

# Findings from studies of HBW in sub contracted manufacturing

- Growth in HBW over the last 2-3 decades
- Relative stability of arrangements despite absence of written contracts - social and economic 'controls'
- Intermediate forms between hbw and factory – 'karkhana' (sheds)
- Institutions as well as market influence distribution of returns in each sector
- Cannot use random sampling methods - purposive sampling, survey + qualitative methods
- Heterogeneity – generalizations difficult
- Actions needed are situation specific

# Value Chain for three sectors

Commodity	Zardosi	Bidi	Agarbathi
Item	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.
Inputs	4.0	20.0	1.9
<b>HBW</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Sub Contractor	1.9	0.9	2.5
Contractor		0.9	
Manufacturer	1.6	<b>41.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>
Distributor	17.1	19.3	14.6
Wholesaler	<b>60.0</b>		9.0
Retailer			10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average no of intermediaries	4	5	5
Zardosi – gold thread embroidery Bidi – tobacco stick Agarbathi – incense stick			

# Home based *bidi* workers: factors influencing outcomes

<p>Who participates: M,F,MC,FC- Hh units or women</p>	<p>Traditional activity or new work</p>	<p>Household traditions and community norms influence participation patterns</p>
<p><b>Outcomes:</b> Wages/ earnings</p>	<p>Location – R/U - structure and chain of sub contracting</p>	<p>Variations by location despite common framework of laws</p>
<p>Benefits</p>	<p>Card member of BWWF  Other group membership</p>	<p>Membership of BWWF mediated by instns like SEWA</p>