

WHO BENEFITS FROM WOMEN'S INVISIBLE WORK IN INDIA?

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**Laishram Ladusingh
Professor of Demography & Statistics
International Institute for Population Sciences
Mumbai, India.**

Outline of presentation

- Background
- Gap in time spent and consumed
- Gender differential in time spent by characteristics
- Benefit of women's household production
- Summary
- Policy implications

Background

Socio-cultural

- Gender and sex are equally important for policies and implementation of welfare programs
- Gender culturally and socially induced division of roles and responsibilities though it differ by place and can change with development
- Sex consideration in policies is required to address the biological needs of women and men

Background-contd.

Economic

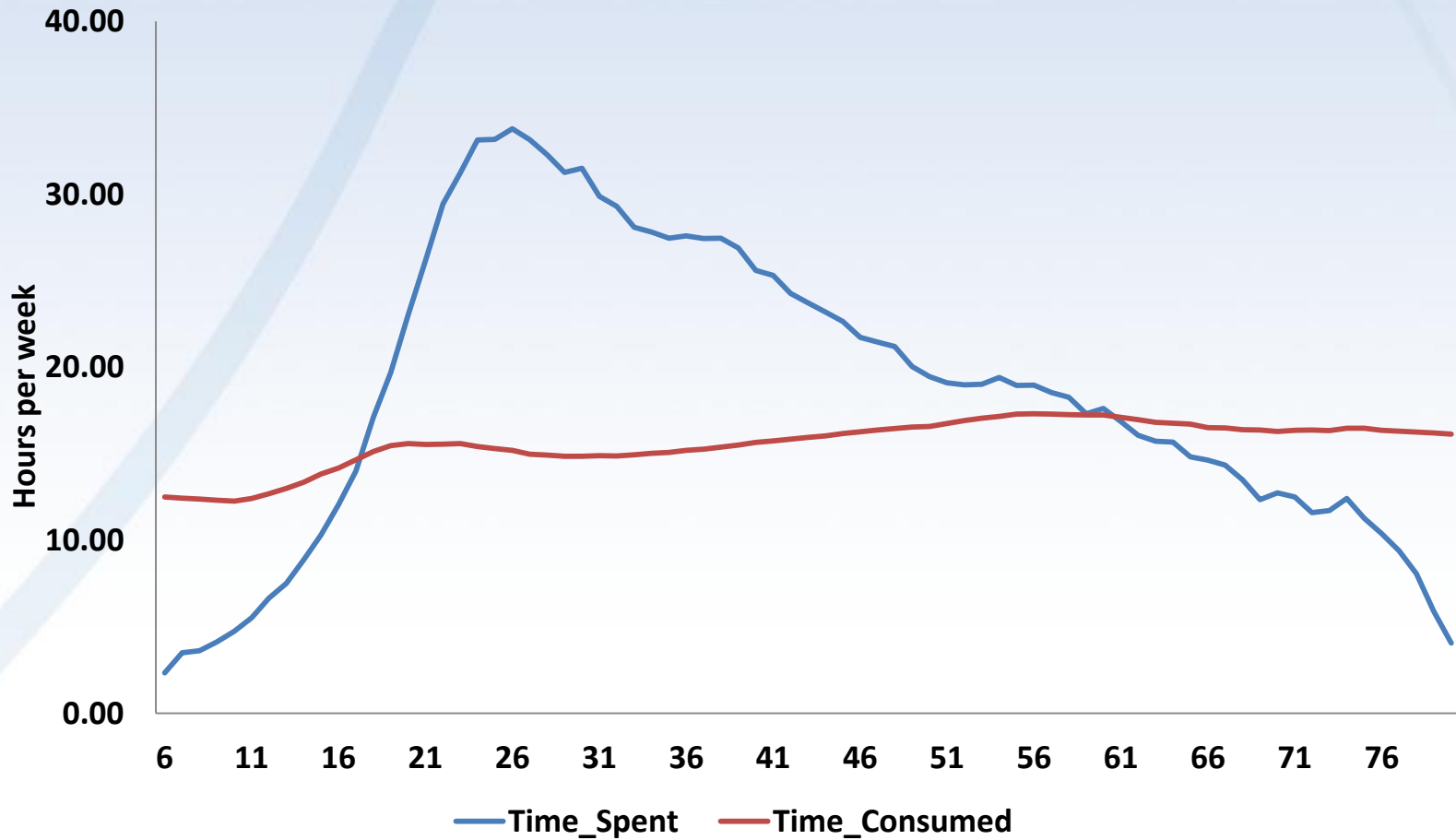
- National income is significantly underestimated by ignoring household non-market production (Mitchell et al. 1921, Kuznets 1944, Clark 1958, Nordhaus & Tobin 1972)
- Ignoring household non-market production introduces a bias in various areas of economic analysis
- Economic contribution of women to production is grossly underreported by conventional statistics (Walker & Gauger 1973)

Background-contd.

