

II. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **Access to decent work**
 - **Income**
 - **Asset base**
- **Standard of living**

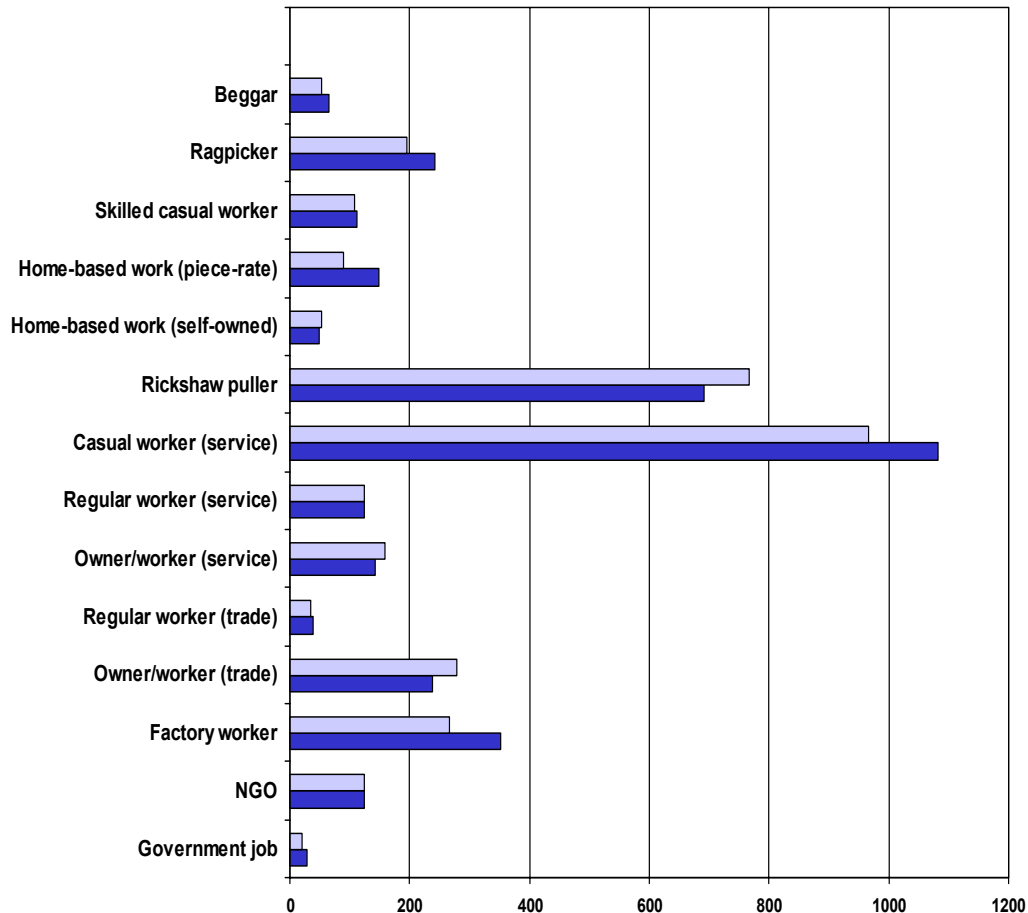
Employment

- **One in five men and two in three women are not working**
- **80% of people in paid work are men**
- **Net increase in workforce – younger people have started working**
- **8% of workers lost their jobs because of eviction**
- **Women workers account for 22% of those who have become unemployed because of eviction**

Adults in paid workforce		
	Old Basti	Bawana
Men	2964 88.8%	3046 86.8%
Women	372 11.2%	467 13.2%
TOTAL	3336	3513

