selected by using circular systematic sampling with equal probability. If all the three strata were present then minimum sample size allocated in each stratum was 2 due to this, in some cases, overall urban sample size allotted in a particular district might have increased.

(f) Distribution of villages/urban blocks in sub-sample and sub-rounds

The allocated sample in a particular stratum of rural or urban area of a particular district was first distributed in two interpenetrating sample of equal size i.e. both the sample were drawn independently using circular systematic sampling. The sample size for a particular sub-sample was then evenly distributed in 4 sub-rounds. If there were only 2 sample units then they were covered in two sub rounds only. But the selected sub-rounds were not contagious to take care of the seasonality effects. In case of odd number of sample size, sub-round wise allocation was adjusted by increasing the sample size in one sub-round and decreasing in another.

The details of the sampling procedures are summarized in the following table.

State	No. of Districts	Total Sample initially allotted	No. of distts in the sample	No. of First Stage Unit			No. of selected householeds		
				Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Madya Pradesh	45	5027	15	318	106	424	3816	1272	5088
Gujarat	19	3174	7	140	124	264	1680	1488	3168
Meghalaya	7	520	4	34	14	48	408	168	576
Tamil Nadu	29	5588	10	304	168	472	3648	2016	5664
Haryana	17	1320	6	82	30	112	984	360	1344
Orissa	30	2758	10	188	46	234	2256	552	2808
Total		18628		1066	488	1554	12792	5856	18648

### 23. ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Notations:

S: Stratum

D: total number of district d: number of sample districts

I: subscript for i-th sample district r/u: subscripts for rural/urban

J: subscript for j-th class) i=1,2,3) k: subscript for k-th sample village/blocks

M: subscript for p-th sample house holdz: size of a stratum x sample district rural/urban x c; ass

n: number of sample villages/blocks available for tabulation

: village/block size (equal to village population as per frame and z = 1 for each urban

L: total number of hg's/sb's formed in a village/block

H: total number of households listed



h: number of households surveyed and available for tabulation

y: sample value of an characteristic under estimation

^

Y: estimate of the population total of the characteristic y

FORMULA FOR ESTIMATION

$$\hat{Y}_{sr} = \frac{D_s}{d_s} \sum_{i=1}^{d_s} \sum_{j=1}^3 \left[ \frac{Z_{sirj}}{n_{sirj}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{sirj}} \frac{1}{z_{sirj}} \left\{ L_{sirj} \sum_{m=1}^6 \frac{H_{sirjkm}}{h_{sirjkm}} \left( \sum_{p=1}^{h_{sirjkm}} y_{sirjkmp} \right) \right\} \right]$$

The same formula may be used to obtain  $\hat{Y}_{su}$

$$\hat{Y}_s = \hat{Y}_{sr} + \hat{Y}_{su}$$

Estimate of total of y at the state level may be obtained by summing  $\hat{Y}_s, \hat{Y}_{sr}, \hat{Y}_{su}$  as the case may be

state level estimate of aggregates(  $\hat{Y}$  ) may be added to obtain estimate of the total of y for all states combined.

The above formulae may be applied to obtain sub-sample wise estimates first where n will denote number of sample villages / blocks available for tabulation in the concerned sub-sample .Pooled estimate based on both the sub-samples may be obtained as the simple average of the two sub-sample estimates. Ratios of the form R=Y/ X may be estimate at the last stage at any desired level by taking the ratio of estimate of Y to the estimate of X.

### Standard Error Estimates:

The standard error estimates may be calculated on the basis of sub-sample wise estimates of

stratum totals. The estimate of the variance of  $\hat{Y}$  and  $\hat{R}$  are given by

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_s (\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2$$

and

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \left[ \sum_s (\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) + \hat{R}^2(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 \right]$$

Standard errors of estimates may be obtained by taking square roots of the estimated variances. Relative standard error of an estimate is the standard error expressed as percentage of the estimate.

## 2.4. QUESTIONNAIRE

The final questionnaire used in the survey was evolved after a number of discussion with the academic experts and the practising survey statisticians. The final questionnaire consists of following three parts:

- i. Schedule 0.1: Listing Questionnaire for the Rural Areas
- ii. Schedule 0.2: Listing Questionnaire for the Urban Areas
- iii. Schedule 0.3: Household Questionnaire which consist of following Blocks
  - (a) Block 0: Identification of Sample Households
  - (b) Block 1: Household Characteristics
  - (c) Block 2: Particulars of Household Members
  - (d) Block 3: Time Disposition of Persons on Selected Days of the Week

A copy of the questionnaire is at Annex -II.

## 2.5. SELECTION OF THE FIELD AGENCIES

The pros and cons of getting the survey conducted through a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) was deliberated in great details. As the survey was to be conducted in 6 States, the strength of the NGO in terms of skilled manpower was an important consideration. As it was difficult to identify such a NGO, it was decided to involve, Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the respective States in this exercise. These organisations already conduct large scale surveys and have their offices located at the districts and block level. Moreover, they also have the data processing facilities. The use of these organisations helped in fast training of the already experienced investigators, reduction in the cost of the survey due to short distance travel involved by the investigators, avoidance of the involvement of another agency for the data entry and processing work. The involvement of these agencies also helped in the capacity building in these organisations.

## 2.6. TRAINING OF THE SURVEY AND DATA PROCESSING PERSONNEL

Soon after the development of the questionnaire, data entry format was also developed. Then a Training for Trainer Programme for all the concerned official of the six States was organised by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). Sampling design, field scrutiny, data entry formats and each question of the questionnaire was explained in great details during 5 days training. Hands on training was also imparted to the participants to familiarise them with the data entry package. Field training was also organised in one rural and one urban areas to canvass the questionnaire and understand the difficulties likely to be encountered by the investigators.

Detailed instruction manual was also prepared for filling in the questionnaire by the investigators and was discussed and explained in the training programme.

## 2.7. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The merits and demerits of three methods of data collection on time use pattern, namely, diary methods, observation method and interviewer method. Keeping in view the Indian situation, it was finally decided to use the interviewer method for collection of data. To ensure that women's responses were correct, the composition of the investigators team was one male and one female. Wherever, the female investigators were not available, the assistance of the local ANM or Anganwadi worker was taken.

To familiarize the investigators with the survey area to be covered by them, they were asked to stay in the village/urban blocks for 9 days. First two days were to be used for house listing and selection of sample households. Then one day was to be used for collection of information on the type of days patterns for the individuals of the selected households. To minimize the recall lapse in enumerating the activity pattern, maximum of 24 hour recall lapse was taken.

To catch the variation in the activity pattern, time use data was collected for all the individuals aged 6 years and above for three type of days, namely normal, abnormal and weekly variant. After selecting the household, the investigator visited the selected households to find out the details of three types of date from different members of the selected households. Based on the information the investigator prepared the work programme for the next one week. If the normal date for an individual was Monday, the investigator will visit that member on Tuesday to find out his time used pattern on Monday. This arrangement worked quite well for normal days but there was some problem, particularly in the urban areas for weekly variant because in urban areas, Saturday and Sunday were generally reported as weekly variant and the investigator has to cover all the selected households on Sunday and Monday.

## 2.8. ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

To capture the individual response on the time use pattern, a detailed activity classification was prepared. Basic consideration while preparing the activity classification was that all the activities may be categorized into activity pertaining to System of National Accounts (SNA), Conditional SNA and Non-SNA. As there was no previous classification available in the country, a new classification was developed using such classification available from other international organisations and some other countries. In the classification, all the activities were grouped into following categories:

- I Primary production activities
- II Secondary activities
- III Trade, business and services
- IV Household maintenance, management and shopping for own households
- V Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own households
- VI Community services and help to other households
- VII Learning
- VIII Social and cultural activities, mass media etc.
- IX Personal care and self maintenance

A copy of the activity classification used in the Survey is at Annexure III.

## 2.9 MONITORING MECHANISM

To provide technical guidance for various activities in the Survey a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Indira Hirway, a non-official expert from Centre for Development Alternatives, Ahmedabad. The composition and term of reference of the TAC are given at Annexure-I. A number of meetings of the TAC was held to finalise the questionnaire, sampling design, tabulation plan etc. The members of the TAC also visited the field to see the quality of

field work. The officers of the Central Statistical Organization involved with this Survey frequently inspected the field work. For each State participating in the Survey, a Technical Advisory Committee was also constituted which has the representation of non-official members also. These State level Advisory Committees were also requested to meet every quarter to sort out the local problems and provide the guidance. Each State was also asked to submit regular progress report of the field work. Because of these strict monitoring mechanism, field work of the Survey was completed, as per schedule in July, 1999.

#### 2.10 DATA PROCESSING

The data entry and validation work of the Survey was handled by the States for which data entry and validation packages were supplied by the Central Statistical Organization. A Workshop was also organized to sort out the various problems faced by the States in the use of these packages. For evolving the data entry and validation package, the help of Data Processing Division of the National Sample Survey Organization was taken. The validated data was sent by States to the CSO and the final processing of the data was done by the Computer Centre of the Department. In spite of severe problem faced in the operation of main-frame computer at the Computer Center, data processing work of the Survey completed by the end of November, 99.

#### 2.11 DEVELOPMENT OF VALUATION METHODOLOGY

As the main objective of conducting the Time Use Survey is to value the unpaid work in the economy, some deliberations were held for evolving the methodology. As wage data would be required to undertake this exercise, it was decided to collect the wage data for skilled and unskilled workers and for those involved in construction and manufacturing activities. These wage data have been collected for each district in which the Survey village/Urban block was located. This was considered essential because there is large scale variation in the wage data among different States and different regions within the State. The actual valuation exercise is likely to take some more time.

#### 2.12. FIELD PROBLEMS

In the Time Use Survey, one day recall method was used for collecting data on time spent on different activities, from each member of the selected households. It was felt while conducting the survey that, as the time schedules are not followed rigorously by people, particularly in rural areas, it was not possible to measure the exact time of the occurrence of various activities of the respondents. One had to depend on the broad sense of time of respondents who could tell us, some times after prompting, how much time he/ she took for completing a specific activity or job. The investigators had to maintain the chronology of activities carefully for each hour while questioning the respondents about activity wise time spent.

In case of young school going children, the respondents were not able to tell specifically the utilization of activity-wise time. The investigators had to take the help of their parents or care taker for recalling the time use details.

In many cases, especially in case of the elderly retired persons, who look after the young children while their parents are away from home/engaged in economic activities, the elderly persons were enjoying leisure time, chit-chatting with their friends/relatives and keep a watch on young children playing around. Their interventions were not required much and, therefore, they were not able to reply how much time they have spent on taking care of children. In such cases, it was very difficult for investigators to apportion the time spent on different activities of such elderly persons.

To catch the variation in the activity pattern for normal, abnormal and weekly variant days, the investigator had to visit 3 or more times the selected households to collect data on time spent on different activities for these three types of days. The frequent visits of investigators to the respondent households raised some doubts in the society and reactionary hostile behaviors of the respondents were also observed in some cases. Also, the detailed enquiry on the activity pursued during 24 hours from a single respondent used to consume more than one hour of investigator. Therefore, continuous long duration enquiry was found tedious to the respondent.

## CHAPTER 3

### HOUSE HOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEYED POPULATION

#### INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents a profile of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households covered in the Time Use Survey (TUS). The data have been presented for all the six States covered in the survey as well as for all the six States combined. In the survey information were collected about the household size, possession of agricultural land, religion of the household, structure of the houses, sex of the head of households, etc. In this chapter relevant data on these household characteristics have been presented. This Chapter also include some comparison of TUS results with that available from Population Census and National Sample Survey Organisation.

#### 3.2. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS COVERED IN THE SURVEY

In the Time Use Survey (TUS) originally 18,628 households were proposed to be covered The details of the households actually covered in the survey are given below in Table 3.1. The total number of households covered in the sample was 18,591 as against 18,620 originally planned.68 % of the households was in rural areas. Therefore, the non-response at 0.1 % was negligible. The number of households in the survey was highest (5653) in Tamil Nadu followed by Madhya Pradesh (5061). The number was lowest (576) in Meghalaya.

States	No. of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Haryana	984	360	1344
Madhya Pradesh	3801	1260	5061
Gujarat	1676	1485	3161
Orissa	2244	552	2796
Tamil Nadu	3637	2016	5653
Meghalaya	408	168	576
Combined states	12750	5841	18591

### 3.3. HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE.

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1 presents the distribution of households by their size. In this table Rural! Urban break up of the data has been also presented. The average household size varied from 4.56 in Gujarat to 3.57 in Tamil Nadu. As expected household size was higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas except in the case of Tamil Nadu where urban figure was marginally higher than rural figure. In all the six states combined only about 19% households were of size 2 or less. The single member households were about 6%. However, in urban areas of Orissa and Meghalaya single member households constituted about 15% of total households.

Table 3.2 Distribution of households by household size

Statewise percentage distribution of households by household size according to place of residence

States	Household size ( No. of persons)									Average Household Size	Estimated no. of Households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 & Above	Total			
Haryana	Rural	2.07	7.03	15.15	24.70	24.02	16.50	10.52	100.00	4.58	3112994
	Urban	3.74	6.73	16.43	32.30	22.37	13.13	5.30	100.00	4.26	264475
	Total	2.38	6.97	15.39	26.11	23.72	15.88	9.56	100.00	4.52	3377469
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	5.28	12.24	14.57	20.89	20.38	13.93	12.71	100.00	4.45	10792848
	Urban	7.82	13.15	15.52	19.87	25.12	10.64	7.89	100.00	4.10	952642
	Total	5.80	12.43	14.77	20.68	21.36	13.25	11.72	100.00	4.38	11745490
	Rural	3.94	9.77	12.68	22.23	22.16	14.33	14.90	100.00	4.64	7139658



Gujarat	Urban	5.38	8.26	14.46	27.89	20.40	12.88	10.74	100.00	4.42	1765731
	Total	4.49	9.19	13.36	24.39	21.48	13.78	13.31	100.00	4.56	8905389
Orissa	Rural	6.05	12.60	16.45	23.08	18.35	12.16	11.31	100.00	4.30	7024445
	Urban	14.84	8.45	17.57	20.38	19.93	10.10	8.74	100.00	3.97	1434437
Tamil Nadu	Total	7.76	11.79	16.67	22.56	18.66	11.76	10.81	100.00	4.23	8458882
	Rural	9.04	19.02	23.16	25.66	13.61	6.17	3.34	100.00	3.50	10800575
Meghalaya	Urban	5.08	14.65	23.21	30.52	17.81	6.70	2.03	100.00	3.71	2616863
	Total	7.67	17.50	23.18	27.35	15.07	6.36	2.88	100.00	3.57	13417438
Combined States	Rural	6.42	10.36	14.91	22.07	15.43	15.70	15.11	100.00	4.51	365860
	Urban	15.46	4.69	10.99	28.67	18.88	6.33	14.96	100.00	4.30	67561
Total	Total	7.96	9.39	14.24	23.20	16.02	14.10	15.09	100.00	4.48	433421
	Rural	5.97	13.29	16.98	23.15	18.72	11.77	10.13	100.00	4.21	39236380
States	Urban	6.73	11.46	18.32	26.79	20.33	9.85	6.53	100.00	4.04	15430151
	Total	6.18	12.77	17.36	24.18	19.17	11.23	9.11	100.00	4.16	46338089

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

Figure 3.1. Average size of the household

### 3.4. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE LAND POSSESSED BY THEM

The distribution of households by size of agricultural land possessed is given in Table 3.3. The percentage of landless rural households was as high as 64% in Tamil Nadu and as low as 13% in Meghalaya. As expected, the proportion of landless household was significantly more in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The percentage of rural households owning 8 acres or more land was highest (13.40%) in Gujarat and lowest (1.73%) in Orissa. In most of the States, lower proportion of land owning households were found in 1.01-2.00 and 2.01-4.00 acres class. The results of TUS compares somewhat favourably with NFHS result. As compared to 48% landless households in NFHS, TUS estimate was 59%. The difference may be due to the coverage of only 6 states in TUS.

TABLE 3.3 Distribution of households by agricultural land possessed

Statewise percentage distribution of households by size of agricultural land possessed according to place of residence

		size of agricultural land possessed (in acres)									Estimated no. of Households
		0.00	0.01-	0.41-	1.01-	2.01-	4.01-	6.01-	8.01 &	TOTAL	
			0.4	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	ABOVE		
Haryana	Rural	59.18	2.79	2.41	7.67	9.55	6.38	3.81	8.21	100.00	3112994
	Urban	88.06	5.77	-	0.10	1.16	0.48	0.25	4.19	100.00	264475
	Total	64.51	3.34	1.96	6.27	8.00	5.29	3.15	7.47	100.00	3377469
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	37.78	13.50	3.06	10.25	14.02	9.37	4.04	7.99	100.00	10792848
	Urban	91.31	2.33	1.07	0.57	1.32	1.58	0.44	1.39	100.00	952642
	Total	48.85	11.19	2.65	8.24	11.39	7.76	3.29	6.62	100.00	11745490
Gujarat	Rural	46.07	1.20	4.22	9.35	13.03	8.13	4.60	13.40	100.00	7139658
	Urban	94.51	0.68	0.69	0.54	1.53	0.71	0.52	0.82	100.00	1765731
	Total	64.55	1.01	2.87	5.99	8.64	5.30	3.04	8.60	100.00	8905389
Orissa	Rural	34.03	10.59	16.77	17.48	13.41	3.80	2.19	1.73	100.00	7024445
	Urban	62.05	32.72	2.33	0.51	1.70	0.25	0.41	0.01	100.00	1434437
	Total	39.47	14.88	13.97	14.19	11.14	3.11	1.85	1.40	100.00	8458882
	Rural	64.15	5.66	8.80	8.89	7.09	2.44	1.19	1.78	100.00	10800575

Tamil Nadu	Urban	89.67	8.24	0.54	0.22	0.91	0.15	0.17	0.08	100.00	2616863
	Total	73.00	6.56	5.94	5.88	4.94	1.65	0.84	1.19	100.00	13417438
	Rural	12.69	15.27	12.48	23.79	23.63	4.57	5.34	2.23	100.00	365860
Meghalaya	Urban	76.56	21.67	0.68	1.09	-	-	-	-	100.00	67561
	Total	23.62	16.37	10.46	19.91	19.59	3.79	4.43	1.85	100.00	433421
	Rural	47.34	7.75	7.34	10.93	11.56	5.96	3.02	6.11	100.00	39236380
Combined States	Urban	88.19	7.64	0.85	0.40	1.26	0.60	0.35	0.71	100.00	15430151
	Total	58.87	7.72	5.51	7.96	8.65	4.44	2.27	4.58	100.00	46338089

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample.

The details about the possessions of agricultural land by different social groups viz. scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and others are presented in table 3.4.

Table 3.4. Distribution of households by agricultural land possessed and the social group

Statewise percentage distribution of households by size of agricultural land possessed according to the social group and place of residence

States		Size of agricultural land possessed ( in acres)								TOTAL	Estimated no. of Households
		0	0.01-0.4	0.41-1	1.01-2	2.01-4	4.01-6	6.01-8	8.01 & ABOVE		
Haryana	Rural	87.06	4.93	0.26	2.07	2.08	1.22	0.98	1.40	100.00	3112994
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	264475
	Total	53.21	2.54	2.82	8.38	10.97	7.34	4.24	10.51	100.00	3377469
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	57.42	8.31	3.72	8.98	10.53	6.37	3.02	1.66	100.00	10792848
	Urban	41.50	14.82	2.68	12.13	14.47	8.13	2.56	3.73	100.00	952642
	Total	49.51	10.53	2.38	6.61	10.45	7.96	3.64	8.93	100.00	11745490
Gujarat	Rural	83.58	-	2.84	2.24	7.08	3.28	-	1.00	100.00	7139658
	Urban	52.54	3.74	6.47	15.29	15.79	2.78	0.99	2.41	100.00	1765731
	Total	64.63	0.64	2.26	4.77	7.57	5.95	3.72	10.47	100.00	8905389

Orissa	Rural	49.06	13.86	15.26	12.21	8.00	0.35	0.75	0.51	100.00	7024445
	Urban	29.78	8.32	21.03	17.21	15.18	5.19	1.87	1.42	100.00	1434437
	Total	41.39	18.66	9.84	13.26	10.06	2.92	2.20	1.68	100.00	8458882
Tamil Nadu	Rural	78.71	5.45	6.91	6.13	2.56	0.10	0.13	-	100.00	10800575
	Urban	69.15	10.86	7.62	7.42	3.62	0.92	-	0.40	100.00	2616863
	Total	71.69	6.69	5.63	5.77	5.59	2.06	1.04	1.52	100.00	13417438
Meghalaya	Rural	65.95	34.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	365860
	Urban	20.27	13.76	11.50	22.05	21.23	4.11	4.93	2.11	100.00	67561
	Total	44.44	34.75	3.57	5.52	9.93	1.74	0.74	-	100.00	433421
Combined States	Rural	70.50	6.91	6.24	6.83	5.70	2.05	1.00	0.76	100.00	39236380
	Urban	40.50	10.38	9.77	14.54	14.69	5.59	2.02	2.50	100.00	15430151
	Total	59.96	7.35	4.43	6.83	8.08	4.78	2.63	5.95	100.00	46338089

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

### 3.5. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RELIGION

Percentage distribution of households by religion and place of residence are presented in Table 3.5. This table shows that surveyed households were predominantly Hindus constituting about 90% of total households in the six states combined~ The Muslim households were 4% in rural areas but about 10% in urban areas. The other religions formed less than 5% of the total households in both rural and urban areas. In Meghalaya, 64% of the households in rural and 60% in urban areas were Christian. Sikh's

households were mainly concentrated in Haryana. The survey results are, therefore, likely to be representative of the widely practiced religions in the country.

