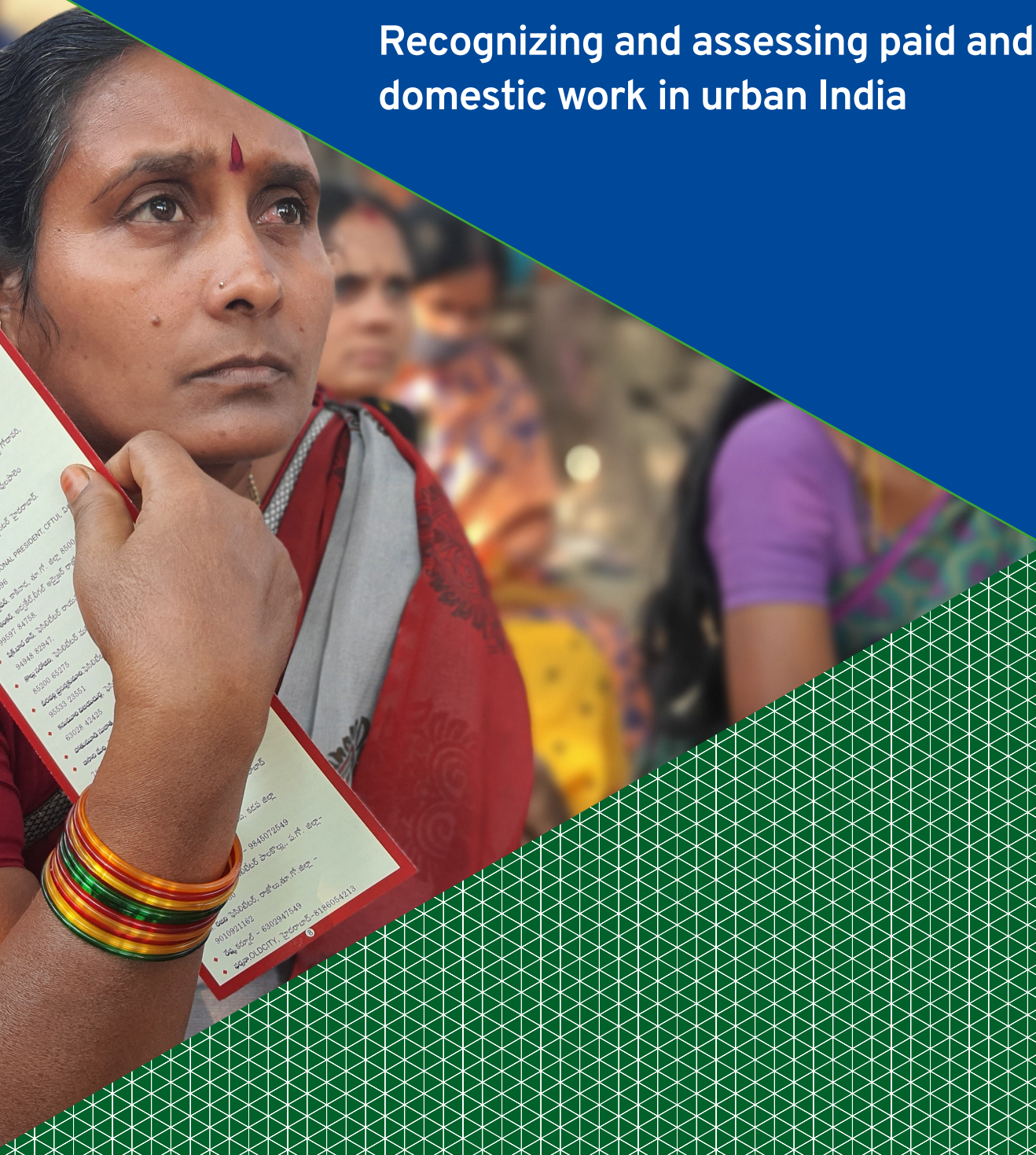




International
Labour
Organization

Reproducing a Household

Recognizing and assessing paid and unpaid
domestic work in urban India



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► Reproducing a household

Recognising and assessing paid and unpaid domestic work in urban India

Dr Gautam Bhan, Dr Divya Ravindranath, Antara Rai Chowdhury, Rashee Mehra, Divij Sinha, Amruth Kiran, and Teja Malladi

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► List of abbreviations

COINS	An open-source tool for generating street hierarchy information from raw street network data
CSDS	Centre for Developing Societies
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
NSS	National Sample Survey
OBC	Other Backwards Castes
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ST	Scheduled Tribes

► Research team

This report was authored by the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India, for ILO. The team consisted of Dr Gautam Bhan, Dr Divya Ravindranath, Antara Rai Chowdhury,

Rashee Mehra, Divij Sinha, Amruth Kiran, and Teja Malladi. We would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Kinjal Sampat, also with IIHS during the early phases of this study.

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We express our gratitude to the Work in Freedom team at ILO, especially Dr. Neha Wadhawan, Igor Bosc, Binod Shankar Singh, and Niyati Dhuldhoya.

► Foreword

Declining female workforce participation rates in India has been an established cause for concern. According to an ILO Report on Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work (2018), family responsibilities were among the top reasons for women's inactivity in the labour market globally. Hence, understanding the dynamics of paid and unpaid domestic work within households is important to advance a decent work agenda in India and beyond. At the same time paid domestic work has become one of the growing areas of employment for women in India and elsewhere.

The ILO's 5R Framework for Decent Care Work to Recognise, Reduce, Redistribute unpaid care work, Reward care workers, and ensure Representation, access to social dialogue and collective bargaining for care workers offer guidance in measuring, identifying and addressing obstacles that inhibit access to paid work opportunities. They are all pertinent to advancing a decent work agenda for women workers belonging to different class and skill categories and making empowerment a reality.

Over the past decade, following the adoption of Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers, research insights have emerged globally and in South Asia on working conditions of domestic workers and their role in the care economy of South Asia. These insights have translated into recommendations on the types of policy reforms that are needed towards formalisation and access to rights as workers. Yet we know very little about the paid and unpaid domestic work dynamics of household work and its influence on the employment relationship, beginning from mobility needed to meet the demand for jobs in the sector, recruitment, wage bargaining to working conditions, accessing social security, fundamental rights as workers and grievance redressal.

In South Asia, ILO's Work in Freedom programme has demonstrated successfully the use of a political economy lens to address forced labour conditions in vulnerable sectors, promote mobility for paid work with choice for women migrant workers and produce robust evidence to underpin policy efforts to push forward a decent

work agenda. In India, the WIF programme has extensively worked with ILO constituents, especially trade unions to address deficits in access to decent work for domestic workers.

This study report is an important contribution towards understanding the employers' perspectives, by recognising and assessing the paid and unpaid domestic work that goes into reproducing a household. Drawing upon multiple rounds of survey targeting almost 10,000 households in Bengaluru and Chennai, the findings of this study will allow regulators to understand employer and worker motivations better, as well as how it allows worker organisations to better tune their advocacy strategies to the local and socially realities of domestic workers' employers.

This study conducted by Indian Institute of Human Settlements complements a previous study conducted in 2016-17 by Institute for Human Development focusing on New Delhi and Mumbai. While similar questions have been posed to aid a comparative perspective, the IIHS study builds forward on the earlier methodology by using an innovative urban sampling technique and drawing the sample from households belonging to different income categories, as balancing paid and unpaid work at home is a challenge for women across different class categories. I sincerely appreciate the efforts put in by the IIHS research team to produce three exhaustive reports based on the study, despite several challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in data collection and analysis and encourage readers to engage and reflect on the important findings.

I would also like to express deep appreciation for my colleagues' efforts, especially Dr. Neha Wadhawan, National Project Coordinator of ILO's WIF programme in India, and Mr. Igor Bosc the Chief Technical Adviser of the WIF programme for their initiative in conceiving, designing and overseeing the completion of the study with IIHS.

Ms Dagmar Walter

Director, ILO DWT South Asia/CO New Delhi

► Executive summary

The key question of this study is to ask: *what does it take to reproduce a household in urban India?* Using time-use surveys, we measure the time taken for 33 different tasks within activity clusters such as domestic services (cleaning, food preparation, procurement, upkeep) and caregiving services (child care and elderly care). Within this, we assess both unpaid work done by members of the household and paid work done by an externally engaged domestic worker.

We do so across 9,636 households in two large metropolitan Indian cities– Bengaluru and Chennai – with variations across socio-economic status, caste, religion, neighbourhood type and across households with and without women working for wages. This Executive Summary outlines key findings and implications.

This report is part of a three part series, with the second report looking at the quality of employment for paid domestic workers and the third assessing employer motivations, beliefs and perspectives about domestic work and workers.

FINDINGS

1. Total hours of housework

We calculated the total reported time taken by all tasks needed to reproduce a household.

1.1 Domestic services can take up to 7.95 hours of cumulative time per day per household in Bengaluru, and up to 6.4 hours in Chennai. Food preparation takes the most time in both cities (3.61 and 3.25 hours per day), followed by cleaning (2.75 and 2.19 hours per day). Procurement and upkeep are relatively lower in both cities.

1.2 Caregiving services, where households report them, can take up to 4.4 hours per day in Bengaluru and up to 4.20 hours per day in Chennai.

1.3 Households that engage paid domestic workers see total hours increase marginally.

2. Paid work participation rate

We assessed the percentage of households that engaged paid domestic workers for at least one task, looking in particular for variations across income and city-region.

2.1 54.3 per cent of households in Bengaluru engaged paid domestic workers for at least one task. Averages hide deep variations with 77 per cent of high-income households doing so and 21 per cent of low-income households. The rate of engagement in low-income households, thought to be suppliers of workers rather than employers, is noteworthy.

2.2 32 per cent of households in Chennai engaged paid domestic workers for at least one task, with 77 per cent of high-income households doing so and only 7.5 per cent of low-income households doing so.

2.3 Variations at metropolitan level indicate that labour markets for paid domestic work may be regionally distinct.

3. Ratio of paid to unpaid work by task

We assessed how much of a task was handed over to paid domestic workers once such a worker was engaged. In other words, did households use paid domestic workers to substitute their own time?

3.1 Paid domestic work accounts for more of the total hours of housework than unpaid work in both cities, indicating its significant role in housework and household reproduction. Variation across income and region persists. Only 25 per cent of total hours in low-income households in Chennai, for example, are accounted for by paid domestic work versus a high 48 per cent in Bengaluru for similar households.

3.2 Not all tasks substitute hours from unpaid work to paid domestic work the same way. For example, only 67 per cent of hours for food preparation in Bengaluru are done by paid domestic workers, versus 89 per cent in Chennai. These may be strongly linked to caste and gender-based norms associated with housework tasks.

3.3 Across cities and income, even when paid domestic workers are engaged, significant unpaid hours remain. For example: Bengaluru high-income households still report 1.5 hours of unpaid work per day in food preparation despite hiring paid workers. Paid domestic work does “free up time” but significant unpaid hours remain. This is also deeply gendered in whose time is freed up.

4. Gender distribution of housework

4.1 Housework is deeply gendered. Within domestic services, only 26-30 per cent of men report *any* participation in different cleaning activities like cleaning or food preparation, but women still dominate hours of work even in these tasks.

4.2 This translates directly into hours. In cleaning, the female head of household reports participating in 65-74 per cent of all hours in the task while the male reports being present in only 28-31 per cent of the hours. In other words, adult women in households without paid domestic workers report, on average, three times more work hours than men.

4.3 Men report much higher participation rates in caregiving, but it's skewed by elderly care rather than child care, with variation in tasks between that. Here, 40-60 per cent of men reported participating.

4.4 When households hire paid domestic workers, participation rates in housework fall for both men and women, but fall drastically for men as opposed to for women.

4.5 When paid domestic workers are hired to clean, for example, male participation rates drop from 25-30 per cent to about 8-10 per cent; female participation rates drop from 70 per cent to 20-25 per cent.

4.6 In caregiving, a different pattern emerges. Engaging paid domestic workers does not significantly reduce participation rates for men, but makes a deep difference to those of women.

Implications and lessons

1. Dynamics of paid and unpaid Work:

1.1 Urban India reports significantly higher hours in housework (paid and unpaid) than most regions of the world. Hours put in to reproduce the household remain high across income

classes, but they vary in ways that must be better understood.

1.2 Discourses of technology like washing machines acting as “engines of liberation” and “freeing up time” for women must be tempered in the urban global south where they do not seem to affect housework hours the same way. The effect of these on paid domestic work must also be balanced when considering the impact on time not just for women employers but also women workers.

1.3 The ‘substitution effect’ that much literature describes when hiring paid domestic work occurs but significant unpaid hours remain indicating that it has limits, with important consequences for, to take one example, women’s wage work outside the household and its relationship to paid domestic work within the household.

1.4 Gender differentiation within housework remains very strongly entrenched, and hiring paid domestic workers impacts men and women differently.

2. Paid domestic work and urbanization

2.1 Regression analyses in the paper show that total housework hours rise with income, household size and infrastructural improvements, indicating that as low-income households develop materially, spatially and infrastructurally with urbanization, demand for paid work could increase in medium and low-income households to rates similar to those in high-income households

2.2 These analytical models also indicate that such shifts are mediated by non-market inequalities. The odds of hiring paid domestic workers for every Rs 1000 increase in income are lower for SC/ST households than OBC or General Households

3. Paid domestic work and women’s labour force participation

3.1 Significant residual hours of unpaid work even after hiring paid domestic workers indicates that engaging workers does not “free up” time for wage work in a neat substitution.

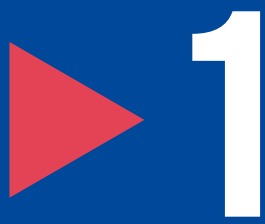
3.2 In regression models, these effects persist across education and income. The question then arises: why do more women, including university educated women, not leverage paid domestic work to undertake waged employment outside the home?

4. The need for disaggregated data

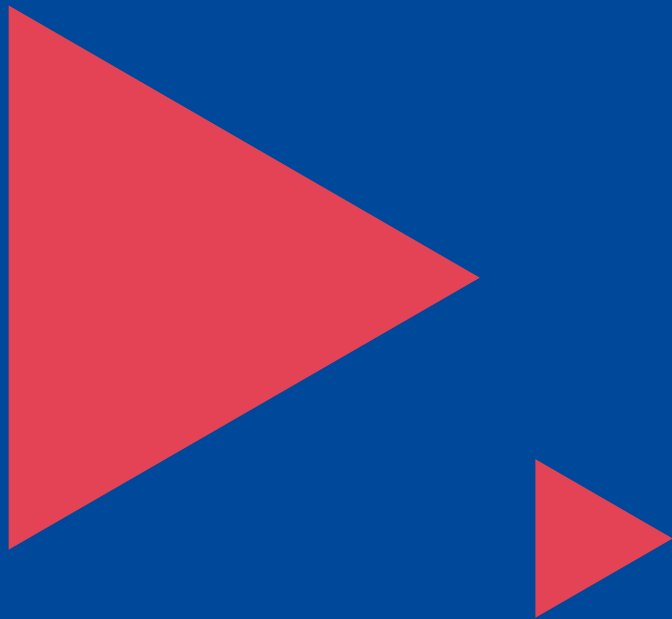
4.1 It is imperative to study paid and unpaid work within the household across income classes. Wide variations exist, with low-income households being employers and not just suppliers of labour.

4.2 An equally important disaggregation is by task – why do some tasks see more substitution by paid domestic work than others? What drives these decisions beyond economic factors?

4.3 The final disaggregation is to see effects at metropolitan scales as specific to regional markets. Bengaluru and Chennai show remarkable differences in patterns of paid and unpaid work, with differential substitution effects when paid workers are higher, different rates of paid domestic work by households as well as different ratios of paid and unpaid hours.