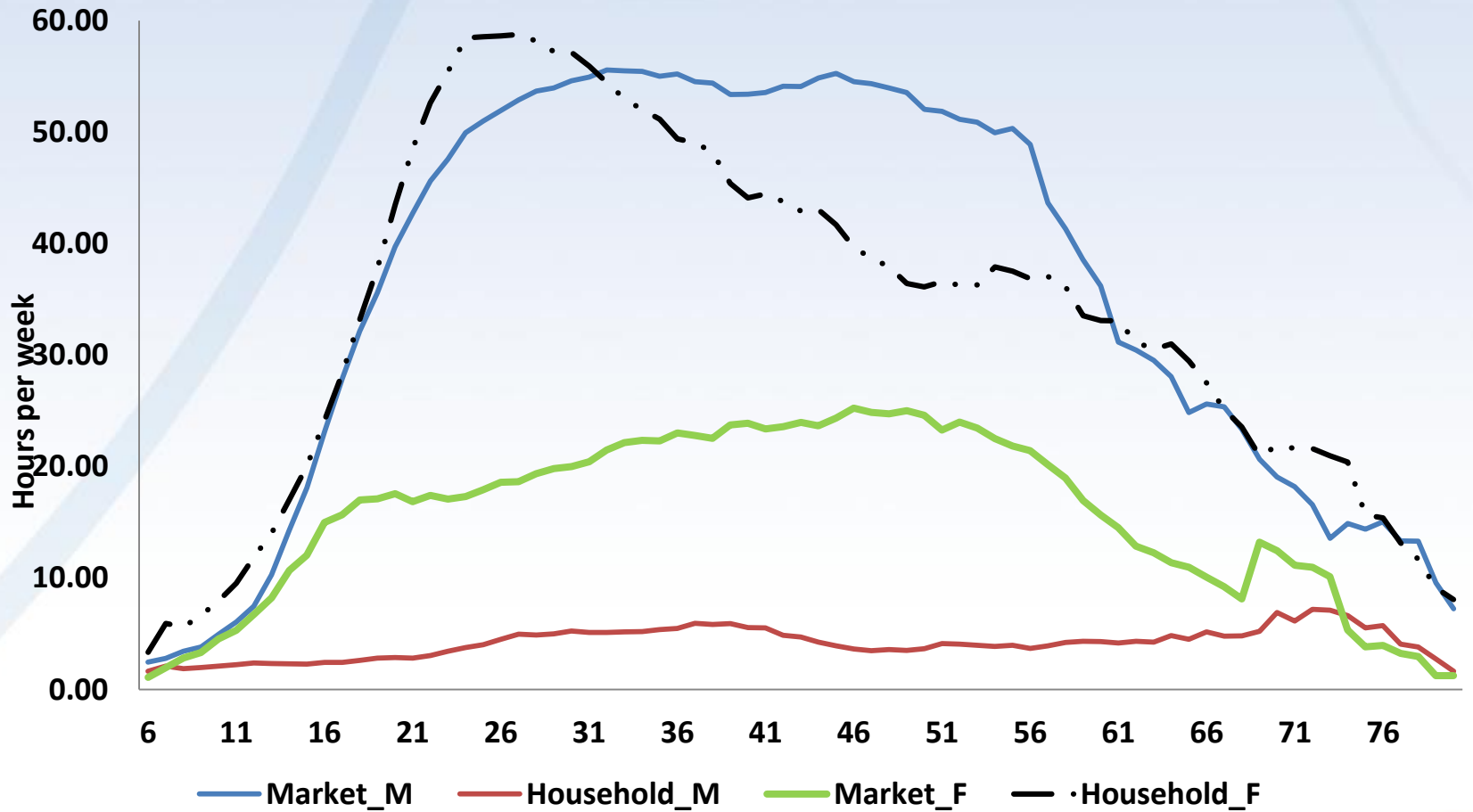
Empowerment and Equity

- Support the goals of women's empowerment & gender equity
- Protect rights of girl child and women reducing disparity in health, nutrition, literacy and access and control over resources
- Incorporation of gender analysis in policies and budgets as recommended in Beijing World Conference on Women (1995)

