



ACADEMIC URBAN FIELD

**PLIGHT
OF
DAILY WAGE LABOURERS
&
STREET VENDORS
DELHI (JAN-FEB,2023)**

SUBMITTED TO:
JANPAHAL ORGANISATION

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the report on "URBAN FIELDWORK IN DELHI" is a benefit work done by us, under the supervision of Dr. Rohit Mutatkar, fieldwork Coordinator of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur. In partial fulfilment of the requirement of our master's program in Development Policy, Planning, and Practice. We also affirm that this work has not been submitted before for any purpose.

ABSTRACT

This report is based on the field survey we conducted in Delhi and the NCR region for 25 days under the Guidance of Janpahal, the organisation that works for the informal sector of economy i.e Street Vendors and Labourers.

The report examines various issues related to urban poverty, such as migration, labour, role of gender, access to basic services, and the appalling condition of Delhi slums. It also looks at the dynamics of Urban land and the condition of weekly markets, urban governance, and the marginalisation of the poor to the urban periphery.

Our research is based on socio-economic conditions, working culture, livelihood patterns, issues of migration, and day-to-day problems faced by these people. While conducting this study, we visited weekly markets and interviewed individual vendors and labourers, and local and union leaders. We visited slums and got to know about the eviction process and the difficulties faced by people. Besides this, we have conducted several household surveys. During this visit, we learned about various Urban problems, and ways and approaches the government takes to mitigate the problem. We got to know about various schemes that are implemented and how they benefit people living in urban areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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STREET VENDORS:

BACKGROUND:

Street vending as a profession has been in existence in India since ancient times.

In all civilizations, ancient or mediaeval the travelling merchant got accounted for in selling wares in towns by going from house to house. Street vendors had no fixed places to sell their material.

Article 19(1)(G) of the Indian constitution recognizes the “Right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business”. Also, article 39A provides for “the citizens, men, and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihoods”.

The number of street vendors has increased in recent years which makes them viewed as a nuisance. They have become the most vulnerable, neglected, and exploited section of society.

The coronavirus pandemic enforces the measures of lockdown coupled with strict social distancing norms. This had a profound effect on the usual occupation of public spaces including street vending.

After the restrictions got loosened owing to the covid guidelines the demands for opening the Indian economy rose. The procedure starts with the opening of big shops. The so-called thela remained shut even after the opening of lots of big shops. The organisation where we worked in collaboration was working for the fight against this discriminatory act.

The Supreme court ordered the opening of registered markets only, so it became a question of survival for lots of migrants who came in search of livelihood as they were without any licence or other documents required. From there the issue of the registered and unregistered markets came forward.

The market which is registered had a certificate of vending therefore no one can evict them as per the act of 2014. Registered markets have all the provisions which are in

the 2014 Act, like vending zone, TVC, municipality control, no eviction until the rule and conditions are followed by street vendors in a proper manner, provision of compulsory survey for registered markets after every five years, etc

After a survey, 800 markets in Delhi were found and recorded as unregistered. But in reality the number is much more than this.

According to our observation, the vendors from unregistered markets suffer extortion from local Pradhan. The bribe to police and traffic police again drains the income of these vendors. Pradhan, who is the political leader of the village or colony, collects money from them, but there is no improvement in the market area where the weekly market is held.

There is the issue like hygiene, sanitation, no washrooms for both male and female vendors, no warehouses for their goods, no transportation facility to carry their goods, traffic congestion in narrow lanes of market areas, selling of edible items alongside dirty channels, discarded plastic and other wastes which clog the drains, choke animals that eat them and litter the streets.

In unregistered markets, cases of unofficial payment of hafta, merchandise confiscations, and periodic eviction are seen at regular intervals.

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending)

- During the 1990s, Indian labourers suffered massive layoffs, and rural livelihoods were disrupted after negligence towards agriculture. This resulted in massive migration from rural to urban areas. The condition of urban areas was also not in a good position to accommodate all and provide livelihood opportunities. Many of the men and women arriving in the cities ended up joining the informal sector of the economy.
- In the informal sector most of them become daily wage labourers which get counted into official statistics and also appear in media and research publications. The huge chunk of the population who get engaged in providing goods and services to millions and contributing significantly to the urban economy remained invisible as were not taken into account by urban planners or municipal administration.

- They got exposed to bribery and extortion through unrealistic licensing made on them.
- In 1998, the National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) was formed. “Hawkers in the Urban Informal Sector: A study of street vending in seven cities”, was published in 2001. It led to the setting up of a National Taskforce on street vendors.
- In 2004 the cabinet adopted a national policy on urban street vendors. For the first time in India's history, street vendors were officially recognized as contributors to the urban economy, although things moved slowly.
- As many street vendors marched and went on strike and hundreds of thousands sent letters to local lawmakers, the movement proved successful.
- Finally in September 2013, the Indian parliament passed the street vending Act, but It was implemented in February 2014.
- This landmark legislation is perhaps the first of its kind in the world which provides rights to street vendors with institutional authority. It really affects millions of lives.
- Apart from ensuring their protection the act also provides training programs to educate street vendors on things such as their rights and responsibilities, food safety, hygiene, and waste disposal.

The definition of street vendors given in the Street Vendors Act,2014 are

- Mobile vendors – move from one place to another place for vending their goods and services.
- Stationary vendors – carry out vending activities on a regular basis at a specific location.
- Natural market – the market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products.
- Street vendors – a person engaged in vending articles, goods, wares, food items, or merchandise of everyday use in public on streets, lanes, sidewalks, footpaths, pavement, public parks, or any other place including a private area or moving from place to place. Hawker, peddler, and squatter are synonymous terms for street vending.

Town vending committee – body constituted by appropriate government under section 22.

Vending zone – area or place designed by a local authority, on the recommendation of the Town vending committee for use of street vendors for street vending.

Survey of street vendors for protection from eviction or relocation –.

- Town vending committee shall conduct a survey of all existing street vendors within the area under its jurisdiction and it should be carried out at least once every five years.
- Town vending committee shall ensure all existing street vendors identified in the survey are accommodated in the vending zones with the holding capacity of vending zones.
- No street vendors shall be evicted or relocated till the survey has been completed and the certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors.

Issue of certificate of street vending –

- Every street vendor, identified under the survey carried out who has completed the age of fourteen years shall be issued a certificate.
- If the holding capacity of the vending zone exceeds TVC shall carry out a draw for issuing a certificate and the remaining shall be accommodated in any adjoining vending zone to avoid relocation.

Conditions for issue of the certificate of vending –

- Street vendors should carry out vending by themselves or through any of their family members.
- He has no other means of livelihood.
- He shall not transfer his certificate of vending or place he specified therein to any other person.

Rights and obligations of street vendors –

- Every street vendor shall have the right to carry on the business mentioned in the certificate of vending. Also, no street vendor shall carry out any vending activities if the area is a no-vending zone.
- Every street vendor who possesses a certificate of vending, shall in case of relocation be entitled to a new site or area for carrying out his vending activities.
- A street vendor that occupies space shall remove his goods and wares every day at the end of the time-sharing period allowed to him.
- Every street vendor shall maintain cleanliness and public hygiene in the vending zones. Every street vendor shall maintain civic amenities and public property in vending zones in good condition and not damage or destroy the same.
- Every street vendor shall pay periodic maintenance charges for civic amenities and facilities provided in vending zones as determined by local authorities.

Relocation and eviction of street vendors –

- The local authority on the recommendation of TVC declared a zone or part of it to be a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocated the street vendors vending in that area.
- Local authorities shall evict such street vendors whose certificate has been cancelled or who do not have a certificate of vending.
- No street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority from a place specified in the certificate of vending unless he has given thirty days' notice for the same.
- A street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by local authority physically only after he had failed to vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending, after the expiry of the period specified in the notice.
- Every street vendor who fails to relocate or vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending after the expiry of the period specified in the notice, shall be liable to pay for every day such default. A penalty should be extended to Rs. 50-200.

Seizure and reclaiming of the goods –

- If the street vendor fails to vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending after the lapse of the period specified in the notice, the local authority in addition to eviction is liable to seize the goods. A copy of goods that are going to be confiscated should be provided to the street vendor.
- The street vendor whose goods have been seized may reclaim his goods after paying the fees. Provided that non-perishable goods shall release within two working days and perishable goods shall release on the same day.

