



How does the Indian Labour Force Spend their Time?

Insights from Time-Use Patterns, 2024

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Discussion Paper

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II INTRODUCTION

Time-use patterns provide a crucial lens to assess how workers divide their time between paid work, unpaid responsibilities, education, and leisure. It can tell us something beyond wages, and help us understand the worker not merely as the seller of labour. It can give cues to situate the worker beyond an entity of the labour market, existing across different systems, and establish a flow among these systems ([Bhattacharya, 2017](#)). We look at latest nationally representative Time Use Data (2024) released by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) to compare time use of workers doing casual labour, regular salaried, self employed work, those unemployed and those out of the labour force¹. The attempt is to place it in context of the existing literature around gendered burden of paid and unpaid work to see if this analysis can provide intersectional insights on the nature of the burden.

Social reproduction can be understood as “the activities and attitudes, behaviors and emotions, and responsibilities and relationships directly involved in maintaining life, on a daily basis and intergenerationally” ([Brenner and Laslett, 1991](#)). The focus is to point out, from time use trends, underlying working conditions which could be interacting with gendered differences in time use, revealing divergences in social reproduction. We also try to tie certain trends of worker’s time spent in learning and unpaid work with existing labour market phenomena to see if they reveal a fuller picture about the intersections of gender and type of work. Additionally, time-use data can tell us about differences in the quality of life. We compare leisure time across workers to provide an intersectional picture of that.

An overview of how a day might look like among different kinds of workers:

PROPORTION OF TIME ACROSS CATEGORIES

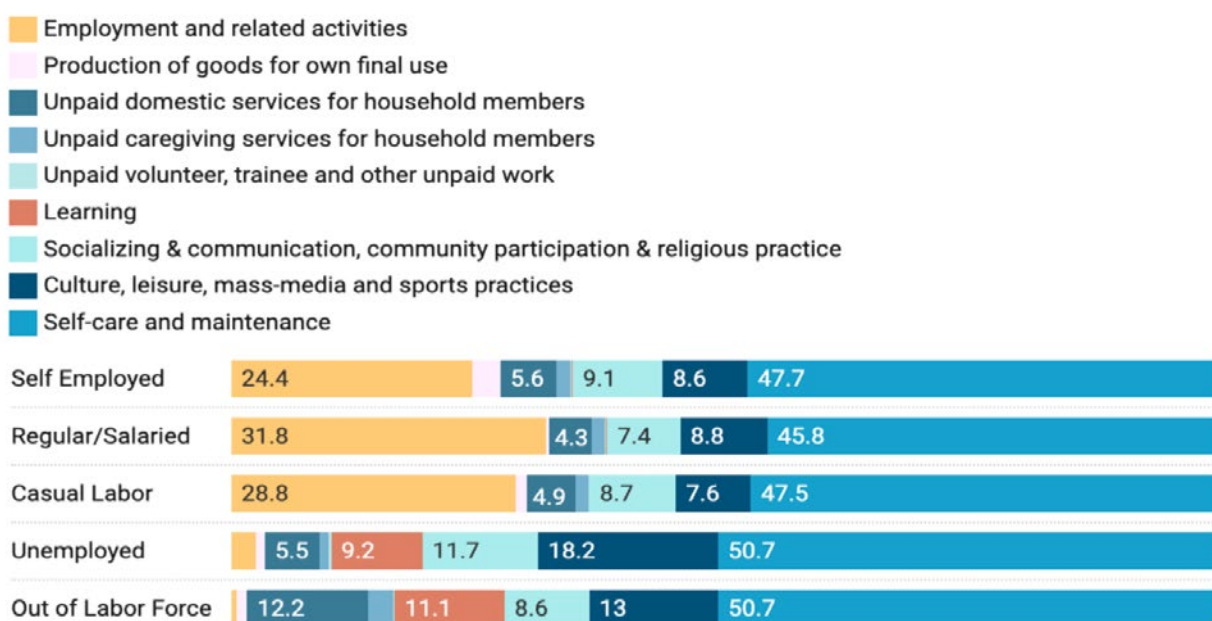


Figure 1 : Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

Leisure constitutes a smaller percentage of day for those engaged in casual labour as compared to self employed and permanent salaried workers. Casual labourers spend 7.6% of their time on leisure, while permanent salaried workers spend 8.8%. This is despite casual labourers on average spending a lesser proportion of their time in employment work, as compared to permanent salaried workers and self-employed workers. But the casual as well as the self-employed workers on average spend more time on socialising, communication, community participation and religious participation than permanent salaried workers. The self-employed worker spends a higher proportion of their day on production of goods for their own final use. All those employed seem to be spending almost no time on learning.

Such trends point towards different dynamics of how various workers socially reproduce themselves. Time Use data is a good source to understand how their time use patterns could be different and could reveal how different social reproductions manifest into different time use and labour market outcomes. Based on the general trends, we specifically try to understand what certain time use categories might be revealing to us.

II UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: POINTERS OF INTERSECTIONALITY

Participation Rates on Employment and Related Activities across Workers

Type of Worker	Participation Rate(in Percentages)		
	All	Male	Female
Casual labour	88.41	90.29	82.32
Regular/Salaried	88.91	90.18	84.95
Self Employed	85.27	88.31	76.31
Unemployed	15.85	17.85	10.69
Out of labour Force	3.41	2.77	3.66

Table 1: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Figure 2: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

Among all those employed, regular salaried workers on average are working the most number of hours on employment activities, followed by casual workers and self-employed. The trend flips when looking at unpaid domestic services. The large difference between female and male time use patterns across categories of those employed is notable. Females are working significantly less than males in each category. An interesting pattern on the divergence between females across the three categories emerges. Regular Salaried women work around 2.4 hours more than self-employed women, while they work 0.7 hours (42 minutes) more than female casual labour. It mirrors the trend when comparing all workers in these categories, but with a higher magnitude. It is imperative to understand them in relation to time spent on unpaid work to get a fuller understanding.

