

Workshop on Effective Use of Data for Policy Making on Ageing

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**Gender Gap in Lifecycle Deficit of
Non-Market and Market Production in India**

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Background

- Gender based division of roles and responsibilities not only discriminate women but also deprived them from basic human rights
- NTA and NTTA facilitates assessment of monetary worth of market and non-market (household) production activities
- Counting women's work in monetary terms and inclusion in GDP shall be in a position to capture economy of a country in better perspective

Objectives

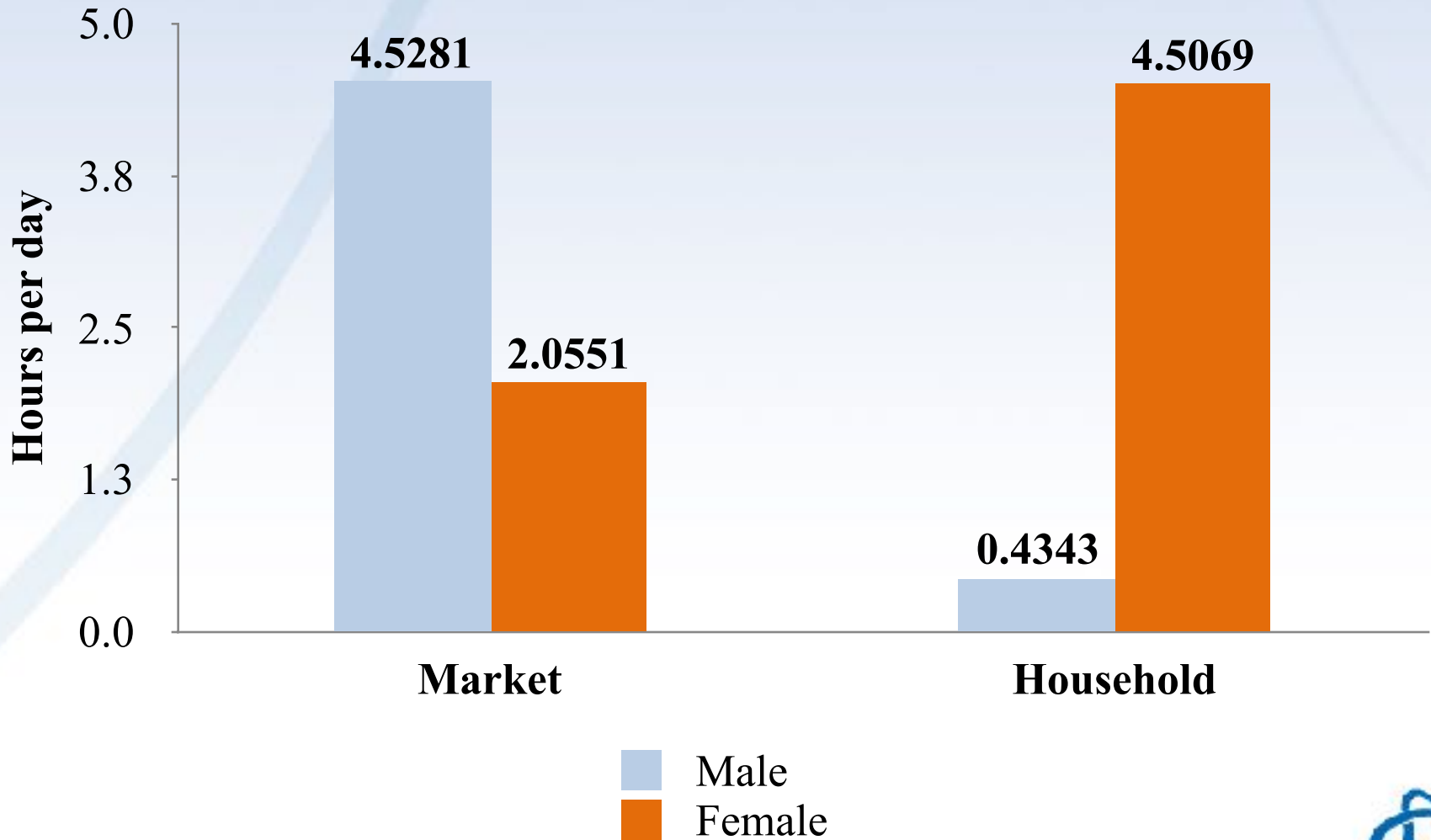
The objectives of the study are:

- Gender differential in monetary value of household production
- Integration of NTA and NTTA for assessment of gender differential in lifecycle deficit