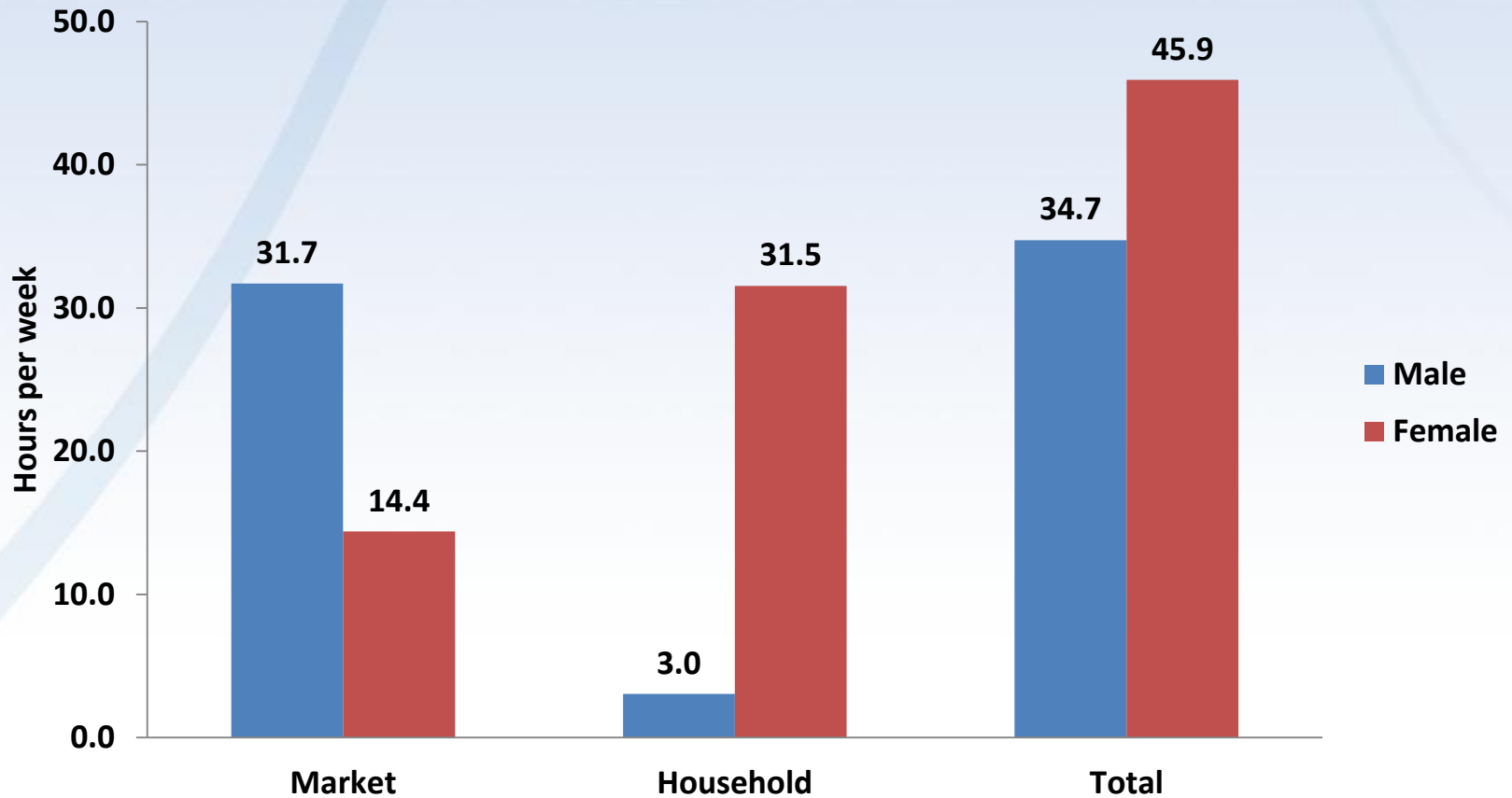
Time spent and consumed in household non-market production