Dispute redressal mechanism-

- The appropriate government may constitute two or more committees consisting of a chairperson who has been a civil judge or judicial magistrate and two other professionals having such experience as may prescribe.
- Every street vendor who has a grievance or dispute may make an application in writing to the committee.
- On receipt of the grievance or dispute the committee should after verification and inquiry take steps for the redressal of such grievance or resolution of such dispute within the time as may be prescribed.
- Any person who is aggrieved by the decision of the committee may prefer an appeal to the local authority.
- The local authority shall dispose of the appeal received in writing at such time and manner as prescribed.

Plan for the street vending –

- Every local authority shall in consultation with the planning and the recommendation of the TVC prepare the plan once in five years to promote the vocation of street vendors.
- The plan for street vending prepared by local authorities shall be submitted to the appropriate government for approval.

Town vending committee:

The appropriate government shall have rules made on this behalf to provide for the term and manner of constituting TVC in each local authority. The appropriate government may constitute one or more than one TVC for each zone or ward.

TVC should consist of –

1. Municipal commissioner or CEO
2. Members nominated by the appropriate government, representing local authority, medical officers of the local authority, traffic police, police, association of street vendors, market association, NGOs, resident welfare associations, etc.
3. Nominated members of NGOs and community-based organisations shall not be less than 10%.
4. Number of members representing street vendors shall not be less than 40%, who shall be elected by street vendors themselves. One-third of members representing street vendors shall be from amongst women street vendors. Further representation should be given to SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, and persons with disabilities.

Chairperson and members nominated shall receive such allowances as prescribed by the appropriate government.

Meeting of TVCs – shall meet at times and spaces within the jurisdiction of local authority. Every reason should be notified along with reasons for taking such a decision.

Office space – local authorities should provide TVCs with appropriate office spaces.

Social audit – every TVC shall publish street vendor's charters specifying the therein the time within which the certificate of vending shall be issued.

Prevention of harassment by police and other authorities – No street vendor who carries on street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from his rights by any person or police.

Penalty provisions – if any street vendor

- Indulges in vending activities without a certificate of vending.

- Contravenes the terms of the certificate of vending
- Contravenes any other terms and conditions specified for the purpose of regulating street vending.

Importance of street vendors in urban areas:

- Plays a prominent role in providing convenient and inexpensive goods and services to everyone and therefore contributing to India's economic progress
- The intrinsic profession provides livelihood opportunities to a large proportion of India's population.
- It caters to the essential consumer demand of the country
- Sustain the business of several industries.

STREET VENDORS OF DELHI

Delhi is a city of vibrancy, hustle, and bustle. It is a city of culture, heritage, and people from all over India. One of the most interesting aspects of Delhi is the street life. It is a vibrant, lively environment that is full of energy and activity. The street vendors in Delhi are an integral part of the local economy. They provide essential goods and services to citizens, and many of them have been in business for generations.

BASIC MARKET PROFILING:

This profiling aims to understand the working of the weekly markets of Delhi. Weekly markets attract a large number of customers from all income groups. We visited many registered and unregistered weekly markets such as Tikri Border, Jivan park (Janakpuri west), Mundka , Uttam nagar, Mahavir enclave and Mayur Vihar.

Through field visits in the weekly markets and many interviews with street vendors, we got to know the difference between registered and unregistered markets and their implications on vendors. After interviewing sellers and collecting oral accounts over 10 days by visiting in the early hours, we analysed the markets as politicised places with several market

administrations, unions, and government authorities working within them. Most of the street vendors in Delhi operate on a daily basis, renting space from local shop owners and setting up their stalls in the morning. They offer a variety of goods ranging from fresh produce and snacks to jewellery and clothes. Apart from the survey questionnaires, when we spoke to a few leaders and Pradhan of the markets to understand the dynamics, they were hesitant to speak freely as it will hamper the reputation of the market. All surveys were taken in the vicinity of the respective area during business hours. It was done to avoid constant interruptions. But even then many vendors did not agree to be interviewed since that would take away their time to engage in the business and make a sale.

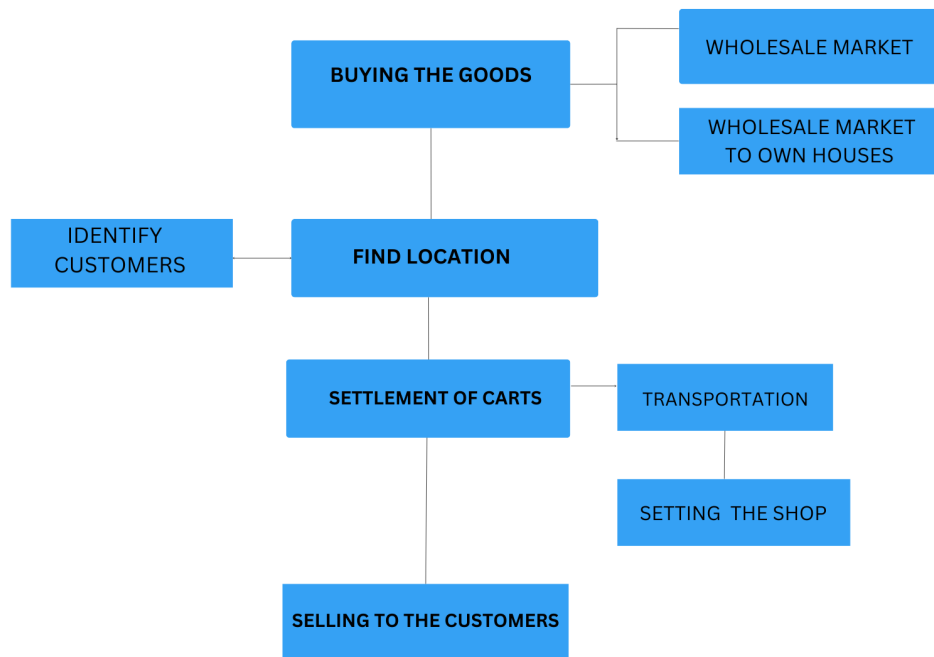
We find that almost all sellers came to Delhi for business in the age of early 20s without their families and gradually their families also migrate and most of them live in rented houses. There were more numbers of male street vendors than females because of restrictions on women's mobility and work.



Markets visited	Timings	Days	Location	Types of products	Facilities provided	Waste disposal	Dominant group
Tikri border	4:00pm-10:00pm	Friday	Village area with connected main road	Vegetables, fruits, chole bhature, tea and omelette shops	Light bulb, water, thela		villagers

Mundka	4:00pm-10:00pm	Monday	Remote village area	Vegetables, fruits, food stall, spices	vegetables, fruits,	Disposed by MCD	jatts
Arjun park	4:00pm-10:00pm	Thursday	On bridge beside dirty channel	Vegetables	Mainly vegetables and fruits	Disposed in dirty channels	Pradhan
Bindapur market	4:00pm-10:00pm	Sunday	Colony area with school	Vegetables, food stall		Not found	Colony
Janakpuri	4:00pm-10:00pm	Friday	Houses and shops	Vegetables, foodstall, fruits, spices		Disposed by MCD	Houses
Mayur vihar	4:00pm-10:00pm	Monday	Big shops with apartments	Spices, vegetables, Fruits, food stall	Lightbulb, washrooms,	Found disposal mechanism	Pradhan

WORK FLOW OF THE STREET VENDORS:



MIGRATION

Migration in Delhi is a common phenomenon due to its flourishing economy and sufficient job opportunities. Additionally, Delhi is well-connected to other parts of the states which makes it easy for other states to relocate to Delhi and make a better life for themselves. Most of the vendors are from the local area, but there is a significant amount of migration from

other states in Delhi. This migration is driven by the desire for better livelihood and opportunities. The vendors come from all parts of India and it is not uncommon to find vendors from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Mostly men migrate seasonally or permanently settled in Delhi on rent for work.

Migrant street vendors constantly suffer competition with other non-migrant street vendors due to fluctuations in market rates, and unstable and erratic employment.

Even vendors with a licence had difficulty in finding a safe and secure vending site and for migrant street vendors it is much more difficult. They face insecurity and uncertainty because their profession is considered to be illegal. If the government offers a licence for street vendors they could be shielded from eviction and harassment by the local authorities, local police, and local troublemakers.

