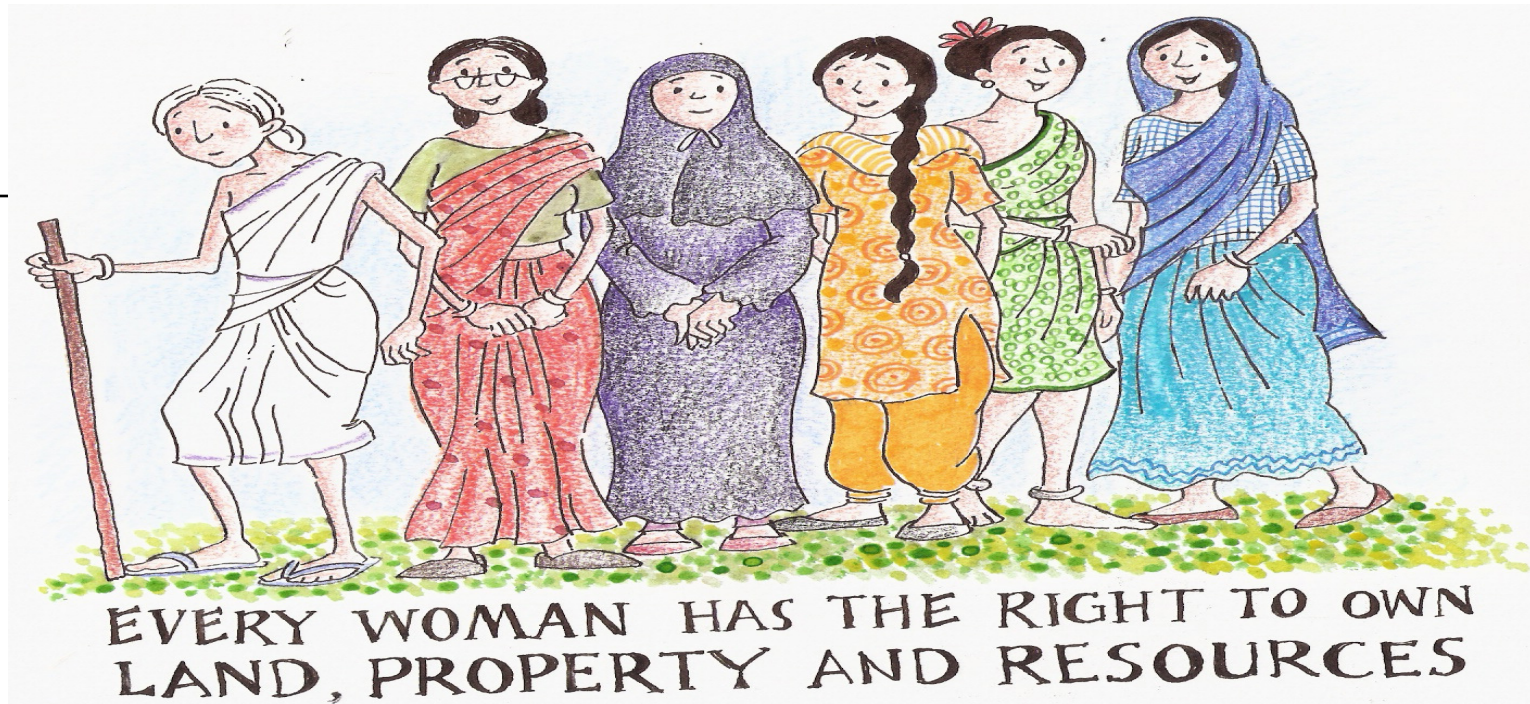


Women and resource rights in Delhi : GDI and GEM





(Sathi all for Partnerships) SAFP and (CWLR
(Consult for Women and Land Right)

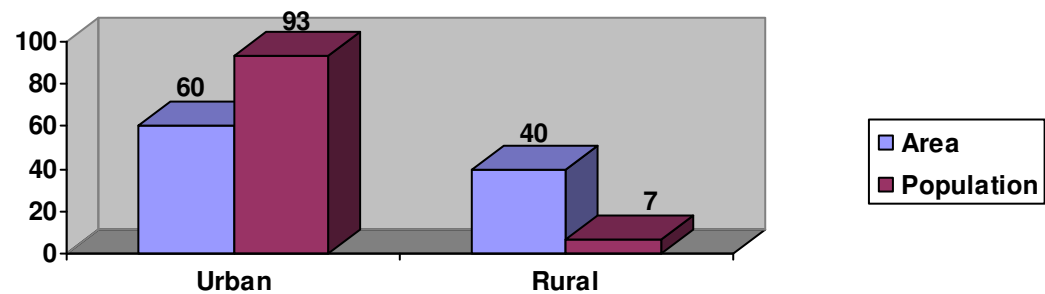
Working on a policy and program solution to
increase resources for women.

