

Appendix F

Motia Khan /Peera Garhi

Details of Field Household Interview Surveys Compared
A Summary Description of Specific
Questions

Motia Khan and Peera Garhi Delhi

Field Household Interview Surveys Compared

Age and Sex Structure

Table A 1: Motia Khan - Age Groups %

Years	0 - 4	5 - 11	12 - 18	19 - 50	51+
Male	8.9	23.6	20.2	43.2	4.0
Female	9.9	22.7	14.3	43.2	9.9

Table A 2: Peera Garhi - Age Groups %

Years	0 - 4	5 - 11	12 - 18	19 - 50	51+
Male	5.3	12.2	26.4	48.2	7.9
Female	4.1	15.4	22.7	44.8	13.1

Main points

- Motia Khan has almost twice the proportion of under 4 year olds as does Peera Garhi – almost 10% in the former as compared to around 5% in the latter.
- The trend to the young age structure continues into the 5-11 age group with almost a quarter in this age group in Motia Khan compared to less than a sixth in Peera Garhi.
- There is a much higher proportion in the 12-18 age group in Peera Garhi than in Motia Khan – over a quarter compared to less than a fifth.
- Motia Khan has a lower proportion of the total population in the active working age group (19-50) than Peera Garhi.
- Peera Garhi has a higher proportion of its population at about 1 in 10 in the over 50 age group compared to Motia Khan at around half that proportion.
- In Motia Khan the proportion of males to females is higher at 127:100 than in Peera Garhi at 115:100.

Other factors

- In spite of the higher proportion of school age children in Motia Khan than Peera Garhi a much higher proportion go to school in the latter (78.1%) than the former (41.9%).
- The proportion of the population over 4 years old that were working is higher in Motia Khan (35.1%) than in Peera Garhi (28.3%).

Household Composition

Table A 3: Motia Khan - Type of Household sample Number and %

Household Composition Household head plus	<i>Household Head</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
No others	2	1.9	2	6.7	4	2.9
Wife only	7	6.5	*	*	7	5.1
Wife and own children only	78	72.2	*	*	78	56.5
Wife, own children and other relatives	11	10.2	*	*	11	8.0
Wife and other relatives only	3	2.8	*	*	3	2.2
Own children only	3	2.8	16	53.3	19	13.8
Own children and other relatives only	1	0.9	10	33.3	11	8.0
Other relatives only	3	2.8	2	6.7	5	3.6
Total	108	100.1	30	100.0	138	100.1
Male to female household heads		78.3		21.7		100.0

21.8% of households have other relatives living with them

Main Points

- In both areas the basic characteristics of household composition are similar.
- One-fifth of the household heads are female in both areas.
- Only just over half of all households in each area comprise the standard nuclear family of husband, wife and their own children only.
- Man and wife on their own represent only about 5% of households in each area.

Table A 4: Peera Garhi - Type of Household sample Number and %

Household Composition Household head plus	<i>Household Head</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
No others	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.7
Wife only	7	5.8	*	*	7	4.6
Wife and own children only	86	71.7	*	*	86	57.0
Wife, own children and other relatives	22	18.3	*	*	22	14.6
Wife and other relatives only	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own children only	1	0.8	12	38.7	13	8.6
Own children and other relatives only	2	1.7	18	58.1	20	13.2
Other relatives only	1	0.8	1	3.2	2	1.3
Total	120	99.9	31	100.0	151	100.0
Male to female household heads		79.5		20.5		100.0

29.1% of households have other relatives living with them

- Single person households are insignificant in both areas.
- Female household heads in Peera Garhi tend to have a more mixed household than in Motia Khan – only two-fifths of Peera Garhi female headed households consist of the woman with her own children only compared to over half in Motia Khan.
- One in seven households in Motia Khan are single parent households which is almost twice the proportion in Peera Garhi.
- No households stated they had non-family related persons living with them. The proportion of households with non-nuclear relatives was almost one-third of the total in Peera Garhi as against only one-fifth of the total in Motia Khan.

Household Size

Table A 5: Motia Khan - Size of Household sample Number and %

Number of persons in household	Households		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%
One	4	2.9	4	0.6
Two	13	9.4	26	4.2
Three	15	10.9	45	7.3
Four	33	23.9	132	21.9
Five	39	28.3	195	31.3
Six	25	18.1	150	24.2
Seven	4	2.9	28	4.5
Eight	5	3.6	40	6.5
Total	138	100.0	620	100.1

Table A 6: Peera Garhi - Size of Household sample Number and %

Number of persons in household	Households		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%
One	1	0.7	1	0.1
Two	12	7.9	24	3.3
Three	11	7.3	33	4.5
Four	34	22.5	136	18.4
Five	43	28.4	215	29.1
Six	34	22.5	204	27.6
Seven	10	6.6	70	9.5
Eight	2	1.3	16	2.2
Nine	2	1.3	18	2.4
Ten	1	0.7	10	1.4
Eleven	1	0.7	11	1.5
Total	151	99.9	738	100.0

Main Points

- The range of household sizes is wider (1 – 11) in Peera Garhi than in Motia Khan where the largest household is only eight persons.
- The average household size is larger in Peera Garhi at 4.9 persons than in Motia Khan at 4.5 persons.
- Single person households are relatively insignificant in both areas.
- Over three-quarters of people in Peera Garhi live in households of four to six persons.
- Two-thirds of the people in Motia Khan live in households of four to six persons.
- In both areas the largest number of households and the largest number of persons are in five person households.