GENDER



The street vendors in Delhi are predominantly male. The gender breakdown is roughly 80% male to 20% female. Female vendors are less as many of them got married at an early age and restricted to household chores, taking care of old people and children of the family. Some women's responsibilities are doubled as they take proper care of the house and then work outside.

After talking to many of the vendors we got to know that the men only don't support women working and reducing the burden. is also concerned about her safety and that she should not get lost, so she does not want to do anything less outside. The belief that women and men should only be concerned with their homes and children and not assume any outside responsibilities is growing. She refuses to do outside work due to low self-confidence and comparing herself with others.

Some of the women are doing domestic work. We interacted with the food female vendor and their condition. Some of them are single parents, some of their husbands are addicted to alcohol consumption. Female vendors are less because they fear their security, male dominance, patriarchal behaviour, and less confidence.

INDEBTEDNESS

Street vendors are mostly migrated from states like UP, Bihar, Haryana, Kolkata ect. Migrated in search of opportunity for livelihood. They have income till sustenance level. Very few of them have farms to cultivate in their villages. During covid shops were closed for months and lots of vendors lost their capital and savings. Some of them have to resort to private loans with exorbitant interests. They don't have collateral to mortgage and so the accessibility of getting a loan from the bank. After covid centre provides collateral free loan which needs an Aadhaar number, certificate of vending or a letter of recommendation from local municipal body through SVAnidhi scheme. To get the access of these schemes the letter of recommendation is essential if the vendor doesn't have identity proof. After talking to lots of street vendors we come to know that they don't want to take out loans. The reason was due to massive rules and regulations of banks with conditions to repay the loan. One of the vendors said that although he doesn't want to take out a loan, the bank calls him once a week. Without his wish to respond he has to waste his time according to him. Their income is very less and so they have fear of repayment of loan with the interest charges along with this loan.

TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE –

Street vendors, especially the vegetable vendors, go to mandi early in the morning to buy the vegetable stock. For that they don't have transportation facilities. They rent vehicles to carry their goods.

The perishable goods like vegetables and fruits don't have a cold supply chain which leads to wastage of these items.

In the cloth shops vendors gather the cloth stock on weekly basis from Gandhi nagar market. They also don't have warehouses to store their clothes. They store the stock in their houses. They themselves live in rented houses and couldn't afford to rent warehouses to stock their goods.

TRAFFIC

The major problem which comes forward is the mismanagement in urban planning which does not allocate space to vendors. The congestion over roads makes it difficult for both pedestrian and vehicular traffic to navigate around the town. The crowd sometimes becomes chaotic which leads to the cases of theft in the market.

When street vendors occupy most of the space on the roads, they cause inconvenience to the pedestrians. People travelling through these stretches experience heavy traffic jams during peak hours.

LOCAL LEADERS

One of the major challenges that unregistered street vendors in Delhi face is the fear of local leaders. Many of these leaders have a vested interest in the business and are often hostile towards the vendors. They often try to intimidate the vendors or even threaten them with physical violence. This makes it difficult for the vendors to operate in certain areas. We visited some markets in which the whole market depends on the pradhan to whom the street vendors pay 30 rs for cleaning.

Pradhan was a member of one of the hawkers joint committees so they helped to negotiate street vendor issues. We visited registered and unregistered markets. In the registered market

pradhan was very active and enthusiastic. He works in a number of organisations who work for the benefit of vendors. On the other hand, in an unregistered market pradhan was worried because his market was illegal. There was a perception of closure of the market by MCD in pradhan. Pradhan gets angry and hides their fear if new people come to market for a survey.

HOUSING AND EDUCATION

In our survey 30% Street vendors lived in rented houses. And Another 70% live in a slum area. Housing structure in slums is generally very basic and often makeshift. Homes are often made from materials such as metal, wood, plastic, and cardboard, and are often stacked on top of one another in precarious ways. The structure is often built in tight spaces leading to overcrowding and lack of ventilation or light.

Another challenge that the street vendors in Delhi face is access to housing and education. Many of the vendors are migrants who come from other states and they often lack access to basic amenities such as housing and education. This makes it difficult for them to make a living in the city.

Despite all the challenges that the street vendors in Delhi face, they are an integral part of the local economy. They provide essential goods and services to citizens and they contribute to the vibrancy and energy of the city. They also provide employment opportunities and contribute to the local economy. The street vendors in Delhi are an important part of the city and should be supported and protected.

FINDINGS—

STREET VENDORS AS ENTREPRENEURS:

We visited markets where vendors were generally engaged in selling clothes, fruits, vegetables, spices, street food like panipuri, momos, chole bhature, omelettes, etc.

The market comprises permanent shop owners, hawkers, and street vendors.

The markets we visited were mostly in west, south, and southwest Delhi allowing us for a comprehensive examination that captures a dynamic history of street vending in Delhi.

Each market has its practices and heads. This allows us to compare data, incorporating various perspectives and experiences.

The pandemic led to an increase in online modes of shopping and affected the market gravely.

We observed that individuals provide products for sale without necessarily giving a permanent structure to conduct their business. Vendors can either be stationary -occupying a specific section of the pavement space or mobile moving across the street carrying their wares either on a cart or their body.

They operate with limited capital, set up their business in strategic locations, and meet the specific needs of consumers.

Earlier this profession was based on the necessity that financially weak and marginal populations take it up as the only means of survival.

Caste networks within the market are essential.

Mostly the informal sector involves family businesses passed down through the generations.

UNIONS:

The informal economy tends to be marginalised by policy and institutional frameworks.

The government facilities and entitlements are prevented by institutional barriers. They are not recognized and represented. Street vendors association or union helps the vendors interests to grow, provides support, and also acts as a platform for them to put their opinions forward.

The organisation also protects vendors from harassment or eviction by local authorities, who often consider them a nuisance.

Common demands of street vendors on the other hand, include designated parking space for the market, authorization of vendors, increase in the designated space, cleanliness, and sanitation.

If these basic demands are met, the market will develop faster leading to an increase in the earnings of all the vendors.

IMPACT OF COVID:

- The extremely short notice of the lockdown wreaked havoc on the public, especially the informal sector which comprises the majority of the workforce. There was panic amongst migrant workers who had to leave their source of livelihood and rush back to their respective hometowns.

- The impact of the lockdown on them was brutal as they had neither economic nor food security.
- With just four hours of notice city vendors immediately lost their source of income . Many vendors turned themselves into vegetable and fruit sellers.
- During covid times vendors did not have access to wholesale markets and had to spend more on travel cost due to travel restrictions while covid. Even after the end of the pandemic the cost of doing business and the risk behind it went up significantly.
- The number of buyers went down and so the earning of vendors. Many even lost their livelihood and went back to rural areas from where they came from.
- Corona made the habit of online shopping which resulted in lesser income of vendors
- Although the government provided collateral free loans to vendors, only the vendors with identification cards can have access to this credit. Providing a loan through LOR is also not benefitted to all.
- After covid lots of vendors lose interest in vending and so didn't come back from villages while some join vending, freshly. Due to non- availability of exact numbers of vendors, many remain far from benefits of government schemes.
- The survey of the market is still pending which gives exact vending zones to vendors. Without an exact vending zone street vendors will remain in uncertain jobs which will lead to their eviction or humiliation at any point of time.

FACILITIES:

Permanently established stores have legal electrical connections for fans, light bulbs, and air conditioners but independent stalls and designated sidewalk spaces use personal batteries as they do not have access to electricity from the NDMC.

They manage by either storing products at home as there is no storage facility provided. They don't have washrooms. They sell their products on the dirty sideways of roads.