Table 3.5. Distribution of households by religion

Statewise percentage distribution of households by religion and the place of residence

STATES		Religion									Estimated no. of Households
		Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism	Budhism	Zorostrism	Jainism	Others	Total	
Haryana	Rural	79.26	11.26	-	9.20	-	-	-	0.28	100.00	3112994
	Urban	92.17	-	-	6.37	-	-	1.46	-	100.00	264475
	Total	81.65	9.18	-	8.68	-	-	0.27	0.23	100.00	3377469
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	95.95	3.15	0.10	0.10	0.28	-	0.05	0.38	100.00	10792848
	Urban	84.39	13.00	0.48	0.43	0.10	-	1.28	0.32	100.00	952642
	Total	93.56	5.19	0.18	0.16	0.24	-	0.31	0.36	100.00	11745490
Gujarat	Rural	93.88	4.73	0.57	-	-	-	0.07	0.74	100.00	7139658
	Urban	82.31	14.82	0.49	0.10	-	0.16	1.48	0.64	100.00	1765731
	Total	89.47	8.58	0.54	0.04	-	0.06	0.61	0.70	100.00	8905389

Orissa	Rural	96.63	0.43	2.84	-	-	-	-	0.10	100.00	7024445
	Urban	92.58	5.17	2.08	-	0.07	-	-	0.10	100.00	1434437
	Total	95.85	1.35	2.70	-	0.01	-	-	0.10	100.00	8458882
Tamil Nadu	Rural	92.03	4.26	2.98	0.05	-	-	0.05	0.65	100.00	10800575
	Urban	83.12	8.53	7.07	0.02	-	0.53	0.40	0.34	100.00	2616863
	Total	88.94	5.74	4.40	0.04	-	0.18	0.17	0.54	100.00	13417438
Meghalaya	Rural	5.85	2.49	64.11	-	-	-	-	27.54	100.00	365860
	Urban	26.93	3.63	60.37	-	-	-	-	9.07	100.00	67561
	Total	9.46	2.69	63.47	-	-	-	-	24.38	100.00	433421
Combined States	Rural	92.45	3.89	2.06	0.77	0.08	-	0.04	0.71	100.00	39236380
	Urban	84.30	10.36	3.38	0.40	0.02	0.24	0.87	0.42	100.00	15430151
	Total	90.15	5.72	2.43	0.67	0.06	0.07	0.27	0.63	100.00	46338089

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

### 3.6. TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSES

The type of structure of the houses owned by the household is an important of the socio-economic well beings of the household members (Table 3.6). In all about 26% households in rural areas and 71 % in urban areas were living in Pucca houses. The corresponding figures from NSS Round ill 1994-95 were 30% and 70%. Position of Haryana was better as compared to other five states. More than half of the households in rural Haryana and 87% in urban Haryana were living in Pucca houses. In contrast, only 9%



of the household in rural Orissa were living in Pucca houses. The use of semi pucca houses in rural areas was highest in Gujarat. Diagrametical presentation of these data is given in Figure 3.2.

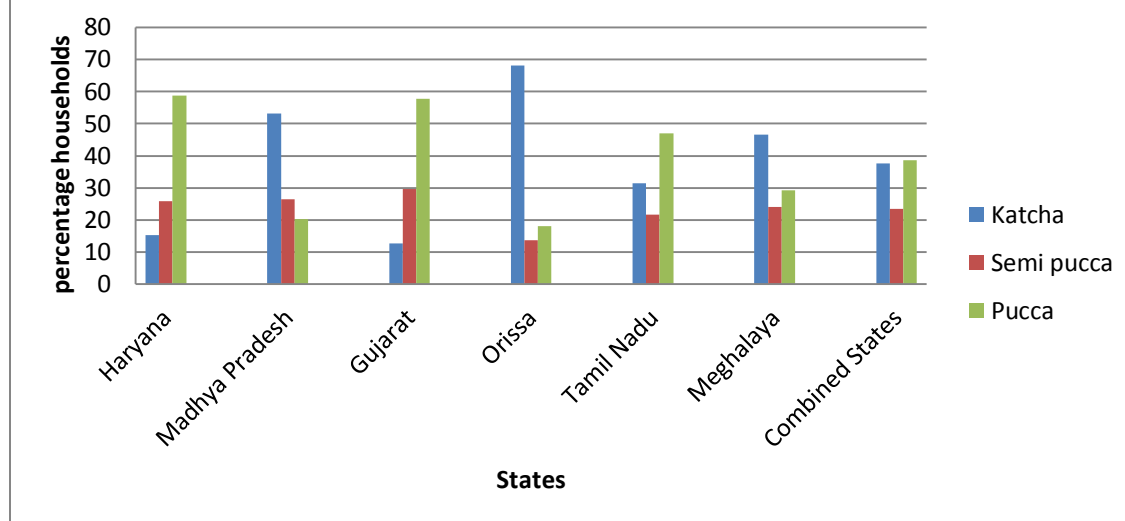
TABLE 3.6. Distribution of households by type of structure

Statewise percentage distribution of households by the type of structure of the households and place of residence

States	Percentage of households											
	Katcha			Semi-pucca			Pucca			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Haryana	18.40	1.62	15.30	29.22	11.04	25.87	52.38	87.33	58.84	100.00	100.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	60.26	26.23	53.22	28.17	19.55	26.39	11.57	54.22	20.39	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	15.07	8.92	12.73	40.45	11.97	29.59	44.47	79.11	57.69	100.00	100.00	100.00
Orissa	77.77	28.06	68.12	13.16	16.10	13.73	9.07	55.84	18.15	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	40.86	13.50	31.37	26.70	12.22	21.68	32.44	74.28	46.96	100.00	100.00	100.00
Meghalaya	55.34	4.60	46.66	26.08	14.20	24.05	18.58	81.20	29.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
Combined States	46.46	15.53	37.73	27.38	13.87	23.56	26.16	70.61	38.70	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

**Figure 3.2. Percentage distribution of households by the type of structure of the household**



### 3.7. FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Distribution of households according to the sex of the head of the household is presented in Table 3.7(a). The comparison of similar data from NSSO and NFHS is given in Table 3.7(b). The results of TUS compares quite well with NSSO and NFHS. Overall about 10% households in rural areas and 9% in urban areas were headed by women. The proportion of such households was highest in Meghalaya followed by Tamil Nadu. Though Meghalaya is a matriarchal society maximum of only about 29% households in urban areas were female headed. Therefore, in this state also majority of households were male headed.

Table 3.7 (a). Gender of the head of the household

State-wise percentage distribution of households according to sex of the head of the Household by place of residence

States	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Haryana	93.89	6.11	100.00	93.75	6.25	100.00
Madhya-Pradesh	93.22	6.78	100.00	92.90	7.10	100.00
Gujarat	92.27	7.73	100.00	93.33	6.67	100.00

Orissa	90.11	9.89	100.00	93.93	6.07	100.00
Tamil Nadu	84.82	15.18	100.00	88.47	11.53	100.00
Meghalaya	77.50	22.50	100.00	71.08	28.92	100.00
Combined States	90.09	9.91	100.00	91.42	8.58	100.00

Table 3.7 (b). Female Headed Households

Percentage of female headed households out of the total Households as given by NFHS, NSSO and Time Use Survey

	NFHS	NSSO	Time Use Survey
Place of Residence	1(1992-93)	1994	1998
	↓ (All-India) ↓	( All-India) ↓	(Combined States)
Rural	9.10	9.74	9.91
Urban	9.60	10.56	8.58

Table 3.8 presented below gives the estimated number of households as well as the estimated number of female headed household in all the six states covered in the survey

TABLE 3.8. Female headed households				
State wise estimated number of female headed households and their percentage in total households according to place of residence				
States		Estimated no. of households	Estimated no. of female headed households	Percent
Haryana	Rural	3112995	190133	6.11
	Urban	705269	44054	6.25
	Total	3818264	234186	6.13
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	10792849	731686	6.78
	Urban	2814804	199979	7.1
	Total	13607653	931665	6.85
Gujarat	Rural	7139659	551541	7.73
	Urban	4403959	293597	6.67
	Total	11543618	845139	7.32
	Rural	7024446	694612	9.89

Orissa	Urban	1692252	102784	6.07
	Total	8716698	797396	9.15
Tamil Nadu	Rural	10800575	1639863	15.18
	Urban	5738311	661983	11.54
	Total	16538886	2301845	13.92
Meghalaya	Rural	365860	82324	22.5
	Urban	75557	21850	28.92
	Total	441417	104174	23.6
Combined States	Rural	39236384	3890159	9.91
	Urban	15430151	1324246	8.58
	Total	54666535	5214405	9.54

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

As may be seen from table 3.9, there was not much difference in the proportion of female headed households among schedule caste, schedule tribes and other social groups taking all the six States together. However, going by states, except Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, prevalence of such households was highest in 'Schedule Tribes' category followed by Schedule Caste and then others. In contrast to about 19% female headed households in schedule tribes of Tamil Nadu, only 7% such households were found in Madhya Pradesh, a predominantly schedule tribes state. Haryana recorded the lowest level of such households in Schedule Caste and other category.

Figure 3.3 below present the percentage of female headed households in the six states covered in the survey.

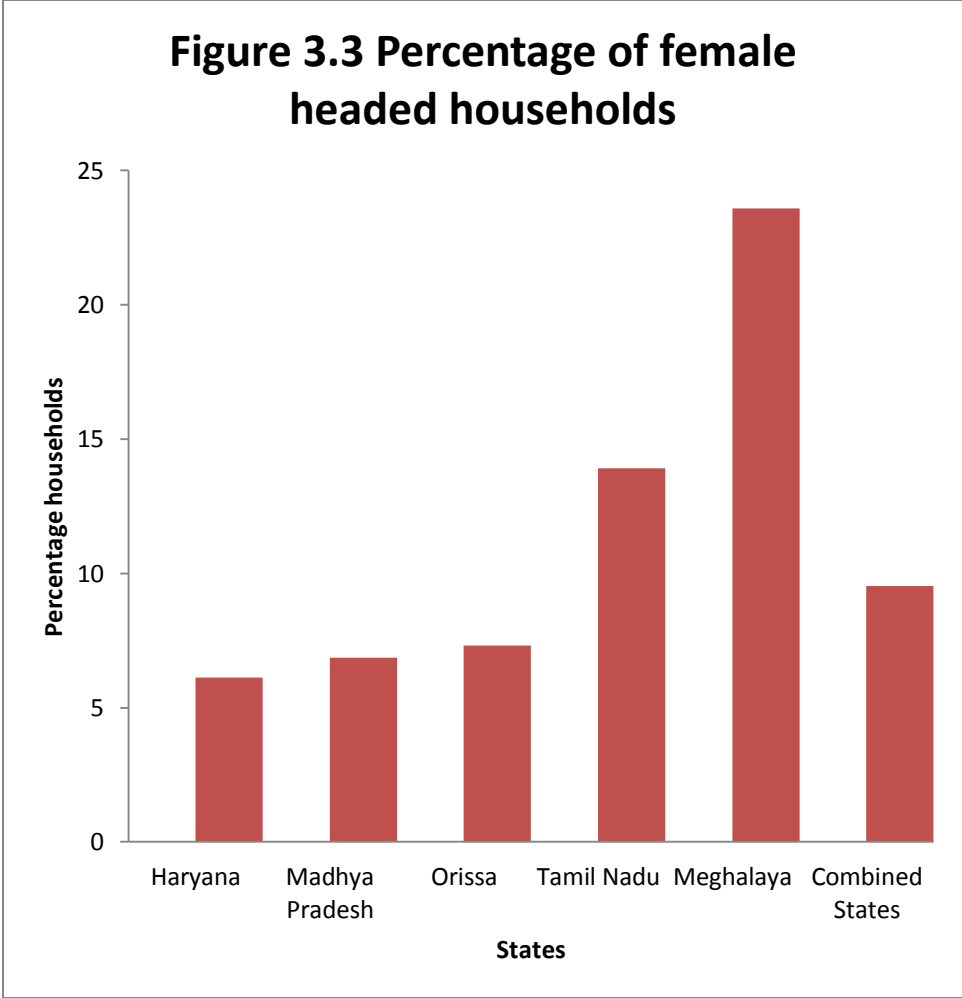


Table 3.9. Female-headed households by social group

Statewise percentage distribution of female headed households out of total households by the social group

States	Female headed households				Estimated number of households			
	Percent							
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
Haryana	6.06	-	6.17	6.13	1275330	-	2542934	3818264
Madhya Pradesh	7.87	6.67	6.66	6.85	2061501	3148102	8398049	13607653
Gujarat	9.23	11.55	6.39	7.32	947737	1563639	9032242	11543618
Orissa	9.70	9.91	8.57	9.15	1546271	2464233	4706194	8716698
Tamil Nadu	14.39	18.49	13.65	13.92	3243981	428766	12866139	16538886
Meghalaya	19.27	24.82	14.39	23.60	7003	386401	48014	441417
Combined States	10.41	10.14	9.20	9.54	9081822	7991141	37593572	54666536

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

It is generally recognized that female headed households face lot of social and economic problems. In such households females are generally the bread earner. The problems become more acute for such single member households. Results presented in Table 3.10 reveal that, all the six states taken together about 29% of the-female headed households were single member households. Their number was slight more (30%) in rural areas as compared to 25% in urban areas. The prevalence of such households was quite high in Tamil Nadu (34%) Madhya Pradesh (30%); Orissa (28%) and Gujarat (22%). In Haryana a Meghalaya, large scale rural and urban difference was observed in single member female headed households. Average household size of female headed household was highest (4.22) in Meghalaya follow by Gujarat (3.41) and Haryana (3.27). It was found to be lowest (2.53) in Tamil Nadu.

Table 3.10 Distribution of female headed households by Household size

State wise percentage distribution of female headed households out of total households by size of households and place of residence

States	House hold size(no. of persons)									Average Household size	Estimated no. of female headed household
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and above	Total			
Haryana	Rural	11.05	6.66	29.75	29.46	17.46	3.29	2.33	100.00	3.55	190133
	Urban	30.43	41.00	20.40	8.16	-	-	-	100.00	2.06	44054
	Total	14.89	13.12	27.99	25.45	14.18	2.67	1.89	100.00	3.32	234186
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	30.83	16.76	18.44	13.66	8.37	4.90	7.03	100.00	3.06	731686
	Urban	26.11	14.76	18.32	20.98	9.22	9.02	1.58	100.00	3.06	199979
	Total	29.82	16.33	18.42	15.32	8.55	5.79	5.86	100.00	3.06	931665
Gujarat	Rural	22.51	13.54	24.34	13.58	13.23	7.38	5.43	100.00	3.30	551541
	Urban	20.82	10.82	18.72	20.49	14.99	6.00	8.16	100.00	3.60	293597
	Total	21.92	12.59	22.39	15.98	13.84	6.90	6.38	100.00	3.41	845139



Orissa	Rural	28.23	23.09	17.92	15.74	8.67	3.54	2.82	100.00	2.77	694612
	Urban	29.41	14.56	24.71	13.11	7.96	-	10.26	100.00	3.46	102784
	Total	28.38	21.99	18.80	15.40	8.57	3.08	3.78	100.00	2.86	797396
Tamil Nadu	Rural	36.65	19.87	19.88	13.15	5.06	4.35	1.04	100.00	2.48	1639863
	Urban	25.86	23.85	24.64	15.60	5.42	2.76	1.88	100.00		661983
	Total	33.55	21.02	21.25	13.86	5.16	3.89	1.29	100.00	2.53	2301845
Meghalaya	Rural	7.92	18.92	15.68	11.89	9.23	16.51	19.85	100.00	4.38	82324
	Urban	33.00	8.39	12.87	8.03	10.25	9.52	17.95	100.00	3.63	21850
	Total	13.18	16.71	15.09	11.08	9.45	15.04	19.45	100.00	4.22	104174
Combined States	Rural	30.18	18.30	20.28	14.54	8.18	4.94	3.67	100.00	2.85	3890159
	Urban	25.33	19.18	22.04	16.93	8.21	4.23	4.08	100.00	2.99	1324246
	Total	28.95	18.62	20.73	15.15	8.19	4.76	3.70	100.00	2.89	5214405

Note: The entry '-' in cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

### 3.8. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

The activity patterns of the individuals are highly dependent upon their employment status. Further, the employment status and household income are highly correlated. As it is difficult to collect

information on income, monthly per capita household expenditure, which is a good proxy of income was collected in the survey. The distribution of households by monthly per capita expenditure is presented in Table 3.11. It shows that about 23% household in rural and 21 % in urban areas were in the highest monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class of more than RS.560 in rural and Rs. 1055 in urban areas. In both rural and urban areas about 60% of the household in the class RS.300 to 560 and Rs. 490 to Rs. 1055 respectively. About 18% households in both rural and urban areas were having MPCE of less than RS.300 and Rs. 490 respectively. This shows that poor, middle class and rich households were covered in the survey which makes the results representative.

Table 3.11 Monthly per capita expenditure														
State wise Percentage distribution of households according to monthly per capita expenditure class														
	Rural( MPCE Class)												Total	Estimated no. of households
States	<120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	>560		
Haryana	-	-	0.40	0.49	2.17	0.41	3.61	0.57	18.75	24.82	23.71	25.08	100.00	3112994
Madhya Pradesh	0.80	0.72	2.20	1.31	7.57	1.77	6.82	1.21	23.69	19.57	17.75	16.58	100.00	10792848
Gujarat	0.57	-	0.78	0.12	1.20	0.30	2.21	0.59	13.80	23.42	21.07	35.95	100.00	7139658
Orissa	1.97	1.53	1.72	2.75	9.50	3.58	10.55	1.90	26.86	23.48	8.62	7.54	100.00	7024445
Tamil Nadu	0.37	0.37	1.47	1.08	3.49	0.71	5.72	0.85	16.77	19.82	19.87	29.49	100.00	10800575
Meghalaya	0.01	-	-	0.89	0.20	0.32	0.90	1.19	6.35	24.86	28.73	36.56	100.00	365860
Combined States	0.78	0.57	1.49	1.22	5.14	1.41	6.04	1.07	20.00	21.50	17.88	22.90	100.00	39236383
	Urban (MPCE class)												Total	Estimated no. of households
	<160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1055	>1055		
Haryana	0.53	-	0.54	0.24	3.07	1.60	10.35	0.05	26.79	16.94	18.58	21.30	100.00	705268
Madhya Pradesh	0.95	0.58	2.68	2.92	7.38	1.49	8.90	1.64	22.67	14.88	17.87	18.04	100.00	2814803
Gujarat	0.03	-	0.14	0.53	1.89	2.45	7.42	2.28	22.42	19.11	20.00	23.74	100.00	4403959
Orissa	0.30	0.37	2.36	2.08	7.14	2.80	8.75	2.83	27.90	23.30	13.17	9.01	100.00	1692251

Tamil Nadu	0.04	0.08	0.47	1.65	2.50	1.83	6.68	2.96	20.82	19.78	19.06	24.13	100.00	5738310
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1.41	1.26	3.88	-	6.20	15.63	38.10	33.52	100.00	75556
Combined States	0.25	0.18	0.99	1.54	3.75	2.04	7.68	2.36	22.59	18.93	18.54	21.16	100.00	15430151

Note: The entry '-' in cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

## CHAPTER 4

### RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

#### INTRODUCTION.

Demographic and socio-economic profiles of individuals covered in the survey are presented in this Chapter. In the Time Use Survey (TUS) particulars regarding the age, sex, marital status, educational level, industrial and occupational characteristics of the members of the selected households were collected. As the activity pattern of the household members gets affected due to presence of a disabled member in the household. information about the presence of disabled member in the household was also collected. Similarly. on state level no good data are available about the extent of participation of women in the household decision making. With the present day emphasis on empowerment of women, this information is very vital. Therefore, an attempt was also made to enquire from females aged 18 years above whether they were participating in the decision making in the household. The participation was judged by considering"" their involvement in the purchase of durable consumer goods in the household. Data on all these characteristics of the respondents have been presented in this chapter.

#### 4.2. AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED POPULATION

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of surveyed population by broad age-group, sex and residence. About 70% of the respondents were residing in rural areas. There were marginally higher males (51.7%) as compared to females (48.3%). About 18% of the respondents were of age less than 6 years. They were not covered in the detailed enquiry about time use pattern. In all, activity pattern of 11271 children in the age-group (6-14) (constituting about 14% of surveyed population) were also investigated to have an idea about incidence of child labour in the country.