Large Consumer Goods Observed in Households

Table A 7: Motia Khan and Peera Garhi compared - Consumer goods sample number and %

Consumer Goods Observed

	<i>Households</i>			
	Motia Khan		Peera Garhi	
	Number	%	number	%
TV only	42	30.4	12	7.9
TV + fridge	-	-	6	4.0
TV + fan	1	0.7	2	4.0
TV + water cooler	2	1.5	2	1.3
TV + fridge + cooler	1	1.5	52	34.4
Fridge only	-	-	1	0.7
Water cooler only	-	-	5	3.3
Fridge + cooler	-	-	2	1.3
Fan only	1	0.7	-	-
Other (music system)	1	0.7	-	-
None of the above	90	65.2	33	21.9
Total	138	99.9	151	100.0
Total with TV	46	33.3	110	72.8
Total with water cooler	3	2.2	97	64.2

Main Points

- The comparative wealth of the Peera Garhi community as compared to the poverty at Motia Khan is highlighted by these evidential signs of affluence.
- No consumer durable goods were observed in two-thirds of the Motia Khan dwellings as against only one-fifth in Peera Garhi.
- Having a TV is the top priority in both areas and overwhelmingly so in Motia Kahn but this could be because here people are at the beginning of a spending pattern on consumer durables.
- Space and security may also play its part – the average size of dwelling in Peera Garhi (18 sqm) is more than twice that in Motia Khan – and ‘too much crime’ was a constant Motia Khan comment that was not heard in Peera Garhi.

Work location and travel to work

Table A 8: Motia Khan and Peera Garhi Compared - Work location, travel cost and time: % of those in employment

	Motia Khan	Peera Garhi	Notes
LOCATION			
'local' & home	23.5	26.5	Persons in sample over 4 years and in employment Motia Khan = 197 Peera Garhi = 199
'within 20 minutes'	23.6	35.7	
City centre	4.2	2.9	
Elsewhere 'over 20 mins'	48.6	34.8	
MEANS			
Public transport	22.1	34.3	* includes one scooter owner.
Bicycle	2.3	17.9*	
Walk	70.0	34.3	
COST per day			
Nil	78.0	63.3	In Peera Garhi 2.9% used other means of transport such as company vehicles.
Under R5/-	4.1	10.1	
R6/- to R10/-	16.1	23.2	
R11/- to R20/-	1.8	2.4	
R21/- to R30/-	-	1.0	
TIME TRAVELLING			
Up to 15 mins incl 'home'	24.8	23.2	
16 – 30 mins	25.8	33.8	
31 – 60 mins	47.0	26.1	
1 – 2 hours	2.3	14.0	
Over 2 hours	-	2.9	
% of total population	31.8	27.0	
% of over 4 years old	35.1	28.3	

Main Points

- The differing patterns and modes of travel to work in each of the areas seems to reflect their relative economic well being rather than their location.
- A higher proportion of the population in Motia Khan (31.8%) were working than in Peera Garhi (27.0%).
- Work location in the Peera Garhi area was generally closer to home for more workers (almost two-thirds) than in Motia Khan (Less than half).
- In spite of this, a lower proportion of the workers in Motia Khan used public transport than in Peera Garhi.
- Furthermore, well over two-thirds of Motia Khan workers walked to work as against only one-third in Peera Garhi.

- The use of bicycles for the journey to work was far more evident in Peera Garhi (17.9% including one motor-scooter!) than in Motia Khan (only 2.3%).
- Four-fifths of Motia Khan workers spent no money on their journey to work as against less than two-thirds in Peera Garhi.
- The higher proportion of those Peera Garhi workers spending money on travel spent more per day than those in Motia Khan.
- The proportion of workers in Motia Khan taking ½ - 1 hour on travel (47.0%) was almost twice that in Peera Garhi (26.1%).
- However, a much higher proportion of workers in Peera Garhi (16.9%) take over 1 hour travelling than in Motia Khan (2.3%).
- This could reflect the generally larger amounts spent by Peera Garhi workers on travel than those in Motia Khan i.e. time-consuming public transport.