	Men	Women
Stopped working	137	43
Started working	230	138

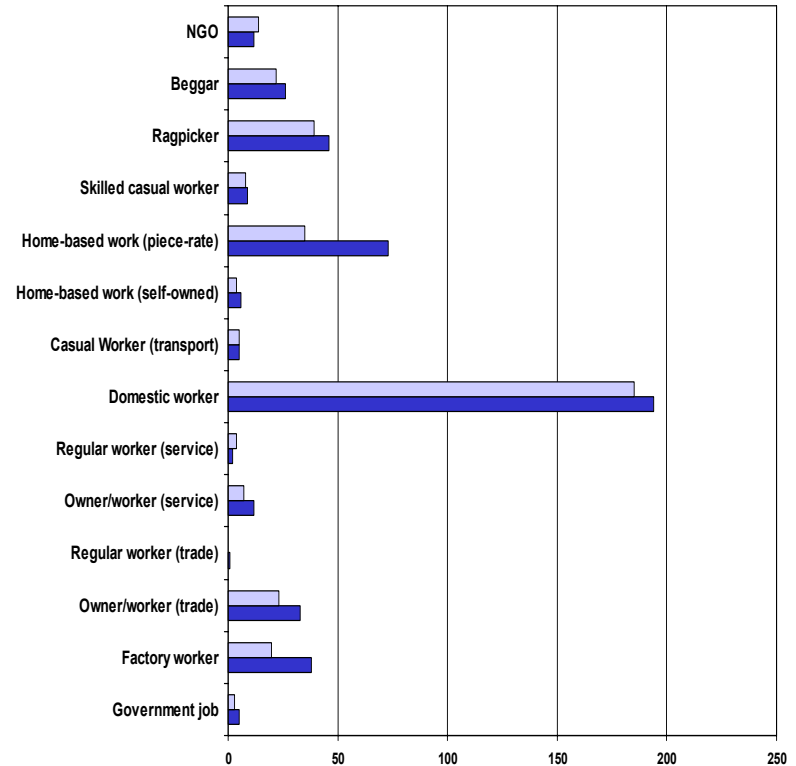
Occupational profile : all workers



- **Over half (55%) of workforce are casual workers in informal sector**
- **Increased numbers in low-paid, insecure jobs (piece-rate work, domestic work, rag-picking, factory work, begging)**
- **Reduction in numbers of rickshaw pullers, dhaba/shop owners, home-based enterprises**

Occupational profile : women

- **Women concentrated in low paid, insecure jobs**
- **Numbers in piece-rate home work, factory work have gone up**
- **Largest proportion of women workers in domestic work**
- **Women's unpaid labour in family enterprises not recognised as work**
- **High rate of open unemployment among women**



Domestic workers

- **Nearly 200 women commuting daily from Bawana to Old City**
- **14-hour day**
 - **wake at 4 am**
 - **leave home at 6 am**
 - **work until 5 pm**
 - **back home at 6 pm**
- **Average 5 houses**
- **Earnings Rs.2000/- to 3000/- per month**
- **Commuting cost Rs.600/- per month**
- **No agreed-on terms on leave and increment**
- **Leave 3-4 days/month usually taken**
- **Gifts, interest-free loans, “good” environment are seen as advantages**

Home-based workers

- **Largest category of women workers after domestic work (73 women, 15.6%)**
- **Mostly doing bead work, making bottle caps, ‘finishing’ ready-made garments at piece rate.**
- **Low earnings**
 - **Rs.20/- for 100 bead bracelets**
 - **Rs.2/- for one kilo of bottle caps**
- **Materials supplied, cost of loss or damage deducted from wages**
- **Several cases of contractors disappearing without paying**
- **Work erratic, not available throughout the year**
- **Maximum reported earnings per household less than Rs.1000/-**