Age reporting in developing countries is typically prone to errors due to age mis- statement and preferences for ages ending in particular digits. In this survey experienced investigators already involved with similar' demographic surveys in the past were deployed. They were instructed to use probing questions to know the correct age of the respondents.



Table 4.2. Age distribution of persons

State-wise percentage distribution of persons by age-groups according to place of residence and their estimated number in each age-group

State		Age-Group (Years)																	Estimated no. of Persons (in '000)	
		00-04	5-9	10-14	0--14	15-19	20-24	25-29	15--29	30-34	35-39	40-44	30--44	45-49	50-54	55-59	45--59	60 +		Total
Haryana	Rural	14.39	14.29	10.23	38.91	8.53	9.85	9.44	27.82	7.5	5.92	4.83	18.25	4.62	2.47	2.11	9.2	5.83	100	14262
	Urban	9.84	13.37	9.31	32.52	10.5	9.32	8.64	28.46	8.78	8	6.18	22.96	5.05	3.37	2.43	10.85	5.22	100	3004
	Total	13.6	14.13	10.07	37.8	8.87	9.76	9.3	27.93	7.72	6.28	5.06	19.06	4.69	2.63	2.16	9.48	5.72	100	17266
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	2348	2439	1738	6525	1531	1685	1606	4822	1333	1085	874	3292	810	454	373	1637	988	17266	
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	15.69	14.02	9.12	38.83	6.79	7.98	8.8	23.57	8.16	7.12	5.43	20.71	4.49	3.62	2.84	10.95	5.94	100	48029
	Urban	11.98	12.56	9.41	33.95	10.11	8.33	8.99	27.43	8.43	7.98	6.43	22.84	5.69	3.32	2.65	11.66	4.12	100	11544
	Total	14.97	13.74	9.17	37.88	7.43	8.05	8.84	24.32	8.21	7.29	5.63	21.13	4.72	3.56	2.8	11.08	5.59	100	59573
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	8919	8185	5466	22570	4427	4795	5264	14486	4892	4343	3351	12586	2814	2122	1669	6605	3328	59573	
Gujarat	Rural	14.18	11.08	9.38	34.64	8.04	8.94	8.95	25.93	7.6	6.58	5.95	20.13	5.82	3.97	3.63	13.42	5.88	100	33128
	Urban	12.31	9.47	9.48	31.26	8.94	9.58	8.73	27.25	8.8	7.13	6.73	22.66	5.55	3.82	2.87	12.24	6.58	100	52603
	Total	13.49	10.48	9.42	33.39	8.37	9.17	8.87	26.41	8.05	6.78	6.24	21.07	5.72	3.92	3.35	12.99	6.13	100	52603
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	7097	5515	4954	17566	4402	4823	4666	13891	4232	3569	3282	11083	3010	2060	1762	6832	3227	52603	
Orissa	Rural	12.6	12.41	10.15	35.16	8.11	8.11	9.28	25.5	8.06	7	5.41	20.47	4.53	3.96	3.17	11.66	7.21	100	30188
	Urban	9.53	8.7	8.08	26.31	11	11.39	10.19	32.58	10.12	6.42	6.74	23.28	6.53	3.26	3.28	13.07	4.75	100	6716
	Total	12.04	11.74	9.77	33.55	8.63	8.71	9.45	26.79	8.44	6.89	5.65	20.98	4.89	3.83	3.19	11.91	6.77	100	36904
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	4445	4332	3606	12383	3186	3214	3486	9886	3114	2544	2085	7743	1804	1414	1178	4396	2497	36904	
TamilNadu	Rural	9.07	8.57	7.92	25.56	8.81	8.42	8.93	26.16	7.82	8.34	6.59	22.75	7.22	5.49	4.66	17.37	8.16	100	37771
	Urban	8.43	8.85	8.04	25.32	9.96	8.5	11.26	29.72	7.37	9.08	6.98	23.43	6.51	5.09	3.78	15.38	6.13	100	59086

	Total	8.84	8.67	7.96	25.47	9.23	8.45	9.77	27.45	7.66	8.61	6.73	23	6.97	5.35	4.34	16.66	7.43	100	59086
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	5224	5122	4706	15052	5452	4992	5774	16218	4524	5086	3978	13588	4116	3159	2565	9840	4389	59086	
Meghalaya	Rural	22.56	14.7	5.89	43.15	6.42	7.91	12.44	26.77	6.7	6.71	4.81	18.22	4.15	2.94	1.73	8.82	3.05	100	1651
	Urban	16.38	12.03	8.78	37.19	9.13	9.53	10.15	28.81	9.37	7.64	5.15	22.16	4.6	2.96	1.25	8.81	3.03	100	325
	Total	21.55	14.26	6.36	42.17	6.86	8.18	12.06	27.1	7.14	6.86	4.86	18.86	4.22	2.95	1.65	8.82	3.05	100	1975
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	426	282	126	834	136	162	238	536	141	136	96	373	83	58	33	174	60	1975	
Combined States	Rural	13.27	11.92	9.15	34.34	7.89	8.46	9.04	25.39	7.88	7.16	5.74	20.78	5.4	4.07	3.4	12.87	6.63	100	165029
	Urban	10.53	9.95	8.82	29.3	9.8	9.16	9.8	28.76	8.39	7.92	6.73	23.04	5.98	4.08	3.16	13.22	5.69	100	62378
	Total	12.51	11.38	9.06	32.95	8.41	8.65	9.25	26.31	8.02	7.37	6.01	21.4	5.56	4.08	3.33	12.97	6.37	100	227407
	Estd.Persons(in '000)	28458	25875	20596	74929	19134	19674	21035	59843	18235	16761	13667	48663	12637	9268	7579	29484	14489	227407	

The distribution by five year age group as well as broad age-groups by place of residence is shown in Table 4.2. Estimated number of persons in rural and urban areas is also given to facilitate the compute number of persons in the individual age group. About 34% population in rural and 29% in urban were in the age group 0-14 years. Percentage of population aged 60 years and above was 6.6% in rural areas and 5.7% in urban areas. Proportion of children population raised from 42% in Meghalaya to only 25% in Tamil Nadu. The proportion of population in working ages, viz. 15-29, 30-44 and 45-49, was generally higher in urban areas in all the states as compared to rural areas.

The five-year age-distribution by sex are given in Table 4.3. The proportion of females in the age-groups 5- 9,15-19, and 50-54 were found to be significantly lower than males (Figure 4.2). Only in two age-groups, vi 24 and 25-29, proportion of females was higher than males.

Table 4.3. Age distribution of persons by sex

Statewise percentage distribution of persons by age-groups for each sex, also giving the sex-ratio and estimated no. of persons for each age-group

States		Age-group														Total	Estd.no. of persons (in '000)
		00 - 04	05-09	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 +			
Haryana	Male	13.74	15.33	10.48	10.08	8.34	8.91	7.26	6.4	4.76	4.5	2.73	1.77	5.7	100	9458	
	Female	13.43	12.67	9.57	7.4	11.48	9.78	8.27	6.15	5.43	4.92	2.51	2.63	5.76	100	7808	
	Persons	13.6	14.13	10.07	8.87	9.76	9.3	7.72	6.28	5.06	4.69	2.63	2.16	5.72	100	17266	

	Sex Ratio	807	683	754	606	1135	906	940	794	941	904	759	1225	835	826	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	2348	2439	1738	1531	1685	1606	1333	1085	874	810	454	373	988	17266	
Madhya-Pradesh	Male	14.83	14.26	9.57	8.05	7.36	8.2	7.57	7.55	5.68	4.77	3.73	2.72	5.72	100	31552
	Female	15.14	13.16	8.73	6.73	8.82	9.55	8.93	7	5.56	4.67	3.38	2.9	5.44	100	28020
	Persons	14.97	13.74	9.17	7.43	8.05	8.84	8.21	7.29	5.63	4.72	3.56	2.8	5.59	100	59573
	Sex Ratio	907	820	810	743	1064	1035	1047	823	869	868	805	947	845	888	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	8919	8185	5466	4427	4795	5294	4892	4343	3351	2814	2122	1669	3328	59573	
Gujarat	Male	13.34	11.46	9.91	9.02	8.89	8.51	7.95	6.75	5.59	5.68	4.24	2.93	5.73	100	27643
	Female	13.66	9.4	8.88	7.65	9.49	9.27	8.15	6.82	6.96	5.77	3.56	3.82	6.58	100	24960
	Persons	13.49	10.48	9.42	8.37	9.17	8.87	8.05	6.78	6.24	5.72	3.92	3.35	6.13	100	52603
	Sex Ratio	925	741	809	766	964	984	925	911	1123	916	757	1176	1036	903	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	7097	5515	4954	4402	4826	4666	4232	3569	3010	2060	1762	3227	52603		
Orissa	Male	12.37	11.61	9.79	9.05	7.89	8.02	9.59	7.23	5.67	4.69	3.74	3.76	6.59	100	18787
	Female	11.7	11.88	9.75	8.2	9.56	10.92	7.24	6.54	5.63	5.09	3.92	2.6	6.95	100	18117
	Persons	12.04	11.74	9.77	8.63	8.71	9.45	8.44	6.89	5.65	4.89	3.83	3.19	6.77	100	36904
	Sex Ratio	912	987	961	874	1169	1312	729	873	959	1046	1011	665	1017	964	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	4445	4332	3606	3186	3214	3486	3114	2544	2085	1804	1414	1178	2497	36904	
Tamilnadu	Male	9.16	8.77	8	9.42	7.65	8.87	7.73	8.14	6.98	7.1	5.36	4.72	8.09	100	29528
	Female	8.52	8.56	7.93	9.04	9.25	10.67	7.58	9.07	6.48	6.83	5.33	3.97	6.77	100	29558
	Persons	8.84	8.67	7.96	9.23	8.45	9.77	7.66	8.61	6.73	6.97	5.35	4.34	7.43	100	59086
	Sex Ratio	931	977	992	961	1209	1204	981	1116	929	962	995	842	838	1001	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	5224	5122	4706	5452	4992	5774	4524	5086	3978	4116	3159	2565	4389	59086	
Meghalaya	Male	22.68	15.21	4.87	7.28	6.19	11.19	8.05	7.29	5.11	5.1	2.61	1.12	3.31	100	988
	Female	20.41	13.31	7.86	6.45	10.16	12.93	6.22	6.44	4.62	3.34	3.28	2.19	2.79	100	987
	Persons	21.55	14.26	6.36	6.86	8.18	12.06	7.14	6.86	4.86	4.22	2.95	1.65	3.05	100	1975
	Sex Ratio	900	875	1614	887	1640	1155	772	884	904	656	1260	1959	844	1000	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	426	282	126	136	162	238	141	136	96	83	58	33	60	1975	
	Male	12.65	11.9	9.32	8.93	7.95	8.49	8	7.37	5.91	5.54	4.17	3.34	6.43	100	117956
	Female	12.37	10.82	8.77	7.85	9.41	10.06	8.04	7.38	6.12	5.58	3.97	3.32	6.31	100	109451



Combined	Persons	12.51	11.38	9.06	8.41	8.65	9.25	8.02	7.37	6.01	5.56	4.08	3.33	6.37	100	227407
States	Sex Ratio	908	843	873	816	1099	1099	932	929	962	935	884	921	910	928	
	Estd.no. of Persons (in '000)	28458	25875	20596	19134	19674	21035	18235	16761	13667	12637	9268	7579	14489	227407	

### 4.3. SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is an important measure that indicates the balance of the sexes in the population. The sex ratio in each five year age-group has been also presented in Table 4.3. In some of the age groups, sex ratio was found to be quite adverse to females, particularly in some states. Some such age groups were 5-9,10-14 and 15-19 in Haryana where sex ratio varied between 606 to 683: In Gujarat, a sex ratio was found to be substantially lower in the age-groups 5-9 (741),15-19(766) and 50-54 (757).

Comparison of sex ratio revealed by Time Use and that available from NSSO (1993-94) and NFHS(1992-93) is given in Table 4.4. For all the six states combined, the TUS figure, for rural areas compares quite well with NSSO and NFHS. The urban figure from TUS compares quite well with that from NFHS: The rural and urban figures of Meghalaya, rural figure for Orissa and urban figure for Tamil Nadu from TUS were higher than NSSO and NFHS. All other figures from TUS were lower than that from NFHS and NSSO.

Table 4.4. Sex-ratio by social groups					
State-wise sex-ratio for each social group according to place of residence					
States		Social group			
		SC	ST	Others	Total
Haryana	Rural	840	-	819	827
	Urban	753	-	836	819
	Total	831	-	823	826
Madhya-Pradesh	Rural	932	915	870	891
	Urban	767	1041	866	876
	Total	912	927	869	888

	Rural	995	1009	888	917
Gujarat	Urban	924	925	872	879
	Total	965	1001	882	903
	Rural	965	998	997	991
Orissa	Urban	917	1088	824	851
	Total	958	1002	949	964
	Rural	1017	909	986	991
TamilNadu	Urban	989	1131	1021	1019
	Total	1012	944	1001	1001
	Rural	574	970	986	971
Meghalaya	Urban	852	1158	1316	1161
	Total	850	993	1090	1000
	Rural	952	961	917	931
Combined States	Urban	899	1037	915	919
	Total	942	967	916	928
Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample					

Comparison of age-distribution as available from 1991 Population Census and that from the TUS has been presented in Table 4.5. The age distribution of the combined population of six states compares quite well with the age-distribution revealed by 1991 census. Except the age-group 5-9, deviation was less than 1.5%



Haryana	Male	45.85	8.13	53.99	43.43	2.43	0.15	100.00	9458
	Female	40.08	2.79	42.87	52.15	4.88	0.09	100.00	7808
	Persons	43.24	5.72	48.96	47.38	3.54	0.12	100.00	17266
Madhya Pradesh	Male	43.38	6.90	50.28	47.07	2.47	0.18	100.00	31552
	Female	40.31	1.97	42.28	51.99	5.21	0.52	100.00	28020
	Persons	41.93	4.58	46.52	49.39	3.76	0.34	100.00	59573
Gujarat	Male	40.05	9.78	49.82	47.63	2.22	0.33	100.00	27643
	Female	37.50	3.95	41.45	50.91	7.28	0.36	100.00	24960
	Persons	38.84	7.01	45.85	49.19	4.62	0.34	100.00	52603
Orissa	Male	39.39	12.04	51.43	46.13	2.09	0.35	100.00	18787
	Female	38.69	5.34	44.03	47.11	8.26	0.61	100.00	18117
	Persons	39.04	8.75	47.79	46.61	5.12	0.48	100.00	36904
TamilNadu	Male	31.72	14.67	46.39	50.89	2.46	0.26	100.00	29528
	Female	30.43	6.84	37.27	51.62	10.63	0.49	100.00	29558
	Persons	31.07	10.75	41.83	51.25	6.55	0.37	100.00	59086
Meghalaya	Male	47.18	11.72	58.90	38.41	1.70	0.99	100.00	988
	Female	46.23	5.37	51.59	38.54	6.64	3.23	100.00	988
	Persons	46.70	8.54	55.25	38.47	4.17	2.11	100.00	1975

Combined-States	Male	39.77	10.48	49.75	47.65	2.34	0.26	100.00	117956
	Female	36.77	4.38	41.15	50.73	7.64	0.48	100.00	109451
	Persons	38.07	7.55	45.61	49.13	4.89	0.37	100.00	227407

#### 4.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational status of an individual is an important indicator as it facilitates rational thinking and helps in economic well being of self and other members of the households.

The percentage distribution of persons aged 7 years and above according to their educational attainment is given in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.5. In all the six states taken together 67% of the persons were found to be literate; the percentage being 56% for females and 77% for males. The literacy rate was found to be highest in Tamil Nadu followed by Meghalaya. The least literate state was Madhya Pradesh. Only about 4% of the individuals were having a qualification of graduation and above.

Table 4.7 Educational status of persons by sex

State wise percentage distribution of persons (aged 7 years and above) according to educational level for each sex

States		Not-Literate	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate and above Agri. Etc.	Graduate and above Others	Total	Estimated no. of persons (in '000)
Haryana	Male	25.45	21.82	14.9	14.1	13.03	6.86	3.24	0.6	100.00	7419
	Female	52.16	16.58	10.68	8.82	5.78	3.75	2.05	0.19	100.00	6253
	Persons	39.22	21.4	11.91	10.71	8.9	5.01	2.47	0.38	100.00	14918
	Male	32.17	21.85	14.57	11.98	7.43	6.71	2.78	2.5	100.00	24107

Madhya-Pradesh	Female	57.36	16.44	9.95	7.48	3.63	2.83	1.09	1.23	100.00	21522
	Persons	44.05	19.3	12.39	9.86	5.64	4.88	1.99	1.9	100.00	45629
	Male	19.79	12.57	20.23	17.48	17.22	6.84	1.42	4.47	100.00	22426
Gujarat	Female	42.99	11.38	15.39	12.11	10.77	4.39	0.43	2.54	100.00	20415
	Persons	30.84	12	17.93	14.92	14.14	5.67	0.95	3.55	100.00	42841
	Male	24.52	24.46	14.15	15.33	12.54	3.5	2.42	3.08	100.00	15313
Orissa	Female	49.25	17.87	11.95	11.23	5.96	1.7	0.59	1.45	100.00	14935
	Persons	36.73	21.2	13.06	13.3	9.29	2.61	1.52	2.28	100.00	30248
	Male	14.1	13.52	21.6	20.76	15.9	5.96	6.93	1.23	100.00	25399
TamilNadu	Female	28.89	14.96	21.14	16.26	10.27	4.79	3.02	0.5	100.00	25515
	Persons	21.51	14.24	21.37	18.5	13.08	5.37	5.05	0.86	100.00	50915
	Male	19.99	25.15	18.45	13.67	11.28	5.76	3.19	2.51	100.00	655
Meghalaya	Female	25.16	27.2	17.78	15.81	6.42	4.08	1.64	1.9	100.00	699
	Persons	22.66	26.21	18.1	14.8	8.77	4.89	2.39	2.20	100.00	1354
	Male	22.61	17.89	17.76	16.33	13.27	6.03	3.55	2.57	100.00	953190
Combined States	Female	43.97	15.19	14.84	11.83	7.72	3.63	1.53	1.29	100.00	89339
	Persons	32.94	16.58	16.35	14.15	10.58	4.87	2.57	1.95	100.00	184656

A comparison of literacy rate from TUS with that from NSSO has been attempted in Table 4.8. literacy rate for Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Meghalaya was found to be quite close in both the data sources. Largest difference of 12 percentage point was observed in case of Orissa. While comparing the figures, it may be kept in view that NSSO estimates are based on thin sample.

Table 4.8. Literacy Rates		
State wise comparison of literacy rates as given by NSSO and Time Use Survey		
States	NSSO(1996-97)	Time Use Survey(1998)
Haryana	65.00	60.78
Madhya Pradesh	56.00	55.95
Gujarat	68.00	69.16
Orissa	51.00	63.27
Tamil Nadu	70.00	78.49
Meghalaya	77.00	77.34
Combined States/All India	62.00	67.06

Though literacy rate is continuously increasing in the country, it will be good to examine whether the spread of literacy is widespread in all section of society. Table 4.9 presents the comparison of percentage of households without any literate member of age 15 years and above as available from TUS and NSSO. It may be seen that in rural areas about 29% of the households still do not have any literate member of this age. Fortunately, this percentage was only 9% in urban areas. Such households in rural areas were as high as 40% in Madhya Pradesh and 3,3% in Orissa. State-wise figures compares well in all the six states. However, the TUS figures are lower than that of NSSO which indicates improvements in the situation.

Table 4.9 Households with no literate member				
Percentage of households which have no literate member of age 15 years and above out of the total households according to place of residence				
States	NSSO(1993-94)		Time Use Survey , 1998	
	Rural	urban	Rural	urban
Haryana	28.00	13.70	25.86	13.84
Madhya Pradesh	45.30	13.10	39.65	12.72
Gujarat	27.30	12.80	25.90	7.68
Orissa	41.40	14.80	33.31	11.08
Tamil Nadu	29.70	14.90	18.54	6.59
Meghalaya	25.30	3.40	20.20	2.99
Combined States/All India	37.00	14.30	28.93	8.82

It is generally said that if a girl is educated then whole family is educated. The benefits of female education is much more than male education. It will, therefore, be good to examine the extent of households without literate female members. Table 4.10 presents the percentage distribution of households with no literate female member of age 15 years and above. The TUS results shows that still about 57% of the households in rural areas and 26% in urban areas do not have any such literate female members. This shows the magnitude of problem before the country on the literacy fronts. However, silver lining is that situation is improving reasonably well. Table 4.11 reveals that percentage of such households has reduced in rural and urban areas from 67.8% in 1993-94 to 57.14% in 1998-99 and 39.7% in 1993-94 to 26.26% in 1998-99 respectively.