Unpaid care work in itself is valued at 10-39% of the GDP, perhaps more valuable in a certain sense than the manufacturing, commerce or transportation sector (United Nations, 2016). Unpaid domestic services for household members encompasses activities within the household like cooking, cleaning, caregiving, and management of household tasks that are crucial to sustain the economic and the social fabric of the country.

UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Figure 3: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

UNPAID CAREGIVING SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Figure 4: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

Among the unemployed, females spend more than 4 times the time spent by males who are unemployed on unpaid services. This also has an interesting connotation when looked at in conjunction with learning time differences between males and females who are unemployed. This is explored further in the subsequent section on learning time.

Interestingly, the unpaid burden of work does not seem to lessen, among the employed. Women's domestic duties essentially remain high regardless of their employment status. Employed women in India, whether self-employed, salaried, or casual workers spend nearly equal amounts of time on unpaid domestic work as women who are unemployed or out of labour force. While we see that men who are unemployed or outside of the laborforce spend close to 1 hour and 3 hours respectively, women's responsibilities still remain the same at 3 hours and 4 hours respectively. This is consistent with the large body of work which rigorously, and in a very detailed manner, points out the twin burdens of paid and unpaid work which employed women have to go through (Hirway and Jose, 2011) (Sahu,2024). A comparison with the time spent on leisure, self-care, and social interaction suggests that women may be compensating for the demands of unpaid work by reducing time allocated to these essential aspects of personal well-being.

But a worker disaggregation gives us another axis on which time differences could be shaped. By looking at Time Use 2019, Rukmini pointed out that upper caste males did the least housework, while upper caste females did the least amount of paid work (Rukmini, 2020). With a similar approach, to find out if other axes could be important to understand divergences in unpaid work, a comparison across worker types proves useful. Permanent salaried women spend the least amount of time on unpaid services when compared to other worker females. Females who are casual workers spend 3.5 hours on unpaid services, around 36 minutes more on average than permanent salaried women. Self-employed women spend the most amount of time on unpaid services, on average spending 4.1 hours, which is 30 minutes more than female casual labourers and 1.2 hours (72 minutes) more than permanent salaried females. Such large divergences among working females points towards the role of intersectionality in understanding time use. It helps us further unpack who among those already saddled with a high double burden is at the most precarious end of it.

II TIME SPENT ON LEARNING AND THE DISCOURAGED WORKER

Participation rates of time on Learning across workers

Type of Worker	Participation Rate(in Percentages)		
	All	Male	Female
Casual labour	0.21	0.23	0.15
Regular/Salaried	1.70	1.32	2.86
Self Employed	0.56	0.54	0.63
Unemployed	38.84	34.01	51.37
Out of labour Force	37.56	67.68	25.19

Table 2: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

LEARNING

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Figure 5: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

An interesting trend to note is that irrespective of the type of employment, employed men and women spend close to no time on learning. In a fast moving job market, with automation prying to take away jobs, this trend is alarming. While the initial years of education is a solid foundation to ensure entry into the labour market, upskilling and adult learning is key in preventing wage stagnation as well as to ensure that one is able to survive in an aggressive job market that is striving to legitimize the adoption of automated processes. While an expected trend is that unemployed people and the people out of the labour force spend close to 2 hours on average, we see heterogeneities within gender. Despite the challenges of carrying the burden of unpaid care work, unemployed females spend close to an hour more than men on learning, perhaps pointing towards the direction that women are more intensely active in intensive job search behaviours. This could also be attributed to men being able to spend more time in leisure, mass media consumption, and sports practices.

The scope of explaining these is quite large as multiple factors could be at play, but in conjunction, they could be suggestive evidence of what has been called the discouraged worker thesis. This has been theorised as a trend of workers stopping job search and exiting the labour market ([Mehrotra, 2025](#)).

The trends within learning shown by the workers may also be perceived as a symptom of this discouragement. This reduced investment in skill acquisition can also act as a deterrent in their future job prospects, often pushing them away from exploring better job opportunities. The reasons for this can be numerous, but if wages are to be taken as the primary incentive, their stagnation in the last decade can be seen as a major reason ([Dreze and Das 2024](#)). Additionally we do not see any large indications of other aspects around quality of jobs.

The composition of the employed has remained largely similar over the last 2-3 years. A majority - 59% of those employed are self-employed while 21% were regular salaried, and the rest were engaged in doing casual labour. Additionally, the percentage of people engaged in proprietary and partnership enterprises (which are termed together as informal enterprises) has remained extremely high at 73% ([NSSO, MoSPI 2024](#)). According to the India Employment Report, informal employment comprised around 90% of the share of total employment in 2022 and the number has remained close to that level over the last 2 decades ([ILO, 2024](#)). Therefore, despite the decrease in unemployment numbers, a strong motive for the discouraged worker cannot be discounted. However, the numbers themselves have also been challenged by some senior economists citing un-accounting of unpaid family labour and sectoral shifts ([Panigrahi, 2024](#)).

Looking at the discouraged worker among the youth is further instructive. Hence, we have broken down our findings in terms of age.