Introduction



When the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2016, they marked one significant departure from their predecessors: an explicit inclusion and measurement of unpaid work. Under SDG 5 ('Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'), target 5.4 spoke of the need to "recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work," and indicator 5.4.1 tasked institutions to measure the "proportion of time" spent on such work.¹

The inclusion, and its placement under the framework of gender equality, are the result of sustained efforts by feminist scholars and activists to speak of unpaid work. This scholarship began by seeking recognition and dignity for activities that many women did every single day. These activities, it was argued, had been falsely naturalized through gender roles that saw caring for children and the elderly, domestic chores and the social reproduction of the household (Brenner & Ramas, 1984),² not just as women's domains but almost an extension of their 'nature' (Folbre, 1994; Swaminathan, 2004). Keeping such work beyond the production boundary meant it went unmeasured and unvalued, particularly in national accounts, and thus remained outside planning and policy (Beneria, 1992; Hirway, 2017).

Over the past two decades, much has changed. There is now clear and unambiguous evidence of the centrality of the work of managing and reproducing a household towards multiple social, economic and developmental goals. Even a brief recap makes this evident. One set of scholarship speaks of macro-economic effects: unequal distribution of unpaid work is linked to persistent gender wage gaps partly through women taking part-time, lower skilled or lower quality work – called 'occupational downgrading'³ (Connolly & Gregory, 2008; Kochhar, 2019) Garnero et al, 2013, as cited in Alonso et al, 2019) — that affects their own socio-economic mobility, dignity

and aspirations. Gender misallocation, others argue, has macro-economic effects that result in resource misallocation in the economy as a whole. A final part of this scholarship seeks to give economic value to unpaid work activities, measuring it as a proportion of national income. They find such valuation to be, on average, a staggering 35 per cent of GDP.⁴

A second set of scholarship shows a persistent and negative correlation between unpaid work and women's labour force participation, evidence particularly damning in the Indian context where women's labour force participation is both *low* and *falling* (Desai, & Joshi, 2019; Rukmini, 2021). It reminds us, at the same time, that for working women, the 'second shift' remains a reality that has attendant impacts on, to take just one example, her and her household's health (Swaminathan, 2004). A third set of scholarship speaks of the effects of uneven distribution of unpaid work on intra-household gender relations given persistent and deeply skewed hours put in by men and women. This maldistribution reinforces patriarchal gender roles, and genders both market and non-market inequalities.

More recent literature seeks to differentiate these debates across spatial and socio-economic contexts. Emergent literature emphasizes unpaid work is also tied into the quality of public services and infrastructure when it overlaps with compensating for inadequate water supply or equitable access to nutritious food that, in a vicious cycle, disproportionately impacts the human development of women and girls. Unpaid care work, in fact, correlates with uneven development across scale -- women in advanced economies do less than those in the global south (Alonso et al., 2019; Minouche, 2021). While much of the literature in the global north has focused on household consumer goods, technology and quality public infrastructure as "engines of liberation" (Greenwood, Seshadri, Yorukoglu, 2005; Ilahi & Grimard, 2000; Cubas, 2016) that

1 See SDG 5, Target 5.4 and Indicator 5.4.1 here: unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata?Text=&Goal=5&Target=5.4. Accessed December 15th, 2021.

2 This draws and distinguishes itself from the Marxist and Marxist Feminist framing of social reproduction, which Brenner and Ramas (1984) identify as 'societal reproduction'. Further, the social reproduction theory and later re-articulation of Marxist approaches identifies it in totality of reproduction of the society. "Social reproduction inhabits the world of the family/household, civil society and the state variously configured in relation to economic reproduction both logically and historically," in Fine, B. (January 2017). "A Note Towards an Approach Towards Social Reproduction". International Initiative for Promotion of Political Economy.

3 Garnero et al (2013), as cited in Alonso et al (2019)

4 Bridgman et al (2018) as cited in Alonso et al (2019)

have reduced the burden of unpaid care work on women, unpaid work in the global south is often linked to “subsistence requirements—providing food, shelter and caring for family members in a very labour-intensive fashion” (Alonso et al 2019). Yet rapid urbanisation, changing incomes as well as attendant patterns of (in)equality in cities in the global south means significant changes to these conditions, ones that will have impact on the form and nature of unpaid work (Addati, Cattaneo, Esquivel & Valarino, 2018).

Equally critical to thinking about unpaid work in the global south is to insist on seeing it in relation to one of the key forms of women’s work in the informal economy, i.e. paid domestic work. Eight of every ten workers in India work in the informal economy, and domestic work is one of the largest forms of informal employment, especially for women (Rukmini, 2021).⁵ Changes in balance between paid and unpaid work within the household, therefore, has critical consequences for both the employer and the paid domestic worker. Structures, policies and practices that impact one will also shape the other.⁶

Finally, work within the household blurs the distinction between the public and the private, impacting not just gender but work practices deeply imbricated in caste, racial, religious, and ethnic social formations. Thinking about the future of both paid and unpaid work, and relations between workers, household members, and employers, cannot be done without considering the particular ways in which identity, labour and work intersect within the household (Chigateri, 2007; Agarwala, & Saha, 2018; Sharma, 2016).

Given its importance, how then does one approach the question of unpaid work? A well regarded framework argues for the need to *recognize, reduce and redistribute* such work. Diane Elson argues that recognizing “unpaid care and domestic work” means “understanding how this work underpins all economies and valuing it accordingly” (Elson, 2017). Doing so requires making the effort to undertake systematic

measurement and finding appropriate methods of economic valuation. Indeed, as Lourdes Beneria (1992) has hypothesized, some of the reluctance to take household activities seriously is the difficulty of measuring them. As part of a series commissioned within the Work in Freedom Programme at the International Labour Organization (ILO), this report locates itself within the question of recognition. It argues, following Beneria, that one step towards the challenge of meeting SDG 5 is to adequately describe, assess, and measure unpaid work and its relationship to the more widely studied paid domestic work.

We frame recognition along a core question: *what does it take to reproduce a household?* Within this, we ask: what quantum and proportion of time does it take for such reproduction? What activities take more time than others? Who spends how much time on what kinds of activities? What factors determine this temporal allocation? We draw our analysis from large-sample data from 9,636 households across two metropolitan regions in India – Bengaluru and Chennai. Given this location in two large urban regions in the global south, we further examine the balance of paid and unpaid care work, asking: what part of this reproduction is through unpaid work, and what is undertaken by paid domestic workers from outside the household? What factors shape whether a household engages a paid domestic worker or not?

Scholarship within India on activities within the household has largely focused on paid domestic work and workers, rightly reflecting concerns about the quality of work for a large sector of employment. This current series of reports argues that emphasis is also needed on the household and the employer if we are to understand the full spectrum of household reproduction, including the determinants of the conditions of paid work. In this current report, we thus turn to the household as a site of analysis and inquiry by measuring all activities involved in its reproduction as well as the balance of paid and unpaid care work that this entails.

5 Rukmini, S. (2021), using the Periodic labor Force Survey 2020, measures that today the share of domestic workers in female employment in urban India is 10.41 per cent, the most common job among them after home-based work; E-shram registrations (<https://eshram.gov.in/dashboard>) signal up to 24 million domestic workers as of January 2022, listed among the top three sectors alongside agriculture and construction.

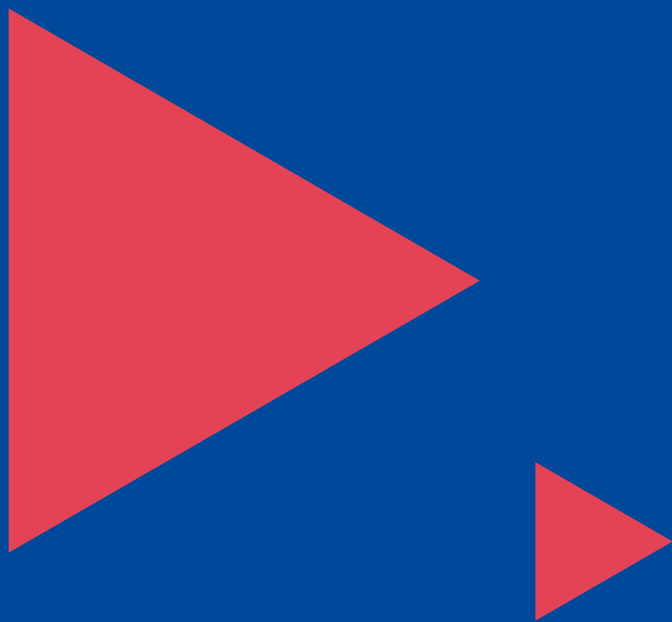
6 There is more scholarship on paid care work in the advanced industrial economies where caregiving is organized as an industry and is more prevalent, while in the global south the scholarship is directed at domestic work in the informal economy which is a larger share of care jobs even as some formal paid carework is emerging.

The report is structured as follows. Section 2, below, clarifies our use of often intertwined and overlapping terms: unpaid and paid work, domestic work, housework, as well as care work. Section 3 describes our methods and the key characteristics of our sample. Section 4 presents the main findings on what we are calling domestic and caregiving services with respect to time, rates of participation, the extent of paid domestic work, as well as the ratio of

paid and unpaid work across activities and households. Section 5 then presents analyses that seek to find factors that determine both the quantum of time different households take for housework as well as the probability of hiring paid domestic workers. Section 6 concludes with reflections on the implications of our findings for understanding household reproduction as well as a deeper research agenda going forward.

▶ 2

Notes on terms



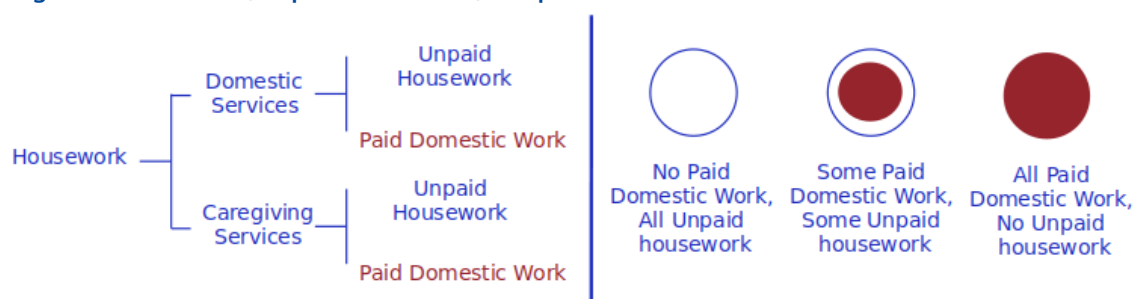
The focus of this report is on work undertaken to maintain and reproduce the household. To describe this set of work, we use the term *housework*, drawing from Indian languages (*ghar ka kaam* in Hindi; *Inti pani* in Telugu, *Baarir kaaj* in Bengali) to denote activities undertaken by the household for upkeep, maintenance and sustenance of everyday life. Housework captures what feminist economist Indira Hirway defines as “household overhead time,” or the minimum number of hours a household needs to maintain and manage itself (Hirway, 2015).

We categorize housework based on activity and remuneration, as figure 1 shows. Activities within housework are often conceptually separated into two distinct types: indirect and direct care. Indirect care is the socially necessary work of ‘maintaining and reproducing’ the household through cooking and cleaning for dependent and non-dependent populations. It is described in some literature as the work of reproducing the labour force. Direct care activities involve nurturing and meeting the physical and emotional requirements of dependent populations, such as children, the elderly, the

ill, and people with disabilities (Duffy, 2005). In this report, following the classification used by India’s National Sample Survey Organization in its time-use survey, we term the first (indirect care) as *domestic services*,^{7,8} and the second (direct care) as *caregiving services*. In summary: activities within *housework* comprise all activities undertaken to reproduce it, divided into *domestic services* and *caregiving services*.^{9,10}

On the basis of remuneration, we focus on whether these activities attract wages. We use the term *unpaid housework* to denote activities undertaken by members of the household without any wage transaction. This is often referred to in other studies as unpaid work, or non-market work. When housework is done in exchange for wages, we describe it, as is done colloquially in urban India, as *domestic work*. This is often referred to in other studies as paid work or market work. When speaking of time, we use the terms *paid hours* for hours put in by domestic workers and *unpaid hours* for those put in by members of the household. Figure 1 also shows different combinations of paid and unpaid work possible in each household.

► Figure 1. Housework, unpaid housework, and paid domestic work



Source: Author’s analysis

7 Borrowing from Internal Classification of Activities of Time-Use Activities (ICATUS) classification of “unpaid domestic services for household and family members”.

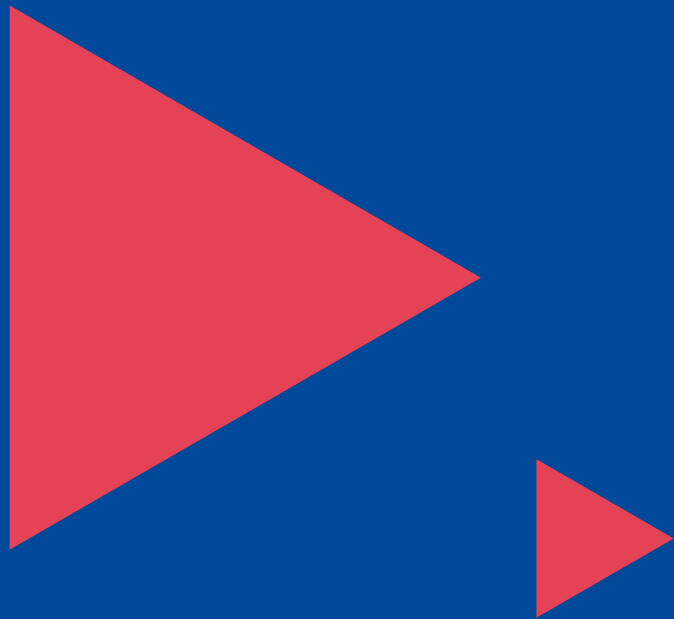
8 Other studies such as Alonso et al, 2019 and ILO, 2018 have also used the word “domestic chores or domestic work”.

9 Borrowing from ICATUS classification of “unpaid caregiving services for household and family members”.

10 See Folbre, N., & Bittman, M. (Eds.) (2004). *Family time: The social organization of care* (Vol. 2). Psychology Press. Some studies use “unpaid care work” (ILO, 2018) to denote this, while others use “care work” as a broader framework to include all activities within what we would call housework, and beyond. We distinguish caregiving services for domestic services within housework precisely to separately assess whether they are done as part of unpaid housework or as paid domestic work. This distinction, we argue, is important within studies of housework in the urban global south.

▶ 3

Methodology and sampling



3.1 Time-use surveys

The most common methodological approach to measure housework is the collection of time-use data. Time-use studies use either survey or diary-based approaches, capturing time allocated to different activities. This study uses a survey-based approach with a pre-set list of activities, asking respondents to state how much time they spend on various activities over a given period, typically either a day or a week depending on the frequency of the activity. While less detailed than a time-use diary, the survey-based is more conducive to large-scale measurement and can be administered through a survey rather than requiring a respondent to track their activities and record them.

In order to build the 'pre-set list of activities,' we created a master list from existing activity classifications used in government notifications for minimum wages of domestic workers, international classification of activities for time-use studies (ICATUS-2016), as well as the framework of the time-use survey used by India's National Sample Survey Organisation. From this master list, we picked unpaid services that are more prominent in urban households. The final list of activities also sought to capture diverse activities that cut across different economic groups sampled in the study as well as reflect

the gendered distribution of work. These were further refined in consultation with unions of domestic workers to ensure that commonly undertaken tasks were not missed.