Table 4.10 Households with no literate female				
Percentage of households which have no literate female member of age 15 years and above out of the total households according to place of residence				
States	NSSO(1993-94)		Time Use Survey , 1998	
	Rural	urban	Rural	urban
Haryana	66.50	44.50	66.27	32.55
Madhya Pradesh	80.30	44.00	71.83	38.30
Gujarat	61.90	34.00	57.01	26.29
Orissa	70.00	42.80	61.46	32.93
Tamil Nadu	56.70	36.10	38.24	17.79
Meghalaya	44.90	23.10	31.73	11.41
Combined States/All India	67.80	39.70	57.14	26.26

#### 4.6. ECONOMIC STATUS

In TUS, to ascertain the economic status of surveyed population, the questions asked were exactly same as that asked in NSSO. All the individual were put in one of the three categories, namely employed, unemployed and out of labour force. Table 4.11 presents the relevant information. It shows that about 47.5% of respondents were employed whereas 51.7% were out of labour force. The percentage of unemployed was found to be less than 1 %. There was wide variation in the percentage of persons employed among states. Highest percentage (55.1) was observed in Meghalaya followed by Gujarat (52.7%) and Tamil Nadu (48.1 %). The lowest percentage (35.1) was observed for Haryana.



Table 4.11. Persons according to activity status

State wise percentage of persons (aged 5 years and above) in different categories of activity status and their number in each category

States	Activity status	Percentage of persons	Estimated number of persons (in '000)
Haryana	11--53	35.10	5236
	81	.49	74
	91--97	64.41	9608
	Total(11-97)	100.00	14918
Madhya-Pradesh	11--53	49.98	25314
	81	.46	235
	91--97	49.56	25104
	Total(11-97)	100.00	50653
Gujarat	11--53	52.66	23974
	81	.45	207
	91--97	46.86	21326
	Total(11-97)	100.00	45506
	11--53	40.81	13246

Orissa	81	1.11	360
	91--97	58.08	18854
	Total(11-97)	100.00	32460
Tamil Nadu	11--53	48.09	25903
	81	1.25	672
	91--97	50.66	27287
	Total(11-97)	100.00	53863
Meghalaya	11--53	55.08	854
	81	.31	5
	91--97	44.61	691
	Total(11-97)	100.00	1550
Combined States	11--53	47.61	94527
	81	.78	1552
	91--97	51.71	102870
	Total(11-97)	100.00	198949

NOTE: CODES 11-53 DENOTES EMPLOYED; 81 DENOTES UNEMPLOYED

AND REMAINING DENOTES OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

The detailed principal status activity codes are as given below:

11...Worked in hh. Enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker; 12...Worked in hh. Enterprise (self-employed) as employer 2-'1... Worked as helper in I;1h. Enterprises ( unpaid family worker ); 22.. .Worked as home based worker

32 Worked as regular salaried/wage permanent employees; 33 ... Worked as regular salaried/wage non-permanent employees

41..Worked as casual and contract wage labour in public works; 51.. .Worked as casual and contract wage labour in other type of works

52... Worked as intern/trainee(paid); 53.. .Worked as exchange labour; 81... Did not work but was seeking and/or available for work

91 ... Attend educational institutions; 92 ... Attend domestic duties only .

93 ... Attend domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods ( Vegetables, roots, firewood,

cattle-feed etc.) sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for hh.

94 Rentiers, pensioners, remittance etc.; 95 ... Not able to work due to disability; 96 ... Begg.ers, prostitutes; 97.. Others

Rural/urban break up of the activity status of the respondents are presented in table4.12. The percentage of people employed was higher in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas in all states whereas unemployed were more in urban areas. The percentage of persons employed in rural and urban areas was 50.6 and 39.6 respectively. Like in table 4.11 state wise variations were observed in these figures.

Table 4.12. Persons according to activity status and age-groups			
State wise percentage distribution of persons according to activity status(principal+ subsidiary) by the place of residence			
States	Activity status	Rural	Urban
	11--53	34.99	35.6

Haryana	81	0.45	0.72
	91--97	64.57	63.68
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Madhya-Pradesh	11--53	52.91	38.29
	81	0.25	1.30
	91--97	46.84	60.41
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Gujarat	11--53	60.20	40.17
	81	0.25	0.79
	91--97	39.55	59.04
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Orissa	11--53	40.91	40.37
	81	0.94	1.85
	91--97	58.15	57.78
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	11--53	52.67	40.04
	81	0.84	1.97
	91--97	46.50	57.99
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
	11--53	58.22	40.27

Meghalaya	81	0.25	0.59
	91--97	41.52	59.14
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Combined States	11--53	50.61	39.58
	81	0.54	1.41
	91--97	48.86	59.01
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00
Note : 1. For details of activity status codes, see the table 4.11 on page 42			

A comparison of percentages of employed persons as revealed by TUS and that available from NSSO has been attempted in Table 4.13. The TUS figures were about 5% higher than the NSSO in both rural and urban areas. The figures for Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu compares quite well. Some variations were observed in the figures for Gujarat, particularly rural areas.

Table 4.13 Employment Status				
Percentage of persons employed(principal+ subsidiary) by sex as given by NSSO and Time Use Survey				
States	NSSO (1993-1994)		Time Use Survey 1998	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Haryana	37.20	35.20	35.00	35.60
Madhya Pradesh	49.40	31.70	52.90	38.30



	11--53	42.49	54.22	70.61	74.32	79.96	82.43	58.35	37.80	24.37	28.74	21.92	22.39	25.70	31.43
Gujarat	81	0.06	0.23	0.77	1.92	2.24	1.47	0.66	-	-	0.06	0.20	0.48	2.35	0.10
	91--97	57.45	45.55	28.62	23.76	17.80	16.10	40.99	62.20	75.63	71.20	77.87	77.13	71.95	68.47
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	11--53	48.19	56.80	67.69	64.05	51.38	65.36	56.05	19.77	8.81	8.06	8.18	7.32	17.27	14.99
Orissa	81	0.29	0.82	2.14	6.41	6.78	6.59	1.79	0.02	0.01	-	0.63	0.82	4.05	0.13
	91--97	51.53	42.38	30.17	29.54	41.84	28.05	42.16	80.20	91.18	91.94	91.19	91.86	78.67	84.88
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	11--53	48.47	60.88	68.49	73.03	61.97	67.52	61.78	35.40	25.27	16.20	13.73	11.60	31.33	26.03
TamilNadu	81	0.02	0.82	1.93	2.85	7.03	6.18	1.84	0.02	0.08	-	2.12	2.15	3.78	0.44
	91--97	51.50	38.29	29.58	24.12	31.00	26.31	36.39	64.58	74.65	83.80	84.15	86.24	64.89	73.53
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	11--53	34.61	52.02	66.82	72.67	84.71	78.11	51.02	35.01	34.67	30.65	34.87	54.02	52.03	35.41
Meghalaya	81	-	-	1.86	0.58	0.28	1.89	0.30	-	0.20	-	2.33	-	-	0.19
	91--97	65.39	47.98	31.33	26.75	15.01	20.00	48.68	64.99	65.13	69.35	62.80	45.98	47.97	64.41
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	11--53	46.23	54.29	68.71	72.02	71.16	73.64	57.14	30.09	20.37	17.95	14.73	16.07	27.62	24.81
Combined	81	0.10	0.62	1.44	2.68	4.11	4.91	1.16	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.97	1.01	2.76	0.17
States	91--97	53.67	45.10	29.85	25.29	24.73	21.45	41.70	69.90	79.60	82.04	84.30	82.92	69.62	75.02
	Total(11-97)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note : 1. The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

2. For details of activity status codes see the table

Similar data with rural urban break up are presented in Table 4.16. The increase in employment percentages with educational level was observed in both rural and urban areas. However, the urban figure was lower than the rural figures. This may be due to the fact that in rural areas people engage themselves in agricultural activities that are treated as economic activities. The highest employment percentages were observed for graduate level in both rural(62.7%) and urban(58.5%)areas.

Table 4.15 Persons according to activity status, education level and place of residence

State wise percentage distribution of persons according to activity status(principal+ subsidiary) and education level by the place of residence

State	Activity	Rural							Urban						
		Non-Literate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Total	Non-literate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Total
Haryana	11--53	22.04	2.24	48.48	62.02	50.83	60.81	29.95	19.12	19.01	41.03	44.55	51.69	64.36	32.1
	81	0.09	0.43	1.37	0.78	1.07	-	0.38	-	0.53	1.87	0.53	1.43	0.77	0.65
	91--97	77.87	72.33	50.15	37.2	48.1	39.19	69.67	80.88	80.46	57.1	54.92	46.88	34.87	67.25
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madhya-Pradesh	11--53	42.19	42.47	54.68	56.5	73.36	66.36	44.61	21.61	25.4	39.4	45.15	50.43	62.99	33.7
	81	0.01	0.15	0.52	0.42	1.45	6.39	0.21	0.13	1.11	0.05	1	3.08	4.01	1.14
	91--97	57.79	57.38	44.8	43.08	25.19	27.25	55.18	78.26	73.49	60.55	53.86	46.49	33	65.15
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11--53	46.69	48.02	63.22	6.45	5.35	5.52	51.66	18.62	29.29	42.62	47.07	48.77	62.7	35.22



Gujarat	81	-	0.09	0.65	0.67	1.5	2.35	0.22	0.1	0.2	0.29	1.83	1.64	1.64	0.69
	91-97	53.31	51.88	36.14	31.88	23.15	22.12	48.12	81.29	70.51	57.09	53.1	49.59	35.66	64.08
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11--53	32.13	37.16	42.04	43.86	36.65	60.52	35.75	21.94	30.62	45.91	48.51	37.8	47.98	36.52
Orissa	81	0.13	0.49	1.36	4.97	6.62	9.42	0.82	0.1	0.37	0.85	4.24	1.86	3.89	1.67
	91--97	67.74	62.35	56.6	51.17	56.773	30.06	63.43	77.96	69.02	53.24	47.25	60.34	48.13	61.81
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11--53	44.35	48.76	49.36	56.04	41.64	57.05	47.98	27.95	29.22	38.97	44.1	37.86	55.74	36.6
TamilNadu	81	-	0.23	1.04	1.52	6.86	8.83	0.6	0.07	0.94	1.14	3.5	3.57	4.22	1.8
	91--97	55.65	51	49.6	42.44	51.59	34.12	51.26	1.98	69.85	59.89	52.4	58.5	40.04	61.53
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11--53	37.29	46.51	54.64	66.32	81.95	5.76	45.09	4.69	17.93	25.95	45.94	65.34	4.51	33.6
Meghalaya	81	-	0.11	1.14	-	-	2.46	0.19	-	-	-	3.1	0.25	-	0.49
	91--97	62.771	53.38	44.22	33.68	18.05	39	54.2	95.31	82	4.05	50.89	34.41	25.49	65.83
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	11--53	39	43.04	51.92	58.4	58.61	62.69	43.91	21.99	28	40.83	45.24	45.04	58.55	35.42
Combined States	81	0.04	0.25	0.94	1.49	3.45	6.91	0.46	0.09	0.68	0.71	2.67	5.61	3.26	1.26
	91--97	60.26	56.71	47.13	40.11	37.94	30.4	55.62	77.92	71.25	58.46	52.09	52.35	38.18	63.33
	Total(11-97)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note : 1. The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

2. For details of activity status codes see the table

## 4.7 Child Labour

In TUS information were collected about the working status of children in the age-group 6-14. We have an idea about the prevalence of child labour in the country. Table 4.16 presents the comparison of similar data on child labour from TUS and NSSO. In TUS prevalence of child labour was found to be 4.5% as compared to 6.1% in NSSO. Figures in TUS were about 2% lower than NSSO for females. For males the difference was about 1%. Statewise difference from two sources was in the range of 1% except for Meghalaya where it was about 2%.

Table 4.16 Child labour.

Percentage of children aged 5-14 employed in principal or subsidiary activities

States	NSSO(93-94)			TUS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Haryana	2.27	2.65	2.47	3.23	1.36	2.45
Madhya- Pradesh	7.67	5.82	6.76	4.99	3.89	4.50
Gujarat	3.32	3.73	3.52	5.70	5.80	5.75
Orissa	6.96	5.32	6.16	5.69	3.49	4.60
Tamil Nadu	7.02	9.74	8.35	4.86	2.97	3.93
Meghalaya	2.46	2.57	2.51	6.08	2.23	4.10
All India/ Combined states	6.17	5.99	6.09	5.08	3.79	4.49

## 4.8 DISABILITY

Out of total persons surveyed about 1.16 % were found to be having some form of disability. The incidence of disability was found to be highest (2.09%) in Orissa followed by Haryana (1.61 %) and Gujarat(1.1%). The prevalence of disability was higher among males as compared to females in all the states excepts Orissa where it was higher for females. Further, except Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya , disability was more prevalent in urban areas compared to rural areas. The relevant data are presented in Table 4.17 and Figure 4.7.

Table 4.17. Disabled Persons

State wise number and percentage out of total population of all disabled persons by sex by place of residence

States		Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	% of Total population	Number	% of Total population	Number	% of Total population
Haryana	Male	155936	2.00	31304	1.90	187239	1.98
	Female	67968	1.05	22962	1.70	90930	1.16
	Total	223904	1.57	54266	1.81	278170	1.61
Madhya-Pradesh	Male	304692	1.20	85034	1.38	389726	1.24
	Female	193480	0.85	41979	0.78	235460	0.84
	Total	498172	1.04	127014	1.10	625186	1.05
Gujarat	Male	213949	1.24	149025	1.44	362974	1.31
	Female	131486	0.83	91394	1.00	222880	0.89
	Total	345435	1.04	240419	1.23	585854	1.11

Orissa	Male	320622	2.12	16998	0.47	337620	1.80
	Female	304767	2.03	129760	4.20	434527	2.40
	Total	625389	2.07	146758	2.19	772147	2.09
TamilNadu	Male	185279	0.98	64374	0.61	249653	0.85
	Female	108713	0.58	19078	0.18	127791	0.43
	Total	293992	0.78	83452	0.39	377444	0.64
Meghalaya	Male	3382	0.40	940	0.63	4322	0.44
	Female	2823	0.35	-	-	2823	0.29
	Total	6205	0.38	940	0.29	7145	0.36
Combined States	Male	1183859	1.39	347675	1.07	1531535	1.30
	Female	809237	1.02	305174	1.02	1114411	1.02
	Total	1993097	1.21	652849	1.05	2645945	1.16

NOTE : THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING ITEM WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE

Table 4.18 Disabled Persons

Statewise number of disabled persons and their percentage distribution  
according to sex by place of residence

States		Rural		Urban		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Haryana	Male	155936	69.64	31304	57.69	187239	67.31
	Female	67968	30.36	22962	42.31	90930	32.69
	Total	223904	100.00	54266	100.00	278170	100.00
Madhya-Pradesh	Male	304692	61.16	85034	66.95	389726	62.34
	Female	193480	38.84	41979	33.05	235460	37.66
	Total	498172	100.00	127014	100.00	625186	100.00
Gujarat	Male	213949	61.94	149025	61.99	362974	61.96
	Female	131486	38.06	91394	38.01	222880	38.04
	Total	345435	100.00	240419	100.00	585854	100.00
Orissa	Male	320622	51.27	16998	11.58	337620	43.72
	Female	304767	48.73	129760	88.42	434527	56.28
	Total	625389	100.00	146758	100.00	772147	100.00

TamilNadu	Male	185279	63.02	64374	77.14	249653	66.14
	Female	108713	36.98	19078	22.86	127791	33.86
	Total	293992	100.00	83452	100	377444	100.00
Meghalaya	Male	3382	54.51	940	100.00	4322	60.49
	Female	2823	45.49	-	-	2823	39.51
	Total	6205	100.00	940	100.00	7145	100.00
Combined States	Male	1183859	59.40	347675	53.26	1531535	57.88
	Female	809237	40.60	305174	46.74	1114411	42.12
	Total	1993097	100.00	652849	100.00	2645945	100.00

NOTE : THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATE THAT NO CORRESPONDING ITEM WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE

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figures were comparatively lower for Tamil Nadu and Orissa for all the educational level. The data presented in this Table does not support the general perception that women are not involved in the decision making and participation in decision making increases with the educational level. As not much probing was done. Women perhaps have not agreed to say that they were not involved in decision making as that would imply that their status was lower than other women. To elicit proper response on this subject, some more probing have to be attempted.

Table 4.19. Female participation in decision making

State wise percentage distribution of females participating in decision making  
by the social group according to place of  
residence

State	Rural				Urban				Total						
	SC	ST	Others	Total	No. of persons sampled	SC	ST	Others	Total	No. of persons sampled	SC	ST	Others	Total	No. of persons sampled
Haryana	89.68	-	86.60	87.42	4493	78.88	-	83.26	82.58	1505	88.56	-	85.97	86.62	5998
Madhya-Pradesh	91.37	92.21	91.53	91.63	16988	93.57	98.50	95.32	95.53	5217	91.61	92.89	92.27	92.30	22205
Gujarat	91.97	95.00	93.58	93.71	7642	93.27	97.09	94.29	94.30	6597	92.53	95.21	93.84	93.32	14239
Orissa	93.40	91.62	92.95	92.73	10034	94.99	85.94	92.08	92.01	2156	93.61	91.33	92.79	92.62	12190
TamilNadu	72.72	72.58	75.44	74.85	12886	71.20	80.55	72.54	72.52	7405	72.46	73.84	74.40	74.09	20291
Meghalaya	100.00	87.34	86.86	87.09	1938	87.26	80.38	82.88	82.09	732	87.29	86.32	86.14	86.23	2670
Combined States	84.96	91.41	87.50	87.68	53981	84.40	93.13	85.50	85.72	23612	84.87	91.57	86.94	87.20	77593

Note : The entry '-' in a cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

Table 4.20. Female participation in decision making by education level

Statewise percentage of females ( aged 18 years and above) participating in decision making by education level and place of residence

STATES		LEVEL OF EDUCATION							Number of persons sampled
		NON-LITERATES	BELOW PRIMARY	PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATION AND ABOVE	
Haryana	Rural	87.67	82.60	88.15	88.06	73.09	80.62	86.74	4493
	Urban	82.93	92.76	88.24	84.96	84.41	81.36	82.22	1505
	Total	87.16	84.23	88.17	87.21	77.30	81.03	85.82	5998
Madhya-Pradesh	Rural	91.96	92.62	92.07	91.47	86.92	80.15	91.51	16988
	Urban	96.92	95.31	96.89	99.18	90.74	95.33	94.59	5217
	Total	92.27	93.20	93.50	94.21	88.86	89.87	92.17	22205
Gujarat	Rural	92.86	95.51	97.41	91.73	93.55	96.29	93.55	7642
	Urban	93.32	96.97	94.79	96.65	95.96	89.00	94.10	6597
	Total	92.96	96.10	96.36	94.12	95.10	91.31	93.76	14239
Orissa	Rural	93.54	95.88	92.51	92.28	79.19	78.47	92.87	10034
	Urban	92.60	96.50	99.01	94.97	96.56	87.18	90.15	2156



	Total	93.43	95.96	93.95	93.04	88.14	82.74	92.33	12190
TamilNadu	Rural	76.90	80.38	73.99	74.79	66.08	53.25	75.39	12886
	Urban	69.83	65.56	76.79	82.01	72.26	62.88	72.47	7405
	Total	75.45	76.39	74.88	78.02	69.94	59.69	74.29	20291
Meghalaya	Rural	80.97	93.51	94.10	89.94	80.64	73.73	85.83	1938
	Urban	78.75	98.05	65.04	86.90	76.43	84.14	82.64	732
	Total	80.87	93.86	91.67	89.08	78.80	82.06	85.20	2670
Combined	Rural	89.12	88.90	84.35	85.05	79.03	75.38	87.45	53981
	Urban	87.09	84.14	86.44	89.79	85.29	80.07	85.03	23612
States	Total	88.81	87.72	85.02	86.98	82.73	78.40	86.72	77593

Figures were comparatively lower for Tamil Nadu and Orissa for all the educational level. The data presented in this table does not support the general perception that women are not involved in the decision making and participation in decision making increases with the educational level. As not much probing was done, women perhaps have not agreed to say that they were not involved in decision making as that would imply that their status was lower than the other women. To elicit proper response on the subject, some more probing have to be attempted.