PM STREET VENDOR'S AtamNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

PM- SAVNidhi Scheme was announced as a component of the AtamNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan on June 01,2020 for providing affordable working capital loans to street vendors to resume their livelihood who were adversely affected by the Covid-19 situation. It is a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

SALIENT FEATURES:

- Facilitates collateral free working capital loan up to Rs.10,000 of up to 1 year tenure.
- Incentivizes regular repayment through interest subsidy @ 7% per annum.
- Rewards digital transaction by cashback up to Rs.1,200 per year.
- Facilitates higher amounts for the next cycle of working capital loan and Rs. 50,000 as third tranche on timely or early repayment has been fixed.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA OF BENEFICIARIES:

- Street vendors in possession of Certificate of Vending issued by Urban Local Bodies.
- The vendors who have been identified in survey but have not issued a COV/ Identity Card.
- Street Vendors, left out of the ULB (Urban Local Body)-led identification survey or who have started vending after completion of the survey and have been issued Letter of Recommendation (LoR) to that effect by the ULB / Town Vending Committee.
- Street vendors who do vending in the unregistered markets have issued Letter of Recommendation.

LENDING INSTITUTIONS:

- Scheduled Commercial banks
- Regional rural banks
- Small finance banks
- Cooperative banks
- Non banking finance companies (NBFC)
- Micro Finance Institutions
- SHG banks

ANALYSIS:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no requirement of collateral to avail the loans. ● Cashbacks & interest subsidies are offered along with provision of loan. ● Provide a higher amount of loans for the next cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The incentive to carry out digital transactions is negligible considering the technicalities they have to undertake. ● Only street vendors with COV & LOR can avail the loans leaving the behind the street vendors in unregistered markets. ● There is a lack of financial literacy to avail the incentives like cashbacks. ● Low sanction rates & delay in the loan disbursement process. ● Seeking CIBIL score before granting loans to street vendors.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>THREATS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The government is trying to map all the licensed street vendors and create a database to include them in other schemes. ● Through formal transaction records, street vendors slowly build up the credit worthiness of themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the covid situation, the profit earned by the street vendors has reduced. Hence, the repayment of the loans and interest is doubtful. ● There is no full-fledged record of the street vendors surveyed. The lack of concrete records creates the problem of identification of street vendors.

CASE STUDY



Kiran Devi, a 33 years old street vendor, migrated from Bihar working in Delhi for the last 2 years. She is married and has four children, but lives with only her son and husband in Delhi as one of her daughters is doing LLB from Rajasthan and other two are in Bihar for studies. Before coming to Delhi, she was leading a Self-help group where all members' money was saved and secured in Grameen bank, but the manager was a fraud and took away all the cash and ran away. So, all pressure came on her head as she was the one leading the SHG. She was not able to handle this situation and humiliation by people and came to Delhi for a new start. Now she is working here as a street vendor and sells foot mats by visiting three weekly markets i.e., Vikaspuri, Janakpuri and Uttam Nagar. Her husband became alcoholic and abused her verbally and physically after this situation and doesn't contribute in expenses for household and children's education. Kiran devi is handling all expenses on her own with some help from her brother-in-law and sister. She with support of her brother-in-law brings all mats from a wholesale shop in Panipat and Punjab, the travelling costs her 1000 Rs. Her house rent is 5000 Rs so she is not able to save much from what she earns. She has not availed SVANidhi scheme yet and wants to do it near Diwali season, as her work grows at that time of the year and she can easily repay her loan. Also, the Pradhan humiliates her in front of customers for not giving money on time, due to all this she is affected very badly and

wants to file a complaint. Before working as a street vendor, she worked as a guard and interviewed in many other places as she is graduated and capable of many other jobs. Kiran devi used to work as tuition teacher in Bihar after she got separated from her in-laws as her in-laws were not in favour of women being studied and working outside the home. Finally, Kiran Devi chose to conquer and not step back or give up from all the obstacles.

CONCLUSION:

The street vendors too recounted the harassment faced by them at the hands of local authorities before they got designated places to sit and conduct their businesses from. Seniority is also a factor that plays a role in the treatment that is meted out to the vendors, as one seller said “if you’ve been here longer, the rent is minimal”. Certain sellers who had been selling in the market for numerous years were later upgraded to permanent establishments within the market. The market, as stated earlier comprises the majority of male vendors . Informality being a sector that accommodates the majority of the workforce needs more state support.

DAILY WAGE CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS:



INTRODUCTION :

The capital of India, Delhi emerged as one of the developed cities of the country. Many people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh migrated to Delhi for employment opportunities. One of the biggest informal employment generations is from labour chowks of Delhi. The labourers come early in the morning at 7:30 A.M. and wait till 12:00 PM to get the job from employers or contractors. The labourers get the work for a day or for a few days. The insecurities are hurting their families. The construction contractors, factory employers who need extra labour and individuals for their private work hire labourers from the labour chowk. They are hired for one to fifteen days of work. There are many cases of wage thefts and withdrawal of provident funds among wage labourers.

They are the most vulnerable sections in urban areas and lower strata of informal workers.

There is no certainty of work which also results in low living conditions for labourers. From understanding the structure and nature of their working and living conditions in urban areas,

the study also explores the issue of migration, socio-economic status and urban poverty among the daily wage workers.

OBJECTIVE

- To understand the structure of daily wage labourers in various Delhi labour markets.
- To understand migration from rural areas and living conditions in the urban areas.

METHODOLOGY:

The study comprises both qualitative and quantitative analysis methods. We have mainly visited five labour chowks multiple times to understand the dynamics of that place. The labour chowks are Mayur Vihar Phase 3, Khoda labour chowk, Noida sector 58, Noida sector 49, Jawala Nagar Shahdara and Trilokpuri labour chowk. For quantitative, the organisation assigned us to do the survey on the issue of wage theft and bondage labour. The questionnaire included questions related to living conditions, working conditions and migration. The survey has been conducted across five labour chowks in Delhi and Noida in which 100 labourers were surveyed. For qualitative analysis we have visited different labour chowks and urban slums, conducted interviews and focused group discussion with wage labourers and their families.

PROFILE OF DAILY WAGE WORKERS:



STRUCTURE AND BEHAVIOUR OF DAILY LABOUR MARKET :

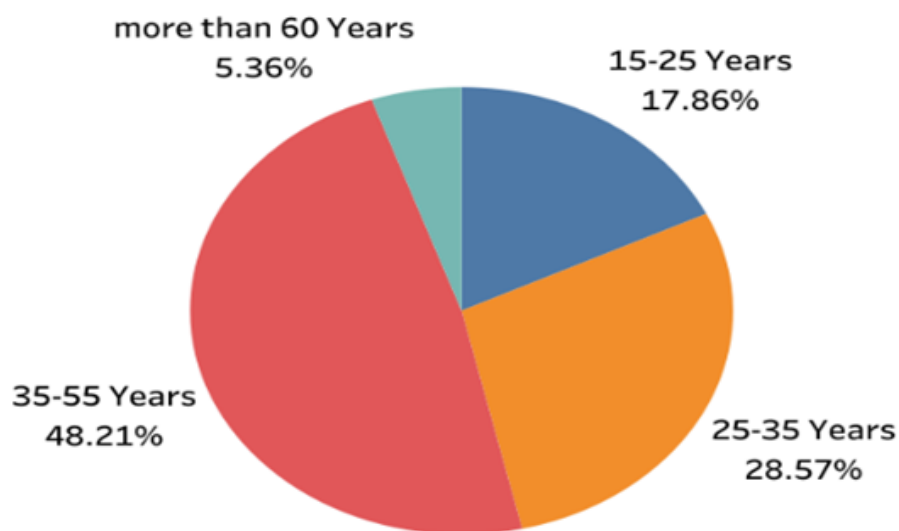
The labour chowks are situated at the major infrastructural area of the cities. The labour chowks do not have their own spaces nor government assigned. It existed at the roadside surrounded by the shops. Many sit near the road or on the dividers and wait for the contractors to come. Workers arrive at the labour chowk around 7 AM and maximum they wait for 11 AM. after 11 AM they go back to their home if they don't get hired.

The labour chowk is a very busy and active place in the morning as many shops, labourers are active in that place. We analysed that labourers with the same states stand together. The population of men is higher than the proportion of women labourers. The women stand or sit in the corner of the nearby shop. The only men labourers go to negotiate with the employer. Many families also come to the labour chowks where husbands work as a mason and women work as unskilled labourers. The male partner talks to the employer about the work on behalf of his wife also. They also prefer to work together.

The appearance of the labourers is also one factor of their work. The painter stands on the labour chowk wearing stained clothes used for painting work. They also carry their brushes, rollers and painting buckets.