TIME USE DIFFERENCE ACROSS AGE: EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Avg Hours Across Workers

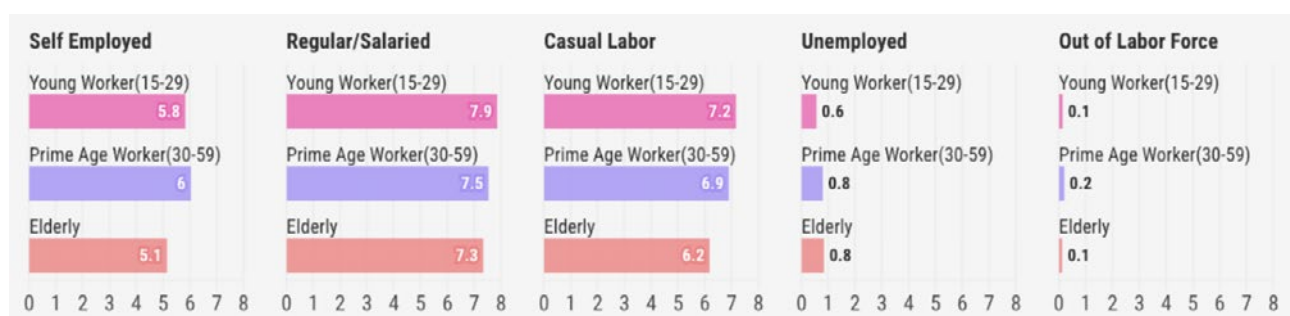


Figure 6: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

Unemployment among the youth has slightly decreased for both young males and females. There is negligible difference between young workers' time spent on employment activities across all worker categories. The highest difference for a category between young workers and prime age workers is 0.40 hours, among the regular salaried. The implications of this negligible difference across all worker categories can be two-fold. Is the stagnation of real wages reflecting in the time-use patterns, and showing us that there is a diminishing incentive for all young workers? And therefore, is it evidence which could explain the process that a discouraged worker could be going through, i.e. stagnant real wages leading to lesser incentive to work more hours, which eventually transitions to them moving out of the labour force.

TIME USE DIFFERENCES ACROSS AGE: LEARNING

Avg Hours Across Workers

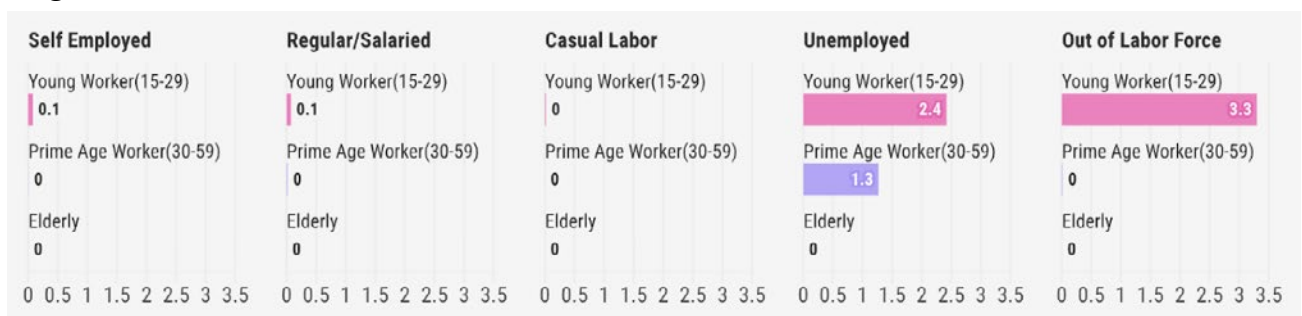


Figure 7: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

It breaks our point on learning further, implying that young workers are not spending any time on learning. Interestingly, to also tie this to the possibility of the gendered nature of the discouraged worker we must break down learning patterns of young workers by gender. Young female unemployed workers spend, on average, 1 hour more on learning as compared to males. Additionally, on average, the out-of-labour-force youth is spending a mere 3 hours on learning and absolutely no time on employment activities, can further imply that India's workforce could be witnessing the discouraged worker phenomena. This is also mirrored among the unemployed, with them spending less than 2.5 hours on learning and 0.6 hours on employment related activities.

II GENDERED NATURE OF THE DISCOURAGED WORKER?

Unemployed females are spending more time on learning than males, despite having a disproportionately high amount of time allocated to unpaid services. This could be suggestive evidence on the nature of the discouraged worker. Is there a gendered nature to the discouraged worker, i.e., is the male worker more likely to be a discouraged worker than a female? The reason we see females who are unemployed spending higher time on learning despite the double burden of work could be that paid work can, even if slightly, reduce the burden of unpaid work, or that entry into employment could help break certain gender norms which keeps them tied to unpaid work for a high number of hours. Thus, it could suggest that unemployed females cannot afford to be 'discouraged'.

If the trends in learning point out further suggestions to large-scale discouragement, could this discouraged worker problem—with India's slowing demographic dividend—snowball into something larger? The trends of learning time coupled with the labour market factors pointed above could be a point of caution.

The post pandemic world has seen an accelerated adoption of advanced technologies, like machine learning and artificial intelligence. This also means that the expected skill levels of an average employee might be expected to change, particularly with respect to the regular salaried workers. According to the Future of Jobs Survey, 2025, it is expected that 38% of core skills that are looked for by employers will change in the next 5 years. The same report forecast that close to 69% of Indian jobs are under the threat of automation by 2040 ([World Economic Forum,2025](#)). The lack of upskilling and learning opportunities combined with an overflowing labour market facing its own disruptions is likely to result in increased unemployment, labour market segmentation, and a decline in overall economic productivity.

