

Where do Women Spend Time? A Micro-level Study of Shopian and Kulgam Districts, India

Syed Suhail Yaqoob,

Ph.D Economics,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Uttar Pradesh, India.

Azra Musavi,

Director for Women's Studies,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Uttar Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Time use surveys capture women's work that does not figure in conventional System of National Accounts. The definition of work which is captured by the surveys involves paid remuneration. Women, however, perform multiple activities both inside and outside households which are neither paid nor recognised. Time-use surveys provide an alternative to capture, estimate and value women's work. The present paper uses the time-use survey to estimate women's work in two districts of Jammu and Kashmir. Women in the districts spend more time in Ex-SNA and non-SNA activities. The paper comes to conclusion that shift in cropping pattern towards cash crops and mechanisation of agriculture coupled with low non-agricultural employment opportunities is the cause of women spending much more time in Ex-SNA and non-SNA.

Keywords: Time-use, Unpaid work, Paid work, SNA, Non-SNA, Ex-SNA.

INTRODUCTION:

Work activities of women in a rural environment primarily revolve around household work. In addition to household work women actively participate in agriculture, industry and service sector. However, their labor force participation in secondary and territory sectors is under 40 per cent (United Nations, 2015). Under these circumstances, agriculture becomes a prime source of employment for women. The economically active women population in agriculture comprise just over 40 per cent of agricultural labour force in developing world, a figure that has risen slightly since 1980 and ranges from about 20 per cent in America to 50 per cent in Africa. However, the methodology of collecting data regarding labor force participation tends to underestimate women's contribution (Doss, 2011). Researches have shown that the concept of the work which is used in the official definitions excludes much of the work performed by women (HDR, 1995). It includes household work which in a patriarchy is considered as responsibility and is not paid for. In these societies some activities are allocated to women and some for men. Despite the sex-segmentation in patriarchal society where agriculture is considered as man's job, women are found heavily involved in agricultural operations but are neither paid nor the work is recognised (FAO, 2011). In recent decades economists have focused on the concept of unpaid work and its desirability of its inclusion in national accounts.

Concept of Unpaid Work:

Unpaid work has been given increased attention since the sixties and seventies, however, thirty years later it was hotly discussed at United Nations World Conferences, the Social Summit (Copenhagen, March 1995) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995). Government diplomats and NGO'S not only negotiated language on measuring and valuing unpaid work but also on a new way of looking at the world's work i.e. compromising both paid and unpaid work.

The aim was to measure and value women's work which remained unrecognised over the years. For a long time economists had equated work with paid employment (Swiebel, 1999) Unpaid work can be understood

to comprise all productive activities outside the official labour market done by individuals for their own households or for others. These activities are productive in the sense that they use scarce resources to satisfy human wants (Swiebel, 1999). There are two types of unpaid work. The one that comes within the production boundary of System of National Account (SNA) and another which falls within the general production boundary but is outside the production boundary (non-SNA). In the former, the activities include unpaid family work in family enterprises; second, subsistence production of goods by households for their own consumption and free collection of products for their own consumption (such as, water, fuel-wood, fish, fruit, etc.) and third, collection of free goods for use for production purposes (such as, fodder, wood, craft-material, etc.). The amount of production gets reflected in the SNA. Unpaid non-SNA work includes daily activities for household upkeep (cooking, washing, cleaning, shopping for own household, etc.), care work (care of children, the old, the sick, disabled and others that need care) and unpaid voluntary services. Across all regions, women on an average spent between three and six hours on unpaid care work (Ferrant et al., 2014). However, non-SNA work, due to methodological problems, doesn't get reflected in National account system (Hirway, 2015). It is well-recognised that unpaid work is important aspect of economic activity and is indispensable to the well-being of society at individual and society as a whole. Yet unpaid work is generally been neglected in economic analyses and policy formulations. It has also been neglected in the measurement of labour force and calculation of Gross Domestic Product. This neglect is due to difficulties in valuation of work, the products and services of which are not traded in the market, also because it is considered as women's work.