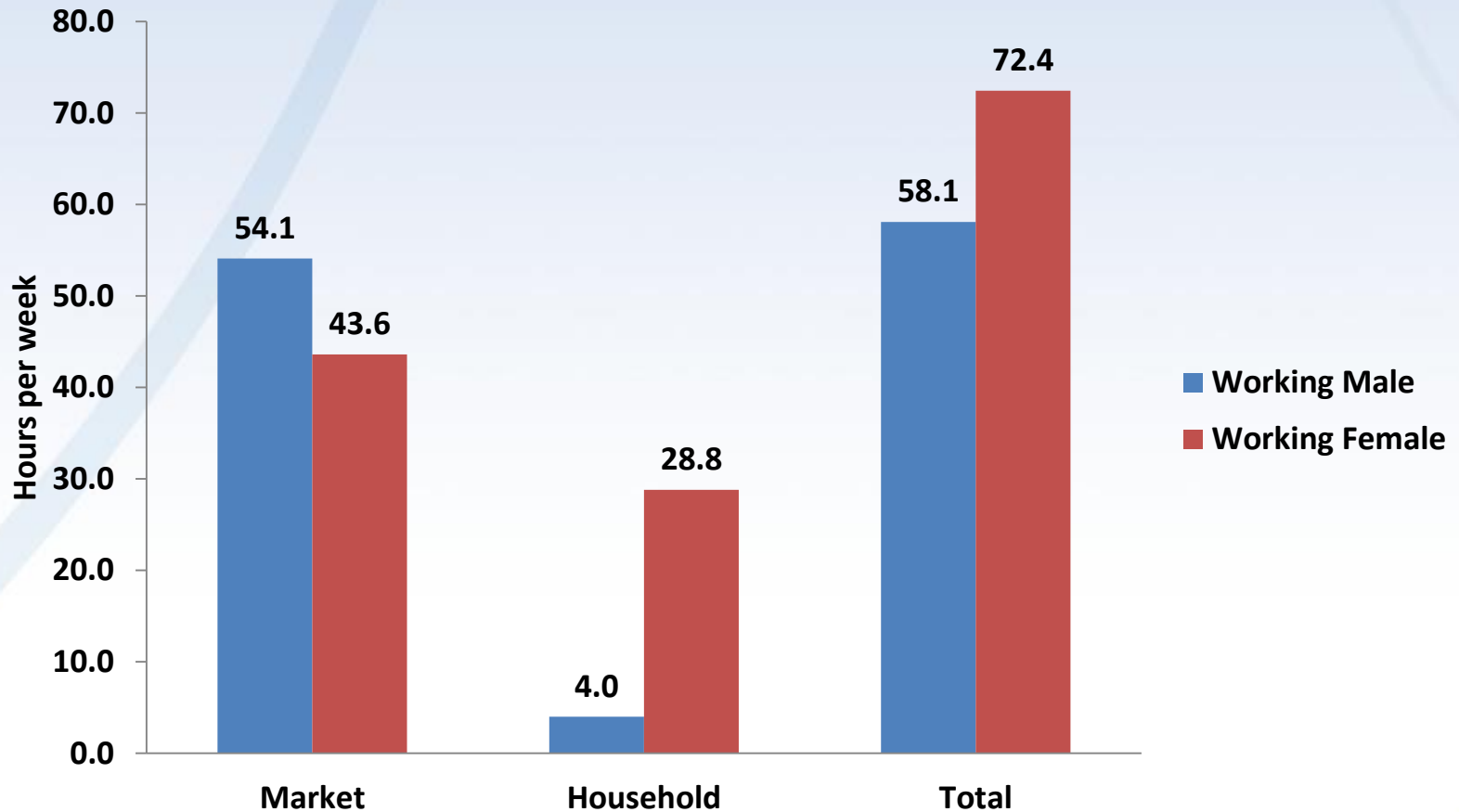
Age-sex gap in time spent in market and household works