## CHAPTER 5

### TIME USE PATTERNS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 5.1. Type of days

State wise average distribution of days ( out of 7 days ) according to type of days by place of residence

States	Type of days												
	Normal			Weekly variant			Abnormal			Total			
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	
Haryana	Rural	6.45	6.68	6.55	0.45	0.27	0.37	0.10	0.06	0.08	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.16	6.46	6.30	0.78	0.47	0.64	0.06	0.07	0.07	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.40	6.64	6.51	0.51	0.30	0.42	0.09	0.06	0.08	7.00	7.00	7.00
Madhya-Pradesh	Rural	6.40	6.51	6.45	0.55	0.44	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.38	6.51	6.44	0.60	0.48	0.54	0.02	0.01	0.02	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.39	6.51	6.45	0.56	0.45	0.51	0.04	0.04	0.04	7.00	7.00	7.00
Gujarat	Rural	0.63	6.66	6.65	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.04	0.04	0.04	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.44	6.63	6.53	0.52	0.34	0.43	0.04	0.03	0.03	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.56	6.65	6.60	0.40	0.31	0.36	0.04	0.04	0.04	7.00	7.00	7.00

Orissa	Rural	6.56	6.71	6.64	0.39	0.24	0.31	0.06	0.05	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.56	6.71	6.63	0.42	0.28	0.35	0.02	0.01	0.02	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.56	6.71	6.63	0.39	0.25	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
Tamil Nadu	Rural	6.42	6.52	6.47	0.51	0.41	0.46	0.07	0.07	0.07	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.26	6.48	6.37	0.70	0.50	0.60	0.03	0.02	0.03	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.37	6.51	6.44	0.58	0.44	0.51	0.06	0.05	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
Meghalaya	Rural	6.05	6.08	6.07	0.90	0.87	0.88	0.05	0.05	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.18	6.22	6.20	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.01	0.01	0.01	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.07	6.11	6.09	0.88	0.85	0.87			0.04	7.00	7.00	7.00
Combined States	Rural	6.48	6.59	6.54	0.46	0.36	0.41	0.06	0.05	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Urban	6.37	6.55	6.46	0.60	0.42	0.51	0.03	0.02	0.03	7.00	7.00	7.00
	Total	6.45	6.58	6.51	0.50	0.37	0.44	0.05	0.04	0.05	7.00	7.00	7.00

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of these three types of days in a week. This Table shows that respondents have not reported many incidences of weekly variant and abnormal days. Out of 7 days, normal, weekly variant and abnormal days were reported to be 6.51, 0.44 and 0.05. Therefore, normal days constituted about 93% of all the days covered in the survey. Normal days were reported to be marginally higher for females as compared to males. The pattern was more or less same in all the states except Meghalaya where normal days were found to be only 6.

The Time Use Survey was conducted during a period of one year with a view to capture seasonal variation. Table 5.2 shows the distribution of three types of days in all the four sub-rounds, each of three months duration. This Table will help to explore the possible variation in the number of normal and other days in different sub rounds. Not much variation was observed in the days pattern over different sub-round and states. Variation observed was only marginal. Of course, number of normal days were lowest (6.37) in 1st sub-round (July-September, 1998) and highest in 4th sub-round (April-June, 1999).



	Normal	6.27	6.41	6.31	6.45	6.35	6.52	6.52	6.63
Tamil Nadu	Weekly variant	0.63	0.51	0.64	0.49	0.59	0.42	0.47	0.36
	Abnormal	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01
	Normal	5.95	6.01	6.00	6.07	6.13	6.04	6.23	6.33
Meghalaya	Weekly variant	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.89	0.86	0.94	0.74	0.63
	Abnormal	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Normal	6.37	6.49	6.40	6.55	6.42	6.54	6.61	6.75
Combined	Weekly variant	0.54	0.43	0.56	0.42	0.53	0.41	0.37	0.24
States	Abnormal	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01

### 5.3 Average time spent in SNA and Extended SNA Activities

Table 5.3 and 5.4 give broad picture of the distribution of time spent on various activities. The activities are classified in to three categories namely those pertaining to System of National Accounts(SNA) Extended SNA and Non-SNA.

Table 5.3 Time spent on various activities(All)										
STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT(in Hours) ON SNA,EXTENDED SNA AND NON-SNA ACTIVITIES BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE(ALL)										
STATES	ACTIVITIES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	SNA	37.98	23.49	31.36	36.54	11.21	24.97	37.72	21.26	30.19
HARYANA	EXTENDED SNA	1.74	30.67	14.91	3.11	32.74	16.68	1.99	31.06	15.24

MADHYA PRADESH	NON SNA	128.22	113.81	121.69	128.31	124.08	126.36	128.23	115.67	122.52
	TOTAL PERSONS	1919	1603	3522	687	588	1275	2606	2191	4797
	SNA	43.55	22.62	33.64	36.35	8.5	23.37	42.07	19.85	31.54
	EXTENDED SNA	4.42	35.47	19.12	4.43	36.99	19.6	4.43	35.79	19.22
GUJARAT	NON SNA	119.98	109.85	115.2	127.19	122.53	125.03	121.47	112.38	117.19
	TOTAL PERSONS	6832	6186	13018	2275	1963	4238	9107	8149	17256
	SNA	44.83	23.9	34.74	41.81	7.02	25.45	43.63	17.6	31.24
	EXTENDED SNA	3.25	37.55	19.73	3.09	41.57	21.18	3.19	39.08	20.27
ORISSA	NON SNA	119.93	106.52	113.49	123.09	119.47	121.99	121.12	111.36	116.44
	TOTAL PERSONS	3244	2988	6232	2913	2652	5565	6157	5640	11797
	SNA	39.54	19.03	29.26	42.19	8.37	26.46	40.12	17.07	28.69
	EXTENDED SNA	4.34	35.28	19.83	5	37.61	20.18	4.47	35.7	19.91
TAMIL NADU	NON SNA	124.1	113.67	118.92	120.81	122.06	121.41	123.45	115.2	119.36
	TOTAL PERSONS	4131	4157	8288	957	877	1834	5088	5034	10122
	SNA	42.02	23.46	32.77	43.28	11.02	27.09	42.54	18.97	30.68
	EXTENDED SNA	3.51	29.52	16.53	2.7	32.08	17.44	3.19	30.46	16.87
MEGHALAYA	NON SNA	122.43	114.99	118.71	121.94	124.89	123.47	122.27	118.61	120.45
	TOTAL PERSONS	5507	5541	11048	3204	3186	6390	8711	8727	17438
	SNA	48.28	29.12	38.45	35.42	14.42	24.23	45.94	26.34	35.88
	EXTENDED SNA	7.02	34.55	21.13	7.96	34.39	21.99	7.16	34.52	21.28
COMBINED STATES	NON SNA	112.7	104.31	108.38	124.6	119.24	121.77	114.78	107.15	110.84
	TOTAL PERSONS	652	655	1307	269	283	552	921	938	1859
	SNA	42.31	22.53	32.72	41.06	9.16	25.77	41.96	18.72	30.75
COMBINED STATES	EXTENDED SNA	3.74	33.95	18.4	3.44	36.44	19.26	3.65	34.63	18.69

NON SNA	121.98	111.5	116.89	123.47	122.44	123.03	122.42	114.58	118.62
TOTAL PERSONS	22285	21130	43415	10305	9549	19854	32590	30679	63269

The SNA activities consist of primary production activities, like crop farming, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry, processing and storage, mining and quarrying; secondary activities like construction, manufacturing and activities like trade, business and services. Extended SNA activities include household maintenance, care for children, sick and elderly. The activities related to learning, social and cultural activities, mass media and personal care and self-maintenance are categorized as Non-SNA activities.

The distribution of time in three types of activities has been presented in two ways. The Table 5.3 gives the average time spent on various activities assuming that all individuals participate in various activities. The advantage of this approach is that the total of average time on all the activities will add to 168. However, the disadvantage of this approach is that in some of the activities, persons included in the divisor might have not participated. Therefore, another Table 5.5 has been prepared which gives average time for various activities for the participants only. Therefore, the average time on a particular activity may be higher in Table 5.3 as compared to Table 5.5.

On the average male spent about 42 hours in SNA activities as compared to only about 19 hours by females. However, situation completely changes when we consider extended SNA activities. In these activities male spent only about 3.6 hours as compared to 34.6 hours by females. Therefore, female spend about ten times more time in extended activities as compared to male. In Non- SNA activities, which pertains to learning, leisure and personal care, male spent about 8 hours more as compared to females. On the average 71 % of the time is spent in Non- SNA activities. The SNA and extended SNA contribute for 18 % and 11 % respectively.

Time Use variations for males were not found to be significantly different in rural and urban areas. However, the female's participation in SNA activities (5 %) in urban area was much lower as compared to 13 % in rural areas. This may be due to the fact that women in rural area generally participate in agricultural activities, which are treated as SNA activities.

Significant pattern have been also observed in the time use pattern over the states. Maximum time spent in SNA activities for rural males was in Meghalaya (48.28 Hours) followed by Gujarat (44.83 Hours) and Madhya Pradesh (43.55 Hours). Minimum was observed in Orissa (39.54 Hours). Trend was almost similar for females in rural areas also. For urban area highest time for male was found in Tamil Nadu (43.28 Hours) followed by Orissa (42.13 Hours) and Gujarat (41.81 Hours). As far as the urban females were concerned, highest time was found to be in Meghalaya (14.42 Hours) followed by Haryana (11.21 Hours) and Tamil Nadu (11.02 Hours). As regard extended activities Gujarat scored the highest time (37.55 Hours) for rural females followed by Madhya Pradesh (35.47 Hours) and Orissa (35.28 Hours). There was not much variation observed in the time spent in extended SNA activities by rural and urban females. The maximum difference was observed to be about 4 Hours.

Table 5.4 presents the percentage distribution time in three types of activities and the pattern emerging from this table is same as that available from Table 5.3.

Table 5.4 Percentage of time spent on various activities(ALL)

PERCENTAGE OF WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SNA,EXTENDED SNA AND NON-SNA ACTIVITIES BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE(ALL)										
STATES	ACTIVITIES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
HARYANA	SNA	22.61	13.98	18.67	21.75	6.67	14.86	22.45	12.65	17.97
	EXTENDED SNA	1.04	18.26	8.88	1.85	19.49	9.93	1.18	18.49	9.07
	NON SNA	76.32	67.74	72.43	76.38	73.86	75.21	76.33	68.85	72.93
	TOTAL	99.96	99.98	99.98	99.98	100.02	100.01	99.96	99.99	99.97
MADHYA PRADESH	SNA	25.92	13.46	20.02	21.64	5.06	13.91	25.04	11.82	18.77
	EXTENDED SNA	2.63	21.11	11.38	2.64	22.02	11.67	2.64	21.30	11.44
	NON SNA	71.42	65.39	68.57	75.71	72.93	74.42	72.30	66.89	69.76
	TOTAL	99.97	99.96	99.98	99.98	100.01	100.00	99.98	100.01	99.97
GUJARAT	SNA	26.68	14.23	20.68	24.89	4.18	15.15	25.97	10.48	18.60
	EXTENDED SNA	1.93	22.35	11.74	1.84	24.74	12.61	1.90	23.26	12.07
	NON SNA	71.39	63.40	67.55	73.27	71.11	72.61	72.10	66.29	69.31
	TOTAL	100.01	99.98	99.98	99.99	100.04	100.37	99.96	100.02	99.97
ORISSA	SNA	23.54	11.33	17.42	25.11	4.98	15.75	23.88	10.16	17.08
	EXTENDED SNA	2.58	21.00	11.80	2.98	22.39	12.01	2.66	21.25	11.85
	NON SNA	73.87	67.66	70.79	71.91	72.65	72.27	73.48	68.57	71.05



	TOTAL	99.99	99.99	100.01	100.00	100.02	100.03	100.02	99.98	99.98
TAMIL NADU	SNA	25.01	13.96	19.51	25.76	6.56	16.13	25.32	11.29	18.26
	EXTENDED SNA	2.09	17.57	9.84	1.61	19.10	10.38	1.90	18.13	10.04
	NON SNA	72.88	68.45	70.66	72.58	74.34	73.49	72.78	70.60	71.70
	TOTAL	99.98	99.98	100.01	99.95	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.02	100.00
MEGHALAYA	SNA	28.74	17.33	22.89	21.08	8.58	14.42	27.35	15.68	21.36
	EXTENDED SNA	4.18	20.57	12.58	4.74	20.47	13.09	4.26	20.55	12.67
	NON SNA	67.08	62.09	64.51	74.17	70.98	72.48	68.32	63.78	65.98
	TOTAL	100.00	99.99	99.98	99.99	100.03	99.99	99.93	100.01	100.00
COMBINED STATES	SNA	25.185	13.4107	19.4762	24.44	5.45238	15.339	24.976	11.1429	18.3036
	EXTENDED SNA	2.2262	20.2083	10.9524	2.0476	21.6905	11.464	2.1726	20.6131	11.125
	NON SNA	72.607	66.369	69.5774	73.494	72.881	73.232	72.869	68.2024	70.6071
	TOTAL	100.02	99.9881	100.006	99.982	100.024	100.04	100.02	99.9583	100.036

Table5.5 Time spent on various activities(Participants only)

STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (in hours) SPENT ON SNA,EXTENDED SNA AND NON-SNA ACTIVITIES by SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE(PARTICIPANTS only)										
STATES	ACTIVITIES	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
HARYANA	SNA	50.34	30.15	41	55.68	24.32	44.04	51.21	29.47	41.43
		(1469)	(1276)	(2745)	(447)	(268)	(715)	(1916)	(1544)	(3460)
	EXTENDED SNA	6.21	34.84	26.85	6.99	38.85	26.57	6.41	35.55	26.79
		(556)	(1415)	(1971)	(302)	(498)	(800)	(858)	(1913)	(2771)
	NON SNA	128.24	113.80	121.68	128.30	124.07	126.37	128.25	115.69	122.53
		(1919)	(1603)	(3522)	(687)	(588)	(1275)	(2606)	(2191)	(4797)
MADHYA PRADESH	SNA	53.19	31.26	43.47	50.72	21.27	41.09	52.73	30.05	43.09
		(5602)	(4530)	(10132)	(1620)	(823)	(2443)	(7222)	(5353)	(12575)
	EXTENDED SNA	7.92	39.30	26.49	8.01	41.08	27.39	7.94	39.65	26.67
		(3791)	(5592)	(9383)	(1307)	(1769)	(3076)	(5098)	(7361)	(12459)
	NON SNA	120.00	109.87	115.20	127.21	122.52	125.02	121.48	112.40	117.19
		(6832)	(6186)	(13018)	(2275)	(1963)	(4238)	(9107)	(8149)	(17256)
	SNA	57.12	33.15	46.12	61.19	22.84	50.22	58.54	31.06	47.3
		(2529)	(2114)	(4643)	(1992)	(912)	(2904)	(4521)	(3026)	(7547)

GUJARAT	EXTENDED SNA	8.17	40.5	30.27	7.08	46.94	32.66	7.73	42.83	31.17
		(1217)	(2764)	(3981)	(1257)	(2377)	(3634)	(2474)	(5141)	(7615)
	NON SNA	119.91	106.52	113.49	123.11	119.45	121.39	121.13	111.34	116.47
		(3244)	(2988)	(6232)	(2913)	(2652)	(5565)	(6157)	(5640)	(11797)
ORISSA	SNA	51.77	26.47	39.50	62.04	23.52	49.96	53.66	26.18	41.01
		(3084)	(2967)	(6051)	(636)	(441)	(1077)	(3720)	(3408)	(7128)
	EXTENDED SNA	9.80	40.72	30.24	9.76	45.51	30.70	9.79	41.56	30.33
		(1741)	(3545)	(5286)	(520)	(753)	(1273)	(2261)	(4298)	(6559)
	NON SNA	124.10	113.69	118.89	120.81	122.07	121.40	123.43	115.20	119.37
		(4131)	(4157)	(8288)	(957)	(877)	(1834)	(5088)	(5034)	(10122)
TAMIL NADU	SNA	52.42	33.18	43.39	59.3	27.46	47.96	54.78	31.78	44.76
		(4435)	(3894)	(8329)	(2330)	(1333)	(3633)	(6765)	(5227)	(11992)
	EXTENDED SNA	8.27	33.14	25.15	6.52	37.3	27.29	7.64	34.62	25.91
		(2381)	(4908)	(7289)	(1459)	(2737)	(4196)	(3840)	(7645)	(11485)
	NON SNA	122.43	115	118.71	121.97	124.9	123.44	122.27	118.61	120.43
		(5507)	(5541)	(11048)	(3204)	(3186)	(6390)	(8711)	(8727)	(17438)
MEGHALAYA	SNA	53.04	33.44	43.20	50.73	30.99	42.23	52.71	33.17	43.08
		(574)	(558)	(1132)	(193)	(165)	(358)	(767)	(723)	(1490)
	EXTENDED SNA	9.49	36.67	25.06	11.44	40.63	28.37	9.82	37.35	25.63
		(481)	(617)	(1098)	(177)	(242)	(419)	(658)	(859)	(1517)
	NON SNA	112.69	104.30	108.39	124.64	119.24	121.77	114.81	107.12	110.84
		(652)	(655)	(1307)	(269)	(283)	(552)	(921)	(938)	(1859)

COMBINED STATES	SNA	53.31	31.13	43.05	58.39	24.6	47.34	54.65	30.04	44
		(17653)	(15339)	(33032)	(7218)	(3942)	(11160)	(24911)	(19281)	(44192)
	EXTENDED SNA	8.3	37.9	27.61	7.47	41.86	29.3	8.06	38.99	28.08
		(10167)	(18841)	(29008)	(5022)	(8376)	(13398)	(15189)	(27217)	(42406)
	NON SNA	121.98	111.48	116.89	123.47	122.47	122.99	122.41	114.58	118.62
		(22285)	(21130)	(43415)	(10305)	(9549)	(19854)	(32590)	(30679)	(63269)

NOTE:FIGURE IN PARENTHESIS IN THE SECOND LINE UNDER EACH ACTIVITY GIVES SAMPLE NO. OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVITY

To facilitate the interpretation. of the results the number of participants in the activities have been also indicated in the table. As expected the average time in all the three types of activities have been found to be higher in this table as compared to that in table 5.3.Considering all rural males the average time was highest for Meghalaya (48.28 Hours) where as taking only participants into consideration it was highest for Gujarat (57.12 Hours) followed by Tamil Nadu (52.42 Hours) and Madhya Pradesh (53.19 Hours). This table also shows that average time spent 'by urban males was higher than the rural males in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Gujarat and Haryana . The Trend observed in average time use pattern of females in extended SNA activities is quit similar to that available from Table 5.3.

If we take SNA and extended SNA activities together, the average time spent by rural male is only 46.05 Hours as compared to 56.48 Hours by rural females. For urban males this figure comes out to be 44.50 Hours as compared to 45.60 Hours by urban females. Therefore, women were found to be working for longer hours than male. If we workout the average of women's work to the total works of male and females, it works out be 55 % which compare quite well with the figure of 53 % quoted in the UNDP Human Development Report for 1995. Therefore if extended SNA activities are included in the economic activities, the contribution of women will be higher as compared to men.