Our final time-use survey contained 33 tasks across six activity clusters. Table 1 details these by type within our two categories of domestic services and caregiving services. Under domestic services, there are four key clusters: *cleaning*, *food preparation*, *procurement*, and *upkeep*. Under caregiving services, we classify different activities by care for children or for elders.

Respondents – an adult member speaking on behalf of all residents of the household – were asked to identify all tasks that took place in their household, and report if they were undertaken *daily*, *weekly*, *regularly*, or *occasionally*. They were then asked to estimate the overall time spent on each task, measured with a minimum and incremental unit of 15 minutes. They could, therefore, say that washing clothes took 15min (0.25 hours), 60 minutes (1 hour), or 90 minutes (1.5 hours). Respondents were then asked whether this task was done by paid domestic workers or by the household members. If an activity was undertaken by a domestic worker, the respondent was asked to report the time spent by them. If an activity was undertaken by the household members, the respondent

► Table 1. Housework, domestic services and caregiving services

Housework necessary to reproduce a household			
Domestic services			
Cleaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning utensils • Dusting/Sweeping/Mopping • Cleaning Bathroom • Cleaning Latrine • Washing & organising household linen • Washing & drying clothes • Ironing 	Food preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner • Tea/Coffee • Snacks • Cleaning & threshing grains & lentils 	Procurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water • Cooking fuel • Monthly household supplies - dry groceries like grains & lentil from market or PDS shop, cleaning products, other households goods • Vegetables/fruits/dairy/bread • Poultry/eggs/other meat/fish 	Upkeep <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewing & mending • Households plants/lawns/gardens • Structural repair to wall, floor, or roof
Caregiving services			
Child care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding • Cleaning, washing, & dressing • Plating, pacifying, & minding • Tutoring • Attend school meetings • Pick up or drop from school or extracurricular activities • Medical visits & occasional diagnostics 		Elderly care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical visits & occasional diagnostics • Assistance on on-going medical treatment • Bathing & dressing • Assistance during urination and passing of stool • Giving medication, applying ointment, feeding and other support 	

Source: Authors

was asked to report which household members performed the task including if more than one person participated. Reported time estimates were then standardized to calculate daily and weekly aggregations of the time taken for tasks for particular households.

Time-use surveys have one known limitation—respondents often cannot separate time spent on two activities that are done in parallel. For example, if a washing machine is used to clean clothes, the time in between loading and starting the machine and waiting for a cycle to finish can also be used to clean, dust, mop, cook, or wash dishes. In time-use survey method, this is often compensated for by reporting hours by individual activity and treating the aggregate as a maximum. We follow this method in this report, reporting hours by activity, and speaking of aggregates as the maximum set of hours if no activities are being done simultaneously.

3.2 Sampling

This analysis is based in two large metropolitan regions in southern India – Bengaluru and Chennai. Sampling was undertaken to ensure sufficient variation across income in order to create large enough samples for sub-group analysis. The absence of publicly available household income data at unit level in India makes any socio-economic sampling a difficult task. To circumvent this, we used an innovative new spatial sampling technique developed by triparesearchers at the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bengaluru. In their work, Pratyush Tripathy, Pooja Rao, Teja Malladi, and Krishnachandran Balakrishnan (2021) have developed a method of using physical characteristics that can be used as a proxy for determining socio-economic character of localities. This allows a fine-grained distribution of households that includes both planned and unplanned neighbourhoods (unlike official data) and is at a scale much finer than either neighbourhood or Indian urban administrative classifications like wards. The COINS technique, as it is called, uses street typology, built form and vegetation density as indicators to identify different socio-economic types. Based on this spatial classification, 35 (Bengaluru) and 24 (Chennai) contiguous areas (called “parcels”) were selected in each city (see Annexures for sample parcel delineations) that were relatively differentiated into high, medium and low parcels. Surveyors entered each parcel and

sampled every 5th house within its geographical boundaries.

Field surveys were conducted by trained surveyors recruited by the Lokniti-CSDS, a well-regarded research institution. Surveyors were recruited in Bangalore and Chennai, trained at workshops jointly by the study authors and CSDS field supervisors. The implementation of the surveys was hampered severely by the COVID-19 pandemic. Field teams therefore completed the surveys over different periods as lockdown conditions allowed, covering households between March and May 2021, and then again in August and September 2021. In person survey interviews were administered using a web-based survey data collection application, KoboToolbox, on tablets and mobile phones. This enabled precise geo-location and real time uploading and monitoring of data.

The final survey yielded 9,636 correctly completed time-use surveys. Key characteristics are presented below. The spatial sampling did indeed enable significant variation in socio-economic status across households, with annual household income ranging from as low as 30,000 Indian rupees per annum to above 12,00,000 rupees annum. This enabled a three-tier distinction as follows. Low income households are those that report up to 3,00,000 rupees total annual household income, in line with the Government of India definition of Economically Weaker Sections. Households reporting annual total income between 3,00,000 and 8,00,000 rupees are labelled as Medium Income households, and those above Rs 8 lacs as High Income households. Table 2 summarizes. In the

► **Table 2. Number of households by city and income category (n=9636)**

City	Income Categories*	
Bangalore	Low	672
	Medium	1963
	High	1332
Chennai	Low	2334
	Medium	2499
	High	836

*Low - Less than 3LPA, Medium - 3LPA to 8LPA, High - More than 8LPA

Source: Author's analysis

►Table 3. Sample description (in per cent, n=9636)

		Total Sample	Bangalore	Chennai
City	Chennai	58.83	–	100
	Bangalore	41.17	100	–
Income Group	High (Greater Than 8LPA)	22.5	33.58	14.75
	Medium (3LPA To 8LPA)	46.31	49.48	44.08
	Low (Less Than 3LPA)	31.2	16.94	41.17
Respondent gender	Female	52.49	38.11	62.55
	Male	47.21	61.48	37.22
	Transgender	0.07	0.05	0.09
	Others	0.05	0.1	0.02
	–No ans./Not applicable–	0.18	0.25	0.12
Caste	Other Backward Classes	41.78	37.51	44.77
	Scheduled Caste	25.66	26.87	24.82
	General	17.28	16.08	18.12
	Scheduled Tribe	6.45	12.15	2.47
	None Of These	4.61	4.84	4.45
	–No ans./Not applicable–	4.21	2.55	5.38
Employment status of female head	Not Employed	60.27	53.04	65.34
	Employed	27.05	27.25	26.92
	–No Ans./Not Applicable–	12.67	19.71	7.74
Education status of female head	Not Uni Grad	61.26	60.93	61.49
	Uni Grad	26.07	19.36	30.76
	–No Ans./Not Applicable–	12.67	19.71	7.74
Marital Status	Married	86.2	88.03	84.92
	Never Married	6.75	8.85	5.27
	Widowed	4.61	1.08	7.07
	Separated	1.31	1.08	1.46
	Divorced	0.47	0.25	0.62
	–No ans./Not applicable–	0.67	0.71	0.65
COVID-19 impact on HH income	Decreased Substantially	44.18	60.83	32.53
	Decreased Only Marginally	26.34	18.81	31.61
	Remains The Same As Before	25.9	17.49	31.79
	–No ans./Not applicable–	3.58	2.87	4.07
Is child at home	No	81.64	83.99	80
	Yes	9.29	8.44	9.88
	Don't Want To Answer	3.04	4.51	2.01
	–No ans./Not applicable–	6.03	3.05	8.11
Is elder at home	No	85.44	86.84	84.46
	Yes	6.11	6.91	5.56
	Don't Want To Answer	2.5	3.86	1.55
	–No ans./Not applicable–	5.95	2.39	8.43

Source: Author's analysis

overall sample, 22 per cent of the households are high, 46 per cent medium and 31 per cent low. Detailed information about housework in low income households is a particularly important feature of this dataset especially since large sample datasets in India are known to under-sample poor households (Dreze & Somanchi, 2021).

As table 3 shows, the sample has a significant number of observations in multiple sub-groups of interest. Specifically, there is strong sub-group variation in caste, family composition, women's employment as well as education, time spent in

the city, physical material and size of the dwelling unit, as well as access to water and sanitation services. We pick up key features of the sample for analysis in Section 5.

The final key characteristic of the sample is to see the distribution of the presence of paid domestic work. Of our total sample (see table 4), 41 per cent reported engaging paid domestic workers for at least one activity in our task-list with the rate higher in Bangalore (53.8 per cent) than in Chennai (32 per cent).¹¹ We discuss the dynamics of hiring or not hiring paid domestic workers in detail in the following sections.

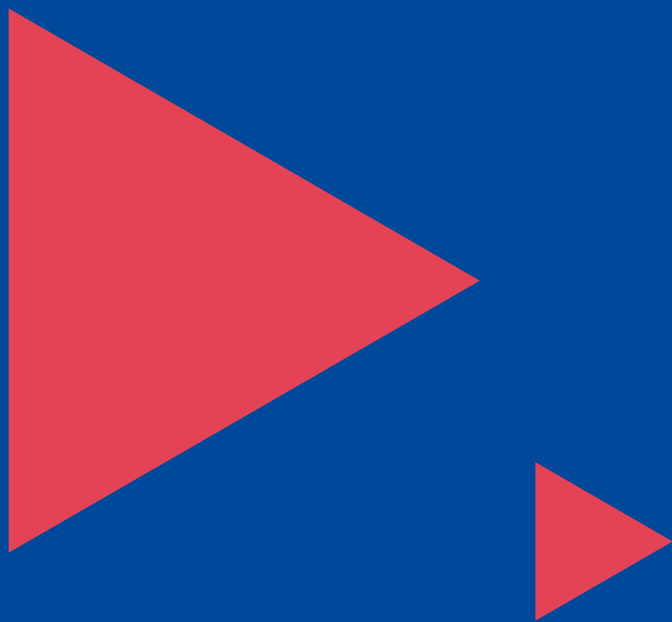
► **Table 4. Households engaging paid domestic workers**

		Total Sample	Bangalore	Chennai
Whether domestic worker hired for housework	No	58.99	46.11	68
	Yes	41.01	53.89	32

¹¹ Given anticipated disruption to domestic work due to COVID-19 and the lockdowns, households were asked about engaging paid domestic workers in January, 2020, before the first wave.

▶ 4

Reproducing a household: Time, ratios and distributions



4.1 Proportion and quantum of time

We turn to our findings. The first finding reports the proportion of total housework hours, whether paid or unpaid, that different tasks within caregiving and domestic services take. All households report hours in domestic services, and 14 per cent (n=1352) of those households with children or elders present also report hours in caregiving services. As table 5 indicates, households that have both caregiving and domestic services report 25 per cent of

hours within total housework for the former and 75 per cent for the latter. This remains consistent in households that hire paid workers or that don't (See table 7 and table 8). This finding resonates with other studies, such as the work of Alonso et al (2019), that reported that "domestic chores" (distinct from caregiving services) account for a vast majority of unpaid work – on average, 80 per cent of total hours across countries. Within domestic services, cleaning and food preparation dominate; within caregiving services, child care takes far more time than elderly care. These

► Table 5. Share of activities in total housework hours

	HH with Caregiving and Domestic services (n=1352) (%)	HH with only Domestic services (n=8172) (%)	Mean no. of days tasks performed per week
Caregiving services			
Child care	21.46		
Tutoring	3.88		4.75
Meetings	1.25		1.83
Feeding	3.75		6.31
Extracurriculars	2.65		4.07
Child Medical	1.06		1.4
Pacifying	4.94		5.93
Dressing	3.93		6.48
Elderly care	4.44		
On-going medical treatment	0.47		0.99
Occasional medical help	0.59		1.17
Assistance	0.76		2.37
"Giving medication	1.24		4.11
Bathing	1.38		4.04
Domestic services			
Cleaning	24.95	33.23	
Bathroom	2.73	3.96	3.59
Dusting	3.34	4.63	4.36
Utensils	4.93	6.29	5.91
Washing Clothes	5.3	6.15	3.99
Ironing Clothes	3.04	4.11	3.46
Latrine	2.24	3.66	3.3
Washing Linen	3.36	4.41	3.19
Food preparation	31.51	41.40	
Breakfast	6.66	8.37	6.68
Lunch	8.04	10.01	6.61
Snacks	2.79	4	3.96
Coffee	3.55	5.31	6.32

	HH with Caregiving and Domestic services (n=1352) (%)	HH with only Domestic services (n=8172) (%)	Mean no. of days tasks performed per week
Lentils	2.75	3.85	2.97
Dinner	7.72	9.86	6.62
Procurement	12.49	17.51	
Meat	1.65	2.03	1.55
Cooking	1.64	2.55	1.61
Vegetables	3.14	4.39	3.54
Procure Lentils	1.78	2.68	1.83
Water	4.28	5.86	5.35
Upkeep	5.15	7.86	
Repair	1.34	1.92	1.24
Plants	1.98	3.17	2.62
Sewing	1.84	2.77	2.05

Source: Author's analysis

► Table 6. Median daily hours spent on housework

Median daily hours								
Bangalore					Chennai			
	Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services								
Child care	3.61	4.25	3.58	2.89	3.32	3.25	3.1	3.58
Elderly care	0.79	0.75	1.07	0.55	0.88	1.1	0.41	1.09
Domestic services								
Cleaning	2.75	3.25	2.73	1.98	2.19	4.57	1.77	1.93
Food preparation	3.61	4	3.61	2.92	3.25	4.5	3.14	3
Procurement	1.25	1.54	1.23	0.88	0.96	2.67	0.7	0.95
Upkeep	0.34	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.38	1.61	0.39	0.3

Source: Author's analysis

three activities together account for two-third of all housework.

If we take a look at specific tasks within activity clusters, then we see that preparing breakfast, lunch, and dinner; washing utensils and clothes; and pacifying young children are the most time consuming activities. Table 5 also shows the average number of days a task is undertaken in a week, out of a total of 7 which implies that it is done daily. Seeing tasks in this way shows that the aforementioned time consuming activities not only take the largest share of time, they are

more likely to be repeated every day. As we show later in Section 4.4, it is these tasks and other activities with these characteristics that are skewed to greater women's participation.

What is the quantum of time that these activities take? Table 6 shows the data in average median hours per day per household. Time-use data using the diary method typically reports hours per day for a person, or participant, rather than for households. As stated in the introduction, we use the household as a unit of analysis by documenting all time taken by a task regardless

of who within the household engages in it or if it is done by paid domestic workers. These, in our lexicon, are the total hours of housework, reported here as median hours per day by activity cluster.

What we see is that domestic services can take up to 7.95 hours of cumulative time per day per household in Bengaluru, and up to 6.4 hours of cumulative time per household per day in Chennai. Food preparation takes the most time in both cities (3.61 and 3.25 hours per day), followed by cleaning (2.75 and 2.19 hours per day). Procurement and upkeep are relatively lower in both cities. Caregiving services, where households report them, can take up to 4.4 hours per day in Bengaluru and up to 4.20 hours per day in Chennai. Within caregiving, child care dominates over elderly care (3.61 hours versus 0.79 hours per day in Bengaluru; 3.32 vs 0.88 hours in Chennai).

The aggregates, however, hide significant variations by income that are important to note and are an important gap in current studies of housework. Within domestic services, households in the high income category report higher hours for all activities relative to medium and low income households. Low income households report up to 6.1 hours of cumulative time per household per day as opposed to up to 9.17 hours for high income households. In Chennai, this is 6.18 hours for low income households and 13.35 hours for high income households. For caregiving, differences across income categories are less marked with low income households in Bengaluru reporting up to 3.4 hours per household per day as opposed to up to 5 hours per household per day in high income households. In Chennai, we see a break in the pattern: low income households report higher hours in caregiving at up to 4.6 hours per household per day, which is slightly higher than high income households that report up to 4.3 hours.