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE DAILY WAGE WORKERS:

The age composition of daily wage workers is high in the age group of 35-55 years. The youngest labourer age is 20 years and the oldest labourer age is 64 years. They have migrated to the city for the past 10 years and are working as labourers. There are few old age people i.e.5.36% of the total labourers surveyed who still work as a labourer and mostly related to painters, mechanics, and carpenters. There are 17.86% labourers aged between 15-25 years who have recently shifted to Delhi to work as construction labourers. There is an overwhelming young population aged between 20-40 years who are engaged as daily wage workers in the urban city. This indicates that the young population termed the demographic dividend of the country is deriving their wages from the unorganised sector.

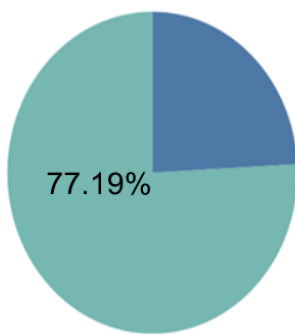


The donut chart represents the age composition of the daily wage workers.

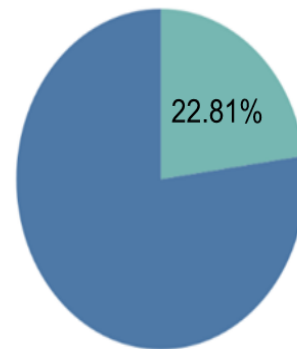
GENDER COMPOSITION:

The majority of daily wage workers are male i.e.75.86% and female are 24.14%. The female workers are mainly doing unskilled work like cleaning, loading & unloading and helping hand for their husbands in the construction site. The labour chowk we visited was mainly filled with male daily wage workers. There were only two labour chowks where we found some female labourers who came there with their husbands. The presence of female labourers has been seen in Khoda labour chowk and in Noida sector 58 labour chowk, these are the two biggest labour chowks in Noida and Delhi region.

MALES:



FEMALES:

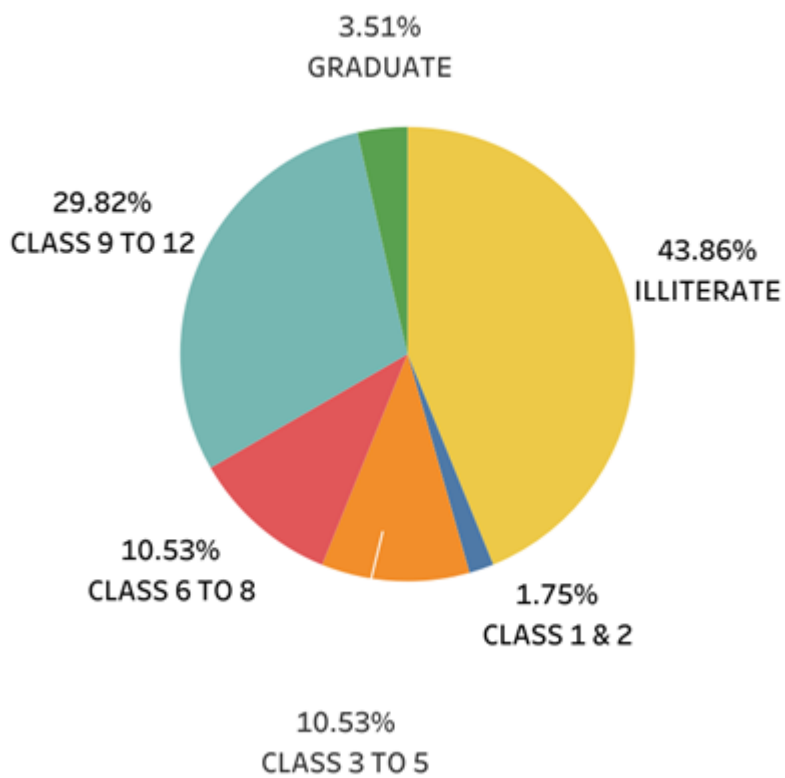
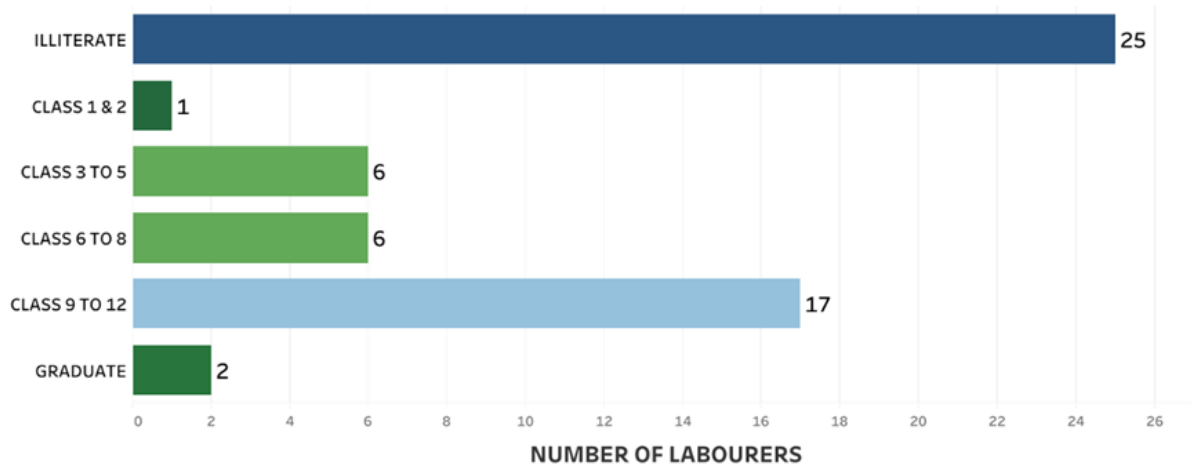


EDUCATION QUALIFICATION OF WORKERS:

The high number of the labourers are illiterate and few labourers studied till class 9 to 12. And only two labourers out of the labourers surveyed are graduates. As many labourers are illiterate that constraint their mobility and accessing the government benefits like many skill development programs required minimum secondary level education. Due to less income in the household, many youngsters have dropped out of school at a young age and migrated to cities to help their families and earn a livelihood. Most of the women labourers have not even taken primary education and many are illiterate. Also, marrying at a very young age and having assigned household chores puts restriction on her mobility. The below figure shows the highlights of education qualifications among the workers.

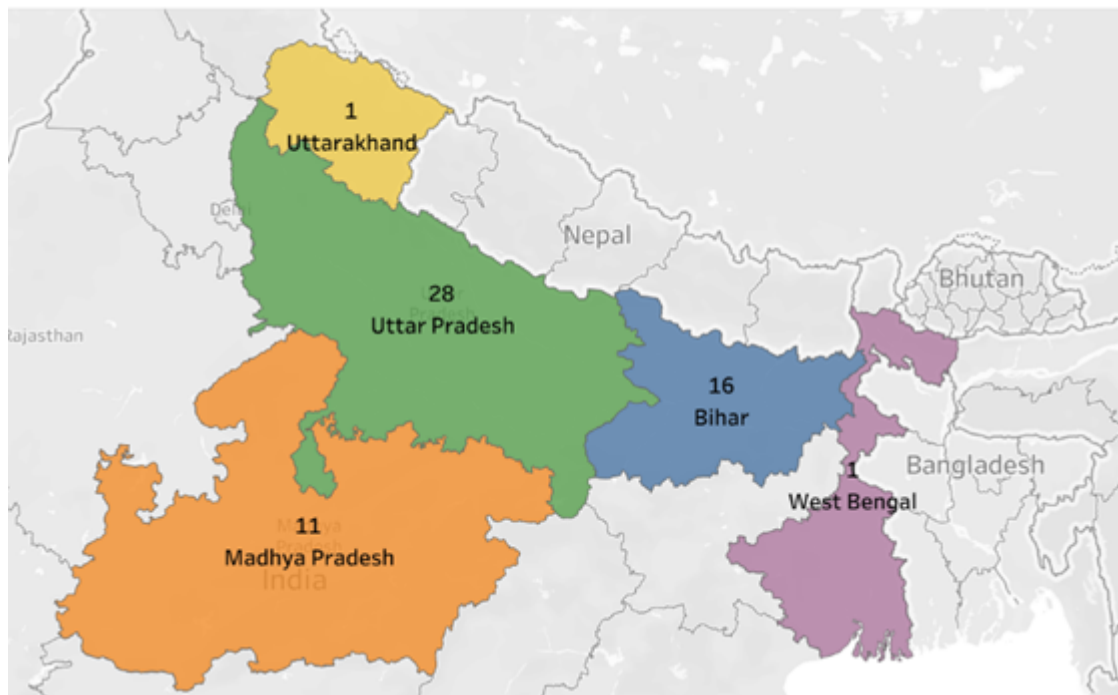
The bar graph shows the education qualification of the workers surveyed. There are 25 labourers who are illiterate which constitutes 43.86% of the total workers surveyed. Then 17 workers have studied till class 9 to 12 which constitutes 29.82% of the labourers surveyed. There were only 2 graduates who were working as labourers. One labourer who graduated shifted from being a teacher in private school to painter as the income from teaching profession was very less as compared to wages earned in a month from painting.