Table 5.6 Time spent on various activities for all persons and participants only

COMPARISON OF WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME( IN HOURS) SPENT ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY SEX AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR ALL PERSONS AND PARTICIPANTS ONLY

		RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
COMBINED STATES	ACTIVITIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SNA	PARTICIPANTS	53.31	31.13	43.05	58.39	24.6	47.34	54.65	30.04	44.00
	ALL	42.31	22.53	32.72	41.06	9.16	25.77	41.96	18.72	30.75
EXTENDED SNA	PARTICIPANTS	8.3	37.9	27.61	7.47	41.86	29.3	8.06	38.99	28.08
	ALL	3.74	33.95	18.4	3.44	36.44	19.26	3.65	34.63	18.69
NON SNA	PARTICIPANTS	121.98	111.48	116.89	123.47	122.47	122.99	122.41	114.58	118.62
	ALL	122	111.5	116.89	123.5	122.44	123.03	122.4	114.58	118.62



## 5.5 PROPORTION OF UNPAID WORK IN THE SNA ACTIVITIES

In India no payment is made for a number of economic activities. Such activities are performed either by family labour or through exchange labour. It will be good to study the sex wise detail of the unpaid work in the SNA activities such details are given in Table 5.7 . It may be seen that for the six states combined payment was not made for about 38% of the time spent in SNA activities. The amount of unpaid activities was more (51 %) for female as compared to only 33.00 for male. The predominance of women in unpaid activities was visible in all the states. The percent of time spent by females in unpaid activities was highest in Haryana(86%) followed by Meghalaya(76%) and Orissa(69 %) . This percentage was lowest for Tamil Nadu (32%)

Table 5.7 Time spent on paid and unpaid activities

STATES	STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SPENT IN SNA ACTIVITY BY MODE OF PAYMENT								
	MODE OF PAYMENT						TOTAL		
	MALE			FEMALE			PAID	UNPAID	% TIME ON UNPAID ACTIVITIES
	PAID	UNPAID	% TIME ON UNPAID ACTIVITIES	PAID	UNPAID	% TIME ON UNPAID ACTIVITIES	PAID	UNPAID	% TIME ON UNPAID ACTIVITIES
HARYANA	33.09 (1152)	18.12 (1347)	35.38	4.13 (215)	25.34 (1494)	85.99	20.06 (1367)	21.37 (2841)	51.58
MADHYA PRADESH	29.41 (5247)	23.34 (6311)	44.25	14.31 (3072)	15.75 (4391)	52.40	22.99 (8319)	20.12 (10702)	46.67
GUJARAT	44.37 (3959)	14.17 (3897)	24.21	17.18 (1747)	13.87 (2541)	44.67	33.26 (5706)	14.05 (6438)	29.70
ORISSA	31.25 (2103)	22.42 (2589)	41.77	8 (583)	18.18 (3235)	69.44	20.55 (2686)	20.47 (5824)	49.90
TAMIL NADU	41.42 (5633)	13.36 (4863)	24.39	21.48 (3034)	10.32 (4280)	32.45	32.74 (8667)	12.04 (9143)	26.89
MEGHALAYA	17.34 (374)	35.39 (740)	67.12	7.83 (196)	25.34 (692)	76.39	12.65 (570)	30.44 (1432)	70.64
COMBINED STATES	36.54 (18468)	18.12 (19747)	33.15	14.87 (8847)	15.18 (16633)	50.52	27.16 (27315)	16.85 (36380)	38.29

**NOTE:FIGURE IN PARENTHESIS IN THE SECOND LINE UNDER EACH ACTIVITY GIVES SAMPLE NO. OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVITY**

**TABLE  
5.8**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL EXTENDED SNA ACTIVITIES  
IN CARE FOR CHILDREN,THE SICK,ELDERLY AND DISABLED FOR OWNHOUSEHOLD  
ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX AND ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS  
STATES**

AGE	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES
6 to 14	M	3.62	13.40	7.29	6.99	5.28	14.53	9.25
	F	7.08	12.91	11.39	12.41	5.49	17.64	11.17
	T	5.97	13.10	9.75	11.27	5.40	16.60	10.47
15 to 59	M	5.10	5.48	5.96	10.22	5.64	5.67	6.27
	F	12.60	10.65	13.16	12.93	12.78	12.52	12.10
	T	10.90	9.34	10.83	12.23	10.58	10.31	10.46
59+	M	13.08	11.21	9.44	10.24	7.05	7.53	9.44
	F	18.15	16.89	15.94	16.33	10.57	12.38	15.34
	T	17.02	15.11	13.36	14.30	9.07	10.14	13.22
TOTAL	M	5.87	6.88	6.23	9.42	5.46	6.92	6.65
	F	13.08	11.37	12.98	13.70	11.61	13.08	12.38
	T	11.46	10.14	10.69	12.61	9.67	11.00	10.69
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
NEVER MARRIED	M	3.79	11.26	6.08	7.34	4.39	8.92	7.24
	F	7.19	12.21	11.58	10.85	6.42	14.31	10.39
	T	5.96	11.82	9.41	10.19	5.47	12.34	9.20
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	6.12	5.52	6.15	9.49	5.66	6.04	6.41
	F	13.25	11.07	13.11	13.93	12.38	12.96	12.54
	T	11.70	9.66	10.74	12.71	10.33	10.49	10.76
WIDOWED	M	9.88	9.70	8.65	15.06	9.79	13.29	10.28
	F	18.12	14.74	14.34	17.77	10.85	12.83	14.21
	T	17.35	13.71	13.17	17.39	10.75	12.92	13.60
DIVORCED /SEPERATED	M	-	4.14	9.20	3.67	4.06	0.00	5.53
	F	7.00	11.79	7.43	9.09	13.37	9.92	10.18
	T	7.00	9.80	7.98	8.04	9.38	9.92	8.86
TOTAL	M	5.87	6.88	6.23	9.42	5.46	6.92	6.65
	F	13.08	11.37	12.98	13.70	11.61	13.08	12.38



T	11.46	10.14	10.69	12.61	9.67	11.00	10.69
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**NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

Whatever characteristic we take, it was generally found that females spent about double the time as compared to male. The time spent by currently married and widowed females were found to be higher than those for never married and divorced. It is also an interesting finding that females aged 60 years and above were found to be spending maximum time as compared to those in the age group 6-14 and 16-59. No significant impact of educational level was found in such activities. Marginal differences were observed over the states. Generally, among the currently married women time spent vary from 11.07 hours in Madhya Pradesh to 13.93 hours in Orissa. Similarly, among the women educated up to higher secondary level. it varied from 10.81 hours in Gujarat to 17.11 hours in Meghalaya .

**TABLE 5.9.**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT  
IN CARE FOR CHILDREN, THE SICK, ELDERLY AND DISABLED FOR OWNHOUSEHOLD  
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND SEX(PARTICIPANTS)  
STATES**

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYA PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES
Illiterate	M	6.04	7.44	7.55	9.23	4.16	5.10	7.71
	F	13.92	11.39	14.03	14.09	11.74	11.96	12.83
	T	13.24	10.73	12.81	13.33	11.03	10.14	11.99
Literate Below Primary	M	5.70	5.90	7.19	8.50	4.66	7.51	6.54
	F	10.11	11.26	13.11	12.35	10.63	13.94	11.70
	T	8.90	9.40	10.87	11.30	9.34	12.09	10.11
Primary	M	5.47	8.30	5.30	8.20	5.41	7.51	6.35
	F	13.22	11.20	11.60	15.22	10.45	13.97	11.79
	T	10.91	10.08	9.06	13.36	9.19	11.89	10.05
Middle	M	7.28	5.24	6.01	9.45	5.47	5.08	6.19
	F	12.55	12.19	12.65	12.64	12.11	12.14	12.35
	T	10.17	9.55	9.61	11.59	9.81	10.15	9.99
Secondary	M	4.72	8.03	5.47	9.52	5.08	8.80	6.30
	F	11.97	10.89	11.04	12.50	13.57	11.52	12.11
	T	8.85	9.57	8.82	11.23	9.95	10.12	9.66
Higher Secondary	M	6.49	6.38	4.98	13.68	5.04	8.31	6.22
	F	11.18	11.51	10.81	15.55	12.11	17.11	11.97
	T	9.29	9.09	8.00	14.77	8.98	12.35	9.34

Graduate and Above	M	4.97	6.81	6.05	11.30	5.33	6.66	6.45
	F	12.42	10.18	13.79	13.72	11.40	12.20	12.10
	T	8.60	8.13	8.98	12.42	7.90	8.96	8.79
TOTAL	M	5.87	6.88	6.23	9.42	5.46	6.92	6.65
	F	13.08	11.37	12.98	13.70	11.61	13.08	12.38
	T	11.46	10.14	10.69	12.61	9.67	11.00	10.69

## 5.7 TIME SPENT ON PERSONAL CARE

Personal care and self maintenance is necessary for the healthy life and individual's well being. It is generally felt that females get less time for these activities as compared to males. In the Time Use Survey, time spent on such activities by males and females were collected. Table 5.10 and figure 5.7 presented below gives the weekly average time spent on such activities for all the six states by age, sex, marital status and educational level. While interpreting the results it may kindly be kept in view that personal care also include sleeping. These tables reveals that there is not much significant difference according to sex. As regards age, time spent by individuals aged 60 years and above was about 124 hours compared to 98 hours in the age group 6-14 years and about 95 hours in the age group 15-59.

Currently married men spent about six more hours in such activities as compared to currently married women. As regards the educational level, the illiterate women spent about 103 hours as compared to only 94 hours by the women with graduate and above qualification. Actually, the time spent in these activities was found to be slowly decreasing with educational level. Not much variation was observed over the time spent regarding various characteristics. A currently married women in Meghalaya spent the lowest time (88 hours) as compared to 98 hours by Tamil Nadu women. The widowed women were found to spending more time on these activities in all the states as compared to never married and currently married women.

TABLE 5.10 PERSONAL CARE AND SELF MAINTENANCE BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS									
STATE WISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN PERSONAL CARE AND SELF MAINTENANCE BY AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)									
		STATES							
AGE	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYA PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES	
6 to 14	M	98.26	101.84	95.36	99.97	95.75	95.74	98.26	
	F	100.67	101.42	95.13	105.27	96.21	93.13	99.39	
	T	99.25	101.65	95.26	102.61	95.97	94.24	98.78	
15 to 59	M	98.02	100.33	95.54	100.18	97.48	93.24	97.47	
	F	93.22	94.99	89.07	94.98	96.83	87.59	92.78	
	T	95.73	40.73	92.43	97.61	37.37	90.37	75.71	
59+	M	126.88	119.98	124.66	125.76	120.23	108.05	122.42	
	F	126.77	124.80	126.99	131.13	124.06	120.57	126.37	

	T	126.83	122.19	125.85	128.47	121.98	113.78	124.30
TOTAL	M	100.83	102.58	97.68	101.86	99.91	94.84	100.41
	F	97.31	98.40	93.66	100.58	98.62	89.84	97.60
	T	99.23	100.60	95.77	101.23	99.27	92.26	98.06
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
NEVER MARRIED	M	98.64	102.36	95.43	100.86	97.47	92.29	98.78
	F	98.68	100.63	94.36	103.81	97.58	89.65	98.75
	T	99.02	101.70	95.00	102.13	97.52	91.06	98.77
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	101.34	102.16	98.31	101.85	100.76	96.25	100.74
	F	93.98	95.31	89.85	94.94	96.22	87.64	94.10
	T	97.64	98.23	94.11	98.39	98.47	91.89	97.41
WIDOWED	M	124.34	113.84	117.88	119.23	117.21	110.10	117.25
	F	121.09	119.94	118.14	121.84	112.81	105.41	117.16
	T	122.27	117.90	118.08	121.34	113.60	106.28	117.18
DIVORCED /SEPERATED	M	108.19	99.22	104.00	109.38	103.11	88.63	103.72
	F	100.16	104.58	93.04	103.85	96.39	87.00	99.11
	T	105.59	103.11	98.37	105.77	98.73	87.36	100.78
TOTAL	M	100.83	102.58	97.68	101.86	99.91	94.84	100.41
	F	97.31	98.40	93.66	100.58	98.62	89.84	97.60
	T	99.23	100.60	95.77	101.23	99.27	92.26	99.05
<b>NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE</b>								

**TABLE 5.11**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL NON-SNA ACTIVITIES  
IN PERSONAL CARE AND SELF MAINTENANCE  
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND SEX(PARTICIPANTS)  
STATES**

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES
Illiterate	M	110.31	105.39	106.72	109.35	109.06	99.54	107.36
	F	99.68	99.36	96.22	103.76	104.42	92.01	100.42
	T	103.59	101.68	99.75	105.65	105.94	95.24	102.88
Literate Below Primary	M	101.01	102.96	99.56	103.98	102.24	95.09	102.21
	F	97.32	98.34	94.45	100.29	97.55	92.20	97.67
	T	99.60	101.09	97.45	102.44	99.78	93.53	100.20
Primary	M	99.60	101.66	96.32	100.96	100.64	96.27	99.61
	F	95.65	96.93	92.34	99.28	97.77	90.03	96.44
	T	98.11	99.66	94.69	100.17	99.22	93.12	98.17
Middle	M	96.92	100.25	95.35	96.09	97.69	93.53	97.26
	F	93.99	96.48	91.72	94.91	95.23	85.43	94.38
	T	95.91	98.91	93.95	95.60	96.60	89.06	96.09
Secondary	M	94.64	100.19	93.83	96.15	96.35	90.95	95.93
	F	91.49	96.37	90.01	93.51	95.33	86.77	93.26
	T	93.78	99.03	92.45	95.31	95.95	89.38	94.99
Higher Secondary	M	91.32	98.17	91.88	93.73	96.45	89.82	94.97
	F	89.67	94.06	88.03	88.21	94.61	82.45	91.72
	T	90.87	97.05	90.46	91.96	95.63	86.64	93.80
Graduate and Above	M	93.48	100.50	92.75	95.31	93.36	88.37	95.03
	F	90.76	96.01	89.74	96.54	91.81	88.70	92.63
	T	92.58	99.22	91.80	95.63	92.87	88.50	94.30
TOTAL	M	100.83	102.58	97.68	101.86	99.91	94.84	100.41
	F	97.31	98.40	93.56	100.58	98.62	89.84	97.60
	T	99.23	100.60	95.77	101.23	99.27	92.26	99.05

## 5.8 HOW BURDENED IS WOMEN'S LIFE?

In patriarchal society like India, some of the jobs like cooking, taking care of the children, sick and aged persons, etc. are generally performed by women. Unfortunately, no data are generally available at state level to show the time spent by women on these activities. Further, these activities are treated as non-economic as per SNA but they are essential for the survival of society. Moreover, if more and more women get themselves involved in economic activities, then some alternative labour have to be deployed, like in some developed countries, to perform these activities. Time Use Survey is first such source, which have provided much sought after data on these activities.

Activities	HARYANA		MADHYA PRADESH		GUJARAT		ORISSA		TAMILNADU		MEGHALAYA		COMBINED STATES	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cooking	0.36	11.37	0.62	14.24	0.38	13.85	0.86	19.28	0.38	14.74	1.26	13.74	0.52	14.93
Cleaning household	0.12	4.37	0.28	4.44	0.16	5.06	0.15	3.72	0.26	4.80	0.35	3.26	0.21	4.55
Cleaning utensils	0.10	4.68	0.13	3.71	0.10	4.28	0.10	2.45	0.06	2.62	0.32	3.90	0.10	3.39
Washing and mending clothes	0.09	4.02	0.28	2.12	0.11	4.03	0.13	1.05	0.21	2.81	0.37	3.10	0.18	2.71
Shopping	0.39	0.34	0.64	0.31	0.45	1.56	1.03	0.23	0.48	0.50	0.40	0.44	0.59	0.64
Pet Care	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.10	-	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04
Care for Children	0.18	3.91	0.26	3.23	0.33	3.25	0.53	3.92	0.29	2.36	0.47	4.44	0.32	3.16
Teaching own Children	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.17	0.33	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.18	0.35	0.29	0.16	0.19
Accompanying children to places	0.03	0.06	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.08	0.09
Care for sick and elderly	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.10	0.54	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.19
Supervising children	0.12	0.89	0.25	0.96	0.51	1.13	0.24	0.54	0.16	0.45	0.98	1.79	0.28	0.78
Care for Guests	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.04	-	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.24	0.03	0.04

Note: 1. The entry '- ' in cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample  
2. M: Male; F: Female

Figure 5,8 clearly brings out the heavy responsibility thrust only on women to manage the household and taking care of its members.

Table 5.12 presents average time spent in a week on some of the important activities which generally fall in the domain of women life. Women reported that they spent about 2.1 hour per day on cooking food, about 1.1 hour on cleaning the households and utensils. Participation of men in these activities was just nominal. Taking care of children was also mainly the women's responsibility as they spent about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males. Women reported less than 1 hour of time spent on activities relating to shopping, pet care, teaching own children, accompanying children to places, care of sick and elderly, supervising children and care of guests. However, if this time is calculated during one year period this time will become quite significant. There was not much difference in the time spent on most of the activities among states. The time spent on cooking varied from the lowest of 11.37 hours in Haryana to 19.28 hours in Orissa. This may be due to use of traditional fuels and less advanced gadgets in cooking in Orissa as compared to Haryana. Time spent on caring children, sick and elderly persons was found to be highest in Meghalaya (4.63 hours) and lowest in Tamil Nadu (2.44 hours).

## 5.9 GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN PERSONAL ACTIVITIES

For proper individual development, men and women should get equal time for reading, personal, hygienic, leisure such as reading newspaper, watching TV and listening to music, sleep, etc. Time Use Survey attempted to collect these data also. Table 5.13 provides the requisite data.

**Table 5.13 Gender Discrimination in Personal activities**

**Weekly average time spent(in hours) on some peculiar activities by sex (All)**

Activities	HARYANA		MADHYA PRADESH		GUJARAT		ORISSA		TAMILNADU		MEGHALAYA		COMBINED STATES	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Participation in Community functions	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	0.06	-	0.01	0.01
Reading	0.11	0.11	0.54	0.39	0.63	0.49	0.72	0.67	0.73	0.43	0.15	0.61	0.61	0.50
Watching TV	0.36	5.33	4.12	3.60	5.67	5.06	3.02	3.11	7.47	8.68	3.37	2.16	5.37	5.41
Listening to Music	0.53	0.24	0.55	0.10	0.38	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.85	0.63	0.97	0.34	0.66	0.36
Reading News Paper	0.21	0.02	0.30	0.08	0.68	0.32	0.31	0.09	1.03	0.31	0.40	0.09	0.57	0.20
Sleep	60.37	58.71	61.42	59.94	61.10	59.50	63.65	61.91	63.48	64.24	59.87	59.33	62.14	61.30
Eating and Drinking	9.08	8.42											9.67	9.20
Smoking and Drinking intoxicants	1.53	0.04	0.24	0.02	0.33	0.03	-	0.01	0.06	0.02	1.47	0.34	0.29	0.03
Personal Hygiene	6.11	5.25	9.11	8.55	7.09	5.92	8.68	8.22	6.53	6.01	5.19	4.63	7.62	6.91
Physical Exercise	0.55	0.12	1.59	0.36	0.45	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.29	0.05	0.19	0.03	0.64	0.14
Talking and Gossiping	6.83	7.13	8.48	7.82	8.79	8.33	5.89	5.60	7.10	6.18	5.20	3.97	7.62	7.02
Meditation	0.43	0.31	0.68	0.71	1.35	1.51	0.62	1.15	0.36	0.46	0.11	0.17	0.72	0.86

Note: 1. The entry ‘-’ in cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample  
2. M: Male; F: Female

In Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa, women slept 2 hours less than men in a week. However in Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya there was almost no difference in sleeping hours of men and women. In case of personal hygiene also men spent 1 hour more than women. There was substantial difference on time spent for personal hygiene by men and women in Gujarat. Men in all the 6 states spent much more time than women in reading news paper, listening to music, smoking and drinking intoxicants and physical exercise. Almost 1 hour was spent by men and women in gossiping and talking. Data from the survey do not support the general belief that women spent more time than men in gossiping and talking. It is heartening to note that both men and women spent about ¼ of an hour per week on meditation. Time spent by women on meditation was marginally higher in all the states except Haryana. Data from the survey also brings out the fact that reading habits are not deep rooted in the states covered in the survey because men and women spent about 1 hour and 3/4 hour respectively in reading news paper and other materials.

## 5.10 TRAVEL TIME

With the growing urbanization and difficulty in getting the accommodation near to the work place, travel time is increasing day by day. As travel is involved in all types of activities, in every activity group an activity relating to travel was inserted. Table 5.14 presents the data relating to travel time in various activities. It is important to mention that from this table it will not be possible to find out the time spent by one individual per day on travel. Same individual may be involved in travel relating to more than one activity. However, data presented here is quite useful to indicate travel time involved in various types of activities. As expected travel time was highest (2.19) hours per week in services in urban areas. In crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc. male and female in rural areas spent about 3 and 1 and ½ hours per week respectively. Except the activities relating to collection of collection of fruits and processing and storage in rural areas, men spent more time on travel in all other activities in rural and urban areas. For learning and personal care respondents spent about 1/4 hour and 1/2 hours per week respectively. Travel time for learning was marginally higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Figures 5.10 clearly bring out the rural-urban differences in the average time taken in travel relating to some of the important activities.

Table. 5.14 Travel Time									
Weekly average time (in hours) spent on travel related to different activities									
Travel relating to	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop farming, kitchen gardening etc.	3.15	1.49	2.35	0.27	0.12	0.20	2.32	1.10	1.73
Animal Husbandry	0.42	0.19	0.31	0.02	-	0.01	0.30	0.14	0.22
Fishing, forestry, horticulture, gardening	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.09
Collection of fruits	0.10	0.21	0.15	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.12
Processing and storage	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mining and quarrying	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.06
Construction	0.21	0.03	0.12	0.33	0.04	0.19	0.25	0.03	0.14
Manufacturing	0.19	0.04	0.12	0.55	0.07	0.32	0.30	0.05	0.18
Trade and business	0.14	0.02	0.08	0.71	0.05	0.39	0.30	0.03	0.17
Services	0.49	0.08	0.20	2.19	0.35	1.31	0.98	0.15	0.58
Community service	0.02	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.01
Learning	0.80	0.54	0.07	0.97	0.88	0.93	0.85	0.63	0.75
Social and cultural activities	0.03	-	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.03
Personal care and self maintenance	0.63	0.35	0.49	0.45	0.19	0.32	0.58	0.30	0.45

Note: 1. The entry ‘-’ in cell indicates that no corresponding observation was found in the sample

## **5.11 TIME SPENT ON INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES**

Different researchers and organisations may be interested to study the time spent by respondents in various activities covered in the survey. Though some of the results in abridged form are presented above, Appendix A and B give the actual time spent on each activity by all respondents and by participants in the activities respectively.

## **5.12 TIME SPENT ON VARIOUS ACTIVITIES BY SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

As shown in paragraphs 5.6 and 5.7, time spent on various activities varies according to the socio economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. In the Time Use Survey background characteristics of the respondents pertaining to age, sex, marital status, educational level and usual economic activity status were collected. In table Nos. 5.15 to 5.32 presented below attempts have been made to present the average time spent in various activity categories by these socio-economic and demographic characteristics .