Researches have further shed light on the distribution of paid and unpaid work. In both higher and low-income nations women continue to work fewer hours in paid employment than men while vastly performing the majority of unpaid work. On an average, women carry out at least two and half times more unpaid household and care work than men in countries where data is available. The employment of women does not seem to make any difference, even when women are employed. They still carry out large share of unpaid and care work (International Labour Organisation, 2016)

Unpaid Work and Time Use Surveys:

The time use surveys give a complete picture of the society by providing detailed information about how people spend their days on different economic and non-economic activities. Time use surveys were originally designed to capture women's contribution in unpaid productive work. Feminists have long been working on making contribution of women visible and time use analysis seems to be a great method not only to measure their contribution but getting recognised also (Neetha, 2010).

Time use surveys have been conducted at the national as well as individual levels. Great Britain and Canada conducted such surveys in 1960's followed by Norway, Japan, Finland, Hungary and Austria in the 1970's and 1980's. Although time use surveys were not in fashion among economists, the push to organise these surveys came after Beijing Platform for Action. Unpaid work has been identified as a key source of policy intervention by United Nations through its Platform for Action (PTA). The platform 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 dependents" (UN Beijing Declaration, Platform For Action, 1995)

Under pressure from international forums and feminist economists India also conducted time use survey (Neetha, 2010). The only one time use survey in India was conducted by CSO in 1998-99 to estimate the unpaid work in the country. The first serious demand for conducting the time use survey in the country was made by International seminar of Women Economists held at Bangalore in 1997. However, the country had to wait for more than a year before this could happen. The Survey in India was conducted independently of the other surveys spreading over one year with 4 sub-rounds of 3 months each. The field work of the survey was done during July, 1998 to June, 1999 with the help of the staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the participating states. However, after 1998-99 no time survey has been conducted by the CSO to capture women's unpaid work. This is despite the presence of women in agriculture. Around three-fourths of all women workers in rural area are in agriculture and contribute to it through their unpaid activities. The work is, however, not officially or statistically recognised (Ghosh, 2015). In India, however, at individual level time-use surveys were also conducted at micro level (Hirway, 1999 and Bhatia, 2002).

The Present Study:

The present article examines the issue of unpaid work by women in cultivating households on the basis of household survey. The survey was conducted in two districts of Jammu and Kashmir-Shopian and Kulgam. The districts are located to south of Jammu and Kashmir. The reason for the selection of these districts was that these districts belong to agriculturally prosperous region where women are found heavily involved in household and agriculture (Bhat, 2014 and Khan et al. 2013).

Sample Design:

A multiple-stage sampling design was adopted for the selection of households. In the first stage two districts of Jammu and Kashmir were purposely selected. In the second stage, two blocks from each district were selected. Then three villages were randomly selected from each block. In the final stage 150 households were selected for the field survey from different size of class holdings. All households belong to Muslim population and the households were selected with no regard to caste.

During the field survey, the detailed information was collected about the time women spend on different activities related to agricultural activities, animal husbandry and household work. For the purpose of classification the activities of women were categorised into System of National Accounts, Extended SNA and non-SNA activities.

The Study Area:

Demographic profile of the two districts is shown in Table 1. The two districts have high sex ratios (951) but are falling behind gender equality in access to education and employment. Moreover the table 1 shows the labour force participation of women -around 8.93 per cent and 13.58 per cent of women in Shopian and Kulgam which seems to be under-estimation. The underestimation of women as workers is due to the methodological problems associated with the definition of “worker”. Women usually define themselves as “house-wives” or the enumerators being male find it convenient to collect data form male counterparts which leads to underestimation of women’s participation.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators of the Study Area

Demographic Indicators		Shopian		Kulgam		Jammu and Kashmir	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Population, 2011	Persons	266,215	249842	424583	343970	424483	3438
	Sex ratio	951	965	951	959	883	908
	Child sex ratio	878	882	887	885	862	865
Literacy Rate, 2011(%)	Persons	60.76	59.54	59.23	57.41	67.16	63.18
	Male	70.27	69.00	69.59	67.59	76.75	63.18
	Female	50.90	49.90	84.49	46.97	56.43	51.64
Work	Persons	32.95	N.a	37.69	N.a	34.47	34.2
Participation	Male	24.01	N.a	24.10	N.a	48.11	46.3
Rate, 2011 (%)	Female	8.93	N.a	13.58	N.a	19.11	20.28