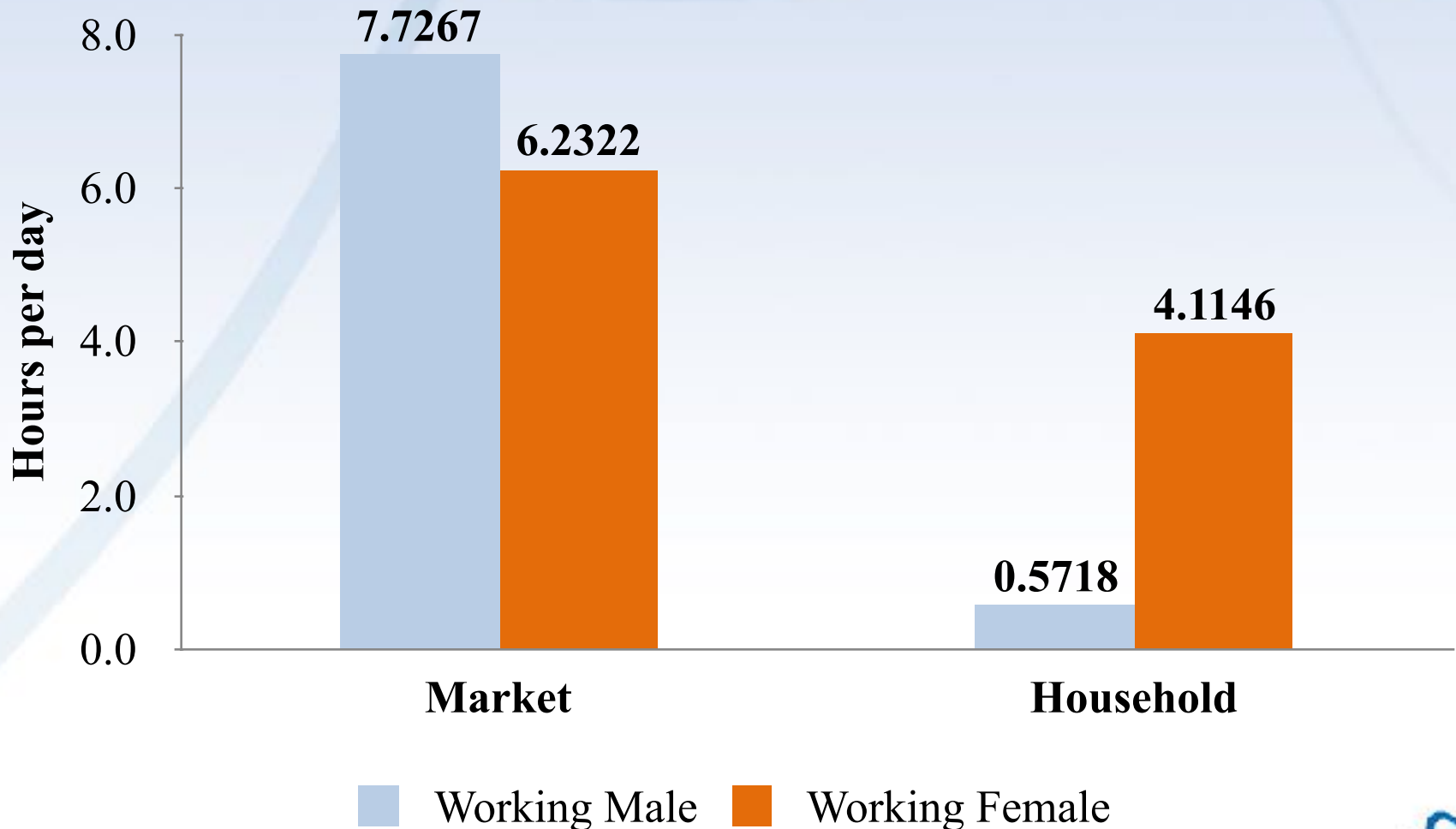
Data and Methods

- Time use survey conducted by NSSO (1998-99) for non-market production
- Equal allocation by sex for non-market consumption
- FIES of NSSO (1999-2000) for market production and consumption adjusted to 1998-99 price
- Wages of labour inputs for corresponding household production activities of NSSO (1999-2000) adjusted to 1998-99 price were used to monetization of household production activities