**TABLE 5.15 SNA activities and usual activity status**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT ON ALL SNA ACTIVITIES BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX (PARTICIPANTS)**

USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMIL NADU	MEGHALAYA	
11	M	21.22	22.45	20.18	19.79	15.51	28.68	19.6
	F	0.4	2.14	1.67	1.92	3.24	13.08	2.27
12	M	0.01	0.37	1.8	0.06	0.92	0.47	0.77
	F	-	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.11	-	0.06
21	M	2.58	6.31	6.1	2.96	1.02	1.27	4
	F	0.21	8.81	5.16	0.73	0.57	3.46	3.65
22	M	-	0.41	1.23	0.34	0.55	0.09	0.59
	F	-	0.71	1.59	0.14	0.83	0.24	0.77
32	M	4.93	3.76	5.44	4.19	9	6.28	5.73
	F	0.56	0.45	0.94	0.47	2.52	2.43	1.15
33	M	3.08	6.16	4.4	2.2	4.16	2.26	4.34
	F	0.35	3.26	0.52	0.21	2.2	0.67	1.61
41	M	1.15	1.79	0.29	2.21	2.64	3.33	1.7
	F	-	0.81	0.11	0.67	1.08	1.35	0.65
51	M	15.28	8.49	17.61	19.31	18.31	6.31	15.4
	F	0.85	4	8.26	4.9	10.89	3.43	6.66
52	M	0.54	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.14	-	0.15
	F	0.02	0.02	-	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.02
53	M	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.06
	F	-	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.02	-	0.03
81	M	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.17
	F	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
91	M	1.22	1.42	0.52	0.49	0.87	2.35	0.91
	F	0.84	0.72	0.43	0.36	0.96	1.7	0.68
92	M	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.27	0.33	0.25	0.25
	F	18.38	6.38	6.96	12.14	6.93	2.54	8.59
93	M	0.24	0.6	0.15	0.93	0.16	0.57	0.4
	F	6.74	2.26	5.01	4.06	1.66	3.47	3.36
94	M	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.19	0.03	0.1
	F	0.23	0.07	-	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.16
95	M	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.08	-	0.05
	F	-	0.01	-	0.06	0.05	-	0.03
96	M	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01
	F	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
97	M	0.62	0.39	0.18	0.33	0.61	0.57	0.41
	F	0.85	0.32	0.2	0.2	0.43	0.45	0.35
TOTAL	M	51.21	52.75	58.54	53.66	54.73	52.73	54.65
	F	29.47	30.06	31.06	26.13	31.81	33.17	30.05

**NOTE 1: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

**NOTE 2: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS CODES 11,12,21,32,33,41,51 AND 53 REFER TO THE 'EMPLOYED' 81 TO THE 'UNEMPLOYED' AND THE REMAINING REFER TO THE 'NOT IN LABOUR FORCE'**

**TABLE 5.16 SNA activities by age and marital status**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME(IN HOURS) SPENT ON ALL SNA ACTIVITIES BY AGE , SEX AND MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)**

AGE	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
6 to 14	M	12.74	24.34	22.20	28.63	28.51	29.56	24.27
	F	15.62	19.04	20.42	19.11	17.41	13.80	18.63
	T	14.14	22.04	21.28	23.05	22.78	20.42	21.46
15 to 59	M	55.64	56.34	61.14	56.12	56.94	54.83	57.55
	F	31.50	31.51	32.39	27.05	32.96	36.00	31.39
	T	44.82	45.68	49.55	43.05	46.45	45.67	46.28
60 and above	M	42.92	48.61	50.91	46.50	45.93	55.97	47.43
	F	23.08	27.52	24.46	26.58	29.57	31.01	27.03
	T	34.58	41.06	41.05	37.69	40.18	45.81	39.70
TOTAL	M	51.21	52.75	58.54	53.66	54.80	52.73	54.65
	F	29.47	30.07	31.06	26.18	31.83	33.17	30.06
	T	41.43	43.11	47.31	41.02	44.80	43.09	44.02
NEVER MARRIED	M	35.43	38.49	50.59	44.79	49.65	44.72	45.16
	F	19.71	21.77	28.77	21.31	28.68	26.60	25.02
	T	29.74	33.12	43.10	35.07	41.98	36.68	37.91
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	58.20	57.91	61.66	57.48	56.94	57.20	58.47
	F	31.61	31.35	31.41	26.42	30.87	33.89	30.48
	T	45.64	46.15	49.19	43.56	45.98	46.15	46.33
WIDOWED	M	38.67	48.06	53.84	45.35	50.39	46.66	48.67
	F	35.50	34.38	32.91	35.05	41.08	40.19	37.00
	T	36.80	39.93	39.34	37.20	42.84	41.40	40.20
Divorced/ separated	M	46.33	53.69	57.15	55.52	60.04	55.92	56.29
	F	16.57	39.82	42.40	37.05	43.68	48.05	40.94
	T	36.54	44.41	49.97	43.97	49.58	49.77	46.89

TOTAL

M	51.21	52.75	58.54	53.66	54.80	52.73	54.65
F	29.47	30.07	31.06	26.18	31.83	33.17	30.06
T	41.43	43.11	47.31	41.02	44.80	43.09	44.02

NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE

**TABLE 5.17 SNA activities and educational status of individuals**

STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT ON ALL SNA ACTIVITIES BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND SEX(PARTICIPANTS)

Educational Level	sex	States						
		Haryana	MP	Gujarat	Orissa	Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya	Combined States
Illiterate	M	53.99	57.63	58.54	54.15	56.74	62.7	56.78
	F	32.83	33.68	34.84	31.18	39.23	42.43	34.41
	T	40.72	43.89	43.67	39.64	45.7	51.19	43.13
Literate Below Primary	M	45.33	48.67	57.71	54.78	54.83	55.1	52.77
	F	25.05	25.73	28.88	22.51	34.18	33.6	28.38
	T	37.56	40.65	47.22	42.71	44.7	44.21	43.04
Primary	M	46.86	50.34	58.76	51.28	55.19	50.87	53.96
	F	23.45	23.35	27.66	16.67	27.73	28.17	25.46
	T	38.81	42.62	48.2	37.81	43.47	39.95	43.39
Middle	M	52.02	50.57	58.66	53.63	54.97	46.31	54.56
	F	26.14	18.98	25.18	15.65	23.25	23.63	21.91
	T	43.78	42.41	49.56	40.87	43.85	34.89	44.36
Secondary	M	55.15	50.36	59.53	54.55	55.06	46.76	55.66
	F	22.24	15.65	21.77	15.29	22.21	25.73	20.54
	T	47.39	42.95	50.64	46.38	46.36	39.05	47.21
Higher Secondary	M	49.26	53.64	58.38	46.05	51.29	42.3	53.3
	F	23.22	15.79	24.3	14.14	19.9	37.94	20.36
	T	41.8	47.21	50.95	38.53	41.68	40.81	45.47
Graduate and Above	M	53.39	45.87	56.56	53.71	51.39	48.18	51.7
	F	24.46	24.39	30.39	19.65	34.59	28.01	29.35
	T	47.17	41.59	52.28	48.22	47.69	40.08	47.28
TOTAL	M	51.21	52.75	58.54	53.66	54.8	52.73	54.65
	F	29.47	30.07	31.06	26.18	31.83	33.17	30.06
	T	41.43	43.11	47.31	41.02	44.8	43.09	44.02

TABLE 5.18 Household maintenance and usual activity status

STATE WISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME(IN HOURS) SPENT IN HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE ,MANAGEMENT AND SHOPPING FOR OWN HOUSEHOLDS BYUSUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX(Participants)

USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX	States						COMBINED STATES
		Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Orissa	Tamil Nadu	Meghalaya	
11	M	1.29	2.34	1.36	2.14	1.34	3.04	1.83
	F	0.15	1.10	0.80	0.66	1.35	7.22	1.01
12	M	-	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04
	F	-	0.05	0.07	-	0.02	-	0.03
21	M	0.25	0.65	0.31	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.32
	F	0.09	5.89	2.16	0.24	0.37	1.62	2.11
22	M	-	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03
	F	-	0.44	0.80	0.14	0.24	0.12	0.39
32	M	0.86	0.49	0.52	1.14	0.74	1.32	0.69
	F	0.36	0.30	0.43	0.23	0.71	1.17	0.45
33	M	0.37	0.61	0.35	0.32	0.25	0.21	0.41
	F	0.11	1.41	0.22	0.15	0.50	0.46	0.57
41	M	0.21	0.16	-	0.34	0.25	0.39	0.19
	F	-	0.38	0.01	0.36	0.28	1.03	0.24
51	M	1.08	0.99	1.36	2.18	2.01	0.52	1.51
	F	0.28	1.92	2.84	1.57	3.48	2.16	2.41
52	M	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.01	0.2	-	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01
53	M	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.10	-
	F	-	0.01	0.05	-	0.01	-	0.02
81	M	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.04	0.11
	F	-	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.06
91	M	0.46	0.66	1.03	0.40	0.45	1.05	0.63
	F	0.96	1.32	1.42	0.63	0.87	2.32	1.09
92	M	0.32	0.29	0.55	0.62	0.37	0.15	0.42
	F	21.43	19.75	23.34	28.74	20.39	7.47	22.24
93	M	0.09	0.07	0.42	0.30	0.04	0.07	0.17
	F	6.39	1.83	4.93	2.69	1.64	4.79	2.98
94	M	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.30	0.04	0.16
	F	0.24	0.22	0.08	0.40	0.51	0.53	0.30
95-97	M	0.26	0.21	0.31	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.53
	F	0.29	0.66	0.27	0.37	0.54	0.86	0.46
TOTAL	M	5.42	6.69	6.59	7.96	6.31	7.79	6.73
	F	30.31	35.33	37.48	36.22	31.05	29.99	34.38

**TABLE 5.19 Household maintenance by age and marital status  
STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME(IN HOURS) SPENT IN HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE ,MANAGEMENT  
AND SHOPPING FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD BY AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)**

		STATES						
AGE	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYA- PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES
6 to 14	M	3.31	5.66	7.27	3.25	4.74	6.92	5.32
	F	8.13	14.78	14.68	13.55	9.58	9.05	13.01
	T	6.99	11.46	12.57	10.19	7.93	8.36	10.53
15 to 59	M	5.48	6.69	6.29	8.49	6.25	7.14	6.76
	F	33.80	38.76	41.58	40.02	33.25	33.27	37.61
	T	26.13	26.14	32.38	29.68	25.73	22.83	27.91
60 and above	M	8.58	8.16	8.58	9.13	8.1	8.1	8.38
	F	23.07	27.37	28.72	25.67	24.36	26.88	26.24
	T	19.77	19.26	22.97	19.73	18.4	16.24	19.89
TOTAL	M	5.42	6.69	6.59	7.96	6.31	7.17	6.73
	F	30.31	35.33	37.48	36.22	31.05	29.99	34.38
	T	23.73	24.1	29.29	26.9	23.88	20.92	25.59
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
NEVER MARRIED	M	5.11	7.11	7.99	6.47	5.49	7.38	6.66
	F	13.64	20.47	22.86	22.91	18.16	16.14	20.43
	T	10.72	14.14	18.12	16.93	13.55	12.05	15.2
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	5.13	5.98	5.32	8.16	6.2	6.61	6.25
	F	35.68	40.19	44.06	42.94	36.72	37.86	40.21
	T	28.37	27.33	34.12	31.3	27.92	25.63	29.62
WIDOWED	M	11.53	15.36	15.96	19.24	14.97	11.7	15.6
	F	21.88	23.93	27.58	24.82	22.65	26.08	24.32
	T	19.28	21.44	26.07	24	21.8	23.66	22.87
DIVORCED /SEPERATED	M	3.34	17.68	14.17	6.75	9.96	13.82	12.66
	F	36.4	27.47	34.68	31.45	26.22	22.89	29.06
	T	18.86	25.29	27.42	27.63	22.85	20.87	25.12
TOTAL								
	M	5.42	6.69	6.59	7.96	6.31	7.17	6.73
	F	30.31	35.33	37.48	36.22	31.05	29.99	34.38
	T	23.73	24.1	29.29	26.9	23.88	20.92	25.59

TABLE 5.20		Household maintenance and education level						
State wise weekly average time (in hours) spent Household maintenance, management and shopping for own household by education level and sex(participants)								
COMBINED SUBROUNDS								
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA- PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
Illiterate	M	6.58	7.15	7.93	9.65	8.64	5.89	7.81
	F	31.52	35.93	36.4	35.53	28.39	28.22	34.16
	T	28.1	28.05	32.53	30.96	25.66	20.82	29.05
Literate Below Primary	M	4.52	6.41	6.54	7.64	7.44	8.88	6.89
	F	25.93	31.73	35.24	36.5	31.15	29.23	32.71
	T	19.37	19.64	27.48	23.87	24.28	21.79	23.07
Primary	M	4.15	6.17	7.97	6.67	6.33	5.61	6.58
	F	29.38	35.69	34.59	36.15	33.13	28.21	34.02
	T	20.32	20.83	25.36	25.13	25.64	19.76	24.17
Middle	M	5.03	6.39	6.21	8.13	6.06	6.98	6.49
	F	27.06	35.08	40.26	38.76	32.15	34.99	35.45
	T	19.27	20.65	28.35	26.59	22.87	24.54	24.18
Secondary	M	5.52	5.87	5.76	7.2	5.8	8.3	6.07
	F	31.72	35.82	42.42	35.71	34.16	32.2	37.14
	T	20.05	19.85	29.75	21.76	23.34	18.85	24.29
Higher Secondary	M	5.87	7.57	4.81	7.39	4.89	6.42	6.18
	F	29.01	37.45	40.24	44.88	30	28.55	35.5
	T	18.52	20.3	28.24	25.19	20.99	16.78	22.74
Graduate and Above	M	5.84	6.6	4.11	7.41	4.2	7.66	5.44
	F	36.9	36.18	39.98	30.94	29.06	31.93	33.9
	T	20.55	18.02	22.82	16.9	16.12	17.77	18.37
TOTAL	M	5.42	6.69	6.59	7.96	6.01	7.17	6.73
	F	30.31	35.33	37.48	36.22	31.05	29.99	34.38
	T	23.73	24.1	29.29	26.9	23.88	20.92	25.59

**TABLE 5.21. Care for children, sick, elderly and usual activity status**

State wise WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (in hours) SPENT IN CARE FOR CHILDREN, SICK AND ELDERLY BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX (Participants)

USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	COMBINED SUBROUNDS	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA-PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
11	M	2.00	1.75	1.49	2.38	1.26	2.28	1.66
	F	0.02	0.34	0.24	0.23	0.33	2.56	0.30
12	M	-	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06
	F	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.01
21	M	0.16	0.32	0.33	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.21
	F	0.03	1.81	0.57	0.09	0.14	0.48	0.69
22	M	-	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02	-	0.04
	F	-	0.19	0.22	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.13
32	M	1.15	0.64	0.76	1.90	1.24	1.34	1.04
	F	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.55	0.12
33	M	0.28	0.51	0.28	0.23	0.17	0.36	0.30
	F	0.08	0.41	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.16
41	M	0.11	0.17	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.13
	F	-	0.11	-	0.08	0.09	0.14	0.07
51	M	1.26	0.69	1.85	2.90	1.47	0.38	1.57
	F	0.04	0.01	0.79	0.52	0.82	0.52	0.59
52	M	-	-	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.01
	F	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
53	M	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	F	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
81	M	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.05
	F	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
91	M	0.37	1.40	0.52	0.28	0.37	1.76	0.67
	F	0.25	0.79	0.34	0.22	0.32	1.76	0.45
92	M	0.06	0.20	0.08	0.33	0.18	0.24	0.17
	F	9.53	5.94	8.42	10.24	8.36	3.97	8.08
93	M	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.30	0.01	-	0.09
	F	2.43	0.73	1.74	1.59	0.74	2.08	1.28
94	M	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.28	0.13	0.06	0.12
	F	0.05	0.04	-	0.16	0.05	0.21	0.06
95-97	M	0.25	0.88	0.53	0.18	0.36	0.26	0.50
	F	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.63	0.44
TOTAL	M	5.87	6.88	6.23	9.42	5.46	6.92	6.65
	F	13.08	11.37	12.98	13.70	11.61	13.08	12.38

NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE

NOTE : CODES 11-53 DENOTES EMPLOYED; 81 DENOTES UNEMPLOYED AND REMAINING DENOTES OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

**TABLE 5.22** Community service and usual activity status

**STATE WISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AND HELP TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX (Participants)**

Usual Activity Status	SEX	States						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA-PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
11	M	4.78	5.37	3.05	1.53	1.43	3.27	2.53
	F	-	1.20	-	-	0.15	1.18	0.23
12	M	-	0.63	3.78	-	0.21	-	0.57
	F	-	1.06	0.00	-	-	-	0.11
21	M	0.63	0.27	0.46	0.23	0.07	0.82	0.2
	F	-	.93	-	-	0.01	-	0.1
22	M	-	0.05	0.09	-	0.11	-	0.08
	F	-	0.07	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01
32	M	0.14	0.18	0.13	2.99	0.48	0.37	0.54
	F	-	0.91	0.00	-	0.28	1.26	0.29
33	M	-	0.23	0.25	-	0.10	0.54	0.14
	F	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.01
41	M	0.03	0.14	-	-	0.35	0.36	0.24
	F	-	0.16	-	-	0.02	0.43	0.03
51	M	0.92	0.60	0.49	2.81	2.02	0.96	1.59
	F	-	0.50	0.68	0.51	1.14	0.17	0.86
52	M	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	M	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.64	0.39
	F	-	-	-	0.51	0.16	-	0.1
91	M	0.04	0.08	1.35	-	1.03	0.24	0.79
	F	2.37	-	2.21	0.67	1.58	-	1.63
92	M	-	-	-	3.39	0.02	0.12	0.01
	F	4.07	1.79	4.55	-	4.35	0.51	3.94
93	M	-	0.07	-	2.20	0.07	-	0.05
	F	1.96	0.18	1.85	0.99	0.71	0.35	0.93
94	M	-	0.05	0.65	0.62	0.56	-	0.43
	F	-	-	0.22	0.18	0.17	-	0.15
95-97	M	-	0.02	0.30	0.43	0.71	-	0.16
	F	-	0.48	2.85	1.09	0.65	0.01	0.07
TOTAL	M	6.55	7.69	10.55	9.78	7.75	7.34	8.05
	F	8.40	7.36	12.37	7.85	9.23	3.91	9.38

**NOTE 1: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

**NOTE 2: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS CODES 11,12,21,32,33,41,51 AND 53 REFER TO THE 'EMPLOYED' 81 TO THE 'UNEMPLOYED' AND THE REMAINING REFER TO THE 'NOT IN LABOUR FORCE'**



TABLE 5.23		Community Service by Age and Marital Status						
STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AND HELP OTHER HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)								
AGE	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
6 to 14	M	1.75	3.58	5.06	4.33	6.23	0.50	5.70
	F	6.12	1.00	15.68	6.18	9.13	0.33	10.64
	T	5.83	3.07	12.00	5.35	7.63	0.41	8.47
15 to 59	M	6.67	7.24	12.16	11.50	7.56	6.93	7.99
	F	10.57	7.26	9.53	9.58	8.57	3.91	8.57
	T	7.89	7.24	10.57	10.99	8.01	5.98	8.23
60 and above	M	7.00	6.93	20.30	3.66	9.63	12.54	9.92
	F	7.00	9.19	20.16	7.00	12.69	6.50	12.24
	T	7.00	7.66	20.24	4.84	10.72	11.07	10.80
TOTAL	M	6.55	7.15	10.79	10.04	7.63	7.22	7.91
	F	8.40	7.49	12.39	8.15	9.03	3.91	9.33
	T	7.43	7.25	11.77	9.40	8.25	6.18	8.52
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
NEVER MARRIED								
	M	1.34	4.01	4.62	11.43	7.30	7.68	7.12
	F	8.09	14.27	13.92	9.54	10.16	4.23	10.92
	T	7.42	6.16	11.46	10.49	8.67	6.45	9.16
CURRENTLY MARRIED								
	M	7.03	7.51	13.87	9.50	7.14	6.25	7.84
	F	8.75	6.51	7.89	4.78	8.10	4.56	7.77
	T	7.58	7.27	11.16	8.49	7.50	5.96	7.81
WIDOWED								
	M	1.88	5.93	22.61	7.16	29.51	5.50	17.01
	F	–	8.81	25.71	14.00	9.28	4.98	10.05
	T	1.88	7.88	24.45	7.82	12.78	5.16	11.94
DIVORCED /SEPERATED								
	M	–	–	–	–	–	14.69	14.69
	F	–	–	–	–	7.00	0.91	4.57
	T	–	–	–	–	7.00	6.69	6.84
TOTAL	M	6.55	7.15	10.79	10.04	7.63	7.22	7.91
	F	8.40	7.49	12.39	8.15	9.03	3.91	9.33
	T	7.43	7.25	11.77	9.40	8.25	6.18	8.52
<b>NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE</b>								

**TABLE 5.24****STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT (IN HOURS) IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AND HELP TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS BY EDUCATION STATUS AND SEX(PARTICIPANTS)**