Many labourers drop out from school because of low family income and the need for early work to support themselves and their family. Another reason is the lack of good quality of education in rural areas which results in people not having interest in studying.

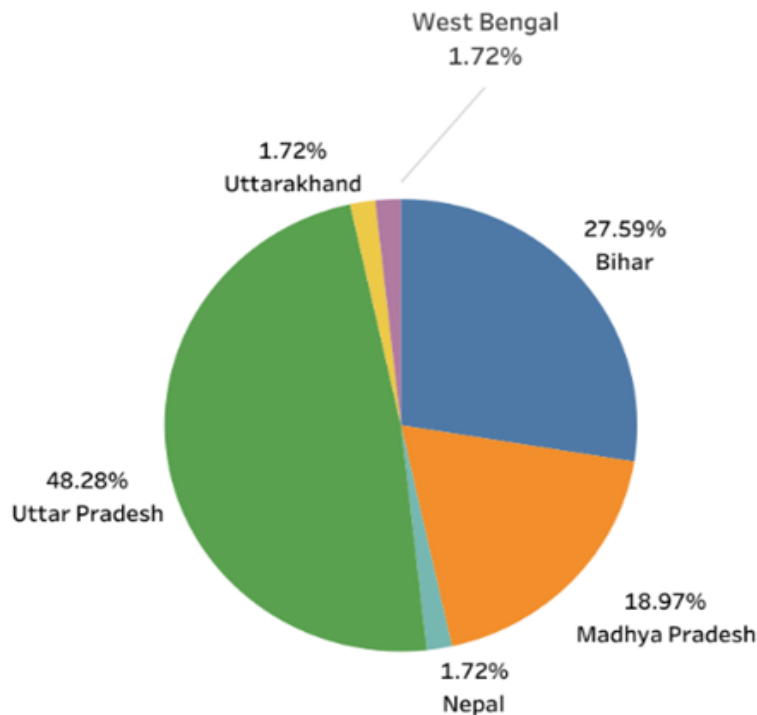


NATIVE PLACES OF LABOURERS:

The daily wage labourers who are working in Delhi are primarily migrants from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttarakhand. The majority from Uttar Pradesh belong to Bareilly, Etawah, Hathras, Sitapur, Bulandshahr, Hamirpur & Banda. Most of the daily wage workers belong from districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh border like Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Rewa and Datia. The daily workers from Bihar belong from the districts like Chhapra, Lakhisarai, Darbhanga, Patna, Gaya, Nawada, Samastipur, Sitamarhi, Katihar & Motahari. The 48.28% of the workers surveyed are from Uttar Pradesh and workers from Bihar comprised 27.59% of the workers surveyed. Other majors' states that workers have migrated from include Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Nepal also. The figures are illustrated in figures below:



The map represents the migration count from particular states.



The state divides the percentage of the migration count from total labourers surveyed

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

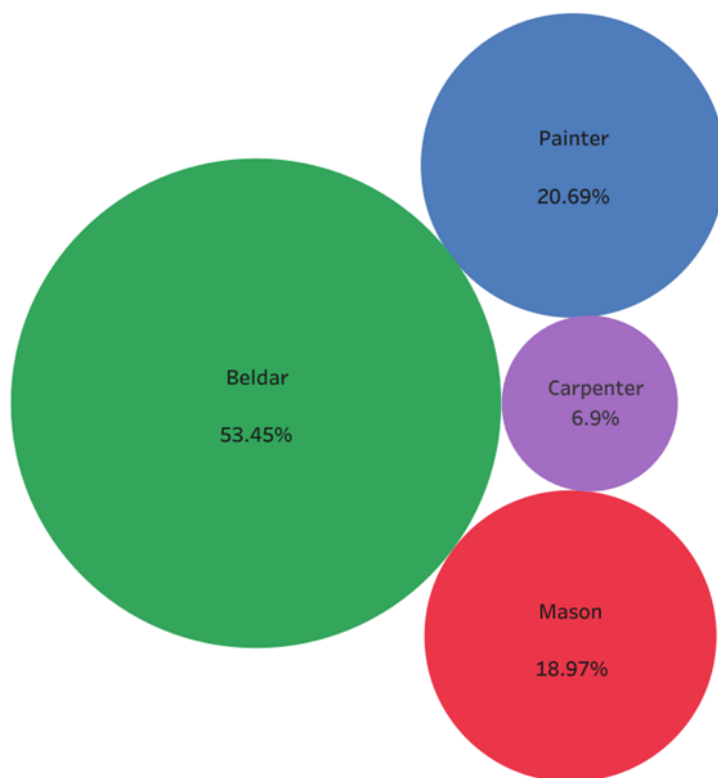
There are broadly 4 occupations that are workers in labour chowk. It can be classified as skilled and unskilled work. The skilled work includes masonry, carpentering & painting and unskilled work include Beldari (navy). The beldar is the labourer who till, dig, clean and carry earth and supply bricks, clay and sand to construction sites. They also work as a mason helper. The Beldar are the lowest labourers in the unorganised sector and get the lowest daily wages. Mostly the women work as a Beldar with their husband who works as a mason. Many newly migrated labourers start their livelihood with Beldari because it is unskilled work.

In all the labour chowks visited there was a frequent flow of beldars than other skilled labour because they are high in number in every labour chowks. But the daily wages of beldar are

lower than the other skilled labour. The employment rate of them is only 10 days per month for the rest of the 20 days they are unemployed.

There is no skilled woman labourer, out of the all labour surveyed we met only women who are engaged in beldari. According to them, beldari is easy for them because they only have to carry construction raw materials, cleaning and help the mason and because of the physical constraints they are paid less than the male beldar.

The figure below is the representation of the occupational structure of the labourers surveyed. There is a high percentage of beldar i.e, 53.45% and painters constituted 20.69%, carpenters are 6.9% and mason are 18.97% of the total labourers surveyed.



The packed bubbles chart shows the occupational structure of the labourers.

WORKPLACE CONDITION:

The daily wage labourers face many daily problems in their workplace which are related to uncertainty of wages, wage theft, lack of safety and other basic amenities.



WAGE DISTRIBUTION

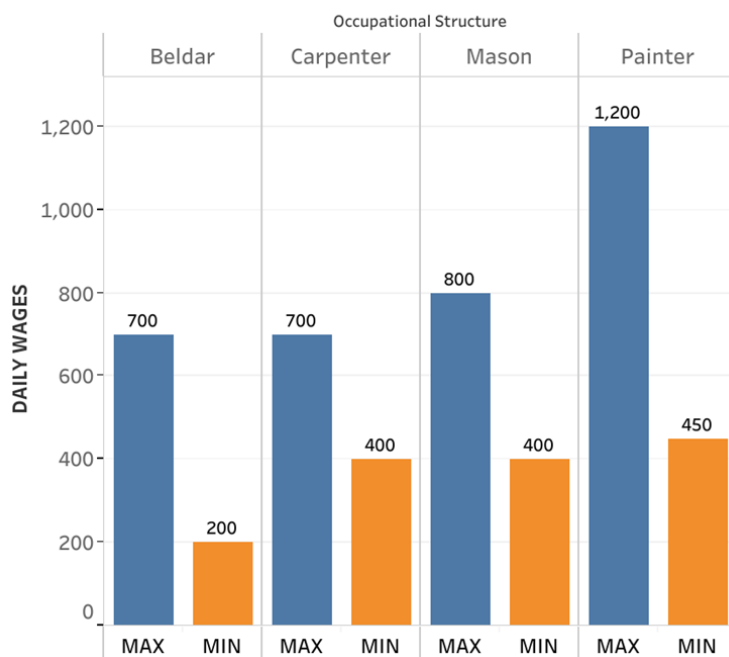
The Wage Code,2019 has been formed by consolidating Minimum Wages Act,1948; Payment of wages act,1936; Payment of Bonus act,1976 and Equal Remuneration Act,1976. This wages code has given statutory status to the national minimum wage floor and extended the coverage of minimum wage to cover all workers.