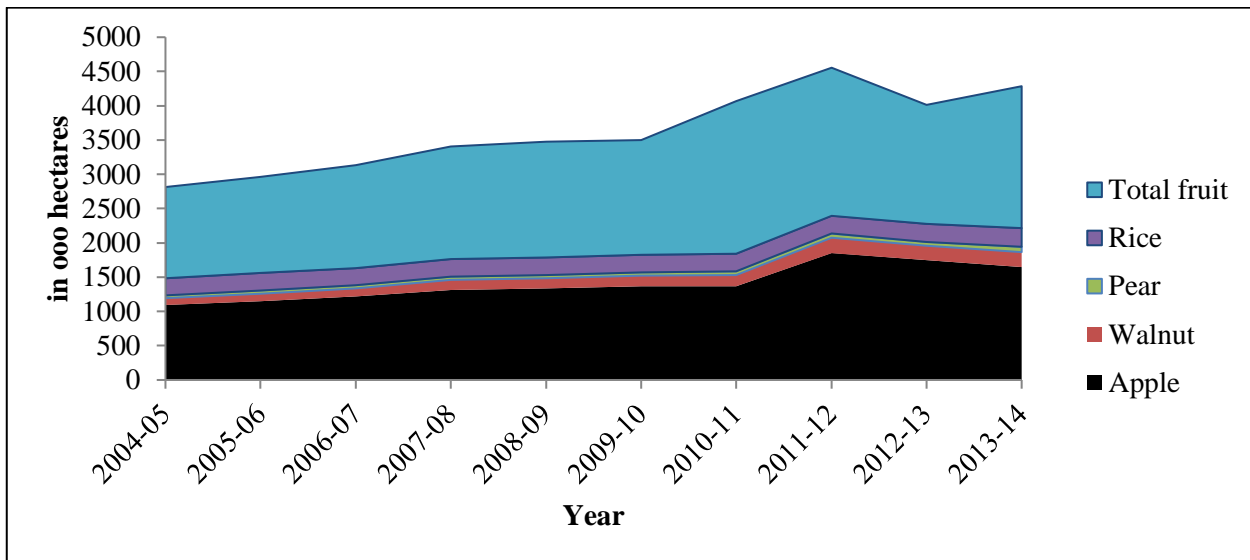
Source: Census of India 2011.

Women are involved in household activities tend to under-report their contribution. This has implication for the labour force participation rate for women (Bonke, 2005). In Jammu and Kashmir, 72 per cent of women in rural areas and 63.7 per cent in urban areas reported household work as their usual status activity (Rawal and Saha, 2015). Furthermore 70 per cent of population is engaged in agriculture (J&k Economic Survey, 2016). There is, however, no uniformity in agricultural practices across the state.

Jammu and Kashmir has three divisions. Each zone has its own characterises that determine the cropping pattern and productivity of crops. Paddy is the main crop of Kashmir, followed by maize, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, fodder and wheat. In Jammu region, wheat is the predominant crop followed by maize, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, fodder, vegetables and other crops while in Ladakh, barley is the major cereal crop followed by wheat (ibid, 2016). In addition, the state is known all over India and World for horticultural produce like apple, peach, palm, apricot and cherry. Over the years agriculture has gone through changes reflected in cropping pattern. Farmers have substituted horticulture for paddy and maize. There are 33 lakh people that depend directly or indirectly on horticulture. Higher incomes from horticulture provided an incentive for famers to shift

cultivation from subsistence crops to horticulture crops (JK Economic Survey, 2016). Figure 1 shows the trends in cropping pattern over the years. The highest share is taken by the horticulture.