Self-owned small enterprises

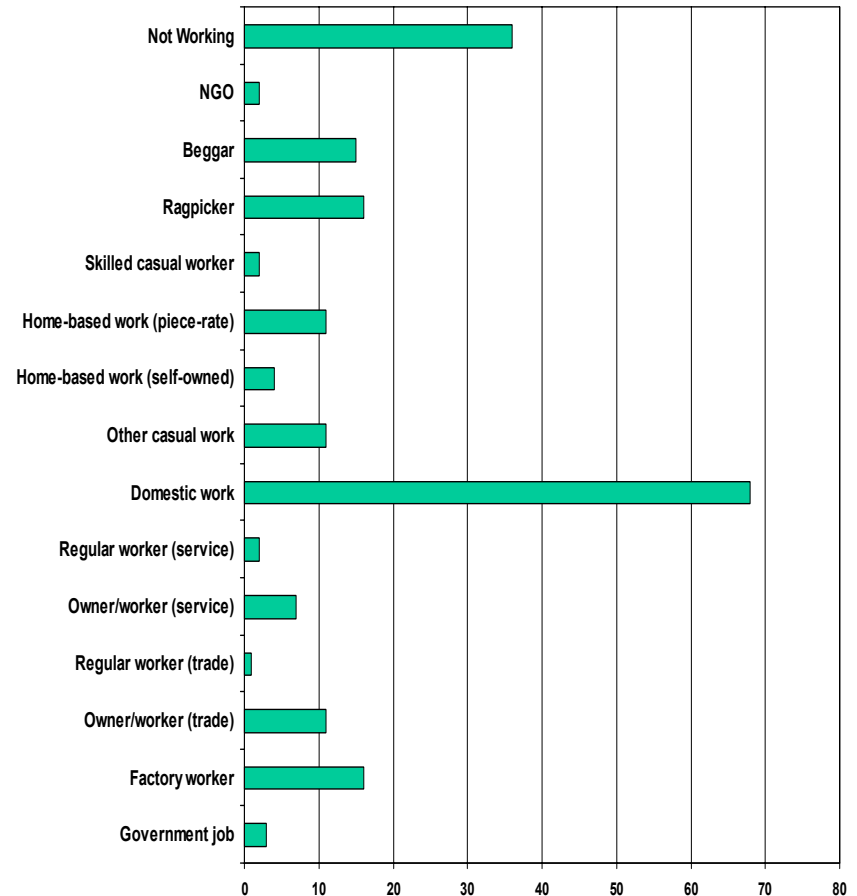
- 436 shop/*dhaba* owners in old location – only 381 could set up again in Bawana
- Loss of assets during demolition, investment in rebuilding has depleted capital
- Enterprises re-started on a smaller scale, lower status – eg *dhaba* owner now has *patri* tea stall, cooked food on *rehri*
- Those who have plots along main road have ‘hotels’, others have *rehri-patri* stalls
- Highest returns for *pan*-cigarette kiosks
- Average income Rs. 150/- per day, break even only because of unpaid family labour
- Regular *hafta* paid to police, average Rs.50/- per week
- Some stalls set up by former employees of ‘hotels’ in Old Delhi – all report lower earnings than previous wages

Factory workers

- **Only 400 out of proposed 10,000 units in Bawana Industrial Estate functional at time of survey**
- **Only 351 workers (less than 10% of total) are working in factories**
- **No written contracts, no benefits, no security**
- **Average wages Rs.1400/- per month**
- **Hazardous work environment – no safety equipment or first-aid on premises**
- **Overtime without extra pay as condition for keeping job**
- **Erratic payments, wages often withheld without reason**
- **Women reluctant to exchange domestic work for factory work – “bad” environment and health hazards cited as main reasons**
- **Factory work preferred by women heads of households with small children – can walk to work and save commuting time**

Women-headed households

- **63% Hindus (higher than share in population)**
- **Highest numbers in domestic work**
- **Factory work, rag picking, begging are next largest shares**
- **36 households (18%) have no earner – survive on charity and remittances from relatives**
- **Less than 10% run self-owned enterprises (*pan* shop, tea shop, food vending) – low income because forced to sell on credit**
- **Extortion by police and *goondas* from Bawana village**
- **Highest share in factory work - 16 out of 38 women factory workers are heads of households**