What happens to the total hours of housework when paid domestic workers are not engaged? As Table 7 shows, the time-use pattern is reasonably consistent, though less stark, even for households that engage no paid domestic

workers, i.e. where all housework is in the form of unpaid housework by household members. Total hours for domestic services in such households in Bengaluru are up to 6.97 hours per household per day, with high income households possibly up to 8.52 hours, and lower income households up to 7.19 hours. In Chennai, total hours are up to 6.56 hours, with high income households up to 8.89 hours and low income households up to 6.12 hours.

These estimates concur with studies that estimate unpaid care work though it is worth remembering that those studies measure hours of work for *individuals* rather than the entire *household*, making direct comparisons difficult. In comparative global studies that measure unpaid care work, India has reported 4.95 hours a day for women and 0.52 hours a day for men, or a total of up to 5.47 hours per day.^{12, 13} Time use data in India's National Sample Survey (NSS) reports unpaid work in domestic services for urban households at 4.9 hours per female participant, and 1.6 hours per male participant. For unpaid caregiving services, NSS reports 2.3 hours per day for women and 1.3 hours per day for men, suggesting 3.6 hours per day for these two members of the household (NSO, 2020). Looking at the household complements these figures to capture the entirety of housework.

When we look at table 8, at households that hire paid workers, however, there are marginal *increases* in total hours spent in housework. In Bengaluru, cumulative hours for domestic services rise to up to 9.01 hours per household per day, varying from up to 9.17 hours for high income households to up to 6.1 hours for low income households. In Chennai, total hours for domestic services are up to 11.78 hours per household per day when paid domestic workers are engaged. High income households report a significant increase over all households and households without paid workers, with a cumulative of up to 15.75 hours per household per day. This is an important finding. Hiring of paid domestic work is often assessed as something that substitutes time spent in unpaid housework by family members. Put simply: work shifts from household members to the domestic worker while the total number of hours

12 ILO dashboard available at https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/multimedia/maps-and-charts/enhanced/WCMS_721348/lang-en/index.htm. Accessed in March 2022

13 SDG dashboard available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/>. Accessed in March 2022.

► Table 7. Median daily hours of unpaid housework for households that engage no paid workers

	Median daily hours							
	Bangalore				Chennai			
	Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services								
Child care	3.27	3.08	3.52	2.88	3.31	3.25	3.05	3.55
Elderly care	0.7	0.6	0.96	0.61	0.84	1.48	0.39	1.07
Domestic services								
Cleaning	2.29	3	2.39	1.8	2.11	3.31	2.36	1.89
Food preparation	3.26	3.75	3.39	2.93	3.25	3.71	3.39	3
Procurement	1.12	1.43	1.12	0.83	0.88	1.23	0.64	0.94
Upkeep	0.3	0.34	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.64	0.39	0.29

Source: Author's analysis

► Table 8. Median daily hours of housework for households that engage paid workers

	Bangalore				Chennai			
	Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services								
Child care	4.04	5.29	3.57	4.27	4.89	2.84	5.71	5.11
Elderly care	0.85	0.82	1.12	1.42	2.07	0.27	2.68	2.93
Domestic services								
Cleaning	3.04	3.05	3.12	2.46	3	5.25	1.75	3.13
Food preparation	4.14	4.21	4.25	3	4.25	4.5	3.05	3.38
Procurement	1.4	1.52	1.32	1.11	3.03	3.75	1.32	1.06
Upkeep	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.35	1.5	2.25	0.41	0.52

Source: Author's analysis

remains constant. What we see is that the latter assumption – of the total hours of housework remaining constant – does not necessarily hold. We return to this finding later in this report.

4.2 Engaging paid domestic workers

The next line of inquiry then begins to assess patterns of households that do and do not engage paid domestic workers. How do households distribute total housework across paid domestic work and unpaid housework? We

showed earlier that 41 per cent of households in the sample engaged paid domestic workers. Here also the aggregate rates hide significant variations. As table 9 shows, the rate of participation in paid domestic work varies significantly by task as well as economic status of the household. We define the paid work participation rate as the percentage of households that report engaging a paid domestic worker for that particular housework activity

► **Table 9. Percentage of households engaging paid domestic workers for a particular activity**

	Paid work participation rate							
	Bangalore				Chennai			
	Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services	44.78	58.65	38.75	6.78	7.12	25.64	6.46	4.1
Child care	44.98	61.27	40	2.7	5.68	14.58	5.73	4.25
Elderly care	45.56	56.52	37.76	13.04	9.8	40.54	7.21	4.05
Domestic services	54.3	77.37	49.82	21.29	32.3	77.28	40.43	7.24
Cleaning	51.7	74.77	46.85	19.3	28.18	75.33	32.68	6.13
Food preparation	41	61.13	36.4	13.76	22.02	61.04	28.02	1.63
Procurement	40.1	58.05	36.73	13.92	13.53	59.98	9.08	1.67
Upkeep	36.98	51.74	35.69	13.42	16.31	63.5	11.92	3.55

Paid housework participation rate is the percentage of households that report having a domestic worker for a housework activity within households that spend any time on the said activity

Source: Author's analysis

within all households that spend any time on that activity.

The first observation to note is that, in Bengaluru, 54.3 per cent of households engaged a paid domestic worker for activities within domestic services. In Chennai, the rate is lower at 32 per cent. Households reporting hours towards caregiving services have a lower rate of engagement of paid work (at 44.7 per cent in Bengaluru) within those hours. Yet, in Bengaluru, this rate is itself not trivial - it indicates that nearly half of households that report caregiving report also engaged paid workers for caregiving services. This is important in the Indian context where paid caregiving services are nascent (if growing) especially in metropolitan urban centres. In Chennai, however, we do not find a similar pattern. Caregiving services do not attract paid domestic work – only 7 per cent of households that report hours in caregiving services engage paid domestic workers. Rates of engaging paid domestic workers for caregiving services in both medium and low income households, in particular, remain very low. Patterns of engaging paid workers for caregiving services seem to hold a deeper regional specificity.

Within both domestic services and caregiving services, what is clear is that rates of engaging paid work, as can be expected, reduce significantly across high, medium and low income households. In Bengaluru, paid work participation rates in high income households are as high as 77 per cent and fall to 21 per cent for low income households. As of writing, we do

not know of any other studies that report rates of engagement of paid work by income level of households. Rates of hiring paid workers in high income households remain high in both Bengaluru and Chennai (77 per cent). The difference between the two cities lies in rates of hiring in low income households. Given that our definition of low income households (up to Rs 3lac per annum) match government classifications of what are called “Economically Weaker Sections” of urban households, the paid work participation rates of low income households in Bengaluru are arguably higher than expected. These are expected to be households that supply rather than demand paid domestic work, and have mostly been studied as the same. Yet one in five low income households in Bengaluru that reported domestic services in their households engaged paid domestic workers for those tasks. In Chennai, low income households are markedly different – only 7 per cent of engaged paid domestic workers. Again, metropolitan urban regions may need to be studied as markets of paid domestic work in their own right – sharing commonalities but also important, localized differences.

4.3 Ratio of hours in paid and unpaid work

A different way to see the balance between paid domestic work and unpaid housework within total housework is to see the quantum of time attributed to each. First, in table 10, we describe the ratio of paid hours (i.e. hours put in by paid domestic workers) to total hours of housework

in all households that engage paid domestic work. Put simply: when households engage paid domestic workers for an activity, how much of the total work in that activity do they leave to these workers? As an illustration: if a household spent 10 hours in food preparation, and a paid domestic worker did 8 hours of that work, the ratio would be 8/10, or 0.8.

We find that in domestic services, when paid domestic workers are engaged, a large majority of work is done by them rather than through unpaid housework by members of the household. There is, in other words, a strong substitution effect. For domestic services, overall ratios of paid work are at 64 per cent of total housework hours in Bengaluru and 70 per cent of total housework hours in Chennai. This is highest in cleaning, where the nearly 82 per cent and 91 per cent of the hours in the activity in Bangalore and Chennai respectively were completed by paid

domestic workers. For cleaning, ratios remain high even for low income households in both cities (80 per cent and 64 per cent respectively) indicating that while fewer low income households engage paid domestic workers for cleaning than high income households, when they do, they also substitute a significant portion of the work to these workers though not as much as middle and high income households.

In food preparation, a different pattern emerges. In Bengaluru, high and low income households both substitute only 67 per cent of the total hours, indicating, as we shall see below, that significant hours of unpaid work remain even after hiring paid domestic workers. In Chennai, high and middle income households, in contrast, substitute almost all food preparation to paid domestic workers (97 and 85 per cent) but low income households substitute only 32 per cent. Low income households in Chennai do appear to

► **Table 10. Ratio of paid hours to total hours of housework**

Ratio of paid hours to total hours								
	Bangalore				Chennai			
	Total	High	Medium	Low	Total	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services	0.75	0.81	0.62	0.71	0.45	0.51	0.52	0.37
Child care	0.73	0.79	0.61	0.88	0.43	0.38	0.48	0.39
Elderly care	0.83	0.89	0.7	0.48	0.7	0.82	0.65	0.63
Domestic services	0.64	0.68	0.62	0.48	0.7	0.84	0.57	0.25
Cleaning	0.82	0.85	0.8	0.74	0.91	0.97	0.85	0.64
Food preparation	0.67	0.7	0.67	0.41	0.89	0.87	0.96	0.32
Procurement	0.78	0.82	0.74	0.61	0.82	0.9	0.57	0.47
Upkeep	0.86	0.9	0.83	0.77	0.91	0.95	0.75	0.61

Source: Author's analysis

► **Table 11. Median total, paid and unpaid daily hours of housework for households with paid domestic workers**

	Median total daily hours						Median paid daily hours						Median unpaid daily hours					
	Bangalore			Chennai			Bangalore			Chennai			Bangalore			Chennai		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Caregiving services																		
Child care	5.29	3.57	4.27	2.84	5.71	5.11	3.25	1.5	3.77	1	1.38	1	1	1.69	0.5	2.09	3.15	3.45
Elderly care	0.82	1.12	1.42	0.27	2.68	2.93	0.54	0.5	0.55	0.27	1.5	2	0.25	0.18	0.87	0.09	0.71	1.32
Domestic services																		
Cleaning	3.05	3.12	2.46	5.25	1.75	3.13	2.25	2.14	1.25	4.5	0.98	1.93	0.57	0.71	0.75	0.25	0.5	1.04
Food preparation	4.21	4.25	3	4.5	3.05	3.38	1.86	2.17	0.46	4.5	1.5	0.55	1.5	1.68	1.75	0.25	1	2.39
Procurement	1.52	1.32	1.11	3.75	1.32	1.06	0.93	0.59	0.32	3.5	0.5	0.55	0.5	0.55	0.71	0.25	0.52	0.54
Upkeep	0.41	0.46	0.35	2.25	0.41	0.52	0.29	0.27	0.13	2.25	0.21	0.25	0.07	0.15	0.2	0	0.09	0.24

Source: Author's analysis

substitute less of the total time put into activities even when they hire paid domestic workers than their counterparts in Bengaluru.

In table 11, for households that engage in any paid work for any activity, we look at median daily hours divided into paid and unpaid hours for that activity. We ask: when households engage in paid work for a particular activity, how many hours of paid work result and, conversely, how many hours of unpaid work remain? Two patterns emerge. First, compared to table 7 that reported hours of unpaid housework for households that did not engage paid workers, the reported median daily hours of unpaid housework are significantly lower when paid domestic workers are engaged. This indicates what we have been calling an expected substitution effect where paid domestic work reduces the housework burden on family members. However, it is important to note that, even after the reduction, unpaid housework remains significant. This may also be linked to our earlier finding that total hours of housework are marginally higher in households that engage any paid domestic workers than those that do not.

Low income households, for example, have relatively higher hours of unpaid work they still put in even those that engage paid workers, which is indicated above in the lower ratios of paid work to total hours. As table 11 shows, low income households in Bengaluru with paid domestic workers still report 0.75 hours of unpaid work per household per day for cleaning, 1.75 hours for food preparation and 0.71 hours a day for procurement. Unpaid work hours are lower in high and medium income households as we would expect given the ratios above but they remain non-trivial allocations of time. In Bengaluru, for example, high income households report 1.5 hours of unpaid work per household per day in food preparation despite hiring paid domestic workers for the same activity.

In Chennai, the substitution effect is more evident. High income households report very few additional hours of unpaid work with just 0.25 hours per household per day of unpaid work in cleaning, food preparation and procurement. However, low income households with paid domestic workers report a significantly higher 2.39 hours of unpaid work per household per day in food preparation, as well as 1.04 hours in cleaning and 0.54 hours in procurement. In summary, what we see is that hiring paid

domestic workers does indeed reduce unpaid housework in domestic services for household members, thereby “freeing up their time” but it still leaves significant daily time in unpaid housework. In some activities like food preparation, household members continue to show significant engagement despite the hiring of paid domestic workers.

For caregiving services, we see two very different patterns in Bengaluru and Chennai. Table 10 shows that, in the former, when paid domestic workers are engaged, they do a majority of the work, ranging from 81 per cent of total hours in high income households to 62 per cent in middle income households. Interestingly, low income households also report 71 per cent of caregiving done by paid workers when they are hired even though we know that they engage paid domestic workers in much lesser numbers. Chennai, however, reports only 45 per cent of total hours being covered by paid domestic workers. Rates remain relatively lower across income categories (51 per cent for high, 52 per cent for middle, and 37 per cent for low). This translates, as table 11 shows, to very high reported hours of unpaid housework even when paid workers are engaged. Middle and low income households in Chennai report 3.15 and 3.45 hours per household per day in child care even post engaging paid domestic workers. Even high income households in Chennai report an average of 2.09 hours per household per day in child care. The substitution effect, in other words, is minimal.

4.4 Gender distribution of housework

4.4.1 Households with only unpaid housework

Literature on the intra-household gender distribution of housework emphasizes an uneven burden of work and care. Findings from across 90 countries suggest that the discrepancy is near universal, being smallest in Norway where women spend 20 per cent more time than men on unpaid work, and the largest in Pakistan, where they spend 1000 per cent more time (Alonso et al, 2019). In our data, we first looked at activities in households where no paid domestic worker is engaged in that activity. In other words, all the work hours reported in these activities are unpaid housework done by household members. We present data in this section on these households in two parts: (a) participation rates by

gender; and (b) proportion of hours worked by gender.

First, participation rates. Given the large number of households where the men reported no hours for several activities, averages risk misrepresenting their participation. Instead, we argue that it is important to first assess: in what activities does the male head of household report any participation at all? Table 12 reports participation rates by each task. The difference is immediately apparent. Within domestic services, only 26-30 per cent of men report *any* participation in different cleaning activities (with an exception of a slightly higher rate of participation in ironing clothes, where 40 per cent of men reported some work participation). Participation in any task within food preparation is lower, ranging from 23-25 per cent. In both of these, by contrast, about 70 per cent of women report participating in different cleaning activities, and 68-75 per cent participate in different kinds of food preparation. The uneven participation rates paint a distinctly gendered distribution of unpaid housework. The question is not if men and women put in different time but, in fact, that, across activities, most men do not report any participation at all even in households where no paid domestic workers are engaged.

The participation rates of men fare better in procurement and upkeep. In procurement, men report higher rates of participation than women in the procurement of meat and cooking fuel, though participation rates for women again rise when vegetables and lentils are being procured. Importantly, given the known gendered nature of water procurement in urban South Asia, we do see an expected pattern, with 55 per cent of women reported participation in procuring water compared to only 42 per cent of men. Within upkeep, more men than women report participating in repair, though women also report significant participation in this activity.