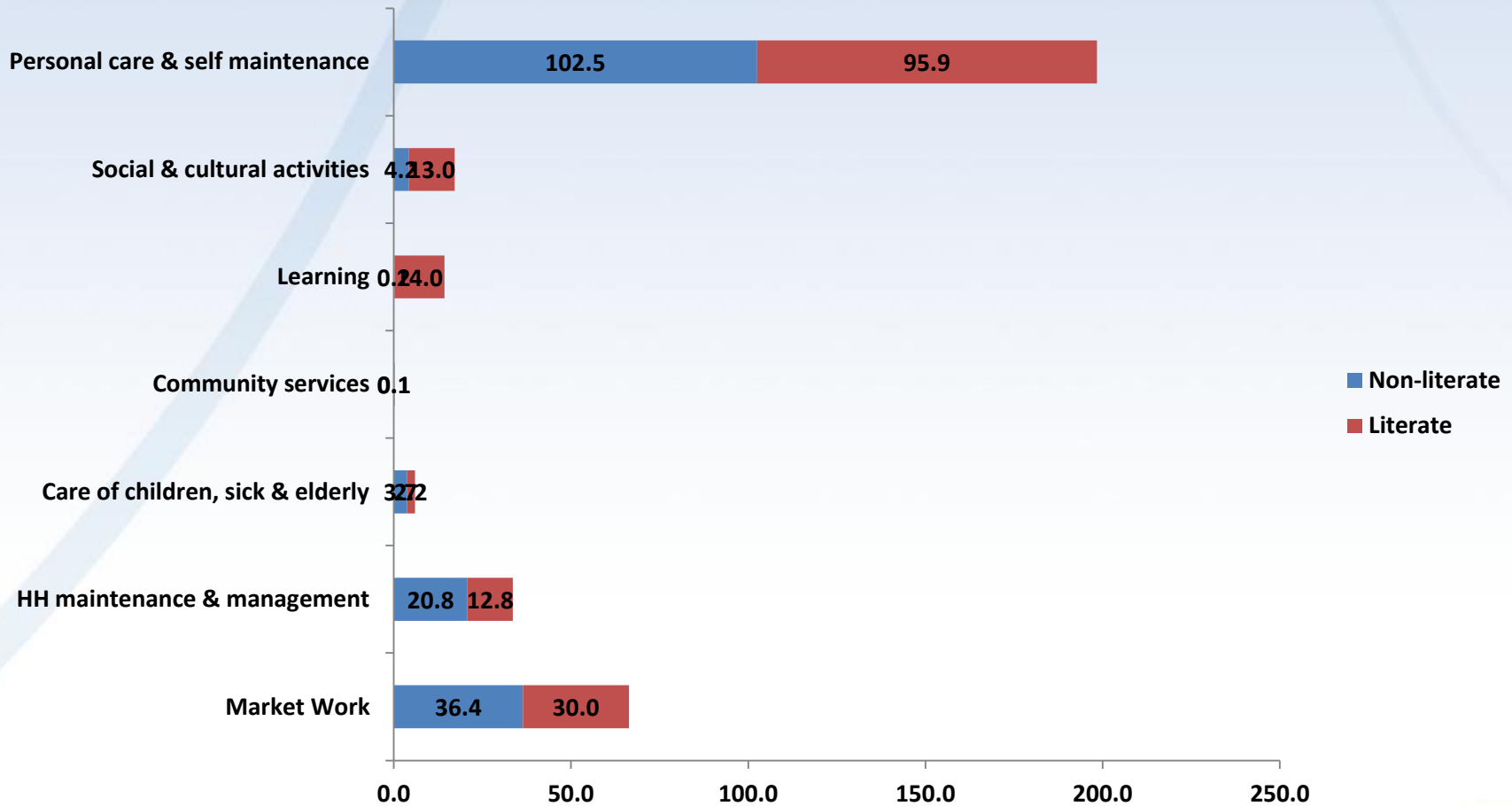
Gender gap in time spent in market and household works