Time spent in market and non-market productions

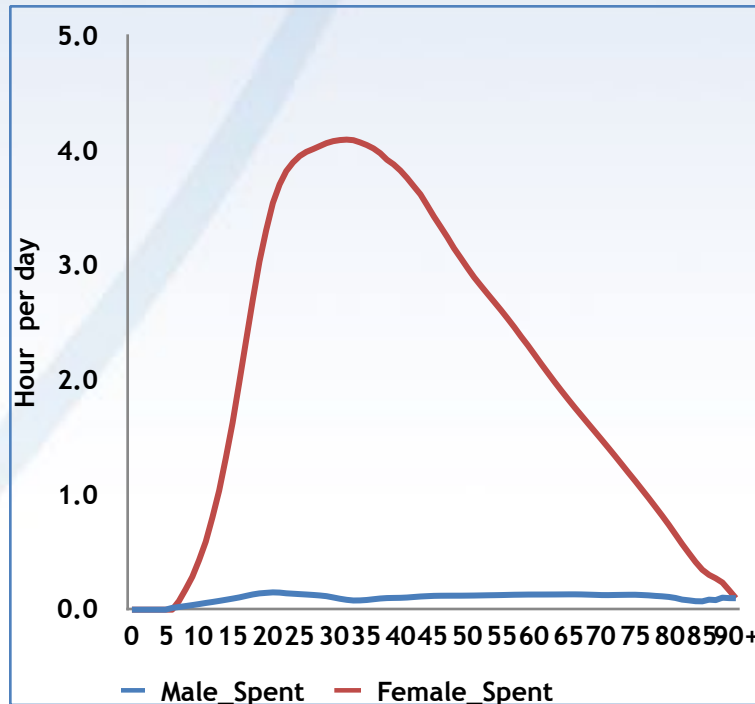


Gender gap in time spent for market and non-market production by working persons

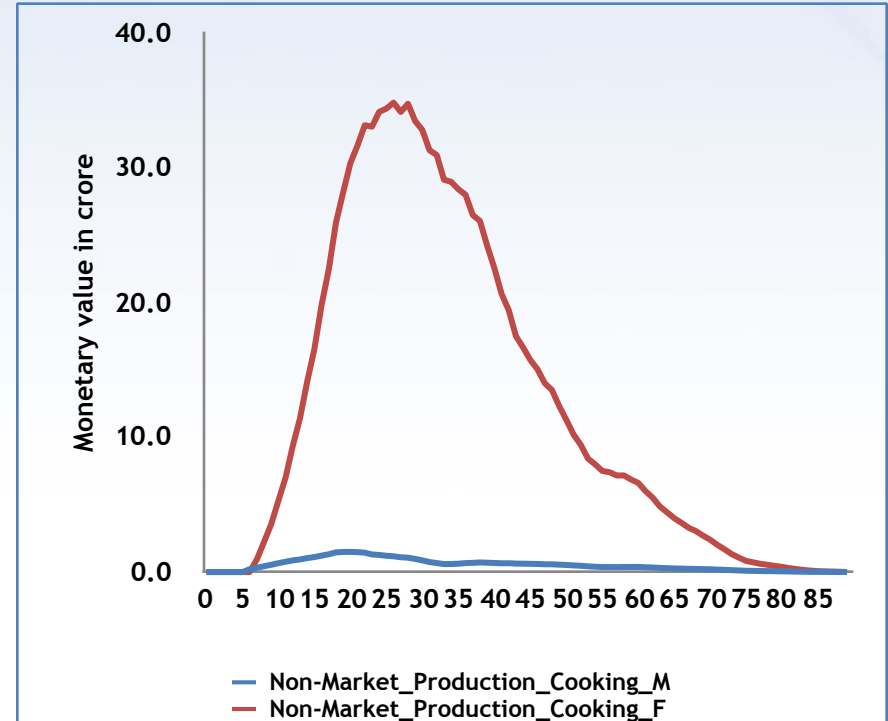


Gender gap in time spent and monetary value for cooking