Delhi state government has implemented the living wage jurisprudence and revised the minimum wages considering the cost of living of the worker among many other factors. According to GO F.NO. 12(142)/02/MW/VII/Partfile/2618-2641 dated 23/05/22 revised the minimum wages of unskilled workers is Rs. 635 per day, semi-skilled worker is Rs.700 per day and skilled worker is Rs.770 per day.

However, there is noncompliance with the minimum wages in the labour market. The noncompliance is higher for unskilled workers and especially women. It becomes difficult for them to survive in the urban cities with wages which are less than the threshold of the minimum wage. This situation results in urban poverty, school drop-outs of children and hunger.

The bar graph below illustrates the maximum and minimum wages earned by the workers. The unskilled labour (Beldar) earns a maximum 700Rs. and Minimum wage is 200. The carpenter, mason and painter come under the skilled labour and earn comparatively more than the beldar, their maximum wages are 700rs, 800rs & 1200rs respectively and minimum wages are 400rs, 400rs & 450rs.

Sheet 2



WAGE THEFT:

Wage theft means the unlawful practice of the employer when employees do not receive, they legally and contractually promised a full payment wages for work which they have performed. The employer cuts the wages of the workers in different ways like illegal

deduction in daily wages, forcing employees to do extra work for which they are not paid, not paying for overtime and violating the prescribed limit of minimum wages.

While working for outreach of INDIAN LABOURLINE, we got many cases of wage theft from labourers. Many workers who were working in garment industries have experienced wage theft. As many of them said, they were paid partially after working more than 8 hours a day and there were many cases of provident funds being stuck with the employers. Many have left the job from the garment factory and started coming to labour chowk as according to them, getting hired from labour chowk is better than working in garment industry where there is huge violation of wages and human rights.

Many daily wage workers are hired by the contractors for at least 10 days. They are hired at very low wages and with the uncertainty of the payment of wages after the completion of the work.

There is the influence of people from dominated classes from the NCR region like the Gujjar community. Many labourers from Noida region mentioned that usually people from Gujjar community don't pay wages to the labourers after the completion of the work. The labourers were humiliated and harassed by them when they asked for the full payment of their wages.

During the covid-19 situation, wage theft was rampant. As many worksites and factories were closed abruptly which were the employment hubs for the informal workers. Many migrant workers returned to their villages with pending payment of the wages. Many workers contacted the contractors for the payment of the pending wages but they made excuses and stopped receiving the calls. There are many cases of wage theft post covid which left the workers with no contract & social security at their workplace.

GETTING INTO NEW JOBS:

In the aftermath of Covid-19, construction work dried up. After a prolonged bout of unemployment, workers accepted different professions whose wages were low, which they were not ready for and looked down upon—unclogging drains and clearing garbage heaps.

When asked, “they said we had no other option as we are the only ones to feed our family.”

Others said, “agar sab doctor or engineer bann jaenge toh inke ghar kon bnaega.”

Many sent their wife and children back to the village as they were unable to take responsibility. Overtime, work in the construction sector slowly resumed, but the frequency of jobs remained low. They said, “that now even a half day of work is welcome as something is better than nothing.”

NUMBER OF DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT TO LABOURERS:

The labourers get hired by the contractors and by the factory also if they need extra labour for some days. Sometimes people employ labour for their private work like repairing, painting and loading & unloading also. so, the labourers usually get employment for 10-15 days in a month. And rest of the days they wait for work on labour chowk and then return to their homes empty handed.

FACILITIES AT THE WORKPLACE:

As per data collected and labourers surveyed, most of the labourers got drinking water facility and toilet facility at the workplace. But for the food, they have to depend upon the street vendors or bring it from home.

As per the data collected, there is provision of creches at the workplace. The female labourers left the work for some months to take care of the baby or leave the baby with the elder sibling. In one household my elder sister dropped out of the school to take care of the younger sibling at home because she goes to work. So, creches are very important at the workplace which ensures safety of their children and gives satisfaction to the female workers.



LIVING CONDITION:



HOUSING:

The whole population of the daily wage workers are migrants. They have mostly migrated from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh. So, housing for them is the major issue. They have three types of housing arrangements. First, they live illegally on government lands and build their slums on the plot. Second, they live on private land and pay the rent of the plot and build their huts on the land. The rent varies around Rs.1100-1500. Third is they live in a rented room whose rent varies from Rs 2500-Rs3500 excluding the electricity and water charges. The huge chunk of the earnings goes to pay the rent for most of the labourers. Many of the urban slums were illegally built and under the eviction notice. Also many times the hut gets destroyed in eviction.

During the rainy season, the shanty of the people living in slums get wet with a muddy floor. Their hut becomes inundated with the percolated water from the drainage water. They have community toilets which are also in bad shape. People face issues related to hygiene and health and other water borne diseases.

EDUCATION:

We also analysed the educational aspect of the children of the daily wage workers. Most of the daily wage workers migrated without their family to Delhi. So, their children study in the zilla Parishad schools in rural areas. As, the education fees will be the additional expense for the labourers in the city. Many girl children stay at home and take care of their younger siblings dropping out from school. The schools are far away from their residential areas which results in lack of accessibility of education to them. The issue of education is prevalent among these daily wage labourers as they don't have permanent settlement and lack of documents for admission in schools.

ALCOHOLISM:

Since most of the daily wage workers are living without their family in the city, they fall victim to drinking habits. This turns many workers into addicts and they don't turn up for work on time at labour chowks. Most of them spend their daily wage on alcohol. The probability of getting a job from a particular labour chowk decreases because of the large number of labourers engaged in alcohol. As contractors and people don't prefer to go to these kinds of labour chowks. Many labourers told that because of some alcoholic labourers their work gets affected.

COMPROMISE WITH FOOD RATION:

The work insecurity is hurting their families. Many have to pull out their children from school.

Most of the workers said they are no longer able to afford the same meals.

Firstly, the limited ration that is provided through ration cards is not sufficient to the family size. Others say that as they have migrated, they get ration alternatively, once at village then at their current location.

CONCLUSION:

Through the exposure from daily wage labour chowks, we got to know the present situation of the daily wage labourers who are the most vulnerable section of the unorganised labour

workforce. They are exposed to a new workplace under new employers with uncertainty of wages and job security. There is a need to create awareness about different government schemes like AYUSHMAN BHARAT, ESI schemes, E-shram cards and minimum wages act. Article 39(d) of the Constitution provides 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women i.e. equal pay for equal work for everyone and as between the sexes. But in reality, women labourers get the lowest wages and many of them work as unskilled labourers. This also highlights the issue of migration, unemployment and lack of skills. Labourers are not getting their rights and facilities for which they are entitled so there should be corrective measures taken from the government.

URBAN SLUMS OF DELHI



Slums are basically illegal urban settlements on public land which grow over a period of time in an irregular way. This is an unplanned locality which started to grow after new economic reforms in India. Lots of poor people migrated to cities in search of livelihood options.

In the last 15 years India's urban population density increased by 45%. It leads to huge demand for land. For land their income is only at the sustenance level. Also they don't have the documents to get benefitted from the government scheme.

Majorly they are migrants working in the informal sector with no financial security and not enough earnings for decent living, keeping them firmly within the vicious cycle of poverty.

There is no adequate data on the number of migrants who are migrated. Covid shows the harsh reality of how migrants went back to their houses by walking.

Many labourers were not having basic identity cards like Aadhar cards. It shows they are dead as they don't have any identity card to them living as proof.

Their children don't have birth certificates to take admission in schools.

To get benefitted from government schemes such as PDS they don't have ration cards. They have the ration card of their respective states but they don't get access even after one ration for one nation card scheme.