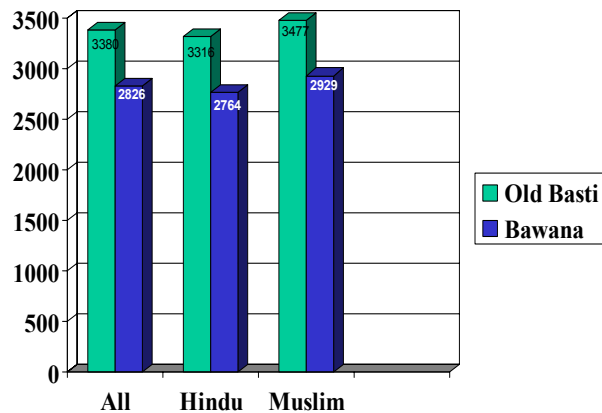
Local entrepreneurship emerging

- **Several tiny enterprises set up in last year**
- **Metalwork/welding units, dyeing units, bakeries, jewellery units, embroidery unit**
- **Owned by ‘outsiders’ from other resettlement colonies, or plot-holders who live elsewhere**
- **3-10 workers, including family members – mostly men**
- **Owners are also workers**
- **Average earnings Rs.1000/- per month (family members are unpaid)**
- **Illegal electricity connections, no concern for safety or environment**
- **Extortion by police (Rs.500/- per week for larger units)**
- **Relationship of owner with community, scrutiny by women neighbours puts a brake on malpractice, violence against workers**
- **All owners want to expand, regularise**