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	STATES						
		HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES
Illiterate	M	4.26	5.99	13.64	6.28	2.89	9.86	6.20
	F	7.64	4.44	15.38	6.35	10.35	5.00	10.35
	T	6.23	5.40	15.08	6.32	8.74	7.71	8.85
Literate Below Primary	M	1.24	5.96	7.81	6.48	7.43	6.27	6.65
	F	10.97	12.66	9.40	9.22	6.87	2.44	7.84
	T	8.36	6.96	8.73	8.02	7.11	5.32	7.22
Primary	M	2.73	5.32	5.35	9.58	7.05	5.09	6.50
	F	8.33	-	9.00	-	7.30	4.14	7.65
	T	5.88	5.32	7.32	9.58	7.14	2.80	6.95
Middle	M	6.20	6.57	8.66	4.27	6.96	11.29	6.96
	F	7.55	11.02	17.86	8.50	8.17	1.10	8.81
	T	6.77	7.47	12.71	6.29	7.41	7.84	7.66
Secondary	M	2.13	24.18	2.72	5.88	8.69	14.68	8.12
	F	1.17	20.89	6.72	2.00	16.03	5.21	13.43
	T	2.10	22.92	4.74	5.49	11.42	11.28	10.04
Higher Secondary	M	43.69	7.17	38.34	9.76	14.18	2.89	17.68
	F	7.00	8.06	3.00	10.25	9.42	6.79	8.50
	T	39.30	7.50	31.22	9.99	12.36	4.10	14.67
Graduate and Above	M	1.55	10.48	3.07	24.06	10.46	9.56	11.94
	F	3.00	13.92	1.17	-	2.75	4.00	5.19
	T	1.81	10.98	2.25	24.06	9.75	7.82	11.16
TOTAL	M	6.55	7.15	10.79	10.04	7.63	7.22	7.91
	F	8.40	7.49	12.39	8.15	9.03	3.91	9.33
	T	7.43	7.25	11.77	9.40	8.25	6.18	8.52

**NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

TABLE 5.25		LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS						
WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME ( IN HOURS) SPENT IN LEARNING ACTIVITIES BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX (PARTICIPANTS)								
USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYAPR ADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAY A	
11	M	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.27	0.03	0.12
	F	0.03	0.20	-	-	0.07	-	0.07
12	M	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	-	0.01
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	M	-	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.42	0.08
	F	-	0.21	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.06
22	M	-	-	0.03	-	0.05	-	0.02
	F	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.01
32	M	0.01	0.15	0.21	0.10	0.16	0.02	0.14
	F	0.05	0.04	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.10
33	M	-	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	-
	F	-	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.14	0.05
41	M	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.05
	F	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.02
51	M	-	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.02	-
	F	0.20	0.02	0.03	-	0.16	-	0.09
52	M	-	-	0.03	-	0.04	-	0.06
	F	0.25	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.05
53	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	M	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.38	0.15	-	0.17
	F	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.11	-	0.05
91	M	44.65	40.72	45.11	48.65	45.61	37.69	44.68
	F	43.95	39.05	43.37	44.08	42.76	38.72	42.33
92	M	-	0.13	0.12	0.55	0.61	0.58	0.31
	F	-	0.65	0.53	1.40	1.12	0.66	0.84
93	M	-	0.18	-	0.29	-	-	-
	F	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.47	0.09
94	M	-	-	-	0.06	0.01	-	0.10
	F	0.19	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
95-97	M	0.52	1.31	0.41	0.40	0.49	0.91	0.66
	F	0.28	0.95	0.01	0.62	0.83	0.72	0.60
TOTAL	M	45.79	43.18	46.24	50.56	47.61	41.53	46.50
	F	44.64	41.38	44.21	46.33	45.49	40.85	44.30
NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS								

**TABLE 5.26 Learning activities and by age and marital status**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN LEARNING ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)**

AGE	SEX	STATES			GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED
		HARYANA	MADHYA-PRADESH	STATES					
6 to 14	M	44.68	43.90	46.43	52.20	48.87	36.19	47.10	
	F	44.43	44.30	45.27	48.86	49.09	40.25	46.55	
	T	44.58	44.07	45.95	50.71	48.97	38.60	46.86	
15 to 59	M	48.87	41.97	46.05	47.28	46.17	48.63	45.59	
	F	45.82	32.72	40.83	38.04	39.23	42.11	38.53	
	T	47.81	38.60	43.92	44.03	43.01	45.46	42.76	
60 YEARS AND ABOVE	M	5.83	3.99	14.16	3.68	3.01	-	5.79	
	F	7.00	27.94	2.36	3.50	4.35	-	7.30	
	T	6.84	8.50	12.77	3.64	3.53	-	6.25	
TOTAL	M	45.79	43.18	46.24	50.56	47.61	41.53	46.50	
	F	44.64	41.38	44.21	46.33	45.49	40.85	44.30	
	T	45.36	42.44	45.4	48.78	46.61	41.15	45.56	
MARITAL STATUS									
NEVER MARRIED	M	46.3	44.69	47.68	51.45	50.06	42.29	48.02	
	F	45.67	44.34	45.92	47.43	49.28	41.90	46.72	
	T	46.06	44.55	46.96	49.76	49.70	42.08	47.47	
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	19.43	20.49	10.73	14.11	8.62	11.52	13.89	
	F	20.56	9.61	12.76	8.57	8.61	15.01	10.15	
	T	19.91	15.01	11.69	11.48	8.61	13.82	12.02	
WIDOWED	M	-	5.78	4.65	5.25	-	-	5.53	
	F	4.49	20.9	14.75	-	4.57	-	7.11	
	T	4.49	12.77	12.25	5.25	4.57	-	6.88	
DIVORCED /SEPERATED	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	M	45.79	43.18	46.24	50.56	47.61	41.53	46.5	
	F	44.64	41.38	44.21	46.33	45.49	40.53	44.3	
	T	45.36	42.44	45.40	48.78	46.61	41.15	45.56	

NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE

TABLE. 5.27		Learning activities and education level						
State wise weekly average time (in hours) spent in learning activities by education status and sex(participants)								
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA- PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
Illiterate	M	30.79	16.81	16.38	1.75	30.06	43.43	21.17
	F	28.82	16.47	27.73	8.73	11.02	26.74	17.15
	T	29.75	16.59	23.2	7.68	16.94	32.93	18.58
Literate Below Primary	M	43.3	41.49	45.48	48.04	44.18	27.92	43.92
	F	41.43	40.17	43.29	49.22	44.62	31.55	43.22
	T	42.75	40.93	44.44	48.57	44.39	30.11	43.61
Primary	M	44.53	44.88	43.91	52.4	47.32	39.48	46.34
	F	45.09	46.27	43.95	45.31	45.29	43.63	45.06
	T	44.75	45.44	43.93	49.16	46.32	41.67	45.77
Middle	M	50.56	48.4	47.98	57.37	49.54	46.29	50.25
	F	49.09	45.85	45.62	50.69	48.1	46.9	47.75
	T	49.98	47.4	47.06	54.36	48.87	46.67	49.17
Secondary	M	50.88	48.72	49.08	53.87	52.46	52.75	50.99
	F	52.03	51.78	47.79	51.9	48.14	56.54	49.49
	T	51.29	49.78	48.65	53.27	50.47	54.27	50.43
Higher Secondary	M	50.7	43.12	51.91	52.1	49.86	46.35	49.46
	F	50.11	40.55	43.33	38.23	48.03	43.8	45.02
	T	50.5	42.08	48.25	48.68	48.87	45.18	47.57
Graduate and Above	M	43.31	35.69	47.87	30.04	41.8	69.52	39.5
	F	46.16	34.74	45.01	16.96	42.62	36.61	35.06
	T	44.08	35.41	46.92	25.28	42.03	52.38	38.11
TOTAL	M	45.79	43.18	46.24	50.56	47.61	41.53	46.5
	F	44.64	41.38	44.21	46.33	45.49	40.85	44.3
	T	45.36	42.44	45.4	48.78	46.61	41.15	45.56

<b>TABLE 5.28</b>		<b>Social and cultural activities and usual activity status</b>						
<b>STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, MASS MEDIA ETC. BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX ( PARTICIPANTS)</b>								
USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX	States						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYA PRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
11	M	3.30	2.07	2.44	2.88	2.73	3.63	2.59
	F	0.06	0.21	0.16	0.09	0.47	1.12	0.27
12	M	-	0.11	0.47	0.02	0.17	0.10	0.19
	F	-	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	0.02
21	M	0.41	0.93	0.98	1.17	0.22	0.21	0.71
	F	0.02	0.58	0.35	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.27
22	M	-	0.09	0.23	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.1
	F	-	0.16	0.13	-	0.14	0.04	0.11
32	M	1.17	1.45	1.59	1.44	2.33	2.38	1.73
	F	0.10	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.41	0.63	0.27
33	M		0.71	0.81	0.41	0.63	0.62	0.64
	F	0.12		0.04	0.02	0.26	0.11	0.13
41	M	0.05	0.18	0.03	0.19	0.24	0.50	0.15
	F	-	0.07	-	0.02	0.05	0.28	0.04
51	M	1.61	0.76	1.42	1.51	2.46	1.15	1.61
	F	0.02	0.15	0.37	0.09	0.77	0.43	0.41
52	M	0.13	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.03	-	0.04
	F	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	-	-
53	M	-	0.01	0.03	-	0.01	0.03	0.01
	F	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
81	M	0.46	0.47	0.33	1.03	1.00	0.07	0.67
	F	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.22	0.04	0.1
91	M	9.93	8.75	10.26	6.38	5.90	5.18	8.01
	F	7.15	7.83	7.27	6.08	5.20	5.64	6.47
92	M	0.14	0.37	0.08	0.52	0.33	0.13	0.29
	F	5.41	5.63	7.89	7.48	8.70	1.35	7.38
93	M	0.03	0.23	0.04	0.56	0.04	0.11	0.15
	F	1.11	0.64	0.79	1.61	0.42	0.72	0.76
94	M	0.15	0.14	0.35	0.25	0.78	0.10	0.40
	F	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.28	0.07	0.15
95-97	M	1.66	1.69	1.35	1.25	0.75	0.45	1.26
	F	1.52	1.57	1.04		0.69	1.04	1.04
TOTAL	M	19.47	17.99	20.47	17.65	17.71	14.71	18.57
	F	15.58	16.96	18.40	16.93	17.77	11.73	17.44

**NOTE 1: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

**NOTE 2: USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS CODES 11,12,21,32,33,41,51 AND 53 REFER TO THE 'EMPLOYED' 81 TO THE 'UNEMPLOYED' AND THE REMAINING REFER TO THE 'NOT IN LABOUR FORCE**

## 5.29

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL NON-SNA ACTIVITIES  
IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ,MASS MEDIA,ETC.  
ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX AND ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS(PARTICIPANTS)  
(COMBINED  
SUBROUNDS)**

		STATES							
AGE	SEX	HARYANA	MADHYAPRAD ESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	COMBINED STATES	
6 to 14	M	28.02	27.40	33.34	20.49	24.83	24.68	27.38	
	F	24.41	25.09	28.17	20.62	23.39	23.99	24.60	
	T	26.58	26.37	31.11	20.55	24.13	24.29	26.13	
15 to 59	M	15.33	13.65	15.10	16.42	15.84	12.84	15.23	
	F	11.22	12.10	14.48	14.66	16.24	7.94	14.49	
	T	13.66	13.04	14.83	15.75	16.04	10.61	14.91	
60 and above	M	17.44	11.95	18.69	16.44	19.14	11.97	17.33	
	F	15.81	12.88	15.92	12.98	20.18	9.15	16.92	
	T	16.93	12.26	17.39	15.23	19.55	10.78	17.16	
TOTAL	M	19.47	17.99	20.47	17.65	17.71	14.71	18.57	
	F	15.58	16.96	18.40	16.93	17.77	11.73	17.44	
	T	17.91	17.57	19.57	17.36	17.74	13.29	18.07	
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
NEVER MARRIED	M	24.87	23.93	27.25	21.18	21.88	19.56	23.81	
	F	22.00	23.15	25.29	20.71	21.94	18.16	22.75	
	T	23.84	23.63	26.49	20.99	21.91	18.91	23.39	
CURRENTLY MARRIED	M	13.20	11.49	13.62	12.84	14.28	10.96	13.24	
	F	10.31	11.07	13.31	11.82	15.17	6.91	13.18	
	T	11.94	11.32	13.48	12.44	14.71	9.13	13.21	
WIDOWED	M	19.13	8.86	16.56	17.28	16.59	8.51	15.27	
	F	12.46	12.51	15.46	12.17	16.97	7.85	15.44	
	T	15.84	11.07	15.72	13.59	16.90	8.00	15.40	
DIVORCED /SEPERATED	M	17.03	11.20	11.77	10.72	13.68	17.24	12.69	
	F	31.34	11.58	14.15	8.24	12.53	10.81	12.64	
	T	19.98	11.51	12.77	10.18	12.89	12.00	12.66	
TOTAL	M	19.47	17.99	20.47	17.65	17.71	14.71	18.57	
	F	15.58	16.96	18.40	16.93	17.77	11.73	17.44	
	T	17.91	17.57	19.57	17.36	17.74	13.29	18.07	

**NOTE: THE ENTRY '-' IN A CELL INDICATES THAT NO CORRESPONDING PARTICIPANTS WAS FOUND IN THE SAMPLE**

**TABLE 5.30**

**STATEWISE WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON ALL NON-SNA  
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ,MASS MEDIA ETC.  
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND SEX(PARTICIPANTS)  
(COMBINED  
SUBROUNDS)**

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	SEX	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
Illiterate	M	16.80	11.91	15.51	14.39	10.65	7.03	13.33
	F	12.43	13.04	14.89	14.02	13.22	8.25	13.58
	T	14.33	12.53	15.11	14.19	12.37	7.66	13.48
Literate Below Primary	M	23.99	22.77	21.58	17.33	15.70	16.00	20.11
	F	22.27	21.98	19.13	18.02	16.29	13.91	19.12
	T	23.33	22.45	20.48	17.61	16.00	14.93	19.68
Primary	M	20.60	18.45	25.59	17.17	18.32	13.43	20.32
	F	14.62	18.19	22.42	17.96	19.06	12.58	19.35
	T	18.39	18.35	24.25	17.51	18.70	13.03	19.89
Middle	M	17.72	16.89	19.69	16.50	17.32	15.69	17.76
	F	15.89	17.86	18.79	14.73	19.40	10.94	18.12
	T	17.09	17.25	19.36	15.77	18.25	13.25	17.91
Secondary	M	17.53	17.33	18.73	19.56	18.52	16.77	18.51
	F	12.93	16.01	17.94	19.53	18.62	10.98	17.92
	T	16.23	16.93	18.45	19.55	18.56	14.73	18.30
Higher Secondary	M	17.04	17.79	19.06	19.61	21.00	21.25	19.18
	F	11.57	14.99	19.68	16.61	20.87	12.45	18.48
	T	15.41	16.95	19.29	18.68	20.94	17.39	18.92
Graduate and Above	M	17.21	19.36	19.92	21.46	21.67	19.83	20.54
	F	17.52	14.95	17.37	22.30	19.84	13.63	18.42
	T	17.31	18.11	19.15	21.67	21.10	17.43	19.91
TOTAL	M	19.47	17.99	20.47	17.65	17.71	14.71	18.57
	F	15.58	16.96	18.40	16.93	17.77	11.73	17.44
	T	17.91	17.57	19.57	17.36	17.74	13.29	18.07



**Table 5.31 Personal Care-self maintenance by usual activity status**

Statewise WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME(In hours) SPENT IN PERSONAL CARE AND SELF MAINTENANCE BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SEX (PARTICIPANTS)								
USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS	COMBINED SUBROUNDS	STATES						COMBINED STATES
		HARYANA	MADHYAPRADESH	GUJARAT	ORISSA	TAMILNADU	MEGHALAYA	
	SEX							
11	M	26.97	31.27	23.26	26.98	20.98	41.28	25.69
	F	0.55	3.25	2.07	2.54	4.45	21.25	3.15
12	M	0.01	0.58	2.29	0.08	1.12	0.57	1.00
	F	-	0.17	0.48	0.01	1.10	-	0.11
21	M	3.69	9.44	7.25	4.40	1.39	1.87	5.47
	F	0.35	15.18	5.05	1.05	1.02	5.38	5.35
22	M	-	0.71	1.36	0.44	0.69	0.13	0.75
	F	-	1.21	1.82	0.35	0.96	0.29	1.04
32	M	6.28	5.79	6.64	5.37	10.96	9.88	7.36
	F	0.83	0.78	1.12	0.74	2.67	3.81	1.42
33	M	3.28	8.95	4.42	2.31	4.92	3.42	5.26
	F	0.47	4.23	0.53	0.35	2.30	1.23	1.90
41	M	1.57	2.48	0.32	2.99	3.35	4.41	2.22
	F	-	1.04	0.07	0.99	1.11	2.20	0.77
51	M	19.75	11.80	21.00	24.78	26.06	10.15	20.45
	F	1.10	5.22	8.00	5.67	12.39	5.74	7.69
52	M	0.59	0.07	0.21	0.37	0.19	-	0.17
	F	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.04
53	M	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.22	0.08
	F	-	0.02	1.32	0.01	0.04	-	0.03
81	M	1.17	1.25	0.13	2.94	2.57	0.46	1.88
	F	0.02	0.04	0.60	0.17	0.55	0.23	0.23
91	M	27.55	20.79	20.90	19.24	17.76	17.69	20.27
	F	20.07	16.23	15.01	13.83	15.60	19.78	15.66
92	M	0.68	1.34	0.47	1.69			1.17
	F	51.30	38.93	43.40	54.73	45.24	13.69	45.06
93	M	0.54	1.28	1.12	3.30	0.29	0.86	1.09
	F	14.40	5.50	10.19	11.82	4.36	0.85	7.96
94	M	0.73	1.04	0.42	1.43	2.55	0.36	1.49
	F	0.86	1.03	0.93	1.11	1.75	1.42	1.10
95-97	M	0.92	0.49	0.53	2.59	5.63	2.70	6.03
	F	0.25	0.36	0.11	3.35	6.04	4.90	6.08
TOTAL	M	100.83	102.58	93.66	101.86	99.91	94.84	100.41
	F	97.31	98.40		100.58	98.62	89.84	97.60

**NOTE : For details of the usual activity status codes, see table 4.11 on page 42**

## ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION

### I Primary Production Activities

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

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

#### 12. Animal husbandry

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

#### 13. Fishing, Forestry, Horticulture, Gardening

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

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

- 140. Fetching of water

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

## 15 Processing & Storage

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

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

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

## II. SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

### 21 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

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

### 22 MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES

- 221. Food processing and cooking for sale - making pickles. spices and other products; canning fruits, jams &

- jellies; baking; beverage preparation, selling readymade food etc.
- 222. Butchering, curing, processing, drying storing etc. of meat, fish etc.
- 223. Manufacturing of textiles - spinning, weaving, processing of textiles; knitting, sewing, garment making of cotton, wool and other material.
- 224. Making handicrafts, pottery, printing and other crafts made primarily with hands. (wood based leather based crafts, embroidery work etc.)
- 225. Fitting, installing, tool setting, tool and machinery - moulding, welding, tool making,
- 226. Assembling machines, equipment and other products,
- 227. Production related work in large and small factories in different industries - as production workers, maintenance workers paid trainees and apprentices, sales, administration and management activities. Sale and purchase related activity
- 228. Travel for the work.
- 229.

### III TRADE, BUSINESS AND SERVICES

#### 31 TRADE AND BUSINESS

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

#### 32 SERVICES

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

### IV. HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT AND SHOPPING FOR OWN HOUSEHOLD

- 411. Cleaning food items, beverages and serving.
- 421. Cleaning and upkeep of dwelling and surroundings
- 422. Cleaning of utensils
- 431. Care of textiles: sorting, mending, washing, ironing and ordering clothes and linen
- 441. Shopping for goods and non-personal services: capital goods, household appliances, equipment, food and various household supplies.

- 451. Household management: planning, supervising, paying bills, etc.
- 461. Do-it-yourself home improvements and maintenance, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods.
- 471. household goods.
- 481. Pet care
- 491. Travel related to household maintenance, management and shopping Household maintenance, management and shopping not elsewhere classified.

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

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

## VI COMMUNITY SERVICES AND HELP TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS

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

## VII LEARNING

- 711. General Education: School/university/other educational institutions attendance
- 721. Studies, homework and course review related to general education Additional
- 731. study, non-formal education under adult education programmes. Non formal
- 741. education by children
- 751. Work-related training

- 761. Training under government programmes such as TRYSEM, DW CRA and others. Other
- 771. training/education
- 781. Learning not elsewhere classified
- 791. Travel related to learning

### VIII SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, MASS MEDIA, ETC.

- 811. Participating in social events: wedding, funerals, births, and other celebrations
- 812. Participating in religious activities: Church services, religious ceremonies, practices, kirtans, singing, etc.
- 813. Participating in community functions in music, dance etc.
- 814. Socializing at home and outside the home.
- 821. Arts, making music, hobbies and related courses:
- 822. Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
- 831. Games and other past-time activities
- 832. Spectator to sports, exhibitions/museums, cinema/theatre/concerts and other performances and events
- 841. Other related activities.
- 851. Reading, other than newspaper and magazines.
- 852. Watching television and video
- 853. Listening to music/radio
- 861. Accessing information by computing
- 862. Visiting library
- 863. Reading newspaper, magazines
- 871. Mass media use and entertainment not classified elsewhere
- 891 : Travel related to social, cultural and recreational activities, social, cultural and recreational activities, Social, cultural and recreational activities not elsewhere classified, mass media use and entertainment.
- 892 Travel relating to search of jobs.

### IX. PERSONAL CARE AND SELF-MAINTENANCE

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