Fig 1: Trend of Major Crops over the Years in Jammu and Kashmir in (, 000)



Source: JK, Digest of economics and Statistics 2014-15; in 000, hectares

Around 56000 hectares of agricultural land was converted into horticulture since 1990s (Ganai, 2017). Area under Fruits in J&K State has increased from 2.95 lakh hectares in 2007-08 to 3.38 lakh hectares in 2016-17 (JK Economic survey 2017). Cash cropping due to gender unequal relations further increases the inequality between men and women. Women seem to get displaced from cash-intensive agriculture giving the impression that under subsistence cropping women are preferred and in cash cropping men (World Bank Group, 2009). There is no study conducted in the two districts to assess impacts of change in cropping pattern on women. Table 3 shows the area covered by the major crops /horticulture produced in the two districts. Apple and walnuts cover huge percentage of area in both the districts while paddy and rice has low share.

Table 2: Share of major Crops in the Study Area as percentage of Total Area of Districts/State (sq. kms)

Indicators (%)	Shopian	Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir
Area under Apple	82.63	68.59	1.61
Area under Walnut	12.51	24.46	1.85
Area under Paddy	1.7	17.19	2.72
Area under Maize	4.41	3.04	0.28
Total area	312 sq. kms	1067 Sq. kms	101387 sq. kms

Source: JK, Digest of Statistics 2014-15.

A major part of the state is hilly and only 8 per cent of the area is cultivable which makes it impossible to diversify farming options (Economic Survey J&k, 2014-15)

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

To know the participation of women in different activities, all activities were classified into three categories as per SNA (1993). The participation was calculated on the basis of the proportion of participation of women in a particular activity. Adults were defined as those above the age of 15. The participation of women in different activities is discussed further.

Participation in SNA activities:

Table 3 shows the women participation in agriculture. Women in the districts of Shopian and Kulgam perform various activities related to agriculture. These include land preparation, sowing, weeding, transplanting and

fertilizing-all related to paddy cultivation. The participation of women in activities related to horticulture is almost negligible which is highly mechanized.

The low participation of women in activities like pruning, spraying can be attributed to the technological diffusion. The activities where women's participation is low are highly mechanized e.g. in spraying of orchard power sprayer is used Technological diffusion and mechanisation of agriculture tends to displace women. The empirical evidence on the effects of technological change on labor use and employment is mixed, and it depends on, the crop and the technology, the household's access to land, women's socioeconomic standing, and intra household dynamics. In examining the effects of high-yielding rice varieties (HYVs), it is important to distinguish between seed-fertilizer technology packages and mechanical field, harvest, and post-harvest operations that often accompany the new technology. The adoption of high yielding varieties increased the demand for women labor more as compared to men (Boserup, 1970; Agarwal, 1984; Ghosh and Mukhopadnay, 1988). However, where mechanical operations were adopted along with HYV'S women's work intensity decreased as did the wage employment opportunities both in rice and non-rice production (Acharya and Patkar, 1985)

Paddy in the two districts is still grown using manual labour while as horticulture is highly mechanised except transport of produce where women labour is required. Table 3 shows that where technology is employed women's participation has been low. The participation of girls below 15 is negligible as the district has close to 100 per cent child -literacy rate.

Table 3: Female Labour Participation in Activities Related to Major Crop/Horticulture Production

Type of Activity (%)	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adults	Girls
Land preparation (paddy)	65.3	3.84	63.63	8.00
Irrigation (paddy)	30.1	2.1	42.00	18.10
Sowing (paddy)	61.54	0.00	60.60	13.23
Weeding (paddy)	53.84	0.00	51.51	11.8
Apple crop protection	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Fertilizing (paddy)	1.3	0.00	18.02	6.9
Spraying pesticides (Hort.)	0.00	0.00	9.0	0.00
Plucking (Hort.)	13.1	2.1	9.2	9.8
Pruning (Hort.)	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.0
Grading (Hort.)	19.23	0.0	8.0	0.0
Carrying of produce (Hort.)	46.15	13.2	45.45	9.3
Harvesting	3.2	1.1	5.4	1.5
Transplantation	2.1	1.0	13.2	8.0
Total	84.61	7.69	78.78	14.24

Source: Field Survey; **Note:** Hort. Implies horticulture activities

Participation in Activities Related to Animal Husbandry:

Women's role in animal husbandry is well established all over the world especially in middle and low income countries. Sub-Saharan and near Eastern women play a major role in household animal-production enterprises. They tend to have the primary responsibility for the husbandry of small animals and ruminants, but also take care of large-animals systems, herding, providing water and feed, cleaning stalls and milking (FAO, 2011). Women, however, have preference for the indigenous breeds rather than improved breeds as they are easy to manage. Due to feminisation of agriculture the trend has further increased, however, women continue to be silent guardians of livestock who lack control over assets (FAO, 2012)

Despite two-thirds of the world's more than 600 million poor livestock keepers being rural women little research has been conducted in recent years on rural women's roles in livestock keeping and the opportunities livestock-related interventions could offer them. This is in contrast to considerable research on the roles of women in small-scale crop farming, where their importance is widely recognized and lessons are emerging about how best to reach and support them through interventions and policies (FAO 2011)

Women, in the area under study, perform various activities related to animal husbandry. Fetching and cutting fodder and Feeding fodder are the most consuming activities. In the Study area the live-stock is composed of cattle, sheep and poultry. However, animal husbandry is not the main occupation of people and its contribution to income is low to the study are. In Jammu and Kashmir, the number of cattle, Buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs per thousand

households in rural areas is 1730, 471, 2133, 1281 and 1 respectively (India 19th Live Stock Census, 2012). Table 4 shows that women's participation is low in animal husbandry. Their participation in animal husbandry has declined owing to crop substitution where machines become important as compared to animal husbandry. The further decline in women participation is related to the on-going conflict. Women participation in herding is low due to on-going conflict in the area as they are fearful to move farther away from their homes. Furthermore the social, religious and cultural restraints make it difficult for women to fully participate in animal husbandry.

Table 4: Female labour participation in Activities Related to Animal Husbandry (per cent)

Type of Activity	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adults	Girls
Fetching fodder	13.1	1.2	18.22	1.3
Cutting fodder	2.8	0.0	13.2	0.0
Feeding fodder	4.3	1.2	12.0	0.0
Watering animals	0.00	0.00	1.2	0.0
Cleaning animals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Cleaning shed	2.1	0.00	1.3	0.0
Herding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Removing dung	1.1	0.00	0.5	0.0
Making Dung cake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Milking	3.0	0.00	4.5	0.0
Processing of Ghee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Sale of milk	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.0
Total	3.2	0.1	9.2	0.2

Source: Field Survey

Participation of Women in Non-SNA Activities:

Women are heavily involved in household work and care activities throughout the world. Women spend more time on domestic work. In developed countries women spend on an average five hours while men spend 2. 5 hours, in developing regions gap is even higher (Grum, 2013). Women spend two to ten times more time on unpaid care work than men (OECD, 2014). This unequal distribution of responsibilities is linked to discriminatory social institutions and stereotypes on gender roles. Table 5 shows that women are deeply involved in household activities, signalling a patriarchal society. However the usage of gas cylinders and threshing by machines have made women's work less heavy.

Table 5: Female Labour Participation in Extended-SNA Activities (Per cent)

Type of Activity	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adults	Girls
Fetching Water	63.4	1.2	53.84	18.3
Fetching Fuel	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.00
Cooking Food	95.0	1.0	90.0	3.2
Grinding Grains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleaning Grain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleaning Utensils	89.0	12.0	86. 7	22.5
Washing Clothes	87. 1	13.0	84.4	7.3
Cleaning House	76.4	22.1	78.4	46.7
Going to market	12.4	3.2	13.7	44.7
Stitching clothes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Child Care	78.8	23.2	90.0	13.4
Teaching Children	42.4	12.1	16.77	0.1
Care of elder/sick	73.3	17.1		
All Activities	93.10	3.79	84.84	5.00

Source: Field Survey

TIME SPEND BY FEMALES ON DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES:

Time Spent in Agricultural Activities:

Table 6 shows the time spend by women in different agricultural activities. On average women adults in Kulgam spent 33 minutes more time on agricultural activities than their counterparts in Shopian. However, the time spending varies from activity to activity. More over Kulgam has not diversified its agricultural production and still grows paddy on a large scale- The district is known as rice bowl of Kashmir. Table 6 reveals that women get displaced from horticultural production as the time spending on activities related to horticulture is low consequently over taken by men. The case is similar for Shopian and Kulgam. However, girls spend less time on agricultural activities, Shopian girls spent on an average 10 minutes less than Kulgam girls.

