

Relevance of 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences' in the Era of SDGs

Sanjoy Sarkar

Associate Professor of Sociology, Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya, Majdia, Nadia, West Bengal, India.

E-mail: ssofsociology@gmail.com

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Abstract: Method is an essential part of any kind of scientific study. We are presently in the era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it have 17 goals with 169 targets. It is a time-bound global development agenda is to be achieve by 2030. India had played a pro-active role to incorporate its own issues in the formation of goals, so India have to play a vital role to implement the issues of the goals and India is doing so. But if we go through the report of India on the issues, then we find the disparities in accumulating the relevant data and its interpretation. This situation the author developed the question of this article, is the 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences' may useful for the investigator of SDGs?

The author as reviewer of the book 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences' edited by Wendy E. Pentland, Andrew S. Harvey, M. Powell Lawton and Mary Ann McColl published by Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York, Boston, Dordrecht, London, Moscow in 2002 is trying to explore the answered of the article to deal the issues of the SDGs in a multicultural and geographically varied population of India.

Keywords: Data; Development; India; SDGs; Time use research

Introduction

A book could empower us to build our logical stances by providing its methodological flow of logical insights. A book has the power to open a self-debate along debate with others. A book has a variety kinds of readers like students, research scholars, research guides, independent researchers, policy makers and others and the readership of a book depends on its textual value as well as way of interpretation.

It is assumed that, an edited book is much more resourceful for its multidimensional presentation in a single directional approach. Probably it is quite difficult for the editor or editors to stitch up the mode of analysis of each topic of individual contributor into

a single directional point, but they has been success from the point of aim of the book. Yes, now the reviewer want to say few words about an edited book published almost two decades back (2002) entitled as *Time Use Research in the Social Sciences* edited by Wendy E. Pentland, Andrew S. Harvey, M. Powell Lawton and Mary Ann McColl because of its contemporary relevance. Its methods and mode of interpretations will be helpful for future research in any kind of scientific exploration related with society. The 21st century was begins with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a 15 years development programme by UNDP. The UNDP was bound to frame another ‘time-bound’ development initiative from the experiences of the MDGs. Popularly this development initiative known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs was composed with 17 specific goals and 169 targets which is to be achieved by 2030 (NITI Aayog 2018). In this context the book ‘*Time Use Research in the Social Sciences*’ demanding its relevancies to deal with the SDGs throughout the world when ‘leaving no one behind’ is the main agenda of the SDGs. In the academic arena, the approach of the SDGs is the issue of multi-disciplinary research, time-budget based research, goal oriented research and policies, and assessment oriented research.

At the preface of the book, the editors cleared that, carrying any kind of research in any branch of social science, the researcher fell relevant at least one from these set of questions how long? When? Before or after? How often? Despite the fact that, for most of us, time is a central focus of our lives, the examination of what we do with our time and why has received limited attention as a method for understanding human behavior in the social sciences. The views on time and use of time shows tremendous variation, including across cultures, age, lifestyle, and gender. For many of us, a sense of time is ever-present. We speak of time as a commodity, a resource, an ally, an enemy, and a gift. It may be on our side, on our hands, with us, or against us. We perceive it to change speeds (dragging vs. flying vs. standing still) and lest it get away on us, we attempt to harness and control it with clocks, schedules, and deadlines. We describe our use of time in a myriad of ways: we spend it, save it, waste it, kill it, give it, take it, and grab it.

The impetus for this book was grew from a three-day research symposium where established time use researchers from a variety of disciplines from Canada, the United States, Finland, Australia, and New Zealand gathered together to merge their knowledge and resources to collaborate in examining the relationship between human time utilization and health and wellbeing, financially supported by the Government of Canada’s Program for International Research Linkages.