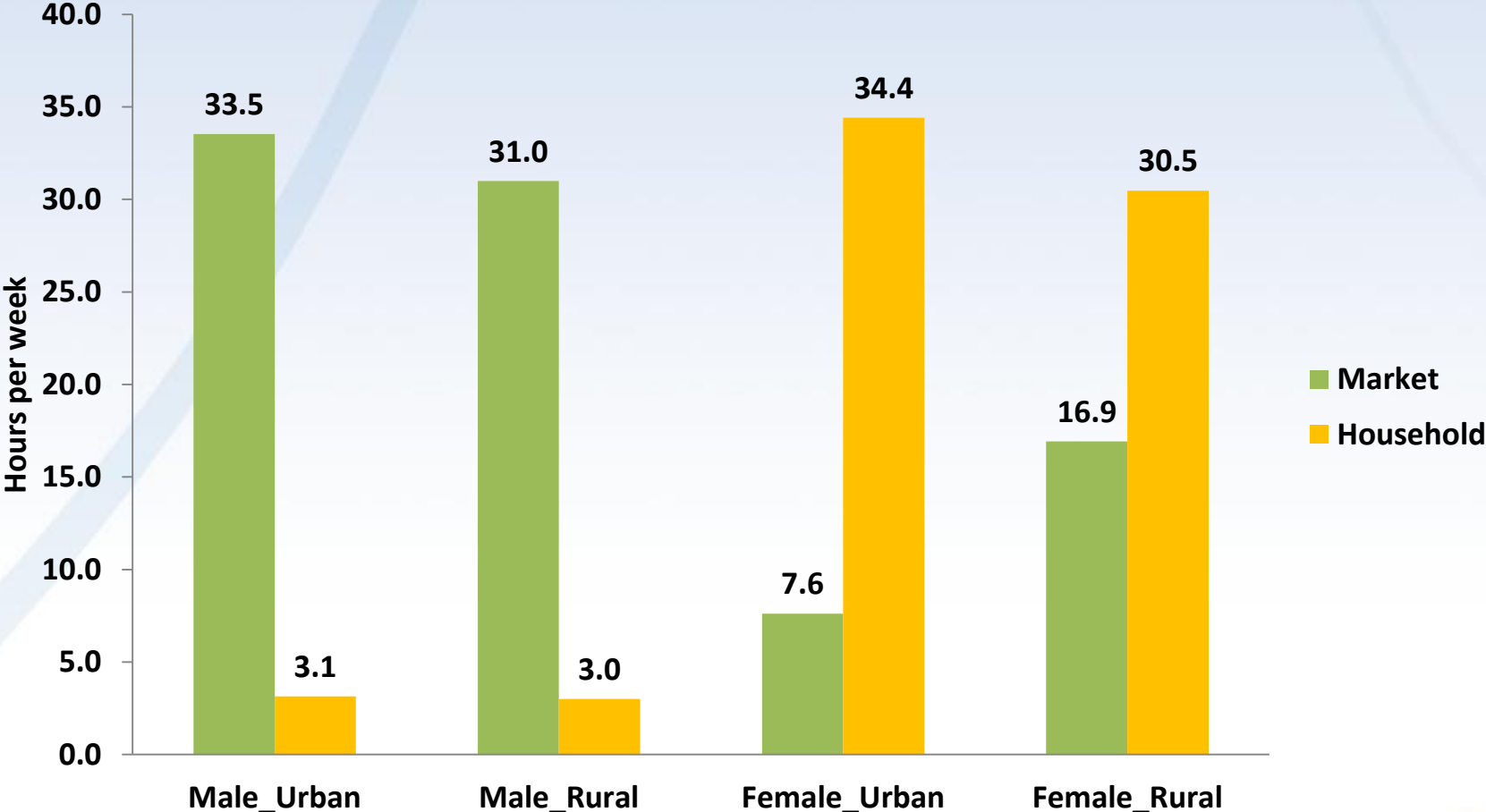
Gender gap in time spent in market and household works by working persons