A different way of looking at the data is to ask: how often are the male or female heads of the household *solely* responsible for an activity? For example: we see that 28 per cent of men reported cleaning the bathroom. Within this, 17 per cent reported that they were the only ones who did it. In contrast, 70 per cent of all women surveyed said they cleaned the bathroom, and 53 per cent within these reported that when they did so, they were solely responsible. Some

activities within domestic services also show patterns worth noting here. For example, in the purchase of meat, noted earlier as one activity where male participation rates were higher than for women, 36 per cent of households reported that only men bought meat for cooking, compared to only 28 per cent where only women did so. Similarly, the procurement of water told a reverse story: in 36 per cent of households, only women were responsible for procuring water, compared to only 25 per cent of households where the responsibility fell only on men. Overall, more activities are done solely by women than by men. For 22 out of 33 activities, more than 30 per cent households reported that only the female head of household undertakes that particular activity, whereas only for 5 out of 33 activities do more than 30 per cent households report that only the male head of household undertakes that task.

Caregiving services paint a slightly different picture. In households that reported engaging no paid domestic workers for child care or elderly care, a much higher percentage of male heads of household reported participating. In childcare, 44 per cent reported engaging in tutoring, 52 per cent reported attending meetings regarding their children at school, 60 per cent attended to children's medical needs. Participation in feeding children was low at 26 per cent, as was in dressing children (27 per cent). Here as well, however, women still participated at much higher rates – 68 per cent tutored, 66 per cent attended meetings, 72 per cent fed, 70 per cent engaged in medical care, among others. Particularly for feeding and dressing, women reported being the only ones responsible for the activity 51 and 49 per cent of the time. Where men do report greater participation rates than women are some activities related to elderly care. Nearly half of all men reported participating in different aspects of elderly care, with participation rates between 43-53 per cent. Women reported consistently lower rates of participation for diagnostic assistance and medical care, but, like with children, reported higher rates of participation for feeding and bathing.

While participation rates give us a basic structure of the gendered distribution of unpaid work, we also need to see the quantum of time put in by men and women. Table 13 reports the percentage of total hours of a task done by the principal male or female adult in the household, or the male or female head of household. Here,

► Table 12. Percentage of men and women reporting participation in work activities with no paid domestic workers

	Male Head	Only Male Head	Female Head	Only Female Head	Others
Caregiving services					
Child care					
Tutoring	44	14.67	68.33	32.33	31.17
Meetings	52.64	17.55	66.79	29.43	22.26
Feeding	26.33	11.37	72.95	51.08	26.76
Extracurriculars	46.91	23.95	61.28	33.53	21.36
Child Medical	60.57	12.43	70.71	20.71	22.71
Pacifying	40.2	13.35	68.47	34.66	31.68
Dressing	27.77	11.8	73.24	49.06	26.62
Elderly care					
On-going medical treatment	53.58	29.63	39.51	16.3	39.51
Occasional medical help	50.9	25.9	47.07	19.14	35.59
Assistance	47.52	30.2	45.54	25.74	32.18
Giving medication, food, etc.	45.28	20.28	55.56	26.39	36.39
Bathing	43.43	26.26	45.12	28.28	34.01
Domestic services					
Cleaning					
Bathroom	28.72	17.84	70.27	53.1	22.86
Dusting	30.5	19.65	70.04	51.04	23.11
Utensils	29.1	18.98	72.56	54.04	21.39
Washing Clothes	26.7	16.63	71.7	53.82	23.92
Ironing Clothes	40.79	23.56	56.13	34.95	32.46
Latrine	29.93	18.56	68.04	50.92	24.04
Washing Linen	27.42	17.65	70.34	52.9	24.08
Procurement					
Meat	57.44	36.86	48.93	28.03	23.16
Cooking	52.56	30.89	49.29	29.44	28.64
Vegetables	54.26	30.17	57.25	30.34	22.5
Procure Lentils	52.43	30.92	55.77	32.63	22.2
Water	42.43	25.97	55.73	36.39	27.29
Food preparation					
Breakfast	25.65	17.36	74.96	57.82	20.23
Lunch	23.08	16.82	73.7	60.03	20.02
Snacks	25.4	16.92	66.32	49.94	29
Coffee	24.66	16.06	73.69	56.59	22.96
Lentils	26.92	19.08	68.83	55.91	21.13
Dinner	23.68	16.25	74.53	58.1	21.71
Upkeep					
Repair	45.38	27.74	40.76	24.09	40.91
Plants	47.64	26.56	56.84	33.69	30.36
Sewing	32.9	23.14	58.61	44.54	26.71

Source: Author's analysis

► Table 13. Percentage of hours of total work by gender in households with no paid domestic worker

	Male Head	Only Male Head	Female Head	Only Female Head	Others
Caregiving services					
Child care					
Tutoring	47.62	12.79	72.28	29.84	34.09
Meetings	45.99	18.09	58.02	28.29	32.4
Feeding	24.24	9.45	73.75	52.35	27.43
Extracurriculars	48.52	25.76	58.12	31.15	21.53
Child Medical	55.43	15.94	65.76	27.3	23.26
Pacifying	38.92	11.85	68.43	33.31	36.71
Dressing	24.4	10.63	72.16	49.62	29.38
Elderly care					
On-going medical treatment	51.94	27.32	48.81	21.11	33.59
Occasional medical help	48.73	24.07	60.77	29.98	26.95
Assistance	53.62	32.98	48.77	22.79	29.34
"Giving medication, food etc.	44.08	20.64	57.08	25.98	36.56
Bathing	45.26	24.32	49.63	27.16	34.23
Domestic services					
Cleaning					
Bathroom	28.8	13.83	73.95	51.75	27.22
Dusting	27.83	13.95	75.67	51.31	28.2
Utensils	26.58	14.88	74.33	52.51	26.98
Washing Clothes	31.27	18.16	70.77	50.14	25.78
Ironing Clothes	42.76	18.59	65.47	35.31	35.8
Latrine	31.62	16.21	71.06	49.32	27.43
Washing Linen	34.72	19.29	70.83	46.09	27.71
Procurement					
Meat	54.4	28.96	54.53	28.49	27.93
Cooking	43.31	18.55	69.75	39.56	30.69
Vegetables	50.29	21.3	65.66	32.73	27.04
Procure Lentils	48.93	24.45	63.33	36.31	26.11
Water	43.46	25.13	62.86	39.86	24.34
Food preparation					
Breakfast	23.9	15.32	75.91	58.39	21.74
Lunch	20.89	14.21	76.06	60.8	21.93
Snacks	32.29	19.53	64.8	45.33	29.46
Coffee	27.03	16.94	66.82	49.9	28
Lentils	35.73	21.21	68.69	50.51	22.06
Dinner	22.5	14.01	75.88	57.67	24.27
Upkeep					
Repair	50.07	25.3	50.48	25.07	38.86
Plants	51.77	18.56	66.92	30.08	40.21
Sewing	39.37	22.72	68.22	43.81	24.73

Source: Author's analysis

since no paid domestic workers are hired, it is important to remember that all work being described here is unpaid housework. We find a similar pattern to participation. In cleaning, the female head of household reports participating in 65-74 per cent of all hours in the task while the male reports being present in only 28-31 per cent of the hours (with the exception, as noted earlier, of ironing). In other words, adult women in households without paid domestic workers report, on average, three times more work hours than men. Similar rates (66-76 per cent for women, 20-30 per cent for men) hold for food preparation. For upkeep and procurement, where we saw higher participation rates for men as well, this gap narrows, with the female head of household reported being part of 50-70 per cent of all hours across different tasks, and men reporting work in 48-55 per cent of all hours – a ratio closer to 1:1.25 or so.

In caregiving services, as well, female heads of household report higher hours of work. Within childcare, she is present in 58-72 per cent of all hours of reported work across activities, while the male head reports higher hours in children's medical care (55 per cent, still lower than that of the female head of household), but also falls to as low as participating in only 24 per cent of all hours reported for dressing or feeding. For elderly care, men do report higher rates of hours of work for ongoing treatment, diagnostics (participating in 51 per cent of all reported hours vs 48 per cent) but otherwise the female head of household reports participating in more hours. The difference in quantum of time between the male and female head of household is the smallest in elderly care.

4.4.2 Households with paid domestic work

What happens to participation rates in work by gender when households hire paid domestic

workers? In table 14, we report participation rates in activities when the household has hired a paid domestic worker for that activity. What we see is a remarkable decline for men – participation rates fall across all activity types, implying that in households that engage paid work, eight or nine of every ten men report no participation in those activities. The participation rates for women also fall. However, the decline is far less sharp. Even when paid domestic workers are hired, for example, 21 per cent of women still report cleaning utensils (as opposed to 72 per cent of women in households that hire no paid domestic workers) and, on average, one in every five continue to work in food preparation. Significantly, 20 per cent of women still report working in the procurement of water, and one in ten women report being sole member of the household working to procure water even though a paid domestic worker also participates. In other words, hiring of domestic workers allows some women to no longer participate in some housework activities, but does not “free” women from participation in housework and certainly does not do so to the same extent as men. This re-asserts the pattern on the substitution effect of hiring paid domestic workers described in Section 4.3 above.

A different story emerges when we look at caregiving services. Here, engaging paid domestic workers does not significantly reduce participation rates for men, but makes a deep difference to those of women. For households that engage no paid domestic workers for childcare, for example, 60-73 per cent of women reported working on different aspects of childcare. When paid domestic workers are hired, these participation rates drop to 22-25 per cent for tutoring and pacifying, and to 32-36 per cent for feeding and dressing. We discuss these findings further in Section 6.

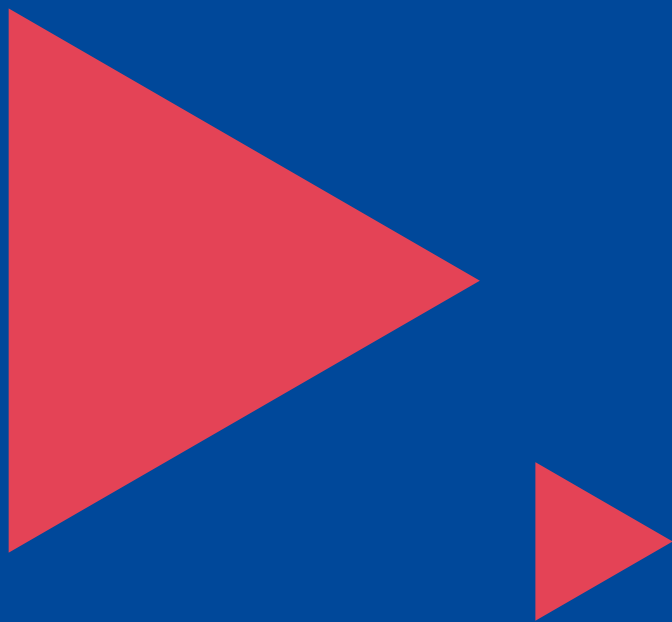
► **Table 14. Percentage of men and women reporting participation in work activities where paid domestic workers are engaged**

	Male Head	Only Male Head	Female Head	Only Female Head	Others
Caregiving services					
Child care					
Tutoring	42.67	5.33	22.67	4	40
Meetings	42.65	1.47	22.06	0	47.06
Feeding	29.37	7.94	36.51	19.05	25.4
Extracurriculars	42.55	5.32	26.6	1.06	43.62
Child Medical	29.03	9.68	9.68	3.23	18.28
Pacifying	40.21	5.15	24.74	7.22	44.33
Dressing	32.03	5.47	32.81	14.06	32.81
Elderly care					
On-going medical treatment	38.46	9.23	20	1.54	36.92
Occasional medical help	36.36	11.69	12.99	1.3	31.17
Assistance	34.57	8.64	25.93	13.58	30.86
Giving medication, food etc.	38.24	4.9	31.37	10.78	28.43
Bathing	32.08	8.49	20.75	7.55	29.25
Domestic services					
Cleaning					
Bathroom	8.1	3.47	13.28	7.13	12.5
Dusting	10.15	4.55	18.49	10.54	15.09
Utensils	11.47	5.9	21.29	13.74	14.64
Washing Clothes	8	3.55	17.02	10.5	12.1
Ironing Clothes	13.28	5.89	18.95	9.15	17.24
Latrine	8.53	3.23	12.78	6.66	13.2
Washing Linen	8.82	3.84	16.7	10.27	13.13
Procurement					
Meat	16.53	7.15	17.93	6.99	19.49
Cooking	13.04	5.75	13.94	5.37	18.73
Vegetables	18.24	6.1	22.95	8.74	20.25
Procure Lentils	14.09	5.52	17.07	6.95	17.19
Water	14.19	5.76	20.34	10.28	17.07
Food preparation					
Breakfast	9.78	4.43	21.75	14.27	16.74
Lunch	8.15	3.44	20.48	13.14	17.67
Snacks	9.36	2.61	26.56	16.98	18.94
Coffee	9.76	3.77	26.65	16.49	20.19
Lentils	8.43	2.95	19.59	12.01	15.01
Dinner	8.09	2.9	20.43	12.61	18.27
Upkeep					
Repair	12.91	5.34	12.98	4.02	17
Plants	16.84	5.94	19.5	6.69	17.4
Sewing	9.39	4.03	16.8	8.63	15.81

Source: Author's analysis

▶ 5

Determinants of conditions of housework



What factors determine the quantum of hours that activities take, the rate of paid work participation, as well as the ratio of paid work to total housework once paid domestic workers are engaged? In this section, we represent two multivariate regression models. The first seeks to determine the influence of factors on the total hours of housework. In other words: what determines the total hours of housework we reported in table 6? In the second model, we look at the probability of hiring a paid domestic worker for any activity in the household. What factors determine the odds of a household hiring a paid worker? We show results in table 14 and table 15.

First, we look at the total hours of housework. Income has a positive effect on total hours, with high income households having an additional 14.04 (9.89-18.20) hours compared to low income households. Importantly, medium income households do not show a significant difference relative to low income households. The number of people in a household seems to have no

significant effect on the work done (mainly because some of the effects of larger households could be captured in other variables), nor does the presence of a child. The presence of an elder household member reduces total housework by 9.36 (2.40-16.31) hours.

Household size exerts an independent effect. For every one room increase in the size of the house, the work done increases by 1.61 (0.79-2.43) hours. Further, if the house is self-owned, then there is an extra 3.53 (2.06-5.01) hours of work. The presence of a water tap within the household, interestingly, makes no significant difference. The presence of a septic toilet within the house, however, increases the workload by 4.38 (2.96-5.80) hours. The mere presence of a kitchen increases the amount of work by 7.41 (5.31-9.51) hours, and if food is cooked in the house that is an additional 15.84 (12.37-19.30) hours of work on top of the effect of a kitchen.