According to the editors, the purpose of this book is both to instruct and to demonstrate the use and variety of applications of time use methodology. It is multidisciplinary, multinational, and multicultural. Total 14 contributors in this book and the contributors are experts in their respective disciplines. The four editors are

Wendy E. Pentland, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Andrew S. Harvey, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, M. Powell Lawton, Philadelphia Geriatric Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Mary Ann McColl, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

The Contents of the Book 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences'

The book is composed by 13 chapters under three sections. In the first or introductory section is composed by four chapters, it includes chapter (1) *Time Use Research* by Andrew S. Harvey and Wendy Pentland. The chapter (2) discussed by Andrew S. Harvey about *Guidelines for Time Use Data Collection and Analysis*. In the chapter (3) John P. Robinson vividly explains *The Time-Diary Method: Structure and Uses*. The chapter (4) elaborated by William Michelson on the topic *Analysis and Exploration of Meaning and Outcomes in Connection with Time Use Data*. The second section headed as Using Time Use Research to Examine Lifestyle Variables, this section again divided into three sub-section, these are as (A) Quality of Life (B) Roles and Life Styles and (C) Culture. In the sub-section (A) Quality of Life of the second section composed by only chapter (5), in this chapter M. Powell Lawton has explored *Methods and Concepts for Time-Budget Research on Elders*. The sub-section (B) Roles and Life Styles of the second section is composed by chapters 6, 7 and 8. In chapter (6) discussed with useful examples by Jiri Zuzanek and Bryan J. A. Smale on *Life-Cycle and Across-the-Week Allocation of Time to Daily Activities*. The chapter (7) deeply discussed Joseph A. Tindale on *Variance in the Meaning of Time by Family Cycle. Period. Social Context and Ethnicity*. Wendy Pentland and May Ann McColl highlighted chapter (8) by has elaborated *Application of Time Use Research to the Study of Life with a Disability*. The sub-section (C) Culture of the second section is composed by chapters 9, 10 and 11. In the chapter (9) pointed *Biological and Sociocultural Perspectives on Time Use Studies* by Ann Wilcock. The chapter (10) *Te Ao Hurihuri: New Zealand's First Time* has elaborated by Gail Whiteford and Mike Barns. The Chapter (11) has elaborated by K. Victor Ujimoto on *Time Budget Methodology in Social Science Research Ethnicity and Aging*. The third section of the book is conclusion section and it composed with chapter 12 and 13. The chapter (12) discussed by Jerome F. Singleton on *Lessons from Leisure-Time Budget Research Implications for Practice*. In the last or chapter (13) outlined the *Future Directions* by Wendy Pentland and Andrew S. Harvey (Wendy E. Pentland 2002).

The Chapters of the Book 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences'

Now, we will try to go through the chapters of this book, which will enlighten about the contemporary relevance of the *time use research* methods. Chapter 1 of the book has contributed by Andrew S. Harvey, Department of Economics, St. Mary's University and

Wendy Pentland Division of Occupational Therapy, Queen's University on the concept *Time Use Research*. At first they defined the concept, advantage and features of *time use research*, vividly penned on *historical development of time use studies, application of time use data* with examples on different areas like economic accounts, labour force analysis, social change, women's concerns, quality of life, leisure, travel behavior research etc. In this introductory chapter, the authors used 100 useful references to demonstrate the overall concept of *time use research*.

In chapter 2, Andrew S. Harvey, Department of Economics, St. Mary's University has discussed the *Guidelines for Time Use Data Collection and Analysis* with various important considerations and provides clear guidelines for sampling and diary construction, including how to include various subjective and contextual variables. Coding and file setup of time diary data are critical steps in this research process and both are covered in detail in this chapter. Various analysis issues are then reviewed, including the calculation of descriptive characteristics of time use (duration, participation, activity sequences) and contextual features (deriving activity settings through the use of hypercodes, episode sampling). Harvey framed the chapter by stepping. At first the author discussed about the guidelines of collecting time use research data and here he has argued with explanation that this method is little differs from the collection of other social and economic data. In second step, the author has detailed about the sampling of the respondents, especially sampling issues related to the choice of the respondent population, the sample size, geography and survey timing. After that stage the author has detailed about these concepts related to time use research *dairy design, open versus coded category, closed versus open interval, yesterday versus tomorrow basis of data collection, number of days, random versus convenient days, personal versus telephonic interview, dairy content, subjective dimensions, background data* etc. Then in this chapter the author has explained the most challenging aspects of time-diary data analysis that is the preparation and organization of the diary data headed as *data-file editing and creation*. It is this process, more than any other that separates the collection and analysis of time-diary data from similar processes in traditional social surveys. Then the author has cleared the concept *file creation*. In the stage of *analysis issues*, the author has explained *dimensions of analysis, descriptive measures, participation, frequency, duration, contextual analysis, sequence analysis, episode sampling* and lastly draw the conclusion. In this demonstrated chapter with above features the author has referred 69 useful references of time use research.