Time spent in market and non-market activities by literacy

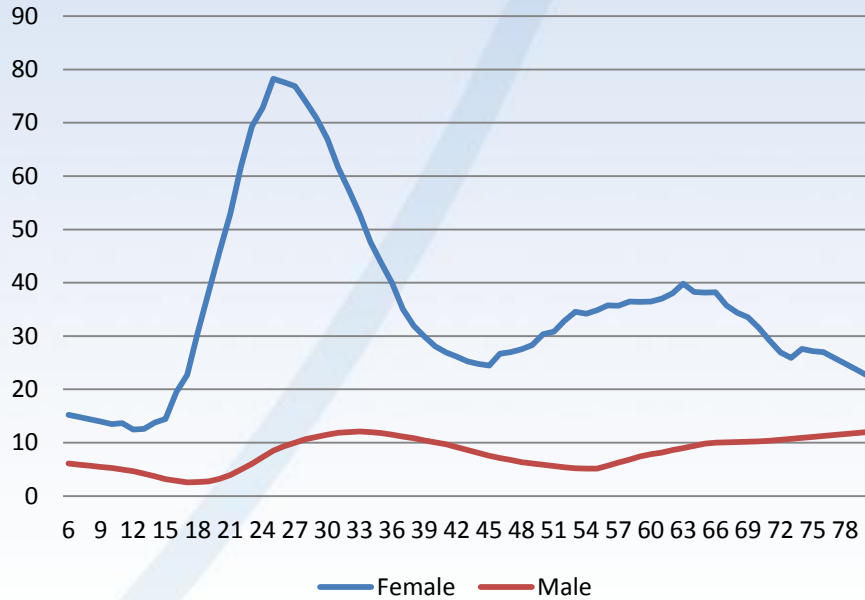


Gender and residence gap in time spent in market and household works

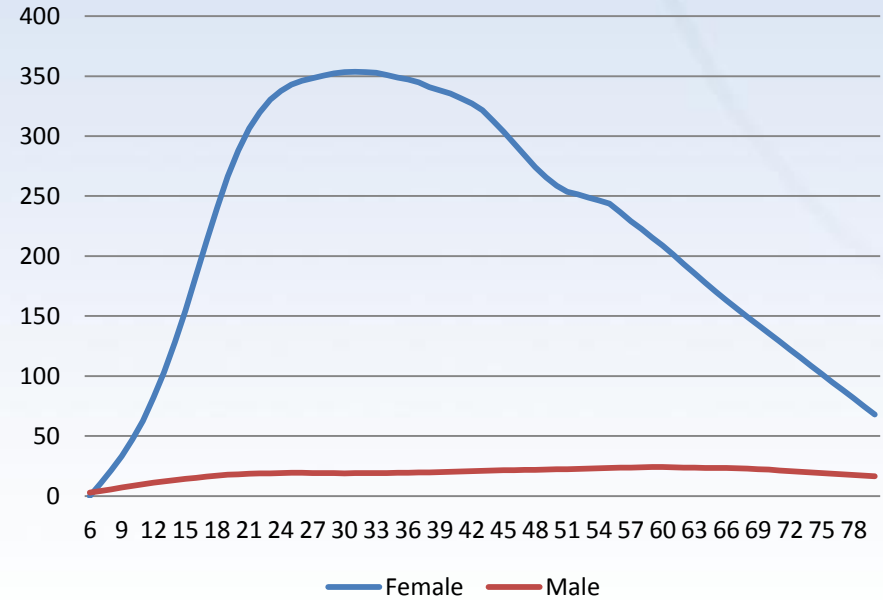


Gender Differential in Time Spent by Age

Care for child, sick and elderly



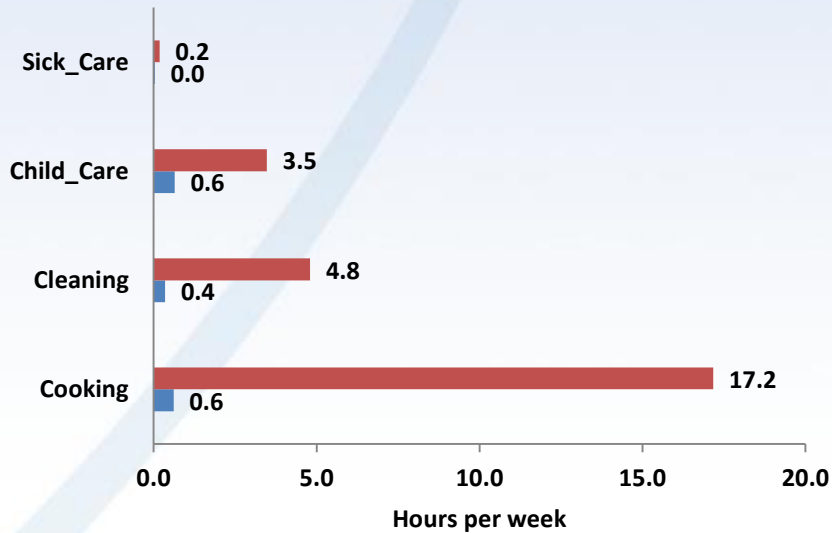
Household Management



Gender gap in time spent and consumed for selected non-market household activities