Income

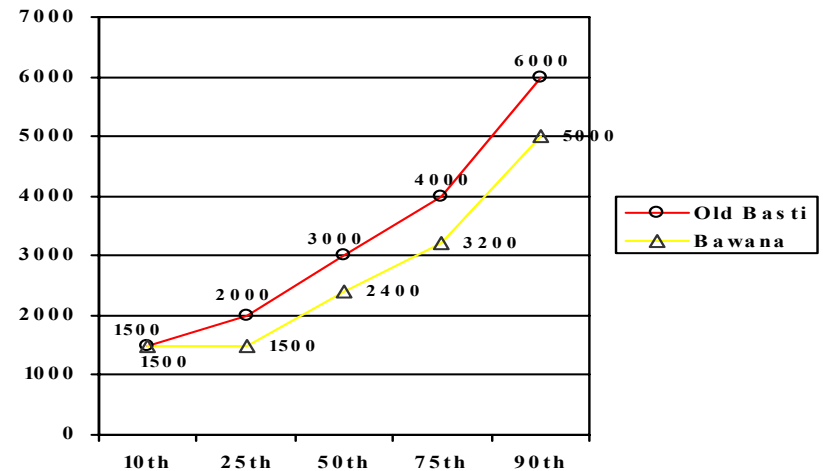
Mean reported family income

- Overall drop of 21%
- Fall in income more for Muslims than Hindus



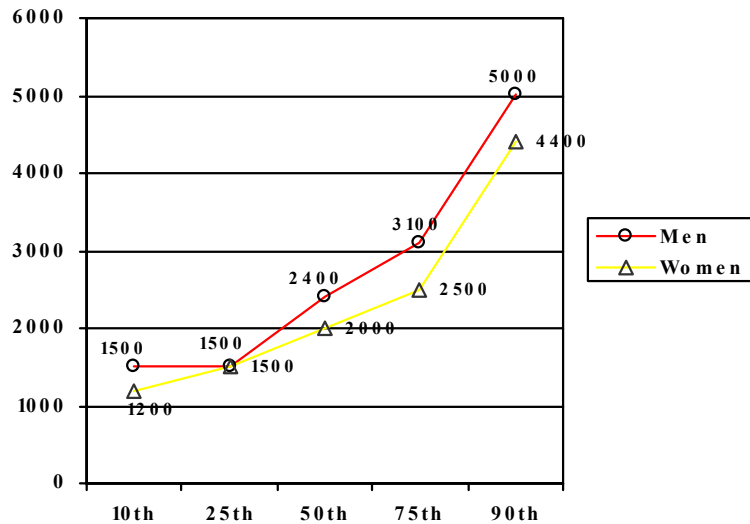
Change in income distribution

- 25% fall for poorest 25%
- 20% fall for poorest 50%



Incomes

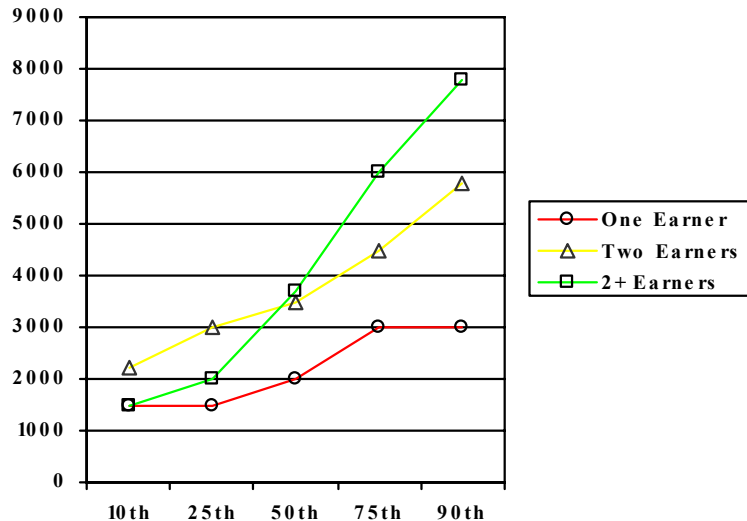
Women-headed households hardest hit



- **Only 25% of women-headed household report income of >Rs.2500/- per month**
- **10% women-headed households survive on less than Rs.1200/- per month – less than 50% of official poverty line**

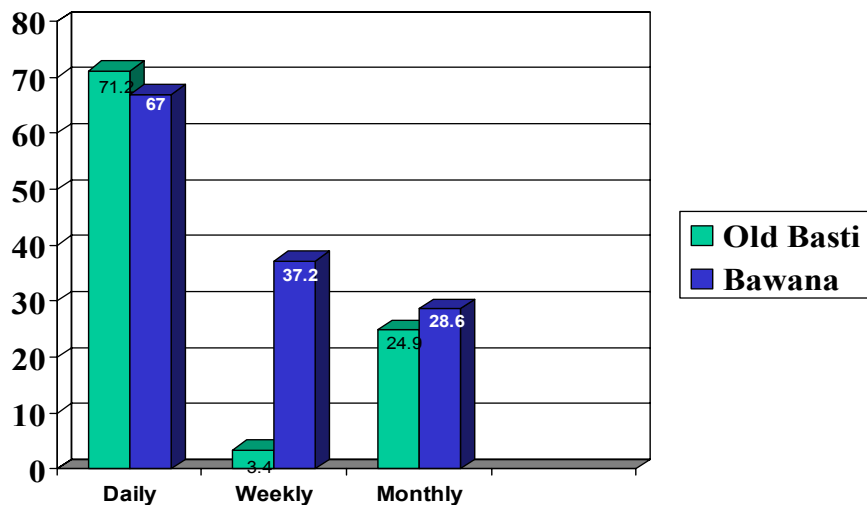
Incomes

Diminishing returns from multiple earners



- Only one-third households have multiple earners (lack of work rather than lack of intention)
- For poorest 25%, incomes are lower for households with 2+ earners
- Shows that workers in poorest segment are in classic poverty trap – “working more for less”

Mode of payment of wages



- **Decrease in monthly payments by 4 percentage points – shift towards greater insecurity**
- **Similar drop in daily payments – loss of job**
- **Increase in weekly payments has implications for access to PDS – can pick up rations only if shop opens on pay day.**
- **Fact of life in casual sector – wage never assured until it is in hand**

Reported earnings for selected occupations

Occupation	Reported earnings (lowest and highest) Rs	
	Monthly	Daily
Paan cigarette kiosk		100-200
Dhaba owner	3000-4000	
Small grocery shop	2500-3000	
Domestic worker (5 houses)	2000-3000	
<i>Rehri-patri</i> stall	1500-2000	
Catering worker (220 days/year)		200-500
Junk dealer		50-150
Auto driver (hired vehicle)	1500	
Factory worker	1200-1400	
Skilled artisan (20 days/month)		
Unskilled labour (15-20 days/month)		50-100
Ragpicker, beggar		20-50
Piece rate worker (home based)	300-600	

Minimum living costs

- Family of five, one earner working in Delhi, two school-going children, APL card

Item	Requirement	Cost per month	Actual expenditure
Foodgrains	70 kg (rice+wheat)	Ration shop APL card 260/- AAY card 175/- Market 600/-	500/-
Kerosene	20L (supplemented with firewood)	Ration APL (9.5L) 86/- BPL (22L) 198/- Market Rs.18/- per litre	160/-
Vegetables, groceries, milk			500/-
Transport		Delhi 670/- School 100/-	770/-
Toilet		Toilet 150/- Bath/clothes 50/-	200/-
Electricity			150/-
Health	(One episode in 2 months)	Government 189/- Pvt local 50/- Pvt. outside. 500/-	100/-
School		Government 50/- Private 100/-	100/-
TOTAL			2430/-