Time spent in cooking

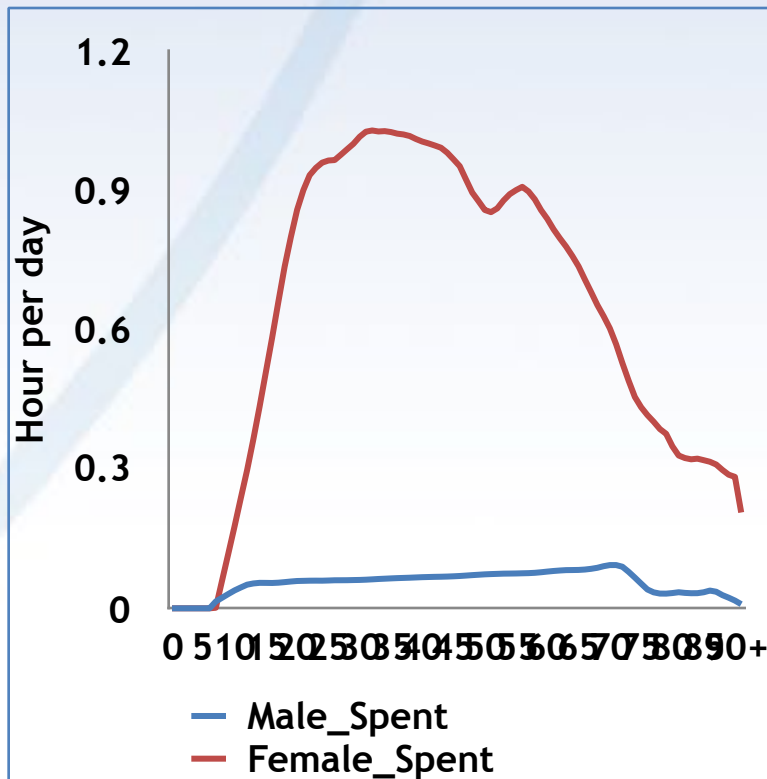


Monetary value for cooking

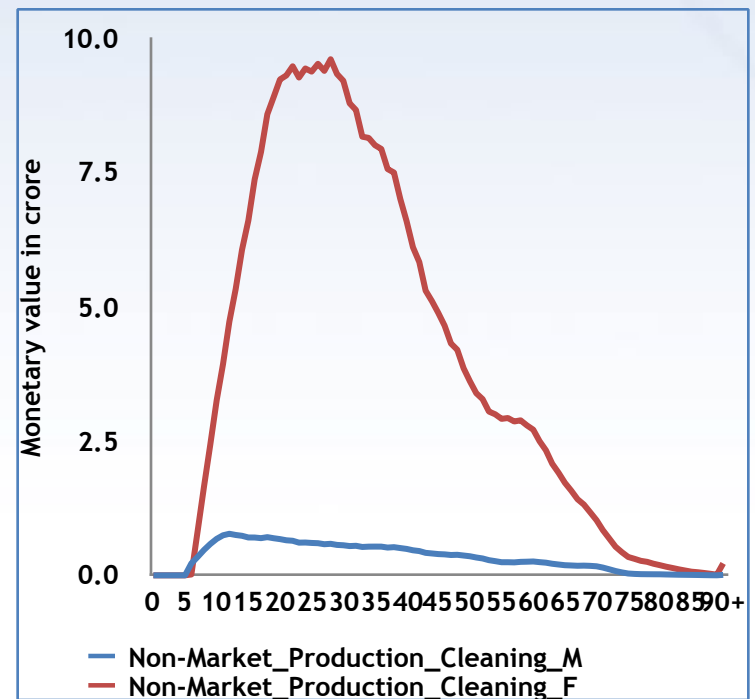


Gender gap in time spent and monetary value for cleaning

Time spent in cleaning

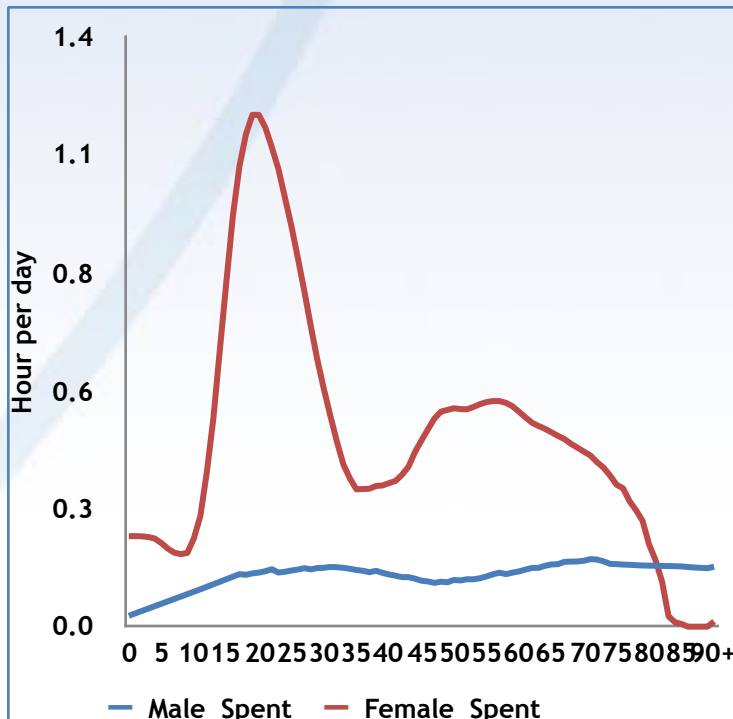