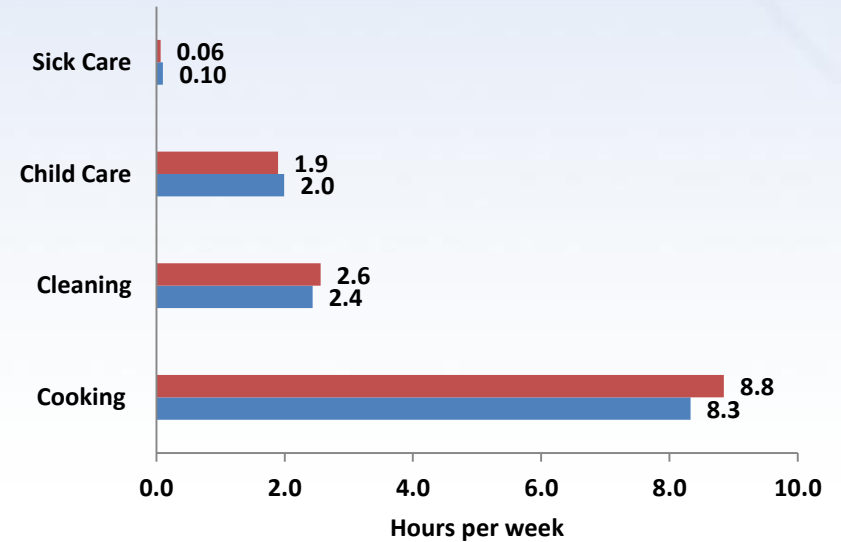
Time spent

Female Male

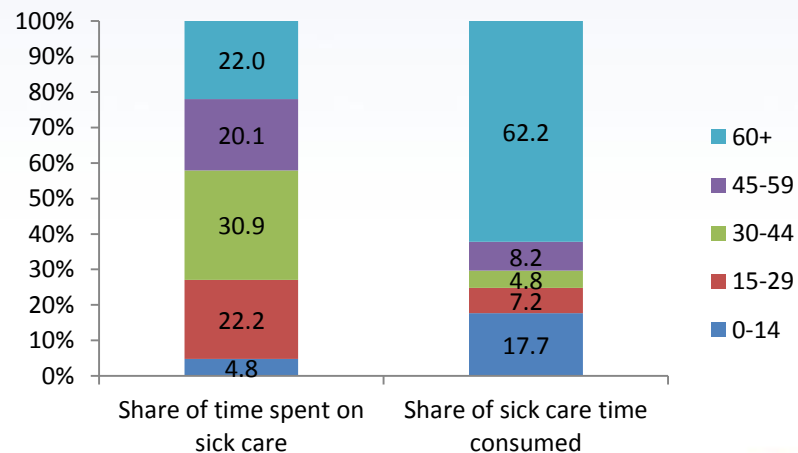
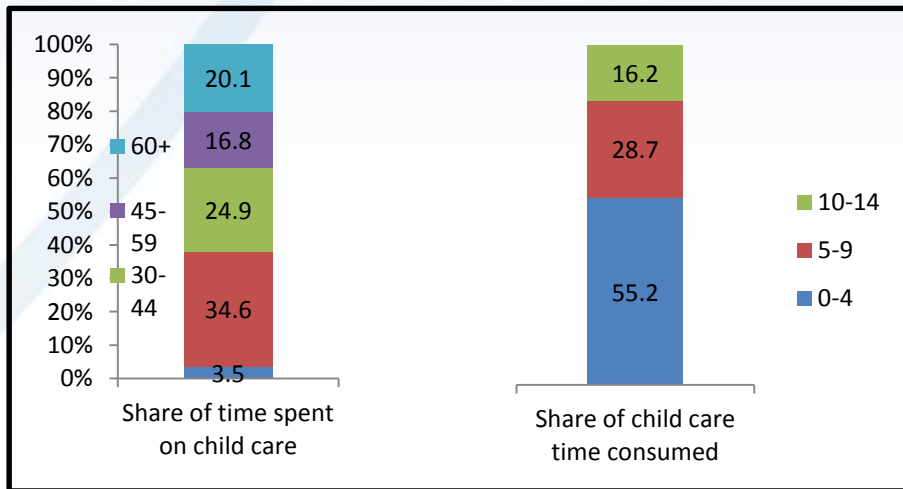
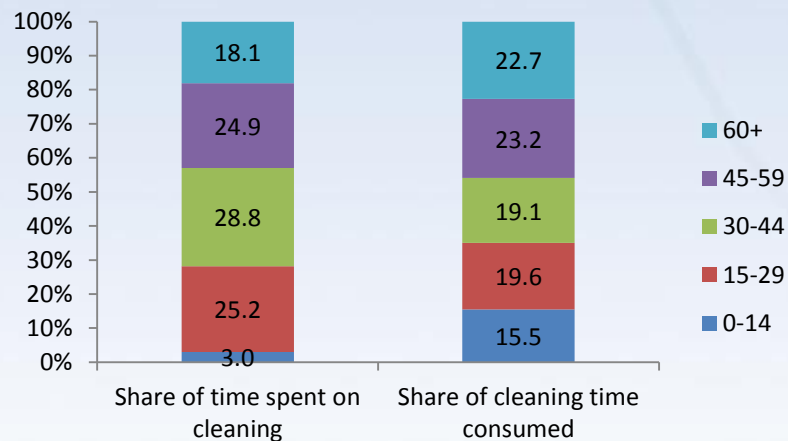
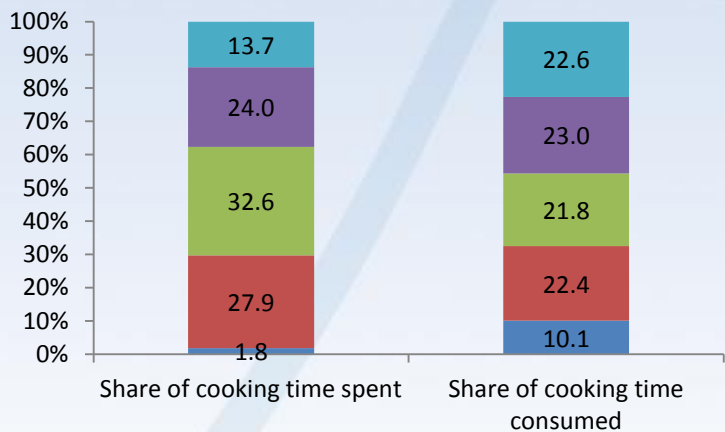


Time consumed

Female Male



Share of time spent and consumed by age for selected household non-market activities



Summary

- Everyone in households were engaged in non-market production but more (>10 hours a week) by adults in 20-60 years and above 30 hours by 25-30 years old
- Everyone benefits at least 10 hours a week from household activities of other members
- Women spent more time (32 hours/week) than men in non-market production and it is so even among working women

Summary

- More than half of the time spent (17 hours/week) by women in non-market household production is for cooking, preparation and serving foods
- Women spent about 4.8 hours/week in washing cloths ,cleaning households and surroundings,3.5 hours/week in child care and less than an hour per week in caring for sick members
- When it comes benefit from women's invisible household non-market production, there is no gender gap

Policy Implications

- Recognize time as the most scarce resource for welfare and economic development
- Count and convert time contribution of women and men in household works into market values
- Recognize the contribution of women which constitutes about half of the population in the quantification of economic development
- Equal rights and access to social and public resources for non-market and market production activities
- Integrate time into gender responsive budgeting

Comments Please

THANK YOU