II UNDERSTANDING LEISURE TIME: QUALITY OF LIFE ACROSS WORKERS

Time on Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices across workers

Type of Worker	Average No. of Hours		
	All	Male	Female
Casual labour	1.83	1.97	1.39
Regular/Salaried	2.12	2.24	1.75
Self Employed	2.06	2.23	1.57
Unemployed	4.37	4.79	3.20
Out of labour Force	3.12	4.08	2.72

Table 3: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

CULTURE, LEISURE, MASS-MEDIA AND SPORTS PRACTICES

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Figure 8: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

On average, people working as casual labourers spend the least amount of time on leisure among all employed. They spend 1.83 hours (110 minutes) whereas the regular salaried worker spends 2.12 hours on leisure (127 minutes), and the self-employed spend 2.06 hours (124 minutes).

PARTICIPATION RATES OF TIME ON PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN FINAL USE ACROSS WORKERS

Type of Worker	Participation Rate(in Percentages)		
	All	Male	Female
Casual labour	16.80	15.17	22.07
Regular/Salaried	6.23	5.48	8.56
Self Employed	24.89	21.78	34.06
Unemployed	12.86	13.05	12.36
Out of labour Force	15.37	6.13	19.17

Table 4: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

PARTICIPATION RATES OF TIME ON PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR OWN FINAL USE ACROSS WORKERS

Type of Worker	Average No. of Hours		
	All	Male	Female
Casual Labour	0.26	0.26	0.25
Regular/Salaried	0.07	0.06	0.09
Self Employed	0.66	0.61	0.81
Unemployed	0.22	0.25	0.14
Out of labour Force	0.26	0.12	0.32

Table 5: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

Along with leisure, time on production of goods for self is also worth understanding. It could tell us how different the self-reproduction needs are across workers, which would tell us something about their quality of life. It is worth noting that only 6% of regular salaried workers participated in production of goods for own final use, while the rate was 17% for casual labour and 25% for the self-employed. Among females, 9% of regular salaried women participated in production of goods for own final use, while the participation of the female casual labour was more than double at 22%, and 4 times for self-employed females.

A low participation rate tells us that being able to afford to not participate in production for self is a luxury, which salaried workers are able to gain at a much higher proportion than the casual labour or self employed. However, the participation rates must be understood in light of absolute numbers. The average hours across groups are very low, with the highest being that of the self-employed at 0.66 hours (40 minutes).

II LEISURE DIFFERENCES ACROSS TYPE OF DAY

TIME USE DIFFERENCES ACROSS TYPE OF DAY: CULTURE, LEISURE, MASS-MEDIA AND SPORTS PRACTICES

Avg Time Across Worker Type

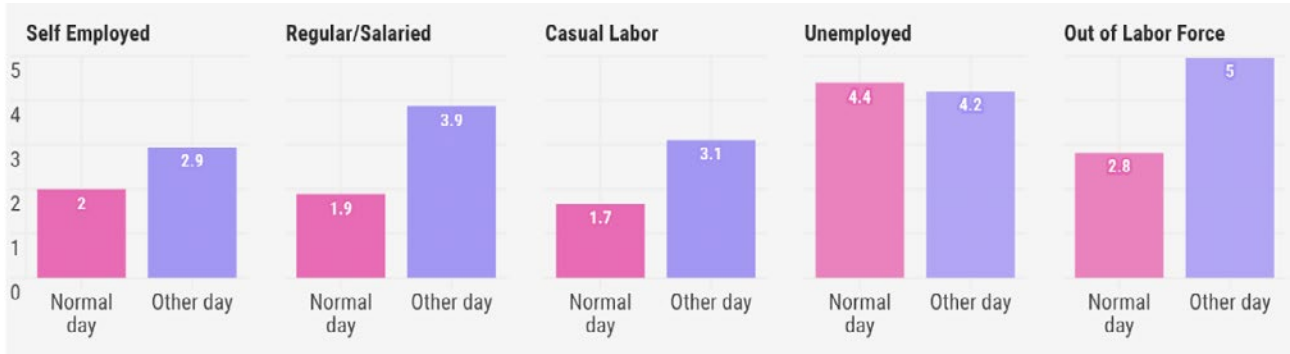


Figure 9: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

A trend very interesting to note that the leisure time for regular salaried workers increases twofold from a normal day to other day. It increases less than 1 fold for self-employed workers, while for the casual worker it increases by 1.5 times. Additionally the leisure time of a casual worker as well as a self-employed worker is close to 1 hour less than that of a regular/permanent worker. It seems to point further that a certain type of work can allow one to spend a higher time on leisure on other days, which can be a loose proxy of non-working days for a worker, both proportionately as well as in absolute terms.