Caste and income interact in the determination of total hours. Within income categories, caste

► **Table 15. Determinants of total housework hours**

Income (reference: Low Income)		Assets	
High Income	14.04*** (9.89, 18.20)	Washing machine present	-3.76*** (-5.35, -2.18)
Medium Income	3.40* (-0.62, 7.41)	Mopstick present	0.5 (-1.04, 2.05)
Reported caste (reference: General)		Car present	12.12*** (10.29, 13.94)
OBC	1.28 (-2.37, 4.94)	AC present	6.17*** (4.35, 8.00)
SC	8.51*** (4.81, 12.22)	Internet present	7.41*** (5.49, 9.34)
ST	4.90* (-0.73, 10.52)	Interaction: Income vs reported caste	
Household structure		High Income OBC	1.09 (-3.54, 5.73)
No. of members	0.34 (-0.42, 1.11)	Medium Income	4.40* (-0.17, 8.96)
Whether child present	1.64 (-4.53, 7.82)	High Income SC	-5.89** (-11.26, -0.53)
Whether senior present	-9.36*** (-16.31, -2.40)	Medium Income SC	5.14** (0.43, 9.86)
Female head		High Income ST	-7.79** (-15.23, -0.35)
Female head university educated	9.27*** (7.25, 11.30)	Medium Income ST	-3.65 (-10.54, 3.23)
Female head employed	-2.86*** (-4.63, -1.08)	Interaction: No. of members and children/elderly at home	
House characteristics		No. of members x Child	-0.15 (-2.13, 1.84)
Self owned house	3.53*** (2.06, 5.01)		

No. of rooms	1.61*** (0.79, 2.43)	No. of Members x Senior	1.44 (-0.70, 3.58)
Water tap in house	-0.73 (-2.18, 0.71)	Interaction: Female education and employment	
Septic toilet	4.38*** (2.96, 5.80)	Female head employed and university educated	-7.39*** (-10.57, -4.22)
Kitchen in house	7.41*** (5.31, 9.51)	Constant	16.40*** (11.34, 21.46)
Food cooked in house	15.84*** (12.37, 19.30)	N	7495
		***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1	

Source: Author's analysis

determines total hours of housework in a finding that deserves deeper exploration. In low income households, scheduled caste (SC) households report 8.51 (4.81-12.22) more hours than general households in the same income category. Among medium income households, SC households in this category report 5.14 (0.43-9.86) more hours than general caste households. In high Income households, both SC 5.89 (0.53-11.26) and ST, 7.79 (0.35-15.23), however, have less hours of work than general caste households. OBC households do not report significant differences.

The final finding from the first model is on women's employment and education. If the female head of the household is reported as having completed university education, the work in the household increases by 9.27 (7.25-11.30) hours. If she is employed, the work reduces by 2.86 (1.08-4.63 hours). If she is both university educated and employed, there is a further 7.39 (4.22-10.57) decrease in the hours worked in addition to the aforementioned effects.

The second model is a logistic regression model with the dependent variable being whether the household has a paid worker for any activity. As we can see, every 10 hour increase in the total housework for a household leads to a multiplier of 1.02 (1.00-1.05) for the odds of hiring a paid domestic worker. Income has a predictable effect. Compared to low income households, high income households are 8.03 (5.28-12.38) times more likely and medium income households 2.31 (1.58-3.42) times more likely to have engaged a paid domestic worker. Here, as well, there is a caste effect which shows that, even after controlling for income, SC households are less likely to hire someone than general category households.

Mirroring the findings of the first model, if the female head of the household is employed, the

household is 1.33 (1.13-1.57) times more likely to hire someone, and if the female head is further university educated, then the HH is further 1.94 (1.44-2.63) more likely to hire someone. As we saw earlier, this then results in a significant reduction in both total housework hours as well as unpaid housework hours. However, just being university educated has no significant effect particularly because of the number of university educated women in the sample that are not engaged in waged employment outside the home.

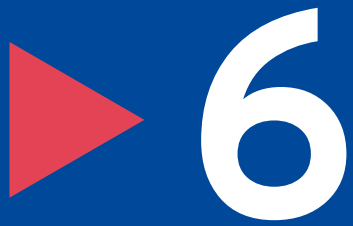
Owning your own house, 1.96 (1.69-2.27) and having a septic toilet, 1.18 (1.03-1.35) in the house and a water tap 1.22 (1.06-1.40) make you more likely to hire a worker indicating, like in the first model, that the demand for paid domestic work could rise with urban material, infrastructural and spatial development. Similarly every additional room makes the household about 1.80 (1.65-1.95) more likely to hire someone.

In a supplementary model where we looked at income as a continuous distribution rather than in the high, medium and low categorisation, we found an additional effect we mention here to urge further examination. When income is seen as distributed, effects of every additional Rs 1000 can be examined on the odds of hiring a worker. Doing so indicated that, as incomes rise, while households of all castes are more likely to hire domestic workers, SC, ST and OBC households were less likely to hire someone for the same increase than general households. This indicates that demand for paid domestic work, even when broadly correlated with increased income, assets, and materiality of the dwelling unit, increases unevenly across caste. The precise mechanisms of this differentiation deserve much deeper investigation.

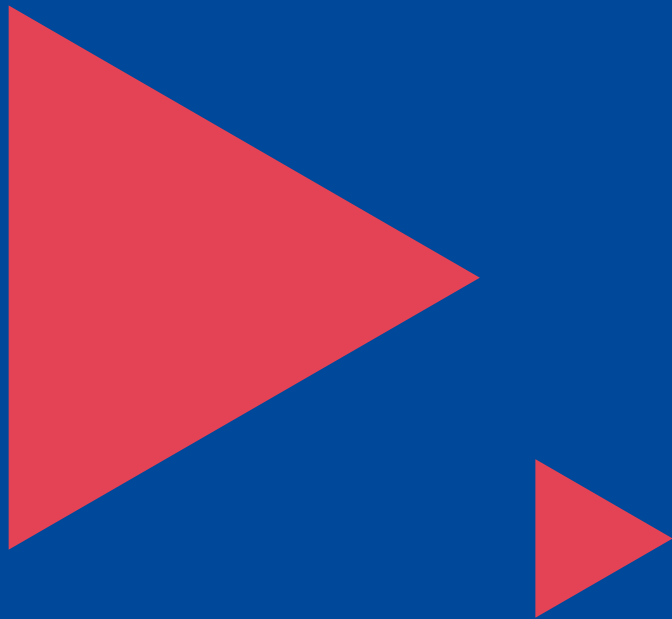
► Table 16. Determinants of hiring a paid domestic worker

10 hours of total work	1.02** (1.00, 1.05)	House characteristics	
Income (reference: Low Income)		Self owned house	1.97*** (1.70, 2.28)
Hing Income	6.44*** (5.26, 7.87)	No. of rooms	1.78*** (1.64, 1.94)
Medium Income	2.72*** (2.31, 3.20)	Water tap in house	1.23*** (1.07, 1.41)
Low Income	1	Septic toilet	1.19** (1.04, 1.36)
Reported Caste (reference: General)		Food cooked in house	0.59*** (0.44, 0.81)
OBC	0.76*** (0.65, 0.89)	Kitchen in house	0.88 (0.72, 1.09)
SC	0.58*** (0.48, 0.70)	Assets	
ST	0.71*** (0.55, 0.91)	Washing machine present	0.99 (0.85, 1.15)
General	1	Mopstick present	0.61*** (0.53, 0.71)
Household structure		Car present	2.30*** (1.97, 2.67)
No. of members	0.92** (0.86, 0.98)	AC present	1.41*** (1.20, 1.65)
Whether child present	1.08 (0.87, 1.33)	Internet present	1.27*** (1.07, 1.51)
Whether senior present	1.41*** (1.09, 1.82)	Interaction: Female education and employment	
Female head		Female head employed and university educated	1.90*** (1.41, 2.56)
Female head university educated	1.1 (0.91, 1.32)	Constant	
Female head employed	1.33*** (1.13, 1.57)	0.07*** (0.05, 0.11)	
		N	
		7495	
		Log Likelihood	
		-3403.03	
		AIC	
		6854.05	
		***p < .01; **p < .05; *p < .1	

Source: Author's analysis



Concluding note



The aim of this report was to look at the dynamics of paid and unpaid work required to reproduce a household in urban India. We sought to focus on the importance of adequate recognition of what we have called housework in order to understand its dynamics. We outlined the distribution as well as the quantum of time spent on both unpaid housework and paid domestic work. We did so by reporting hours of housework across task and activity cluster, ratios of paid and unpaid work, and participation rates in different activities. In each case, we have reported differences across socio-economic status of households, marking significant variations. We have suggested determinants of the quantum of housework as well as the probability of engaging paid domestic work, looking at income, household size, women's employment, caste, as well as ownership of assets and access to services. The picture that emerges is one of an extraordinary quantum of work, comparable in every way to waged work outside the home. Equally evident is the deeply uneven and gendered maldistribution of this work. In this concluding note, we do not repeat these multiple findings that have been summarized within each section and across the tables. Instead, we offer a set of reflections and provocations for future research and practice. There are four key themes in what follows.

One, research on work within the home has often been divided between studies that measure unpaid work or those that study domestic workers. We have sought to highlight the importance of studying the household as a scale and site of inquiry that enables us to see the dynamics of paid and unpaid work relative to each other. Particularly for metropolitan cities in the global south where paid domestic work is a significant sector of employment, we argue that this is essential. The extremely high rates of engagement of paid work suggest, in fact, that within metropolitan urban India, looking at unpaid work without seeing how paid domestic work underpins it, would be misleading.

This implies, for example, that the framing of SDG indicator 5.4.1 and its focus on unpaid care requires modification when considering the urban global south or any context with high rates of paid domestic work. Looking at the gender equality within informal economies must mean that a more relevant indicator would look equally at the implications for changing unpaid care work on paid domestic work and vice versa. The

gender equality that SDG 5 seeks must account for both forms of work and workers within the household.

Two, the importance of assessing housework across socio-economically diverse households is clear. Our findings suggest that the engagement of paid domestic work is not limited only to middle and high income households. Indeed, dynamics of housework and the decision to engage paid domestic work in lower income households – usually thought to be suppliers of labour rather than employers themselves – deserve greater study. Why do such households expend limited resources on paid domestic workers? At what cost? How do they leverage this resource when our data suggests that they still must undertake significant hours of unpaid housework?

Similarly, the extremely high rates of engagement of paid work in high and middle income households still leave internal patterns by task that need to be investigated. Why, for example, do such a large percentage of high income households continue to do unpaid work in food preparation even as they transfer nearly all other tasks to paid domestic workers? Choices of which activities can be substituted across paid and unpaid domestic work suggest deeply social constructions of what could look like more narrowly economic decisions. These must be investigated since they have a significant bearing on the future of both paid and unpaid work with urbanization as well as informing what urbanization does or does not do to, for example, caste-based practices around food preparation.

Trends that indicate a deepening of the scope of domestic work are also evident in the findings. Analytical results that show that total hours of housework rise with income, household size and infrastructural improvements, indicate that as low income households develop materially, spatially and infrastructurally with urbanisation, demand for paid work could increase in medium and low income households to rates similar to those in high income households. This runs counter to analyses of cross-national data that suggest that income and economic development free up unpaid work hours for women, a debate we return to below. It is important to remember, however, that even this possible relationship will be differentiated by non-market inequalities as indicated by our finding that rising income translates differently across caste in the decision

to engage paid domestic workers. It is critical to understand these differentiated trajectories more closely when trying to understand how and where demand for paid domestic work will come with urbanization and socio-economic change.

Three, debates on women's labour force participation rates in India often invoke unpaid work within the home as a significant reason for lower rates of women's workforce participation. Our findings suggest two simultaneous and complex realities around women's unpaid work and paid domestic work. The first is that women in households where paid domestic workers are engaged certainly report reduced hours of unpaid work as expected. Yet the second is that this reduction still leaves women with very significant number of average daily hours of unpaid work. Paid domestic work does not seem to fully substitute unpaid work by women in the home. Time, in other words, is not "freed up" in a neat substitution. This is partly also linked to a key finding that hours of total housework increase for households that engage paid domestic workers. In fact, our data shows that it is men, if anyone, that experience a substantive freeing up of time when paid domestic workers are engaged. For men, paid domestic work drastically reduces both participation and time in unpaid work, clearly enabling them to leverage paid domestic work to free up time.

Remarkably, even education does not seem to reverse this gendered impact of paid domestic work on unpaid work. As our first analytical model indicated, hours of total household reduce significantly for university educated women, for example, who are employed, but increase for university educated women that are not. There are, put simply, women who are not leveraging the presence of the paid domestic work in order to work outside the home in wage employment. Instead, they seem to retain high rates of unpaid housework along with engaging paid domestic work. Put another way, paid domestic work does not have an automatic trigger effect through time substitution that results in increased women's employment.

Such leveraging is clearly possible. For women who choose it, engaging paid workers does

significantly reduce their burden of unpaid housework as well as the total hours of housework for the entire household. The question then is: why do more women, including university educated women, not leverage paid domestic work to undertake waged employment outside the home? Feminist scholars pointing to the centrality of gender roles (reinforced by the consistently uneven burden of unpaid work evident in our findings) as well as other structural factors in keeping women's employment low in India will find their arguments significantly supported by our findings that the answer lies far beyond just the burden of unpaid housework.¹⁴

Four, looking at tasks enables a more fine-grained understanding of wages and work within the home. For example, discussions around "engines of liberation" that are common in debates around unpaid work in the global north do not seem to translate easily. The possession of a washing machine does not, in our findings, seem to change time allocations within housework. In other words, work seems to remain labour and time intensive. It is also possible that the near universal presence of paid domestic workers in high and middle income households means that presence of a washing machine does little to shift time allocations within housework. This indicates that within the dynamics of paid and unpaid work, how technology and household consumer goods shape housework will have to be freshly examined within the urban global south, and assumptions of its substitution effects rethought, or at least, nuanced.

There are implications on either side of this. If work was to become less labour- and time-intensive (as the engines of liberation line of thinking argues) in order to reduce housework hours, it could have deleterious effects of paid domestic workers. Here again, we see the importance of taking current discussions on women's unpaid work and insist on reading them relationally with their effects on other women's paid domestic work. We must ask: which tasks when reduced or redistributed, to bring back Elson's framing from our introduction, both lower unpaid work for women in the household and enable greater income, productivity or

14 See, among others, Singh, P. & Pattnaik, F. (2020). *Unfolding Unpaid Domestic Work in India: Women's Constraints, Choices, and Career*. Palgrave Communications 6(1): 1–14 and Abraham, R., Lahoti, R., & Swaminathan, H. (2021). *Childbirth and women's labour market transitions in India* (No. 2021/128). WIDER Working Paper.

satisfaction for paid domestic workers? Equally, we must ask which unpaid work tasks seem to disproportionately burden both unpaid and paid work hours, such as the procurement of water, taking seriously then the gendered effects of universal service provision. Thinking at the scale of the task and the activity cluster can nuance the joint concerns of time and economic value associated with both unpaid and paid work. One form of perhaps differently remunerated work – child and elderly care – still seems to be only emergent even in metropolitan urban India. In determinant models, having a child in the house did not yet increase the odds of hiring paid workers. Developing this set of work as the next articulation of paid domestic work may help redistribute paid work away from the more repetitive, laborious tasks towards ones more economically valued. For this to happen, however, we will have to understand the cultural barriers to paying for child and elderly care in the Indian context.

Redistribution of tasks keeping in mind the welfare of paid domestic workers is no easy task. Our study raises concerns about the quality of paid domestic work and its future as a site of decent work even as all findings indicate robust demand and possibilities for expansion with urbanisation. This expansion is welcome but our study underscores that presently it is the more repetitive and physically laborious tasks that get outsourced to domestic workers. It also shows

that some tasks of greater value – especially food preparation – remain withheld from paid work and seem to do so particularly in metropolitan, high income households. It is important to study intra-household dynamics further to understand why particular tasks and not others get transferred to paid domestic work, as well as how the value and skills within this work can be better acknowledged. This has implication also on how wages for domestic workers are determined, and why, though it is beyond the scope of this study, they rise so slowly compared to inflation or compensation in other sectors. Time use studies that show variations at an activity and task level, instead of as aggregates, could enable better understanding of how different activities could be compensated in order to balance unpaid work and decent wages for paid domestic work.