In chapter 3, John John P. Robinson, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland provided a brief history of the use of time use methodologies in Canada and the United States entitled as *The Time-Diary Method Structure and Uses*. He has provided in-depth information regarding the reliability, validity, and limitations of various types

of time use data. Multivariate analysis is then outlined and the examination of contextual variables is demonstrated. In this chapter the author has detailed about the *uses of dairy data*. In terms of the major categories of activity, the author has demonstrated four major types of time, these are *work, family care, personal care and travel* and *free time* to demonstrate the concept with useful examples of daily life activities. In the next stage of the chapter the author as explained the *features of the dairy method* with useful examples and references. Author then described *the zero-sum character of time, measuring how people spend time, problem with time estimates, alternatives to time estimates and time dairies, features of the time dairy and a sample time dairy*, here the author give two country wise history of *previous time-dairy studies* like U. S Studies, Canada. Next part of this chapter has dealt with *activity coding, procedures to analyze time-dairy data, computer file format, multivariate analyses, a larger multivariate model, methodological properties of time dairies, reliability, validity* and has drawn the conclusion of this chapter. The author used 56 useful references along with an *Appendix Methodology of the 1965–1985 Americans' Use of Time Projects* to demonstrate the above mentioned features as well as components of this chapter of time use research methods.

William Michelson, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto has dealt with the chapter 4. He has focused on less conventional applications of time use research entitled as *Analysis and Exploration of Meaning and Outcomes in Connection with Time Use Data*. In this chapter the author has illustrated how time use data and associated contextual information can be used to try to understand and explain how human's everyday contexts impact on their time use. Examples are given, including the influence of physical environment contextual variables (housing, neighborhoods, urban infrastructure) on socialization and understanding working mothers' time use by including subject emotion variables (perceived tension, perceived control, perceived available time or "busyness"). First part of the chapter he has explained the *two purposes of time use research*. Then the author discussed four ways by which meaning and outcomes may be pursued with time use data for analytic inquiry. These are (1) *sampling time with analytic intent*, (2) *contextual analysis of episodes*, (3) *direct measurement of subjective aspects*, and (4) *triangulation*. In this chapter the author has used to demonstrate 18 useful references. In the concluding part he has argued that, there are undoubtedly many more ways to facilitate the exploration of meaning and outcomes in connection with time use data. He has presented just a few that have recurred in his own research.

Chapter 5, in this chapter M. Powell Lawton, Polisher Research Institute, Philadelphia Geriatric Center has explored *Methods and Concepts for Time-Budget Research on Elders*. The author Powell Lawton, long recognized for his work in gerontology. Here he has discussed about the unique issues and considerations when applying time budget methods to research with the elderly. He then gives detailed guidelines and illustrations

of the use of time budgets to understand the elderly's psychological perceptions of time use and its influence on their life satisfaction and well-being. In this chapter the author at first highlighted the *methodological issues* by providing methodological guidance to people doing time budget research on elders. Next he has tried to demonstrate *the ideal form for studying time use* in detail. Then he has discussed about the *potential age-related sources of error* in various angle with citing different examples. He again highlighted along with examples, the *Subject-Selection Biases in Time-Budget Research with Elders*. Then he has explained about the *Proxy Time Budgets*. The major possible alternative to a traditional time use record for people who cannot respond for they has been attempted very infrequently, the time diary, or yesterday interview by proxy. The author in this chapter has widen the time use study on elderly variously by exploring the issues like, *study of chronic impairment using proxy data, activity classification (coding) biases, psychological aspects of time use, state affect and activities* and the draw the conclusions and use 57 useful references to demonstrate the chapter in details.