Monetary value for cleaning

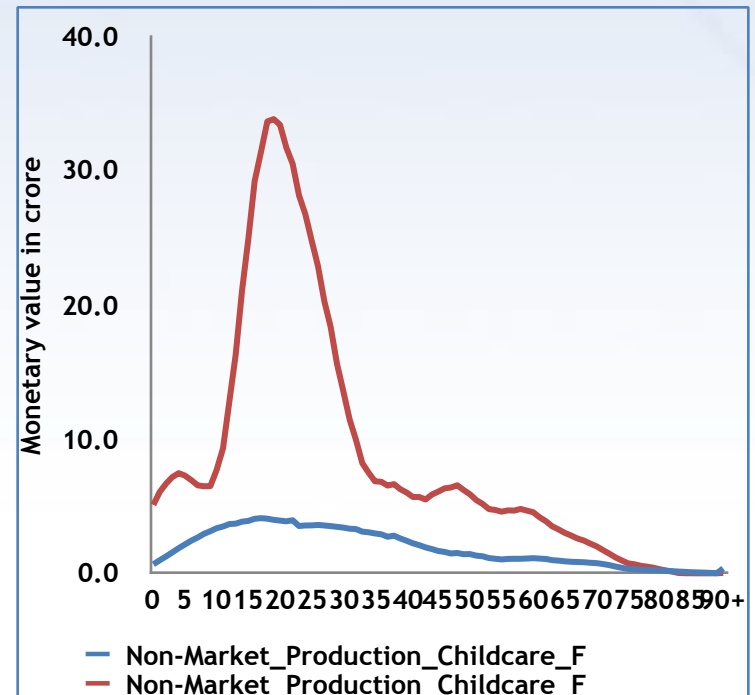


Gender gap in time spent and monetary value for child care

Time spent in child care

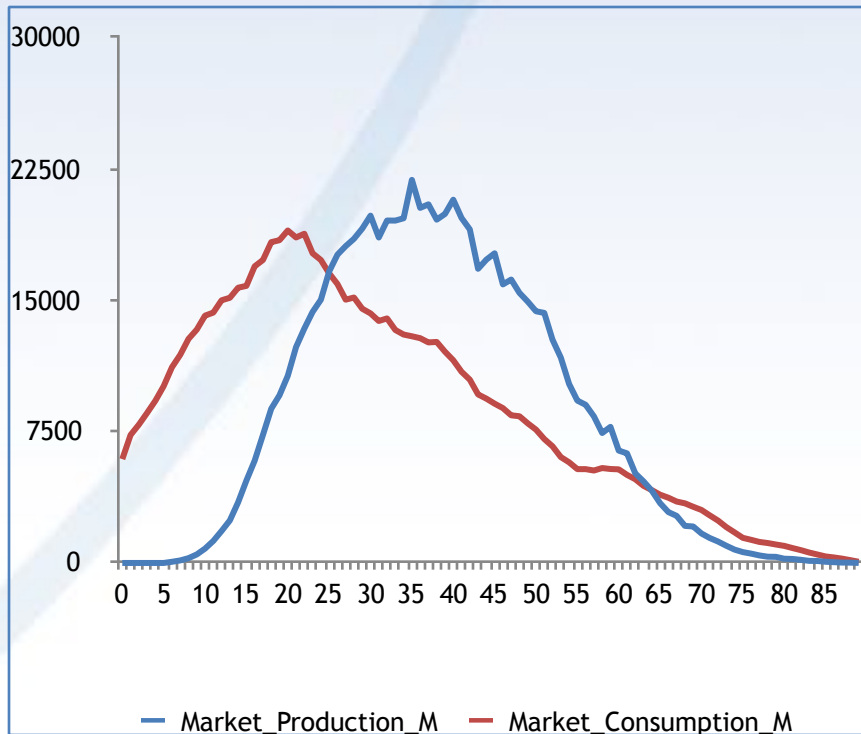


Monetary value for child care