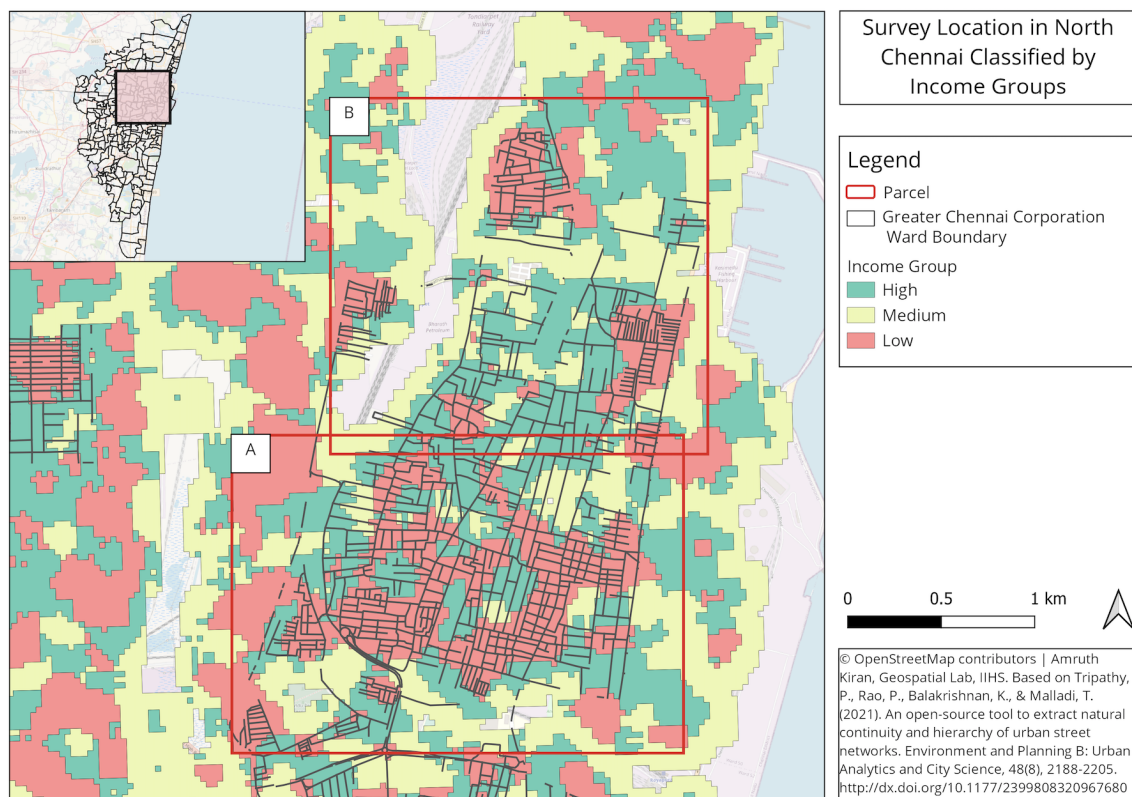
To conclude, the home is a complex but critical site and scale of analysis. We hope that the findings of this report will both allow a deeper investigation of households, employers and the sector of housework itself, balancing a long tradition of necessary but also narrow focus on domestic workers themselves. Understanding how households make decisions about housework, what determines these decisions, what their implications are, as well as what we expect urbanization to do to this matrix, are critical questions to ask of one of the most important sectors of India's urban economies.

► Appendix I

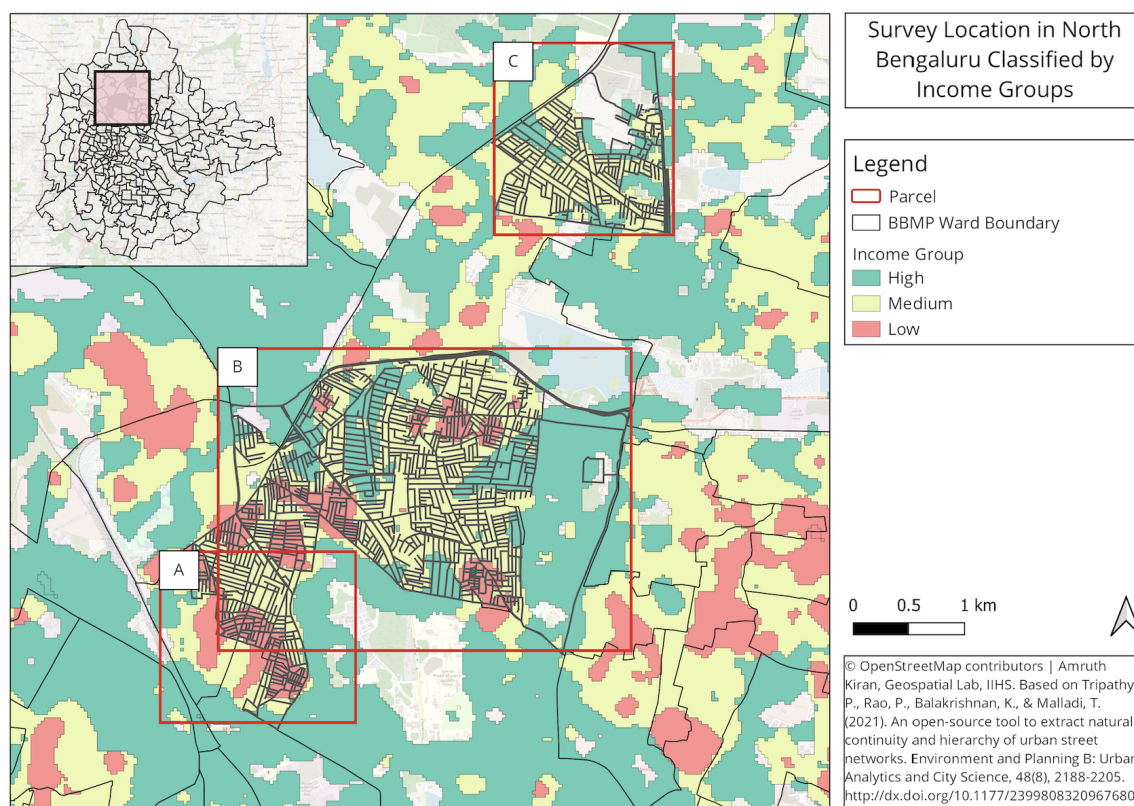
Sample neighborhood maps of Bangalore and Chennai classified by the three income groups. As is evident by this sample map, each parcel allows micro-distinctions of income

variation across from within neighborhoods. Surveyors surveyed within a specific income group area, and geo-locations guided them to remain within the sampling area.

► **Figure 2. Sample neighborhood maps classified by income groups in Chennai**



► Figure 3. Sample neighborhood maps classified by income groups in Bengaluru



► Appendix 2

Household Survey 1A

Introduction and Informed Consent

Namaste. My name is __. I am working with Lokniti-Centre for Study of Developing Societies and Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore. We are conducting a survey about different aspects of how household work gets done in Indian cities. The information that we collect from households will help us understand domestic work in different socio-economic households. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to talk to the person responsible for most of the domestic work in the household; or if domestic worker is employed, one who supervises them. I would like to ask you some questions about how household work gets done in this household. The questions usually take about 25-35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Your participation in the survey is voluntary. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Enter Surveyor ID [Instruction: Enter two letters only]

Enter Survey number of household [Instruction: Enter three numbers only]

Respondent Information

Q1. Name of respondent

Q2. How old is ?

Q3. Gender

- ☐ a. Male
- ☐ b. Female
- ☐ c. Transgender
- ☐ d. Others
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Q4. What is Marital status of ?

- ☐ a. Married
- ☐ b. Separated
- ☐ c. Divorced
- ☐ d. Widowed
- ☐ e. Never married
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Q5. What is the highest educational level has attained?

- ☐ a. No formal education
- ☐ b. Incomplete primary/elementary
- ☐ c. Complete primary/elementary
- ☐ d. Incomplete secondary/high school
- ☐ e. Complete secondary/high school
- ☐ f. Technical/vocational type
- ☐ g. Some university education
- ☐ h. University education completed
- ☐ i. Post-graduate degree
- ☐ j. Not applicable
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Q6. What is 's employment?

- ☐ a. Student
- ☐ b. Employed
- ☐ c. Retired
- ☐ d. Home-maker
- ☐ e. Not applicable
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Q8. If employed, what does mainly do?

- ☐ a. Work in household enterprise as own account
- ☐ b. Work in household enterprise as an employer worker
- ☐ c. Work in household as a helper
- ☐ d. Work as a regular salaried employee (either in private firm or government sector)
- ☐ e. Work as a casual worker
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Q9. If employed, where do they work?

- ☐ a. Home
- ☐ b. In the same locality
- ☐ c. In a different locality
- ☐ d. No fixed place
- ☐ e. Any other
- ☐ Don't want to answer

Household Survey 1A - HH Demographics | Details of Household members

Member Information

Q1. Name of household member

Q2. What is the relationship of this household member to you ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Spouse/partner | <input type="radio"/> b. Mother |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Father | <input type="radio"/> d. Grandfather |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Grandmother | <input type="radio"/> f. Mother-in-law |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Father-in-law | <input type="radio"/> h. Grandmother-in-law |
| <input type="radio"/> i. Daughter | <input type="radio"/> j. Son |
| <input type="radio"/> k. Niece | <input type="radio"/> l. Nephew |
| <input type="radio"/> m. Uncle | <input type="radio"/> n. Aunt |
| <input type="radio"/> o. Sister | <input type="radio"/> p. Brother |
| <input type="radio"/> q. Sister-in-law | <input type="radio"/> r. Brother-in-law |
| <input type="radio"/> s. Cousin | <input type="radio"/> t. Flat mates/roommates |
| <input type="radio"/> u. Paid caretaker/live-in domestic work | <input type="radio"/> v. Long term guest |
| <input type="radio"/> w. Rather not say | |

Q3. How old is ?

Q4. Gender

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Male | <input type="radio"/> b. Female |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Transgender | <input type="radio"/> d. Others |
| <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer | |

Q5. What is Marital status of ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Married | <input type="radio"/> b. Separated |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Divorced | <input type="radio"/> d. Widowed |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never married | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q6. What is the highest educational level has attained?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. No formal education | <input type="radio"/> b. Incomplete primary/elementary |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Complete primary/elementary | <input type="radio"/> d. Incomplete secondary/high school |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Complete secondary/high school | <input type="radio"/> f. Technical/vocational type |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Some university education | <input type="radio"/> h. University education completed |
| <input type="radio"/> i. Post-graduate degree | <input type="radio"/> j. Not applicable |
| <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer | |

Q7. What is 's employment?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Student <input type="radio"/> c. Retired <input type="radio"/> e. Not applicable	<input type="radio"/> b. Employed <input type="radio"/> d. Home-maker <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
Q8. If employed, what does mainly do?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Work in household enterprise as own account <input type="radio"/> c. Work in household as a helper <input type="radio"/> e. Work as a casual worker	<input type="radio"/> b. Work in household enterprise as an employer worker <input type="radio"/> d. Work as a regular salaried employee (either in private firm or government sector) <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
Q9. If employed, where do they work?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Home <input type="radio"/> c. In a different locality <input type="radio"/> e. Any other	<input type="radio"/> b. In the same locality <input type="radio"/> d. No fixed place <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
End of details for member <hr/>	
Please click + icon to add more members <hr/>	
Q1. How long have you lived herein this city?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Less than 5 years <input type="radio"/> c. More than 10 years <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	<input type="radio"/> b. 5 to 10 years <input type="radio"/> d. Entire life
If not entire life, where did you come from? Would you say that you came from a different city/ place within the state of from a different state?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Different city/place within the state <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
<input type="radio"/> b. Different state	
Q2. Which state did you come from? <hr/>	
Where would you say you came from? A village or a town/city?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Village <input type="radio"/> c. City	<input type="radio"/> b. Town <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer

Identity

Q1. Often, people associate themselves with different caste or tribal groups. How about you? Which community do you belong to?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Scheduled Caste (SC) | <input type="radio"/> b. Scheduled Tribe (ST) |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Other Backward Classes (OBC) | <input type="radio"/> d. General (Upper Caste) |
| <input type="radio"/> e. None of these | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q2. People follow different religions. How about you? Which religion do you follow?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Hinduism | <input type="radio"/> b. Islam |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Christianity | <input type="radio"/> d. Sikhism |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Buddhist/Neo Buddhist | <input type="radio"/> f. Jain |
| <input type="radio"/> g. No religion | <input type="radio"/> h. Others |
| <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer | |

Q3. Thinking of your belief in your religion and participation in religious rituals/practices, would you describe yourself as very religious, moderately religious, lightly religious, not religious at all?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Very religious | <input type="radio"/> b. Moderately religious |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Lightly religious | <input type="radio"/> d. Not religious at all |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Decline to answer | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q4. What language do you mostly speak at home?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Kannada | <input type="radio"/> b. Tamil |
| <input type="radio"/> c. English | <input type="radio"/> d. Hindi |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Tulu | <input type="radio"/> f. Urdu |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other (Specify) | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Please specify

Economic Assets

Q1. Does the household have the following? [Instruction: Read out options, select among the options and record number of assets in the following questions]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Car/Jeep/Van | <input type="radio"/> b. Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Air Conditioner | <input type="radio"/> d. Smartphone |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Computer/Laptop/Ipad | <input type="radio"/> f. Electronic Fan/Cooler |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Washing Machine | <input type="radio"/> h. Fridge |
| <input type="radio"/> i. Television | <input type="radio"/> j. Bank/Post Office Account |
| <input type="radio"/> k. Atm/Debit/Credit Card | <input type="radio"/> l. Internet Connection At Home |
| <input type="radio"/> m. Mixer Grinder | <input type="radio"/> n. Mopstick |
| <input type="radio"/> o. Vacuum Cleaner | <input type="radio"/> p. Dishwasher |

Q1a. How many Cars/Jeeps/Vans?

Q1b. How many Scooters/Motorcycles/Mopeds?

Q1c. How many Acs?

Q1d. How many Smartphones?

Q1e. How many Computers/Laptops/Ipads

Q1f. How many Fans/Coolers

Q1g. How many Washing Machines?

Q1h. How many Fridges?

Q1i. How many TVs?

Q1j. How many Bank/Postoffice accounts?

Q1k. How many ATM/Debit/Credit cards?

Q1l. How many Internet connections exluding mobile phone?

Q1m. How many Mixer grinder?

Q1n. How many Mopsticks

Q1o. How many Vaccum Cleaners?

Q1p. How many Dishwashers?