Chapter 6 has demonstrated by Jiri Zuzanek, Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo and Bryan J. A. Smale, Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo on the topic entitled *Life-Cycle and Across-the-Week Allocation of Time to Daily Activities*. Time use data are powerful illustrators of role behavior and lifestyle. Examples of such illustrations are discussed in this chapter. The authors has described how they used time use data to examine the relationships between life cycle, daily time use, and weekly rhythms of everyday life. The authors are inspired and used three research traditions namely (1) *the uses of time or time-budget studies*, (2) *studies of the life cycle and its effects on daily life and leisure participation*; and (3) *studies of "social time."* To demonstrate the above issues of time use research, the authors vividly reviewed the literature on the topic mentioned such as, *time-budget research, the life cycle and social time*. After that point they demonstrated few question on *statement of the research problem, database and operationalization of the variables and data analyses*. Now, the *discussion* section of the chapter, in it they attempt to put these issues into a broader research and conceptual context and relate them to findings reported in the literature. They do it by relating *life cycle with beyond the workday-weekend dichotomy, "asymmetry and "asynchronization" of daily life as a function of life cycle, impact of marital and employment status, daily life as a system of behavioral trade-offs* and come to the conclusion. In this chapter the authors referred 53 useful references.

In Chapter 7 has elaborated by Joseph A. Tindale, Department of Family Relations and Applied Nutrition, University of Guelph on *Variance in the Meaning of Time by Family Cycle, Period, Social Context, and Ethnicity*. The author had tried to examine the temporality of family and the life cycle and the adaptations people must make to different stages. He has outlined the changes in the meaning of time that result from the

impacts of various life-cycle events such as employment, unemployment, and becoming a parent. To doing it Tindale has used the words *the times of our lives*. To explain these words he has cited diverse areas of life and time use. *Work and family: balancing time, becoming a parent: cohort changes in appropriate timing, response to unemployment in different family life-cycle periods* and *getting on and getting along* are the other points highlighted in this chapter. In the concluding part of the chapter the author draw *conclusions about family life-cycle flexibility*. To exhibit this excellent part of the book he has used 41 useful references.

Wendy E. Pentland, Division of Occupational Therapy, Queen's University and Mary Ann McColl, Division of Occupational Therapy, Queen's University were highlighted chapter 8 by elaborating *Application of Time Use Research to the Study of Life with a Disability*. They has described how they has used time use data to examine the relationships between life cycle, daily time use, and weekly rhythms of everyday life. The authors pointed chronic illness or severe disability can interfere not only with an individual's ability to perform specific tasks, but can also impair his or her ability to carry out normal life roles associated with self-care, family, productivity and leisure. In this chapter they tried to demonstrate *what is meant by time use? The relationships among time use, health and well-being, what is known about time use and variables relevant to persons with disabilities? Relationships between disability and use of time, relationships between social support and time use, relationships between time use and outcomes*, the impact of demographic variables on time use, *methodological considerations when examining use of time in this population, time use instrument and procedures for collecting time use data from persons with disabilities*. In this chapter the authors has used 106 useful references to demonstrate the topic.

In chapter 9, Ann Wilcock, School of Occupational Therapy, University of South Australia has discussed the influence of biological necessity and sociocultural influences on our use of time and considers the potential benefits of applying quantitative and qualitative methods to the understanding of human time use in the topic entitled *Biological and Sociocultural Perspectives on Time Use Studies*. The author has stated each culture has its own view and concept of time. This is an essential consideration before planning to conduct time use research in countries where routines and the time of day are marked not by clocks and minutes, but by the sun, the moon, the tides, or body needs (hunger, fatigue). Time use data collection methods should be considered ethnospecific in that techniques that work in one culture may fail miserably in others unless major methodological modifications are made. In this respect the author has explored how and why people use time the way they do has the potential to provide a rich source of data on many different biological and sociocultural issues. To clarify the topic he explained the *biological and sociocultural temporality* in it the author draw a comparison

of Luckmann's and Fraser's temporal models. To discuss the *research paradigm* the author has argued, time use studies became increasingly holistic. Understanding how the nature, purpose, and values of different research paradigms contrast with and are complementary to each other can be helpful in trying to establish a mix of methods that can answer questions and explore time use issues from a broader perspective. Then the author has explained the *integrating research approaches* and *data collection methods*. In this point the author detailed about the *field observation*, *in-depth interview* and *history of ideas* as the method of data collection with inspiring examples. In this chapter the author has used 56 references to demonstrate the topic entitled.