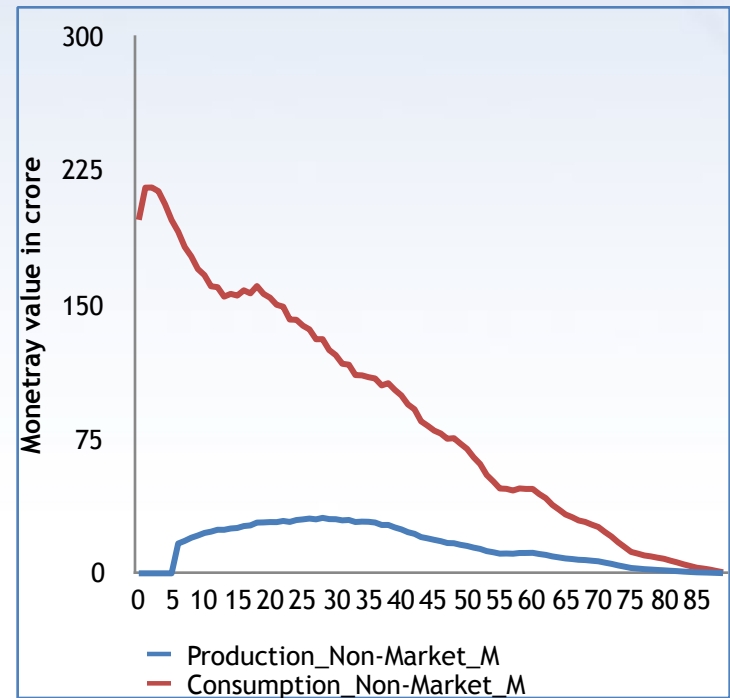


Production and consumption from market and non-market activities by male

Production and consumption from market activities by male

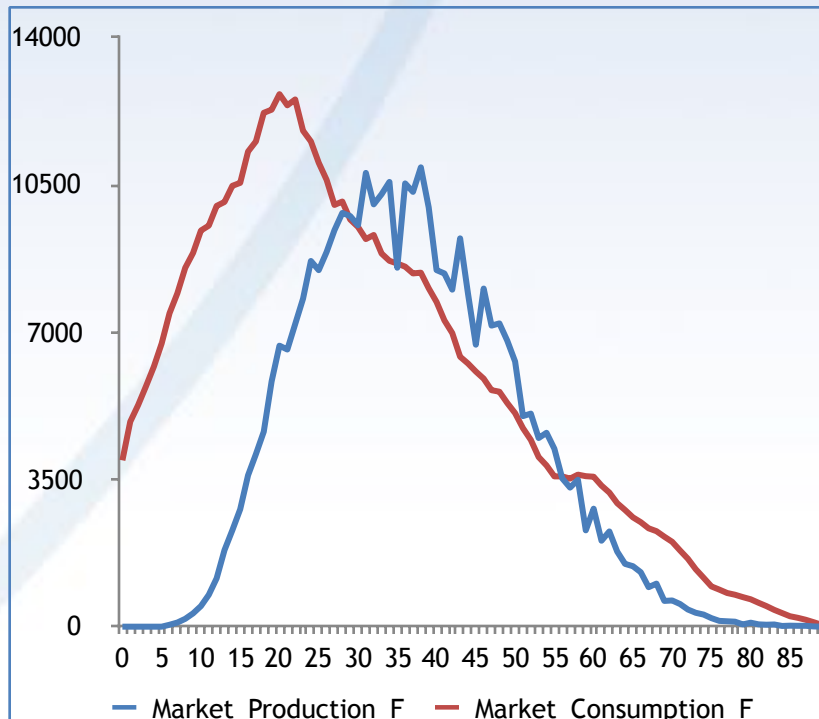


Production and consumption from non-market activities by male