They don't have any collateral to take loans from the bank. Women don't have SHG groups to save their money. While asking about what they do in emergency time they told us they borrow money from relatives or from neighbours. They have very little income so they get

insecure to take loans as it might cost them much if not paid on time with interest. There is no specific thing that they need money for, like schooling. They have multidimensional problems and difficulties on which they need money. But they couldn't. Some of them don't want to take out loans due to rules and regulations of banks. Also in that procedure they lost their daily earnings which they couldn't afford to lose. While talking about the loan one of them told us 'bank garib ko paisa kyu dega' which was very true.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE URBAN SLUMS

SLUMS EVICTION :

Grave issue– No prior notice/no alternative arrangements for slum residents are given by MCD for the eviction of illegal slum areas.

Rehabilitate themselves to some other place with no shelter to live in
2 types of slums we noticed pvt owned and govt owned.

In the pvt owned, each plot pays 1100-1200 min amount, this is without electricity and water expenses. Including them, it goes up to 2000 per month for a small plot.

Also, these pvt-owned plots don't have security for people living, as anytime the owner can ask them to shift to build something over their land.

The government owned are those where slums are made without rent-seeking things. As it's owned by the government, whenever the government wants to, they send an eviction notice to the people living there.

Slums are inhabited by the recent city immigrants who have come from the rural areas to look for jobs and thus with no finances to look for better housing end up in the slums therefore there is growing slum number and size.

Sarla, who was living in one of the government owned lands told us that they got an eviction notice and that anytime soon MCD will come with their bulldozers and destroy our homes and then we have to relocate.

On asking whether they protest or fight with them, they say yes sometimes we do or otherwise we relocate ourselves to the same place when they are gone or to a different empty plot owned by the government.

SANITATION :

Sanitation in slums is a complex multifaceted issue, there is a need to seek to improve the physical infrastructure of community and public toilets, as well as to improve the associated management systems in order to ensure long-term maintenance.

Heaps of uncollected garbage along the slum paths, open flowing sewage and the polluted river is the site in these slums. Poor sanitation has resulted in diseases such as cholera and typhoid in the slum areas. Poor sanitation causes serious health conditions of these children and high infant mortality rates.

The females in urban slums who naturally have a greater need for privacy, safety and cleanliness than males, have no option but to use dirty toilets or open defecation sites.

The government sanitation policies do not look at the entire process, such as ensuring toilet blocks have an adequate water supply, maintaining regular cleaning, and proper connections to the sewage system. Many slums do not connect to sewage systems, so it becomes dirty.

Some women cannot talk to males in their family as they are still practising purdah, the religious and social practice so they in the name of respect don't ask for a toilet from the head of the family who is a male. So there is difficulty for women in voicing their concerns.

EDUCATION :



Most of the people have come to the slums of Delhi from states like MP, UP, Bihar etc. The migrant population in India is mostly illiterate and constantly on the move in search of new

livelihood opportunities. Children also move along with parents and lose out on an age of appropriate educational opportunities.

Our visit to the Madipur area showed us lots of children playing around the metro station. Some were begging for money while some were selling goods which were given to them by some organisations as financial aid.

Our analysis shows that no one was enrolled in school. They have high over aged and high drop out rate. The drop out reason was late admission due to migration from rural to urban and again reverse migration as the situation demands. It may include covid, which leads to no income at all which also hampers further opportunity of learning.

Enrolling in urban schools became the first challenge for the children. Many lack birth certificates and proper registration documents that are necessary for enrollment.

Lots of children stay back in village areas. Their parents work in urban areas. Female work as domestic helper while male as construction, industrial or any other labourer in urban areas. Children stay back in rural areas with their grandparents. Sometimes their parents work as seasonal migrants.

In some slums youth volunteers visit on a daily basis to teach children. Major reasons for not pursuing higher education are financial difficulties or responsibility to take care of younger siblings. Youth are also engaged in alcohol consumption. In lots of slum areas we found boys were addicted to playing cards while girls were doing household activities. It shows the disinterest towards education.

The status of women and girls education was devastating. In Girija sector of Noida sector 56 women don't have the basic documents like Aadhar card.

We visited the school which was started by Rajesh Kumar Sharma in 2006. He also owns a shop which is managed by his brother. The name of the school was 'FREE SCHOOL UNDER METRO STATION'. Literally the school was under the metro. It occupies 270 children. Number of girls was 170 while the number of boys was 100. The timing is different for both boys and girls. Noise from the metro makes lots of students hearing impairment issues. According to him, only infrastructure couldn't bring development. Children from nearby slums i.e Yamuna khadar have also joined this school. They told us the registration fee is Rs. 200 for each student. The school is till class 8. After these children take admission in government schools.

WATER :



The problem of water in urban slums is rampant. They have to pay money for transportation of water cans. It costs Rs. 20 for them. They occupied the areas which are illegal for most of the time according to the municipality so they don't get access to free water. Safe and clean drinking water remains a distant dream for them. There is no issue of water shortage in urban areas. It is just accessible to all. There was no sufficient and affordable water for all. Poor become victims in all this. Not just drinking water, but water for other household activities is also not so clean and accessible.

SANITATION :

The issue of hygiene needs huge attention. The places where we visited shows us how people are surviving in dirty areas. The surroundings were occupied by garbage. Stray dogs made their habitat into this garbage. The reason for the unhygienic environment is also due to water shortage which directly invites lots of diseases. There were cases of open defecation. There were no public toilets found in these areas. Slum dwellers used forest areas as washrooms.

The bathroom was made out of clothes which is very temporary and not so convenient for women and girls. Children were spotted playing in dirty areas on a daily basis. They also suffer from waterborne diseases such as typhoid, cholera as well as fatal diseases like cancer due to addiction to tobacco and alcohol.

SHELTER :



Shelter is one of the important basic needs of humans. In the slums there is a small hut. The shelter was so small that it cannot occupy more than four people at the same time under the same roof. The number of children per house is more than three in each household which leads to occupational burden. Housing structures were not permanent. It was a kaccha house which couldn't provide protection from extreme climatic conditions. The report shows that since 1994 Delhi has not notified new slums. It directly affects slum areas. Most of the time without giving prior eviction notice to slum dwellers they were evicted. In that process lots of

essential things get destroyed like edible goods and also they lose their personal things which they collect out of savings.

In noida bisanpur labour colony people were living on a rented plot. They are paying money for plots only. In that 10 by 10 square foot of hut they are living on rent of Rs 6000 per month. The place has no electricity, no water, no roads, spaces filled with garbage, etc. It's really devastating to see that migrants from MP came for livelihood opportunities with no savings at all. The reasons include uncertain work of daily wage labourers, critical situations like covid, fear of eviction from police, etc. During the pandemic the sudden lockdown situation shook people as they were not financially prepared so they urgently had to leave for their respective villages. They also suffer from inaccessibility of transportation that made them walk to their homes which were 100 miles away.

ELECTRICITY :

The urban poor cannot access or afford basic energy services. People rely on lamps for night household activities. In some slums, cases of electricity theft are being found. In cases of electricity theft, municipalities cut the electricity transmitting wire for lots of time. Electricity theft is a crime. But for slum dwellers there is no option but to reconnect energy services from nearby electricity polls. Electrification is important for the quality of life of the slum dwellers and is a path towards further development. electricity is a vital not only for its direct benefits on health and welfare, but also because it can serve as a gateway for other kinds of development by means of increased access to information, facilitation of education and reduced workload for certain mechanical task.

CONCLUSION:

There is huge migration of rural people in urban areas in search of livelihood opportunities. This influx leads to a burden on urban institutions. There is mismanagement of planning which leads to inaccessibility of many basic needs to slum dwellers. The needs include water, sanitation, housing, health, education, etc. Lack of land and fear of eviction made life more challenging. There is a need for a slum upgradation plan which could improve the living standard of slum dwellers. There are legal complications, lack of political will and no fast track implementation plan for improving the condition of slum dwellers. What is of utmost need is participation of people in their own improvement. Eviction on prior notice is not the

solution to solve the problem but we need better accommodation with sustenance living conditions. The people staying in slums are the invisible backbone of the economy as they are the ones who are engaged in activities of providing services to the urban rich. There is a need of proper rehabilitation plan with affordable housing.