The chapter 10 has explored by Gail Whiteford, School of Occupational Therapy, Auckland Institute of Technology and Mike Barns, School of Architecture, University of Auckland the topic entitled *Te Ao Hurihuri New Zealand's First Time*. The authors were clearly illustrated this issue. In their chapter, the meaning of time both now and prior to colonial contact is presented from the perspective of the Maori, who are the indigenous people of Aotearoa (New Zealand). They outlined the inherent dangers in applying traditional time use data collection techniques across cultures and suggest recommendations for methodological modifications. They has framed the issues in elaborating *traditional time*, *Te kore: the nothingness*, *Maori first time period*, *Te po: the darkness*, *the second Maori period of time*, *Te ao marama: the broad daylight*, *the period of enlightenment*. Then they has clarified the *types of time* as time, in a Maori sense, is not necessarily chronological. The rhythmic measurement has established by the meaning of the related events rather than a period between the events. Like time, space is measured also by the meaning of events and the polarity of Maori life. Then they explained *the colonial experience* by elaborating *the age of enlightenment*, *perception of time*, *time and social order*, *two times meet: early contact*, *asserting the first time: the declaration of independence*, *time promised and time lost: the treaty of Waitangi* and *te po: the night journey*. After that they are intend to explore the, *Aotearoa now: time and time use in contemporary New Zealand*. Then they highlighted *The 1990 Time Use Pilot Survey of The New Zealand Bureau of Statistics* and detailed the *findings*. In *discussions* they referred –

“Ka Ao, Ka Ao, Ka Awatea.
It is dawn, it is dawn, it is day.
Maori oral tradition”

They pointed it as a new dawning and the situation explained by the following traditional proverb:

“Te Ao Hurihuri
te ao huri ai ki tona tauranga:
te ao rapu;

ko te huripoki e huri rei
I runga I te taumata o te kaha.
Te Ao Hurihuri
is a world revolving:
a world that moves forward
to the place it came from;
a wheel that turns
on an axle of strength (King 1992)."

In Chapter 11, K. Victor Ujimoto, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Guelph has discussed on the topic *Time Budget Methodology in Social Science Research Ethnicity and Aging*. The author has addressed cross-cultural issues related to time use research in gerontology. Examples of issues and refinements are given through the presentation of a number of from own studies examining aging of persons from ethnic minorities in Canada. In this chapter Ujimoto has described *time-budget methodology* and its cause to not utilize till recent past, these are as difficulties on analyzing the time use data, explain why time-budget methodology has not received much wider recognition as a useful means for collecting data, time-budget methodology can be a costly and time-consuming technique for data acquisition if the research objectives are not very clearly specified. It involves the collection of data on various activities over a specified period of time, such as the 24-hour day, several days, or over the whole week. The data are essentially observations of what people do in time and space, either as individuals or in groups. Depending on the nature of the information required, human activities can be recorded at specified intervals by trained observers or by the survey respondents themselves. In this chapter the author has tried to logically establish *time-budget methodology for gerontology* with elaborating the main advantages of time-budget methodology for research on aging with various examples. Then the chapter included *refinements in time-budget methodology*. The refinements to the traditional time-budget survey instrument has been made by Ujimoto by applying the *kaizen* principle. The *kaizen* principle is characterized by (1) improvement that combines both innovation and maintenance, (2) improvement that takes place in small steps, (3) improvement that involves everyone, and (4) improvement that emphasizes the production process. To demonstrate the chapter the author has used 23 valuable references.

Lessons from Leisure-Time Budget Research Implications for Practice has contributed by Jerome F. Singleton, School of Health and Human Performance, Dalhousie University in Chapter 12. The author has provided an example of the application of time use methods to a very specific population; *leisure behaviors in the elderly and those with Alzheimer's disease*. Cognitive deficits in this latter population present significant

challenges to data validity and reliability. To capture the valid and useful data to explore the issues entitled, the author nicely tried to draw a sketch of uses of time use methods for research on elderly by citing different examples. Then he has explained the *time budget and older persons, implications for practice and therapeutic recreation* by citing different examples. Then the author comes to define the *Alzheimer* diseases detailing in its statistics and features and *process of understanding leisure ability* by using 79 valuable references.