Housing Amenities

Q1. Type of house in which the members of household live (whether own or rented)

[Instruction: Do not ask, observe and select]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Hut/ Jhuggi Jhopri (if wall materials used are plastic/polythene/mud /grass/leaves/ stones/unburnt brick and there is either no roof or it is made up of same used for walls) | <input type="radio"/> b. Kutcha House (If wall materials include wood/bamboo/mud and roof is thatched/ wooden/tin/asbestos sheets etc.); materials |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Kutcha-Pucca (If walls are made up of pucca materials such as burnt brick but roof is not concrete/cemented); | <input type="radio"/> d. Mixed Houses (If some rooms are pucca and other rooms are kutcha-pucca or kutcha) |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Pucca Independent House(Both walls and roofs are made up of pucca materials and built on separate plot) | <input type="radio"/> f. Flats (If more than one house shares the same plot and the building is at least double storied) |
| <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer | |

Q2. Who is the owner of this house/flat?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Head Of The Household/Members Of The Household | <input type="radio"/> b. Friend/Relative |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Somebody Else | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q3. Does the household pay rent? <input type="radio"/> a. Yes <input type="radio"/> c. NA <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer <input type="radio"/> b. No <input type="radio"/> d. Don't Know	
Q4. How much rent currently do you pay per month? <hr/>	
Q5. How many rooms in this household used for sleeping? <hr/>	
Q6. What is the nature of drinking water source? [Instruction: Read out options] <input type="radio"/> a. Private <input type="radio"/> c. Public <input type="radio"/> b. Community <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
Q7. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? <input type="radio"/> a. Tap Inside The House <input type="radio"/> c. Tube Well <input type="radio"/> e. Natural Source (Pond/Lake/Stream/River/Spring) <input type="radio"/> g. Others (Specify) <input type="radio"/> b. Tap Outside The House <input type="radio"/> d. Hand Pump <input type="radio"/> f. Bottled Water <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
Please specify <hr/>	
Q8. Where is the source of water located? <input type="radio"/> a. In Own Dwelling <input type="radio"/> c. Elsewhere <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer <input type="radio"/> b. In Own Yard/Plot <input type="radio"/> d. Na	
Q9. Does the household do anything to make the water safer to drink? <input type="radio"/> a. Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer <input type="radio"/> b. No	
Q10. What is most important source of lighting? <input type="radio"/> a. Electricity <input type="radio"/> c. No Lighting <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer <input type="radio"/> b. Kerosene <input type="radio"/> d. Other	
Q11. Is the food for members of household usually cooked in the household or cooked food brought from outside? <input type="radio"/> a. Cooked In The Household <input type="radio"/> c. Others (Specify) <input type="radio"/> b. Brought From Outside <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	

<p>Please specify</p> <hr/>	
<p>Q12. What type of fuel does your household mainly/mostly use for cooking?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><input type="radio"/> a. LPG/Gas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> c. Kerosene</p> <p><input type="radio"/> e. Others bought (Firewood/Crop residue/Cow dung or cake)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> g. NA</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><input type="radio"/> b. Electricity</p> <p><input type="radio"/> d. Coal/Ignite/Charcoal</p> <p><input type="radio"/> f. Others not Bought (Firewood/Crop residue/Cow dung or cake)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> h. Others (Specify)</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Please specify</p> <hr/>	
<p>Q13. Does the household have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p><input type="radio"/> a. Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> b. No</p> </div> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer</p>	
<p>Q14. What is the type of toilet facility is available? [Instruction: Read out options]</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p><input type="radio"/> a. Private</p> <p><input type="radio"/> b. Community</p> </div> <p><input type="radio"/> c. Public</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer</p>	
<p>Q14.1. How many toilets available within premise? [Record Number]</p> <hr/>	
<p>Q15. Does the household have any toilet facility within the dwelling/premise/ flat/house?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p><input type="radio"/> a. Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> b. No</p> </div> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer</p>	
<p>Q16. What kind/type of toilet facility is this? Would you say it is: [Instruction: Read out options]</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <p><input type="radio"/> a. Septic Toilet</p> <p><input type="radio"/> b. Pit Toilet</p> </div> <p><input type="radio"/> c. Dry Toilet</p> <p><input type="radio"/> d. Na</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer</p>	

Household Income

Q1. Before the lockdown (before March 2020), what was the average monthly household income after putting together the income of all members?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. <2,500 | <input type="radio"/> b. 2501-5000 |
| <input type="radio"/> c. 5001-10,000 | <input type="radio"/> d. 10,001-15,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> e. 15,001-20,000 | <input type="radio"/> f. 20,001-25,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 25,001-30,000 | <input type="radio"/> h. 30,001-35,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> i. 35,001-40,000 | <input type="radio"/> j. 40,001-45,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> k. 45,001-50,000 | <input type="radio"/> l. 50,001-55,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 55,001-60,000 | <input type="radio"/> n. 60,001-65,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> o. 65,001-70,000 | <input type="radio"/> p. 70,001-75,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> q. 75,001-80,000 | <input type="radio"/> r. 80,001-85,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> s. 85,001-90,000 | <input type="radio"/> t. 90,001-100,000 |

Q2. Before the lockdown, what was the average monthly household expenditure (excluding rent, if any, paid by the household)?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Upto 1,000 | <input type="radio"/> b. 1,001-2,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> c. 2,001-3,000 | <input type="radio"/> d. 3,001-5,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> e. 5,001-7,500 | <input type="radio"/> f. 7,501-10,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 10,001-15,000 | <input type="radio"/> h. 15,001-20,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> i. 20,001-30,000 | <input type="radio"/> j. 30,001-50,000 |

Q3. There are people who say that the lockdown (that started in the month of March 2020) has badly affected their earning/income. How about your household? Would you say that the income/earning of the household has decreased substantially, decreased marginally, or it remains the same as before?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Decreased Substantially | <input type="radio"/> b. Decreased Only Marginally |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Remains The Same As Before | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Details of Workers in the HH

Q1. Do you currently employ any workers for housework, whether full or part time, or even just occasionally?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Yes | <input type="radio"/> b. No |
| <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer | |

If Yes, how many?

Q2. What are the 3 main reasons for hiring any domestic worker in the household?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Frees Time For Care/ Emotional Work | <input type="radio"/> b. I Am The Only One Responsible For Domestic Work In The House/I Get Tired Doing It All Alone |
| <input type="radio"/> c. The Work Required Is Too Much Without Dw | <input type="radio"/> d. Frees Time For Paid Work/ Am Able To Keep A Job |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Physically Challenging Work | <input type="radio"/> f. Always Had Domestic Help |
| <input type="radio"/> g. I Can Easily Afford | <input type="radio"/> h. I Am Educated |
| <input type="radio"/> i. I Am Not Good At Housework/ I Don'T Know How To Cook | <input type="radio"/> j. Other Specify |
| <input type="radio"/> k. NA | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Please specify

Q3. What are the main reasons for not hiring any domestic worker in the household?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. No need for external domestic workers. I/ We are able to manage work ourselves | <input type="radio"/> b. Cannot afford |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Can afford but family does not allow | <input type="radio"/> d. Can afford, but would rather use that money for other needs/expenses (would be good to sub code what that is) |
| <input type="radio"/> e. We do not allow people of other social groups inside our homes/ kitchen | <input type="radio"/> f. I don't work therefore I should do housework/Housework is my job/duty difference here re gender naturalisation] |
| <input type="radio"/> g. This is my home and duty - it is not something one should pay for | <input type="radio"/> h. I like doing housework/ we share housework |
| <input type="radio"/> i. Not happy with the quality of work done by previous domestic workers/ Don't think the quality of work is good | <input type="radio"/> j. Domestic workers don't like to work in our homes |
| <input type="radio"/> k. Couldn't find a suitable worker | <input type="radio"/> l. Safety? Trustworthiness? |
| <input type="radio"/> m. Don't want outsiders/strangers in my house | <input type="radio"/> n. Other(Specify) |
| <input type="radio"/> o. NA | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q4. There has been a lot of disruption during the past year. So how many workers did you have in January 2020 ?

Let's do an exercise: we think of January 2020, before all this happened, so we can get a sense of the how the household normally worked before corona. We would like to learn in detail how the household got its work done then. Think of all the workers that worked with you then. I would like some basic information about them.

How the household functioned before lockdown	
<hr/>	
Q1. Do you pay/give anything over and above the stipulated salary as a bonus /gift to any of the workers?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Yes <input type="radio"/> c. Decline to answer	<input type="radio"/> b. No <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
If yes, How many times a year?	
<input type="radio"/> a. More than once a year <input type="radio"/> c. NA	<input type="radio"/> b. Once a year <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
Q2. You might have given different things as bonus to your workers. So, what all have you given as bonus in the past two years? (Record upto 5 responses)	
<hr/>	
Tasks done by workers and family members(kind and time taken)	
<hr/>	
I am now going to ask who does these work and how much time it takes	
<hr/>	
Activity-Cleaning	
<hr/>	
Q1. Who all are involved in this task?	
<hr/>	
1. Cleaning Utensils	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
2. Dusting/Vacuuming	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer

3. Cleaning Bathroom

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

4. Cleaning Latrine

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

5. Washing and organising household linen

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

6. Washing and drying clothes

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

7. Ironing Clothes

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

Q2. How often is this done?**1. Cleaning Utensils**

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

2. Dusting/Vacuuming

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

3. Cleaning Bathroom

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

4. Cleaning Latrine

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

5. Washing and organising household linen

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

6. Washing and drying clothes

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

7. Ironing Clothes

- ☐ a. Daily
 ☐ b. Weekly
☐ c. Monthly
 ☐ d. Episodic
☐ e. Never
 ☐ Don't want to answer

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?
1. Cleaning Utensils () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Dusting/Vacuuuming () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Cleaning Bathroom () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Cleaning Latrine () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Washing and organising household linen () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Washing and drying clothes () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

7. Ironing Clothes () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?

1. Cleaning Utensils () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Dusting/Vacuuming () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Cleaning Bathroom () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Cleaning Latrine () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Washing and organising household linen () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Washing and drying clothes () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

7. Ironing Clothes () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Activity-Food and Nutrition	
Q1. Who all are involved in doing the task?	
1. Breakfast	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
2. Lunch	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
3. Dinner	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
4. Tea - Coffee	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
5. Snacks	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer

6. Cleaning and threshing grains and lentils	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
Q2. How often is this done?	
<hr/>	
1. Breakfast	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
2. Lunch	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
3. Dinner	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
4. Tea - Coffee	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
5. Snacks	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
6. Cleaning and threshing grains and lentils	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?**1. Breakfast () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Lunch () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Dinner () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Tea - Coffee () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Snacks () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Cleaning and threshing grains and lentils () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?**1. Breakfast () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Lunch () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Dinner () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Tea - Coffee () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Snacks () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Cleaning and threshing grains and lentils () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Activity-Procurement**Q1. Who all are involved in doing the task?****1. Collect drinking water**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

2. Cooking fuel

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

3. Monthly HH Supplies: Dry groceries - grains, lentils, etc (market or PDS) plus cleaning and HH goods

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |

4. Vegetables /fruit/dairy/bread <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]		<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			
5. Poultry/Meat/ Fish <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**]		<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			
Q2. How often is this done? <hr/>					
1. Collect drinking water <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never		<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			
2. Cooking fuel <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never		<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			
3. Monthly HH Supplies: Dry groceries - grains, lentils, etc (market or PDS) plus cleaning and HH goods <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never				<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
4. Vegetables /fruit/dairy/bread <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never		<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			
5. Poultry/Meat/ Fish <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> e. Never		<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer			

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?**1. Collect drinking water () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Cooking fuel () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Monthly HH Supplies: Dry groceries - grains, lentils, etc (market or PDS) plus cleaning and HH goods () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Vegetables /fruit/dairy/bread () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Poultry/Meat/ Fish () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?

1. Collect drinking water () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Cooking fuel () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Monthly HH Supplies: Dry groceries - grains, lentils, etc (market or PDS) plus cleaning and HH goods () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Vegetables /fruit/dairy/bread () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Poultry/Meat/ Fish () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Activity-Upkeep and Maintenance	
Q1. Who all are involved in doing the task?	
1. Sewing and mending clothes, blankets etc <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
2. Household plants/Lawns/ Gardens <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
3. Structural repair to wall, floor, roofgoods <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
Q2. How often is this done?	
1. Sewing and mending clothes, blankets etc <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> e. Never <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
2. Household plants/Lawns/ Gardens <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> e. Never <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	
3. Structural repair to wall, floor, roof <input type="radio"/> a. Daily <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic <input type="radio"/> e. Never <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer	

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?**1. Sewing and mending clothes, blankets etc () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Household plants/Lawns/ Gardens () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Structural repair to wall, floor, roof () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?**1. Sewing and mending clothes, blankets etc () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Household plants/Lawns/ Gardens () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Structural repair to wall, floor, roof () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Activity-Child care**Do you have a child at home?**

- ☐ a. Yes
- ☐ c. No
- ☐ e. Don't want to answer

Q1. Who all are involved in doing the task?**1. Feeding**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

2. Cleaning and dressing

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

3. Playing/Minding/ pacifying

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

4. Tutoring

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

5. School meetings

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

6. Dropping and picking from school and extracurriculars

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

7. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

Q2. How often is this done?**1. Feeding**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

2. Cleaning and dressing	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	
3. Playing/Minding/ pacifying	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	
4. Tutoring	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	
5. School meetings	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	
6. Dropping and picking from school and extracurriculars	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	
7. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic	
<input type="radio"/> a. Daily	<input type="radio"/> b. Weekly
<input type="radio"/> c. Monthly	<input type="radio"/> d. Episodic
<input type="radio"/> e. Never	<input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
<input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?
1. Feeding () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Cleaning and dressing () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Playing/Minding/ pacifying () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Tutoring () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. School meetings () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Dropping and picking from school and extracurriculars () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

7. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?**1. Feeding () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. Cleaning and dressing () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Playing/Minding/ pacifying () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Tutoring () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. School meetings () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

6. Dropping and picking from school and extracurriculars () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

7. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Activity-Elderly care	
<hr/>	
Do you have a child at home?	
<input type="radio"/> a. Yes <input type="radio"/> c. No <input type="radio"/> e. Don't want to answer	
Q1. Who all are involved in doing the task?	
<hr/>	
1. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
2. On-going Medical Treatment	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
3. Bathing and Dressing	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer
4. Assistance during urination and passing of stool	
<input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable	<input type="radio"/> b. Self <input type="radio"/> d. Children <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer

5. Giving medications, feeding, applying ointments etc

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Domestic workers | <input type="radio"/> b. Self |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Mother in Law | <input type="radio"/> d. Children |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Spouse | <input type="radio"/> f. Other HH members |
| <input type="radio"/> g. Other [**select this only when a substantial part of the activity is done by someone other than those listed above**] | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

Q2. How often is this done?**1. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

2. On-going Medical Treatment

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

3. Bathing and Dressing

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

4. Assistance during urination and passing of stool

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

5. Giving medications, feeding, applying ointments etc

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> a. Daily | <input type="radio"/> b. Weekly |
| <input type="radio"/> c. Monthly | <input type="radio"/> d. Episodic |
| <input type="radio"/> e. Never | <input type="radio"/> Don't want to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable | |

Q3. In a typical day/week/month, how much time (in hours) does this task take?**1. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic () - How much time does this task take?**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. On-going Medical Treatment () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Bathing and Dressing () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Assistance during urination and passing of stool () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Giving medications, feeding, applying ointments etc () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

Q4. If selected "Domestic Worker", in a typical day/week/month, how much time does domestic worker spend on this task?

1. Medical Visits, Occasional/Diagnostic () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

2. On-going Medical Treatment () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

3. Bathing and Dressing () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

4. Assistance during urination and passing of stool () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

5. Giving medications, feeding, applying ointments etc () - How much time does this task take?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. 0 hours 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> b. 0 hours 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> c. 0 hours 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> d. 1 hour | <input type="radio"/> e. 1 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> f. 1 hour 30 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> g. 1 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> h. 2 hours | <input type="radio"/> i. 2 hour 15 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> j. 2 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> k. 2 hour 45 minutes | <input type="radio"/> l. 3 hours |
| <input type="radio"/> m. 3 hour 15 minutes | <input type="radio"/> n. 3 hour 30 minutes | <input type="radio"/> o. 3 hour 45 minutes |
| <input type="radio"/> p. 4 hours | | |

GPS Location**Please collect GPS information**

latitude (x.y °)

longitude (x.y °)

altitude (m)

accuracy (m)

**End of survey 1A**

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