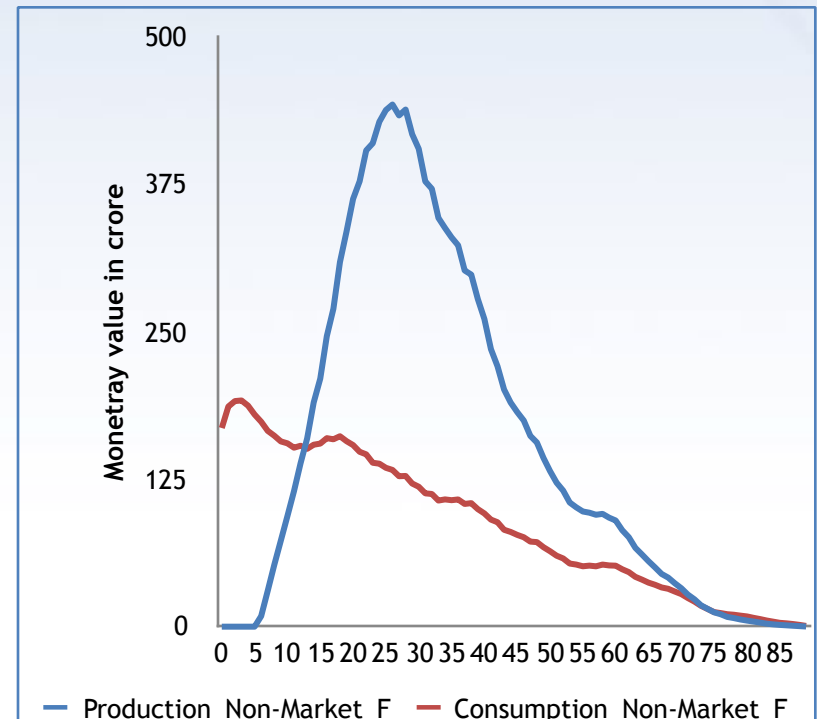


Production and consumption from market and non-market activities by female

Production and consumption from market activities by female

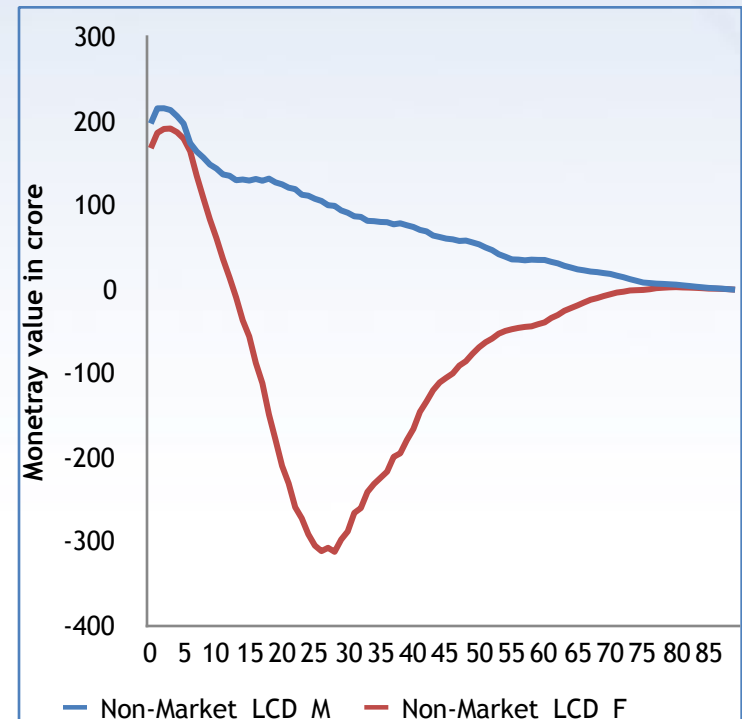
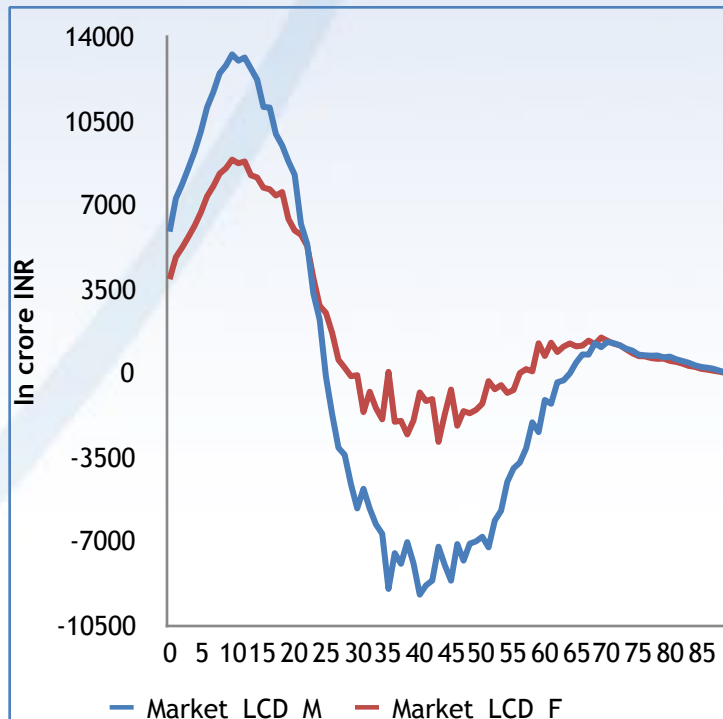