Future Directions is the final chapter 13 of this edited volume compiled by Wendy E. Pentland, Division of Occupational Therapy, Queen's University and Andrew S. Harvey, Department of Economics, St. Mary's University. They has outlined the current issues, challenges, and future trends for time use research. The intent of this final chapter is to allow readers to put what they have learned about time use research into context and see both its strengths and those areas where time use research needs to develop further. The authors has tried to give an *overview* of the issues mentioned and then explored the *area of applications*, in this section they strongly voiced for *understanding the subpopulation, specific activities, psychological dimensions of behavior, context of activities, theoretical and methodological issues* when planning to study by using 25 valuable references.

‘Time Use Research in the Social Sciences’ might be useful to Study the issues of the SDGs

Finally, it may be said the approach of the book is unique for its natures, adaptable, and cross-discipline applications of time use research methods. But when, go through the book, it seems repetitive in conceptual analysis due to varied nature of the authors, subject of research and it's local. The authors mostly go through the basic of *time use research* at their initial part of analysis. At the same time the book has the potential to provide the scientific investigators to deal with the contemporary development agenda, namely SDGs, which is composed with the SDG-1, that is *No Poverty*, which aimed to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, which includes ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, particularly for the poor. The SDG-2 is for *Zero Hunger*, which aimed to end all forms of malnutrition and ensures access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all, in particular the poor and vulnerable, and support small scale food producers. The SDG-3 is for *Good Health and Well-being*, which aimed to end epidemics and preventable deaths and achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health care services, medicines and vaccines for all. The SDG-4 is for *Quality Education*, aimed to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, including technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. The SDG-5 is for *Gender Equality* as

Goal 1 emphasizes creation of gender sensitive development strategies, and equal rights and access to economic resources, as well as ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources and financial resources, including microfinance. The SDG-6 is for *Clean Water and Sanitation*, which aimed to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation and hygiene for all. The SDG-7 is for *Affordable and Clean Energy*, aimed to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. The SDG-8 is for *Decent Work and Economic Growth* which aimed to promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small - and medium-sized enterprises through access to financial services. The

SDG-9 is for *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure* aims at building quality, reliable and resilient infrastructures. It further aims at promoting resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, to support economic development and human well-being. Investment in innovation is an important pillar of this goal. The SDG-10 is for *Reduced Inequalities*, aimed to adopt policies, especially fiscal wage and social protection policies and progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average, leading to greater equality. The SDG-11 is for *Sustainable Cities and Communities* which aims to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, and significantly reduce the numbers of deaths and people affected by disasters, with focus on protecting the poor and vulnerable. The SDG-12 is for *Sustainable Consumption and Production*, which aimed to halve per capita global food waste at consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chains. The SDG-13 is for *Climate Action* which aimed to develop resilience and adaptive capacity of the poor to climate related hazards and natural disasters. The SDG-14 is for *Life Bellow Water* which aimed to increase benefits to Small Island Developing States (SIDs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from sustainable use of marine resources. The SDG-15 is for *Life on Land* which aimed to mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels, and integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. The SDG-16 is for *Peace, Justice and Strong Institution*, aimed to developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and finally the SDG-17 is for *Partnerships for the Goals*, which aimed for strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (NITI Aayog 2018).

The issues of the SDGs are time bound, it require regular assessment, all level partnerships and efficient as well as effective drive to implement by 2030. The SDGs are

the demands of the global change and its emergent situations, the issues of the SDGs has composed for overcoming varied threat to the human civilization; which are to be achieved to maintain sustainability of the world within 2030. India has committed to play a major role to the success of the SDGs. India could be able to reduce the major socio-economic threat along with the world on the issues designed in the SDGs by proper implementations of the initiatives.

The academicians are not beyond the agenda of SDGs. They are contributing as per their expertise. But to grasp the overall sense in this multi-cultured people of varied geographical locations in 'time', it must require a systematic approach, the reviewer think that this book 'Time Use Research in the Social Sciences' may give methodological directions even in the contemporary time though published in 2002 by which we can deal with the emergent issues of SDGs.

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