Table 6: Average Time Spent per Day on Activities related to Crop Production by Female

Types of Activities	Time Spent (Hours) Shopian		Time Spent (Hours) Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adult	Girls
Land preparation (paddy)	0.18	0.01	0.14	0.04
Irrigation (paddy)	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.03
Sowing (paddy)	0.16	0.00	0.12	0.08
Weeding (paddy)	0.12	0.00	0.19	0.05
Apple crop protection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fertilizing (paddy)	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.02
Spraying pesticide (hort.)	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00
Plucking (hort.)	0.06	0.02	0.17	0.04
Grading (hort.)	0.05	0.0	0.11	0.00
Pruning	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Carrying produce (hort.)	0.23	0.09	0.35	0.06
Harvesting	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Transplantation	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00
Sale of crop	0.01	0.00	0.0	0.00
Total	1.08	0.15	1.35	0.33

Source: Field Survey

However, women perform the important functions related to land preparation in case of paddy. Thus, a clear-cut division of work is found between a subsistence crop and cash crops. Use of modern machinery and inputs are also not controlled by women. Further, sale of crops is exclusively the domain of men, as the table 6 shows, women does not figure anywhere.

Time Spent in Animal Husbandry- Related Activities:

Table 7 shows the time spent on animal husbandry- related activities. Animal husbandry as a source of revenue has come down in the district which has impacted the women in better way in general. Women are freed from the tiring labour associated with animal husbandry. In Kulgam district women spent more time than in Shopian on animal husbandry activities. However, the time spent on the activities related to animal husbandry activities was low in both the districts. The reasons were changing cropping pattern and low per capita live stock in the district. Few families own animals.

Table 7: Average Time Spent Per Day on Activities Related to Animal Husbandry related Activities (in hours)

Type of Activities	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adult	Girls	Adult	Girls
Fetching fodder	0.13	0.01	0.18	0.01
Cutting fodder	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00
Feeding fodder	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.00
Watering	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.0
Cleaning animals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleaning shed	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00

Type of Activities	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adult	Girls	Adult	Girls
Herding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Removing dung	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Making Dung cake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Milking	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.00
Processing of Ghee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sale of milk	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.34	0.03	0.49	0.01

Source: Field Survey

Time Spent by Women on Extended-SNA Activities:

Table 7 shows the amount of time women spent on Extended-SNA. Women are involved in home management where cooking, washing utensils and cleaning house takes much of the time. However, fetching fuel has not been a problem as gas-cylinders are available almost to all households. The only three activities that take much of the time for women are above mentioned in both the districts. However, girls are exonerated from home work which is a good sign for the districts.

Table 7: Average Time Spent Per Day on Extended-SNA Activities by Women

Type of Activity	Time Spent (Hours) Shopian		Time Spent (Hours) Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adults	Girls
(I) Activities Related to Home Management				
Fetching Water	0.53	0.01	0.45	0.06
Fetching Fuel	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.00
Grinding grains	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cleaning house	2.05	0.08	1.58	0.13
Cooking food	4.24	0.01	4.43	0.01
Cleaning utensils	2.35	0.04	2.54	0.08
Washing clothes	2.45	0.03	1.43	0.04
Going to market	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.07
Clean grain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stitching clothes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Decoration, etc.	0.45	0.08	0.34	0.03
Sub-Total	10.23	0.26	10.84	0.42
(II) Care of Children and Elderly/Sick persons				
Child care	1.55	0.08	1.56	2.02
Teaching Children	0.36	0.00	0.04	0.00
Care of elderly/ Sick person	.45	0.04	0.23	0.54
Sub-total	2.16	0.12	1.83	2.56
Total (i) and (ii)	12.39	0.38	12.67	2.98

Source: Field Survey

Time spent on Non-SNA Activities:

For proper individual development, men and women should get equal time for reading, personal hygienic, leisure activities such as reading the newspapers, books, participating in social gatherings etc. Large differences were not found between the districts of Kulgam and Shopian. Women in both the districts had a enough time to be spend on Non-SNA activities which are crucial for the development of an individual.