Production and consumption from non-market activities by female

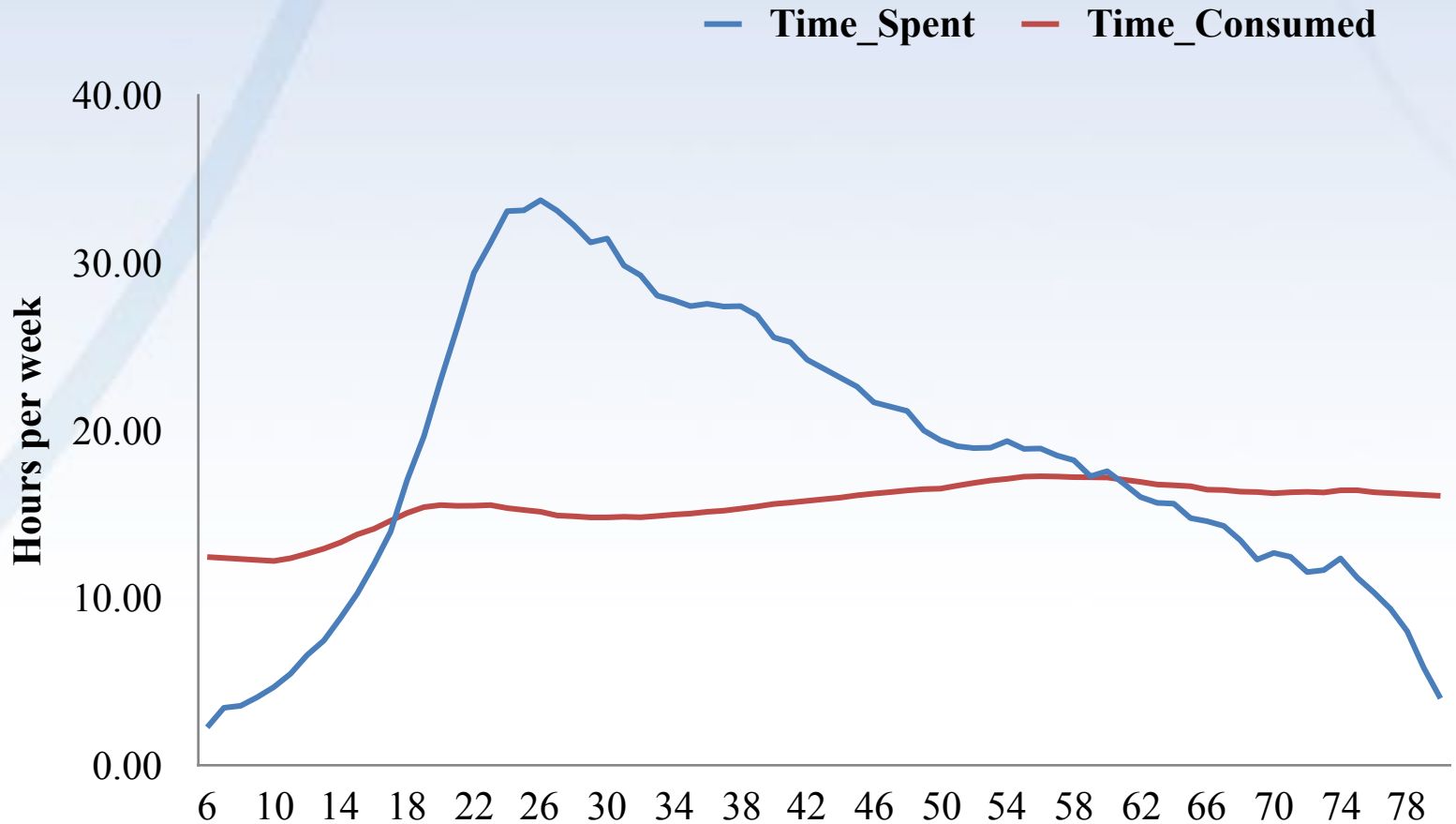


Gender gap in lifecycle deficit for market and non-market

Gender gap in market based LCD Gender gap in non-market based LCD



Age patterns of time spent and consumption of non-market production



Monetary value of labour inputs for adult and elderly care

| Age group | Male | Female | Total | In Crores |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 6-19 | 4533987 | 35929549 | 40463536 | 4.05 |
| 20-29 | 3355099 | 27690281 | 31045379 | 3.10 |
| 30-49 | 7090066 | 40220565 | 47310632 | 4.73 |
| 50-64 | 6305486 | 17583885 | 23889371 | 2.39 |
| 65+ | 8133181 | 9822860 | 17956040 | 1.80 |
| Total | 29417818 | 131247140 | 160664958 | 16.07 |
| In Crores | 2.94 | 13.12 | 16.07 | |

Monetary value of travel for adult and elderly care

| Age group | Male | Female | Total | In Crores |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 6-19 | 3453674 | 3612095 | 7065770 | 0.71 |
| 20-29 | 2058243 | 2775338 | 4833580 | 0.48 |
| 30-49 | 2997492 | 4135715 | 7133207 | 0.71 |
| 50-64 | 1826805 | 1849446 | 3676251 | 0.37 |
| 65+ | 528561 | 87995 | 616556 | 0.06 |
| Total | 10864776 | 12460589 | 23325364 | 2.33 |
| In Crores | 1.09 | 1.25 | 2.33 | |

Conclusion

- The division of labour by gender is evident
 - - Women confining to non-market household
 - - Men engaging in market production
- The division of labour by gender is invariant of place of residence
- Working women too have to take responsibility of household work
- Women are the sole care provider for children, sick and elderly

Conclusion contd.

- The burden of household work and providing care falls more heavily on women in 20-34 years
- The market values of the labour inputs for cooking, cleaning and washing, child care, adult and elderly care, and sick care are respectively 1142, 380, 948, 16 and 23 crore of Indian rupees
- The contributions of women in the market values of these household works are 96, 92, 82, 81 and 82 percent respectively

Conclusion contd.

- In the absence of public policies for providing care services to children, elderly and adult women are the main care providers
- Thus social and gender sensitization policies needs to be re-framed to promote gender equity in household responsibility
- Gender sensitization policies should also recognize contribution of women in enhancing welfare of household members

Perception of household work of women in India



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Thank You