TIME USE DIFFERENCES ACROSS TYPE OF DAY: LEISURE

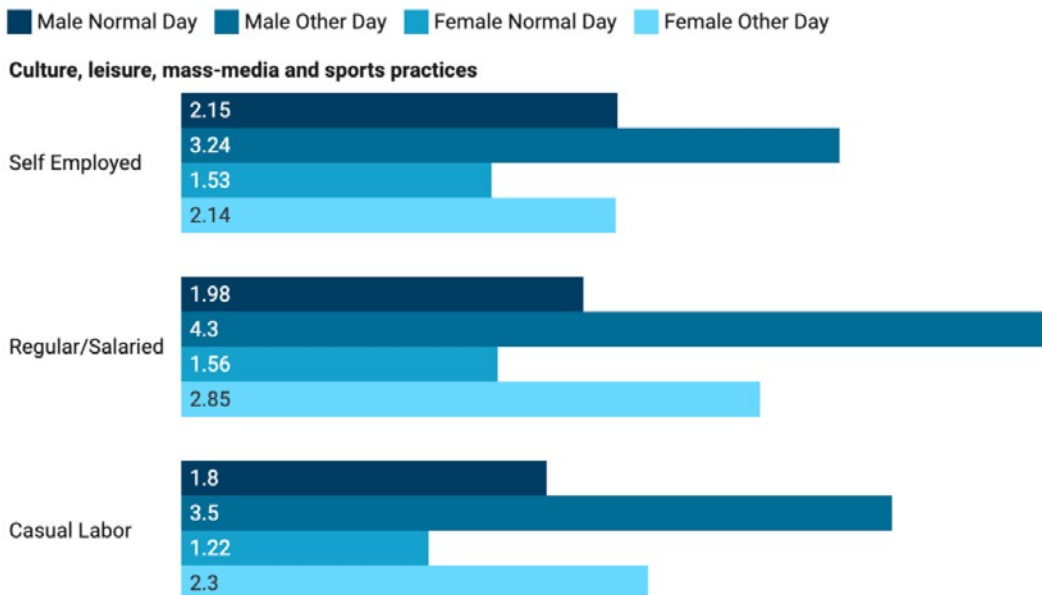


Figure 10 : Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

If we break it down by gender, we see that male workers have a higher leisure time on both normal and other days as compared to females. Looking at differences across female workers reveals that permanent/salaried females have the highest leisure time on non-working days at 2.85 hours, which is 33 minutes more than female casual labour and 43 minutes more than females who are self-employed.

TIME USE DIFFERENCES ACROSS TYPE OF DAY: UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES FOR HH MEMBER

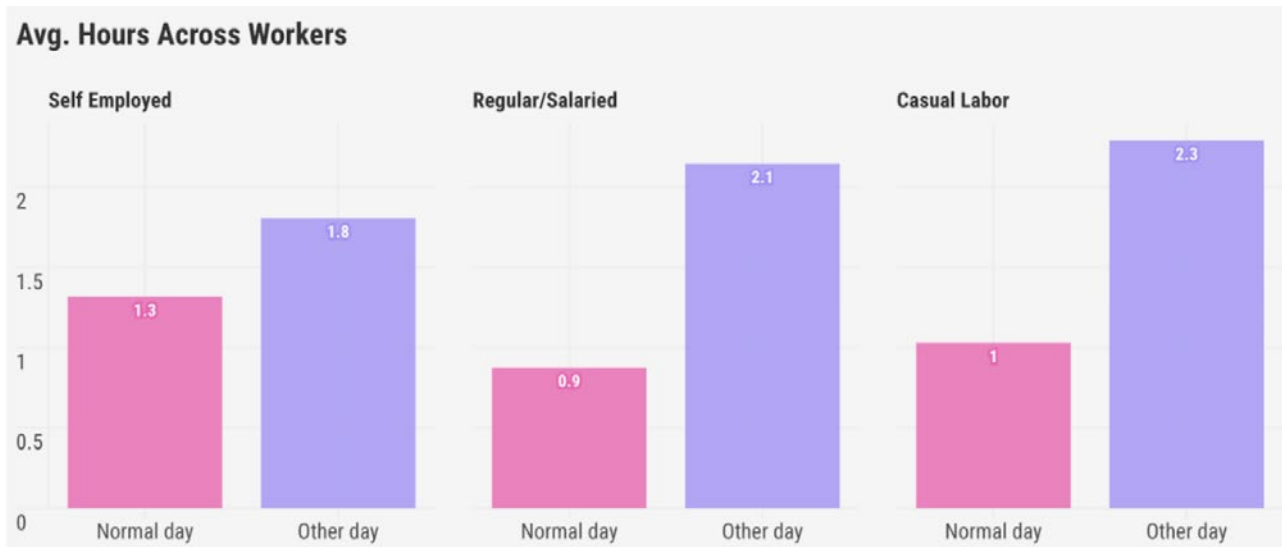


Figure 11 : Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

A comparison of what happens to unpaid services for household members needs to be combined with leisure differences to understand points around quality of life. If other days are days in which workers did not do what they would do on a normal day, it could be a day where spending time on leisure would be beneficial. How does the unpaid burden look on these other days as compared to normal days could therefore be crucial in how much leisure time workers are able to spend on these non-working days. On normal days, the burden of unpaid work is the least on regular salaried and the most on self-employed workers, which seems to suggest that work location could play a role in your regular burden of unpaid work. Additionally, on off days, casual labourers seem to be spending the highest amount of time on unpaid services among all employed.