Average Time Spent Per Day on Non-SNA Activities by Women

Type of Activity	Time Spent (Hours) Shopian		Time Spent (Hours) Kulgam	
	Adult	Girl	Adult	Girl
(i) Learning activities				
Education in School Or any Institution	1.12	8.35	1.03	7.46
Reading newspapers, magazine etc.	0.09	4.5	0.13	0.07

Type of Activity	Time Spent (Hours) Shopian		Time Spent (Hours) Kulgam	
	Adult	Girl	Adult	Girl
Sub-Total	1.21	12.85	1.21	7.53
(ii) Social and Cultural Activities				
Participation in local groups/ Caste meetings, etc.	0.45	1.25	0.28	1.15
Play and games Watching TV, video, etc. Personal Care and Self- maintaince	2.35	1.13	1.32	1.18
Sleeping Leisure time	6.13	8.16	6.74	10.74
Sub-Total	8.93	10.54	8.34	13.07
Total (i) and (ii)	10.14	23.39	9.55	20.60

Source: Field Survey

Over all Pattern of Time Use:

The distribution of the time spent on three types of activities has been presented in the table 10. Women spent less than 8 per cent of time on SNA activities while as the percentage of time spent on Ex-SNA reached close to 50 per cent in both the districts. This shows the predominance of household work that women are responsible for. However, a gap of some percentage points is seen between Kulgam and Shopian, the gap arises due to cropping pattern where Kulgam has higher percentage of area under paddy which requires manual labour. It is also seen from table 10 that women spent close to 40 per cent of time on non-SNA activities.

Table 10: Average Time Spent Per Day on All Types of Activities by Family Members (Hours)

Type of Activity	Shopian		Kulgam	
	Adults	Girls	Adults	Girls
SNA activities	1.42 (5.91)	0.18 (0.75)	1.84 (7.66)	0.38 (1.58)
Extended SNA activities	12.39 (51.62)	0.38 (1.58)	12.67 (52.79)	2.98 (12.41)
Non-SNA activities	10.14 (42.25)	23.39 (97.45)	9.55 (39.79)	20.60 (85.83)
Total	24.00 (100)	24.00 (100)	24.00 (100)	24.00 (100)

Source: Field Survey, Note: Figures in brackets show percentage of total time.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

The afore-mentioned detailed analysis makes it clear that the burden of domestic and care work basically falls on women of the household. The participation of women in SNA activities is nominal as compared to Extended-SNA and non-SNA. Our study highlights that mechanisation and cropping pattern lowers the participation of women in Agriculture. The participation of women in animal husbandry is also low due to shift in cultivation towards cash crops which provides better revenue.

In animal husbandry, in addition to economic factors, the on-going conflict has also lowered women's participation. In herding, women's has negligible share as they are fearful of moving out. The conflict has forced women to curtail their time on SNA activities and perform activities which are closer to homes or to be done inside homes.

Most of the work women perform as extended SNA and non-SNA Activities is unpaid work as there is no direct remuneration received by the worker. Women also do not get any direct or immediate payment for SNA activities on their own farm or for taking care of animals. Men control the money earned through sale of agricultural produce or animal produce. Thus, women have no control over how agricultural income is used even though they contribute at different stages of production to the creation of such income.

In this context, reliable techniques have to be developed which are more women centred in agriculture. Women have further a lot of time to be spent on productive activities which without access to employment opportunities gets wasted in home based activities or non-SNA activities. It is only through a concerted programme of action by the government, NGOs and women themselves on the lines suggested that the role of farm women will be duly acknowledged and they will be empowered to live a life of dignity on their own terms.

What is further required is to bring about an attitudinal change in society, so that they are encouraged to share domestic work with women as it is happening to some extent in the urban areas. This will not only reduce the burden of work on women but also enable them to participate in outside economic activities. This study shows

that women tend to get lot of time wasted in household activities in case they are not provided enough employment opportunities.

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