Postulate that GDI needs to have women's
resource base statistics to have clear
indication for women's empowerment.

Study : Excluded women's resource rights

- FDG with 4 groups in urban poor area and one in urban village (Workers, SHG, Muslim, Tribal, HIV)

Fig. 1 Urban and Rural Distribution of Area and Population of Delhi (%)



Background of Delhi and statistics on women

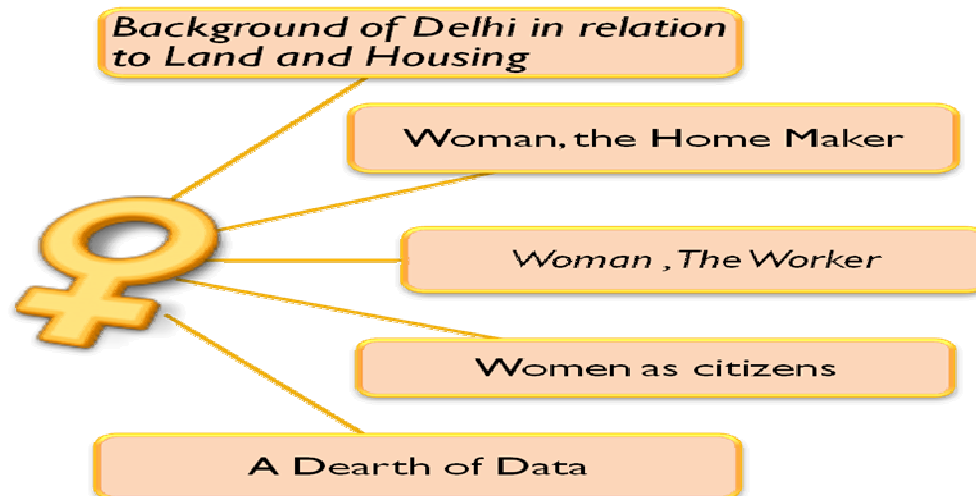
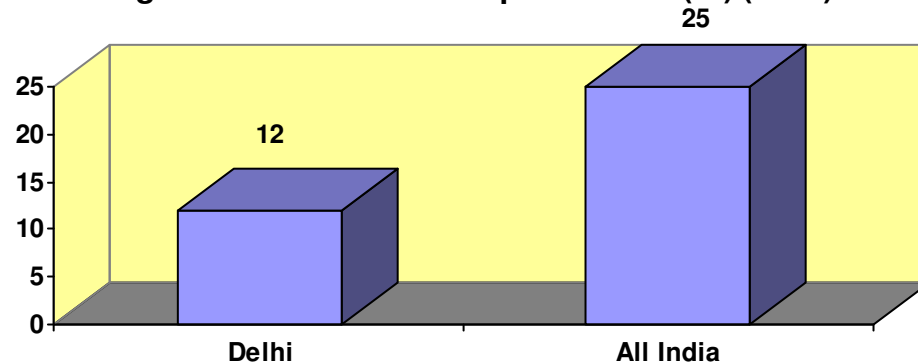


Fig. 6 Female Work Participation Rate (%) (2001)

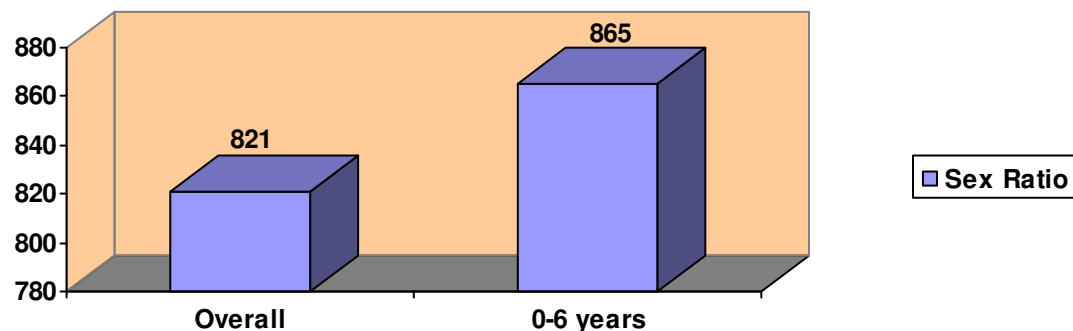


Background of Delhi and statistics on women

women own a very small percentage of land, housing, commercial and institutional properties in the city.