TIME USE DIFFERENCES ACROSS TYPE OF DAY: UNPAID DOMESTIC SERVICES

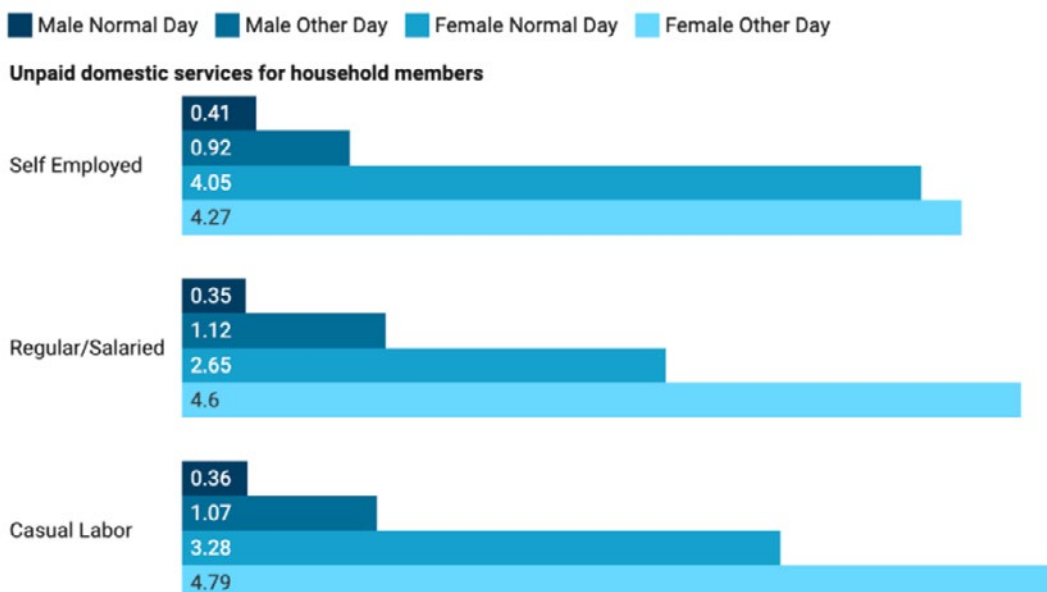


Figure 12: Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

A breakdown by gender reveals how the burden of unpaid work is divided between a normal day and other days. The apparent picture of the gender based burden is further substantiated here, with unpaid work burden increasing manyfold for women across all worker categories, on 'other days'. Interestingly, a comparison of female burden across worker types suggests divergences too. Regular salaried females have 2.65 hours of unpaid work on normal days whereas females in casual labour have almost 40 minutes more of unpaid domestic work on normal days, and self-employed females have a 84 minute higher burden. On other days, among female workers, female casual labour have the highest burden at 4.80 hours, followed by regular salaried females at 4.6 hours, and self-employed females at 4.27 hours on other days. A very high burden on self-employed females across both normal and other days suggests that even on days where they do not have paid work, a day one might want to spend more time on leisure, they are stacked with a very high burden. This is true of females across all categories, but with a caveat that females engaged in casual labour and those self-employed have a significantly higher burden than permanent salaried females. This implies that they could be likely to substitute higher amounts of leisure or cut down on paid work to substitute for this.

II CONCLUSION

It does not require complex theorising to understand that precarity of work has implications for the kind of life one leads. Time Use Data 2024 has been helpful to add strong pointers to that. A higher time allocation to unpaid work and lower incidence of leisure among people working as casual labour, as well as differences in disaggregated results on gendered double burden of work, indicate that an intersectional lens at understanding unpaid vs paid work can be crucial to formulating policies. It also points strongly to the need for looking at time use data to understand workers not just as commodities within the labour market but as beings involved in numerous systems simultaneously, with these systems interplaying. This is particularly evident with time use on learning. The almost negligible amount of time being spent by workers on learning adds further evidence to the claim of the discouraged worker, but at the same time higher time devoted by unemployed females, despite having a quadrupled burden of unpaid work, points to the fact that female workers cannot afford to be discouraged.

ENDNOTES

1. Worker Definitions : (As described in Time Use Report 2024)

- a. Self employed: Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on their own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (decide how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (in respect of choice of market, scale of operation and finance) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise.
- b. Regular salaried: These were persons who worked in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.
- c. Casual Labour: A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was considered as a casual labour. (TUS 2024 report)
- d. Unemployed: Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).
- e. Out of labour Force: Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

2. No of observations : All Numbers are averages from the total people categorised in the different laborforce categories, surveyed and those completed their surveys. The no of observations in each of these categories are given below :

<i>Labor Force Category</i>	<i>No of Observations</i>
Self Employed	98,490
Regular /Salaried Worker	51,088
Casual Labor	49,602
Unemployed	7,489
Out of Labor Force	243,783

3. Time Use Categories Definitions :

1. Employment and related activities : Refers to employment, defined as activities to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit and to other activities directly related to employment.
2. Production of goods for own final use :Refers to activities to produce goods for own final use where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households.

3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members: Refers to activities to provide services for own final use, excluding unpaid caregiving services for household and family members classified under major division 4
 4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members: Refers to activities to provide caregiving services for own final use, excluding unpaid domestic services for household and family members classified under major division 3
 5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
 - a. Unpaid volunteer: Refers to any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others
 - b. Unpaid trainee: Refers to any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession
 - c. Other unpaid work refers to activities such as unpaid community service and unpaid work by prisoners when ordered by a court or similar authority, unpaid military or alternative civilian service and any other compulsory work performed without pay for others
 6. Learning: Refers to the studies at all levels of instruction: pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational, post-secondary and tertiary education, extra or catch-up classes and second-chance programmes. This group includes: literacy and other special programmes for adults and children with disabilities and other groups who have no opportunity to attend school; completion of homework assignments, private studies and research; studying for course examinations; attendance at short-term courses and seminars and so on for one's own professional development; and travel to and from classes and school activities.
 7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice:
 - a. Refers to socializing and communication including talking, gossiping generally of a personal/ social nature or of unspecified content; performing activities/going to places or events together, visiting and receiving visitors, reading and writing mail of a personal/social nature.
 - b. Participating in community cultural and social events: Refers to the participation in community cultural and social events.
 - c. Religious practices :Refers to religious practices
 8. Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices:Refers to the attendance at cultural or entertainment events and the use of mass media, as well as practising hobbies and sports.
 9. Self-care and maintenance: Refers to activities required by the individual in relation to biological needs, such as sleeping and eating. This group includes performing own personal and health-care and maintenance or receiving this type of care.
Source: International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics(ICTAUS), 2016 (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/23012019%20ICATUS.pdf>)
4. **Note on Data:** The survey was conducted by the National Statistical Organization(NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. It collected a Nationally representative sample from 9969 First Stage Units (FSUs). Which had 5949 rural and 4020 were urban. This included 1,39,487 households. Data was collected at the individual level , and was self reported. All time use results generated are for individuals over 6 years of age. This was the primary dataset inputted because