Transport : biggest drain on budget

Expenses (daily commuters)

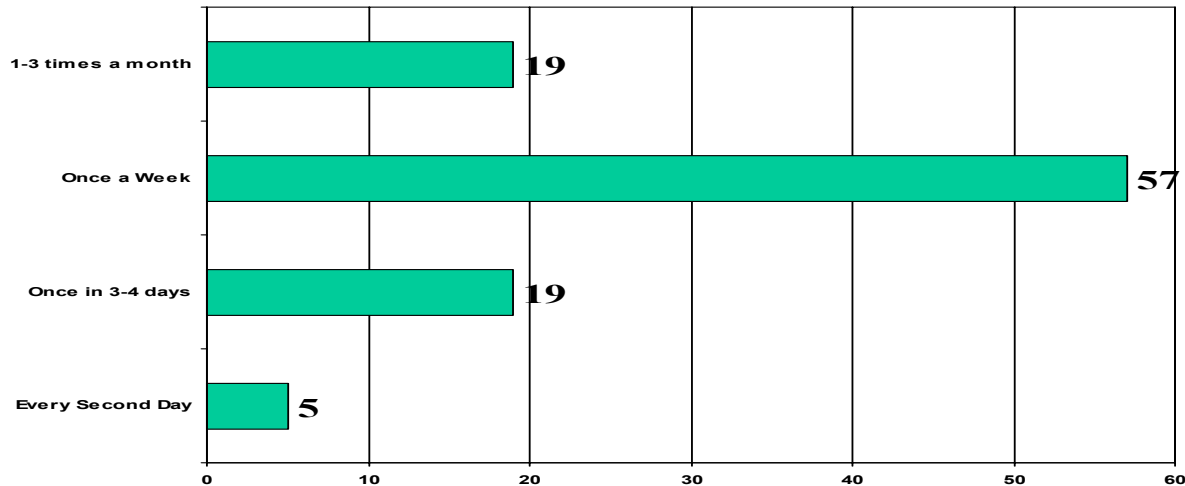
Cost of round trip (Rs)	Workers
Works in JJ colony	445
Works within one hour walk	242
Works within 2 hrs walk	123
Walks 2+ hours every day	46
Rs.1-9	47
Rs.10-19	91
Rs.20-29	734
Rs.30-39	96
Rs.40-49	55
Rs.50+	37

Time taken for commute

< 10 mins	445	23%
10 mins to 1 hr	173	14%
1- 2 hrs	165	8%
2 – 3 hrs	75	
3 - 4 hrs	43	
4 hrs	794	41%
>4 hrs	120	6%