Women get lower wage, spend on care roles, invest less. Less likely to inherit from family, when they do it is passed on to sons thus over all property in women's ownership not more than 7%

Fig. 2 Females/1000 Males Sex Ratio in Delhi (2001)



No sex disaggregated data on house ownership

Fig.3 Proportion of Housing Types (%)

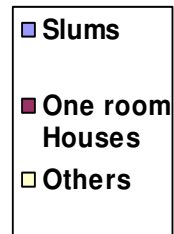
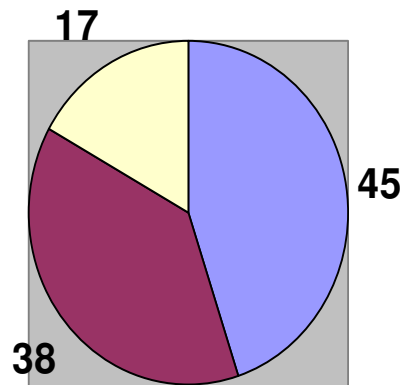
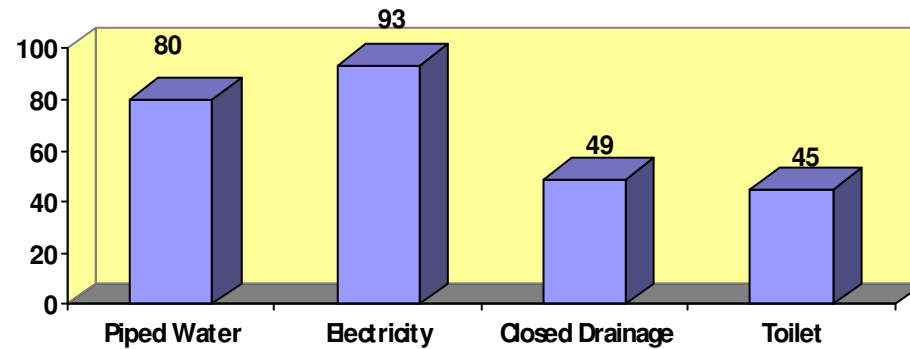


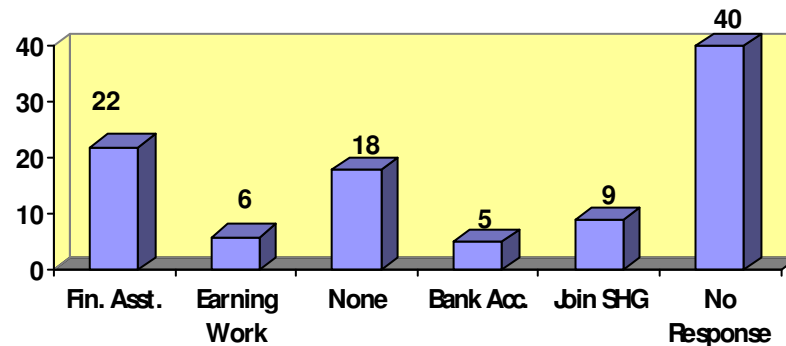
Fig. 4 Access to Services in Delhi (%) (2001)



Survey in bawana resettlement

- **Nature of assets women have at present:**
- **17% mention their capacity to work as their only asset**
- . 12% Private loan from family
- . 3% Govt loan
- . 4% women have jewelry on their own
- . 2% Agricultural land
- . 24% have houses on their own name.
- . 9% have individual bank account
- . 29% have not mentioned any kind of assets.

Fig. 7 Productive Assistance Preferred by Respondents (%)





Data gaps

- *Sex disaggregated data on ownership of land and immovable property.*
- *Women's access to credit for land and housing.*
- *Government to survey the homeless for sex disaggregated data.*
- *More data on migration to the city and the housing stock required to meet the needs of the migrants who swell the city's workforce and sustain its industries, services and infrastructure so that women groups can take charge of running neighborhood dharamshalas.*
- *informal sector occupations and the need for market spaces, shops, production spaces and storage spaces for goods and equipment, common office spaces etc.*
- *Availability of crèches and schools so that the childcare needs of working women are met.*
- *Demand for hostels for girls and women, including both students and working women.*

With data on above groups like ours will be able to propose women resource zones.

Recommendations

Have base line data to increase housing and land in women's names

- The 2011 Census as well as NSSO (MOSPI) may be requested to generate data on men and women's ownership and access to credit for land and housing.

Specify which women need to be supported why and how

- Priorities women from the lowest income groups in allotment of both individual and collective land and property lease for use right as a policy endorsed by the government and monitored by UN agencies.

The legal policy and program framework

- Credit and allotment policies for land and housing should be made women friendly with market oriented benefit.

Providing women a role in the governance of Delhi

- Women led institutions for care services and placement of workers should be strengthened through training and financing efforts to promote the collective rights of women over land and productive assets
- Introduce safety by managing migration at ward level with active assistance from women's collectives.

Involving women in preserving the city

- Women's involvement in neighborhoods makes them natural guardians of historicity and integrity of the city
- WRZ a space which is co owned by women is public and secure, with a sense of belonging and connection to their ancestry