the TUS report uses this specification to generate results. There were 4,54,192 observations after this imputation. Our analysis focuses on workers, dividing them into Permanent Salaried, Casual Labour, Self Employed, Unemployed and Out of labour Force. The time use categories recorded in the data are based on International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016). Here is the detailed categorisation. We sum up total time reported on the time use categories for the entire day for each individual, and then calculate the group average of workers from this. If in a particular slot, an individual conducted more than 1 activity, then total time spent is divided equally among all the activities reported in that slot. This is a method also adopted for the results of TUS report 2024 published by MoSPI.

5. **Type of Day (As described in Time Use Report 2024):** The normal days are the days on which a household member pursues mostly his/her routine activities whereas the day on which the routine activities of a household member are altered due to any reason, it is treated as 'other day'.

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APPENDIX

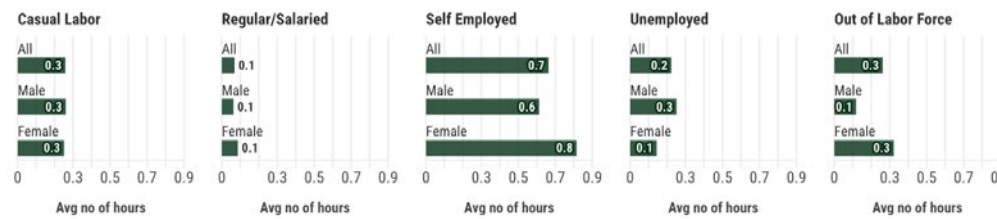
1. Link to Sheet with Datasets exported post calculations and imputations from raw TUS 2024 data :

[Relevant Datasets : Time Use Piece](#)

2. Additional Tables :

Production of goods for own final use

Avg Time Across Worker Type



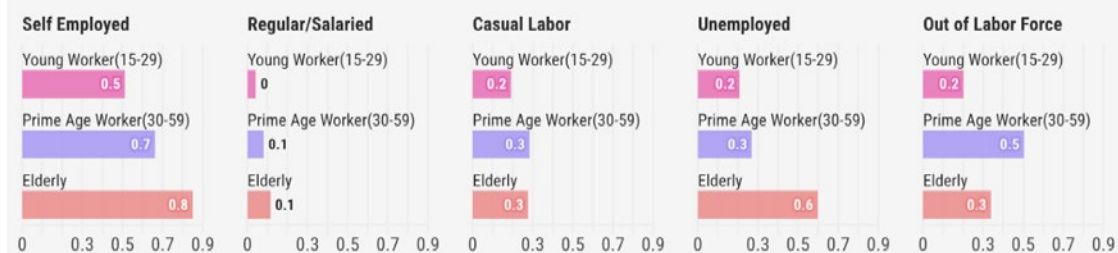
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Time Use Differences across Age: Production of goods for own final use

Avg. Hours Across Workers



Time Use Differences across type of day :Employment and Related Activity

Avg. Hours Across Workers



Time Use Differences across type of day : Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practice

Avg. Hours Across Workers



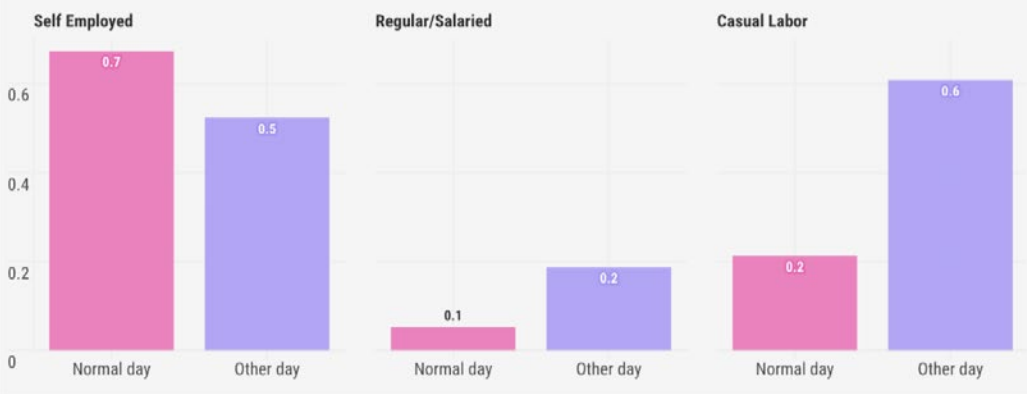
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices

Avg Time Across Worker Type



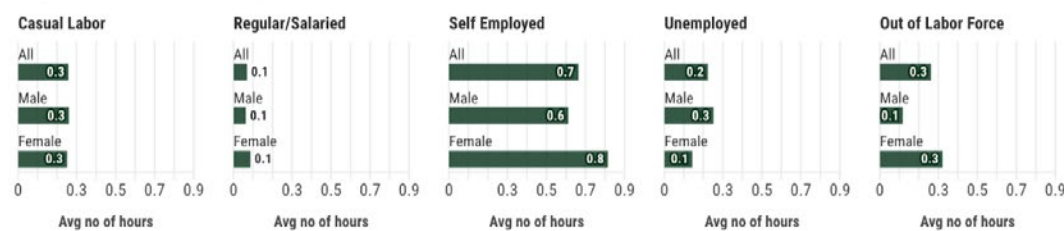
Time Use Differences across type of day :Production of goods for own final use

Avg. Hours Across Workers



Production of goods for own final use

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Self-care and maintenance

Avg Time Across Worker Type



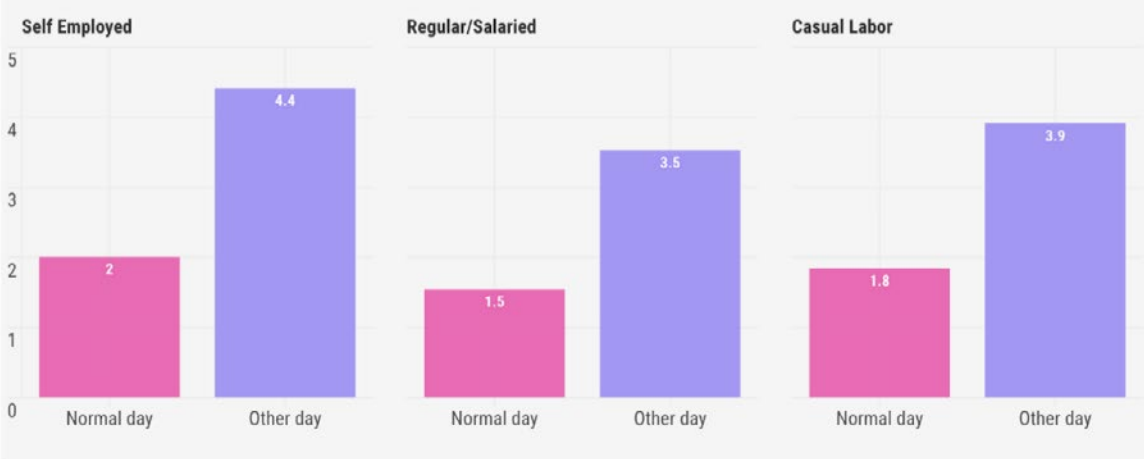
Socializing & communication, community participation & religious practice

Avg Time Across Worker Type



Time Use Differences across type of day : Socializing & communication, community participation & religious practice

Avg. Hours Across Workers



Unpaid caregiving services for household members

Avg Time Across Worker Type



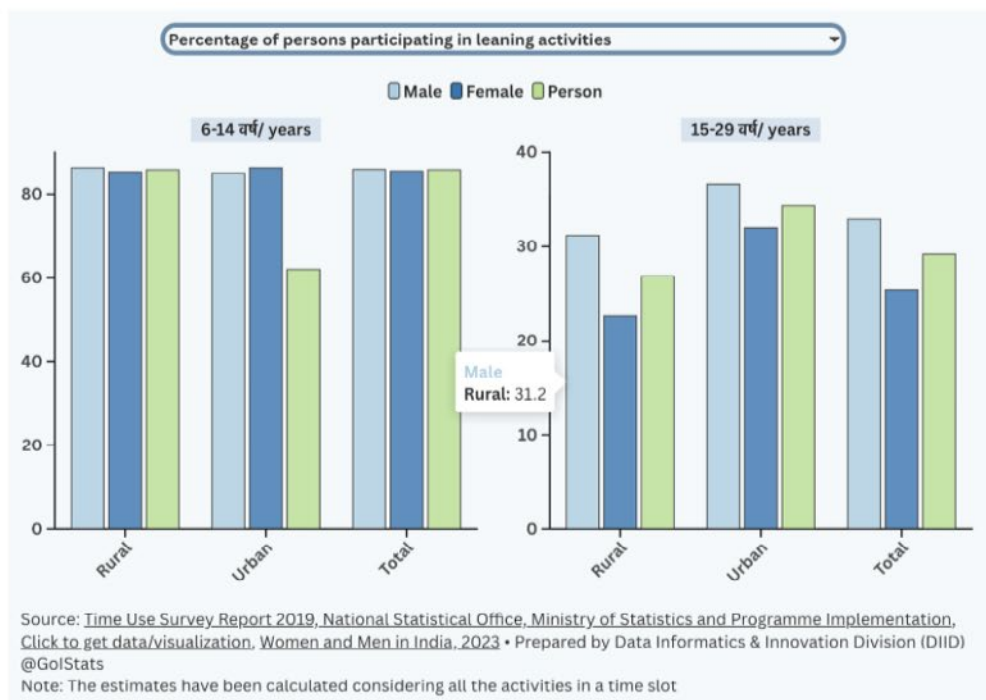
Time Use Differences across Age: Unpaid domestic services for HH members

Avg. Hours Across Workers



Author's calculations from Time Use Data 2024

3. Learning Time Participation Rates 2019 :



Source: <https://www.mospi.gov.in/percentage-persons-participating-learning-activities-and-average-time-minutes-spent-day-participant>



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If you have any suggestions, or would like to contribute, please write to us at contact@sprf.in

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