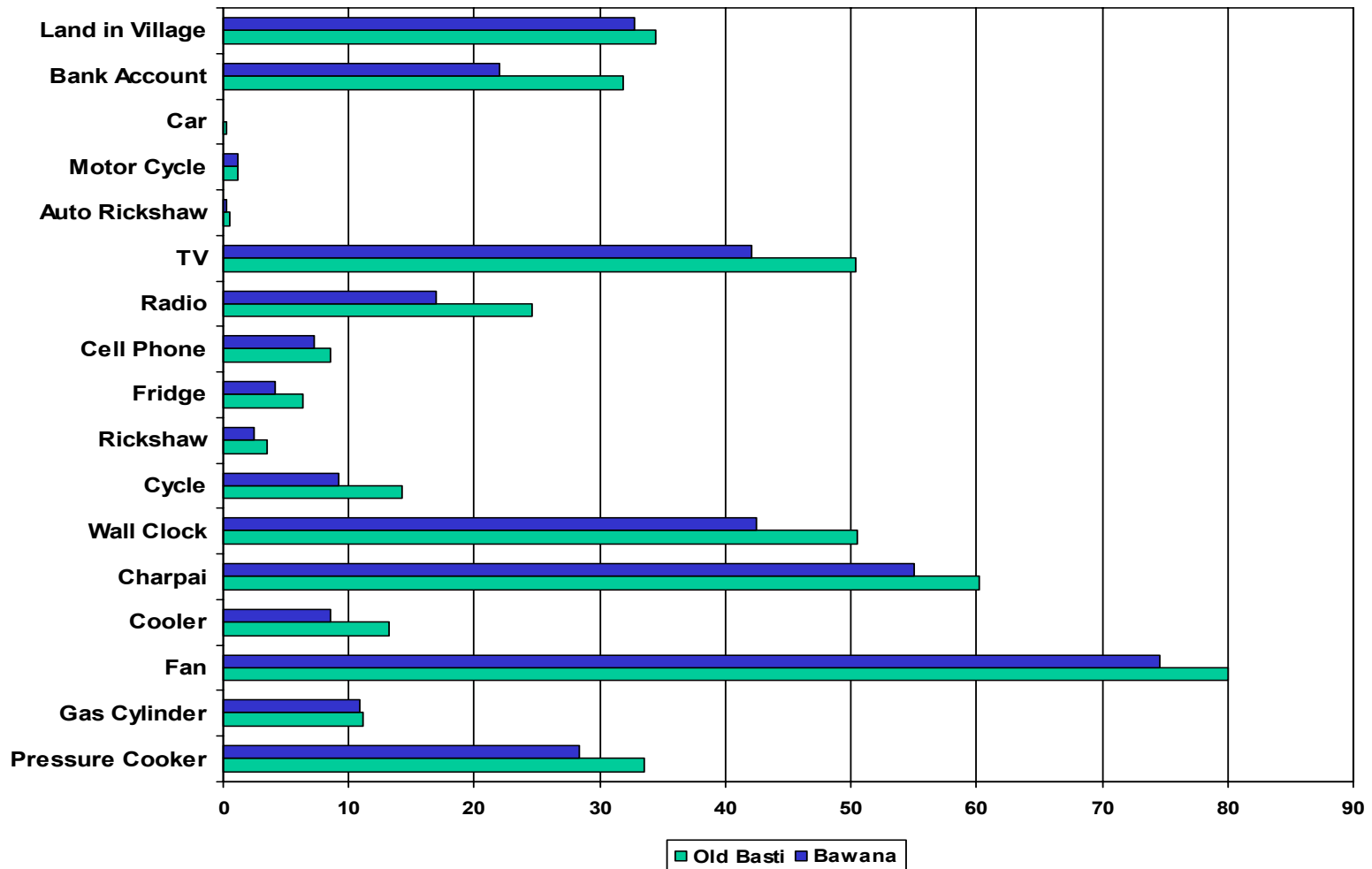
Closing the income-expenditure gap

- Cutting down “good” items – vegetables, milk
- Cutting personal expenditure (women and girls)
- Cutting down family responsibilities (eg emergency loans to relatives)
- Selling an asset
- Withdrawing children from school
- Taking a loan eg for purchasing rations
- Cutting transport costs
 - 26% men do not return home every day
 - 57% men return only once a week
 - 19% men return only 1-3 times a month (these are effectively women-headed households)



Depletion of assets

- Assets lost in demolition
- Assets sold in emergencies



Thali test

	Previous <i>basti</i>	Bawana
Do not own one <i>thali</i> per person	3%	15%
Do not have separate <i>thali</i> for guest	38%	64%

Conclusions

- **High unemployment – one in five men, two in three women are not working**
- **Casual work remains main source of livelihood**
- **“Gender gap” exists – higher rate of unemployment, more insecure employment**
- **Accelerated feminisation of poverty – women-headed households poorest, stuck in “poverty trap”**
- **Muslims significantly worse off, concentrated in low-paying occupations**
- **Much reduced asset base and standard of living – high risk of poverty being transmitted to the next generation**
- **Expenses increased because of lack of access to PDS, institutionalised corruption by dealers and officials**
- **Major constraint is lack of options, not lack of skills - continuance in low paid jobs despite expensive and exhausting commute reflects desperation**
- **Local enterprise stifled by extortion, fear of criminalisation, lack of infrastructure and insufficient capital**
- **Work within colony cited as greatest need by all workers, especially women**