

HOME AS PLACE OF WORK

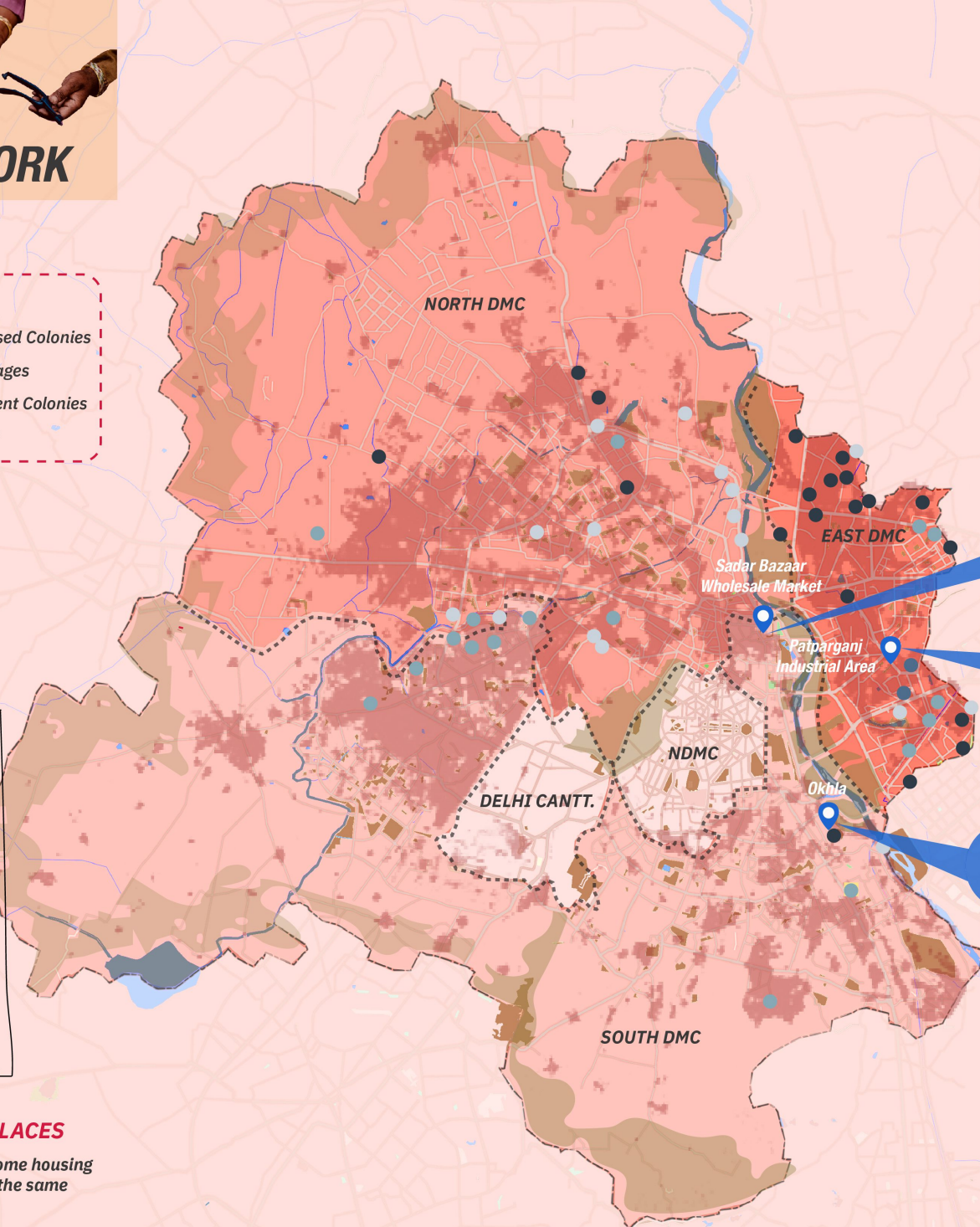
KEY

- High density built-up areas
- Home-based workers in Unauthorised Colonies
- Home-based workers in Urban Villages
- Home-based workers in Resettlement Colonies
- Home-based workers in JJ clusters



OUR HOMES ARE ALSO WORKPLACES


Most home-based workers live in low-income housing categories where work and home occupy the same space.



LOCATING THE HOME-BASED WORKERS OF DELHI

Home-based workers produce goods or services for the market from within or around their own homes. There are many home-based workers throughout Delhi, many of whom are women, who contribute immensely to the city's economy.

They are an **invisible workforce** who face many challenges as they use their homes as their workplaces.

 Many self-employed home-based workers source work from local wholesale markets and supply it back there.

 Work is out-sourced from factories in industrial areas to home-based workers who complete the work from their homes.

 Some home-based workers receive work orders that can be traced back to global brands, and some are for domestic brands.

Home-based work in this map of Delhi includes one or more of the following:

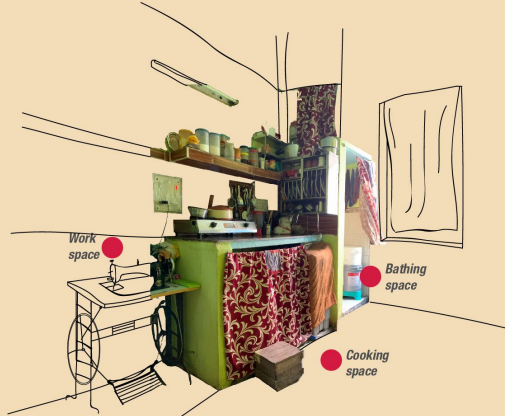
- | | |
|---|--|
|  Embroidery/ Embellishment |  Bindi making |
|  Thread cutting |  Mala making |
|  Envelope making |  Sandal strap cutting |
|  Stitching |  Tag tying |
|  Kitchen tools making |  Artificial flower making |
|  Bead work |  Vegetable peeling |
|  Toy packaging | |



HOME AS PLACE OF WORK

Story of a Neighbourhood

Delhi is a patchwork of diverse neighbourhoods ranging from planned colonies on one hand to self-built informal settlements on the other. These include JJ clusters (Jhuggi-Jhopdi clusters) commonly known as “slums”, resettlement colonies to which JJ clusters are often relocated by the government, unauthorized colonies and urban villages. Home-based workers, like other urban poor citizens, live and work in such neighbourhoods. The aerial view below shows the vibrant economies they sustain.



A small house hampers productivity, as a home-based worker cannot take bulk work orders because she cannot store raw materials and finished goods, and she cannot work continuously as there are competing needs for the same space.



Sometimes work spills over into the adjoining areas such as the platforms in front of their homes.



The dwellings of home-based workers are typically small and crowded, of poor quality, with little natural light or fresh air. The size of the house specially has implications on women's work burden.



Because their home is their workplace, home-based workers are more affected than other workers by government housing policies and practices to do with slum evictions/upgradation/relocation and tenure security; zoning regulations; as well as the provision of basic infrastructure services like water, sanitation, electricity and transport.

STATE OF HOUSING & INFRASTRUCTURE



Crammed spaces and lack of adequate light and ventilation



Lack of access to uninterrupted water supply, sewage and electricity



Many home-based workers live in informal settlements where access to services is a daily challenge. With no piped water supply, proper sanitation, or waste collection, women have to spend longer on household chores and care responsibilities. This has a direct negative impact on their productivity and earnings.



SOURCES

This is a non-exhaustive mapping of home-based work clusters collated from different sources including membership data of SEWA Delhi and research studies on home-based work conducted by WIEGO and partners.



SOCIAL
DESIGN
COLLAB

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