Employment and Skills

**Table A 9: Motia Khan and Peera Garhi Compared - Skills and occupation
% of person over 4 years old-**

	Motia Khan	Peera Garhi
Skilled workers	12.9	10.7
Manual workers	20.6	16.8
Higher grades	1.5	0.8
In education	17.1	29.9
Non-working	47.9	41.6
Total	100.0	99.8
Sample number	562	703

**Table A 10: Motia Khan and Peera Garhi Compared - Employment Type:
% of persons declaring a skill in table A9**

	Motia Khan	Peera Garhi
Full-time	31.3	36.2
Self-employed	25.8	29.5
Casual	40.1	33.8
Unemployed	0.9	0.5
Not working	1.8	-
Total	99.9	100.0
Sample number	197	199

Main Points

- Peera Garhi employment seemed to be more stable but with a lower proportion of the population working (28.3%) than in Motia Khan (35.0%).
- Peera Garhi has a much higher proportion in education (29.9%) than in Motia Khan (17.1%).
- The skills in Peera Garhi seem to be marginally lower on the whole than in Motia Khan.
- However, the quality of employment (in that there is a higher proportion of full-time and less casual workers) is better in Peera Garhi than in Motia Khan.
- 10 households in Peera Garhi (6.6%) recorded no income (received support from Punjab relatives) as against 2 households in Motia Khan.

Interviewers Comments

- There were no government employees in Peera Garhi.
- Most of the women in Peera Garhi are not engaged in any employment.
- In Peera Garhi the workers were engaged as self-employed painters, manual workers/security guards in nearby factories, drivers or have opened shops in the area.
- In Motia Khan most of the workers are illiterate and unskilled in casual employment like labourers, vendors and drivers.
- Many of the skilled workers are singers and carpenters.
- Some women are employed as maidservants in nearby residential areas.
- A couple of doctors and a person running a transport company were recorded in the higher grade category.

A Summary Description of Specific Questions

A summary description of the specific questions relating to the areas of investigation , stated above, are grouped below.

Motia Khan

General Information about Members of the Household

- Q-3) Number of males under all five age groups.
Of the total number of males recorded, only 8.9% were children under four years old; nearly one-quarter - 23.6% were children between 5-11 years old; 20.2% were teenagers i.e. 12-18 years; majority of the males - 43.2% - were under 19-50 years age group; and only 4.0% belonged to 50+ category.
- Q-4) Number of females under all five age groups.
The total number of female children recorded under four years old were 9.9%; 22.7% were between 5-11 years age; 14.3% were teenagers; like males, female proportion under the age group 19-50 years was the highest i.e. 43.2%; and only 9.9% were in 50+ category.

Employment & Commuting

- Q-5) Employment skills.
One-eighth - 12.9% - of the working population were skilled workers; 20.6% were manual workers; only 1.5% belonged to 'others' category; 17.1% were school going children; and nearly half - 47.9% - of the population is non-working which includes house-wives, non-school going children, and unemployed. Two households - 1.4% - were recorded with no income at all. The majority of the inhabitants of Motia Khan JJC are illiterate and unskilled workers. The skilled workers are mainly singers and a couple of carpenters. The manual workers are engaged in different types of activities like casual labourers, vendors and drivers. Some of the women who contribute to the

household income are working as maid-servants in the nearby residential areas. People falling in 'other' category comprise of a couple of doctors, a person running a transport company, etc.

Out of the total school age going children, only 41.9% are actually attending schools. Rest are either sitting idle at home or working in a plastic factory nearby.

Q-6) Employment type.

Nearly one-third - 31.3% - of the working population consists of full-time regular workers; one quarter - 25.8% are self-employed; 40.1% are casual workers; only 0.9% are unemployed; and 1.8% belonged to NA category which means who are skilled / manual workers but just do not work.

Q-7) Location of employment.

18.0% people are working locally i.e. in shops on Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Pahar Ganj; almost one-quarter - 23.6% - work in nearby areas like Sadar Bazar, Karol Bagh; only 4.2% go to city centre; almost half - 48.6% - are employed 'elsewhere'; and 5.5% are working at home.

Q-8) Frequency of payment.

Nearly one-third - 31.9% - are receiving monthly payment; only 0.5% receive weekly payment; 22.1% are daily wage earners; and 45.5% are receiving casual payment. No cases were recorded of people receiving payment 'in kind'.

Q-9) Travel to work - how?

22.1% of the working population uses public transport i.e. bus service for commuting; only 2.3% own a vehicle which is bicycle; more than two-third - 70.0% - people walk to work; and 5.5% were under NA category i.e. people working at home. No cases were recorded of people using any other mode of transport.

Q-10) Travel to work - cost?

A very low proportion of people are working in nearby areas and using public transport. 4.1% pay under Rs. 5/day and 16.1% people paid between Rs. 6 - 10/day. Only 1.8% who are working 'elsewhere' pay between Rs. 11 - 20/day; over three-quarters - 77.9% - people are not spending any money on travelling to work. No cases were recorded of people spending more than Rs. 20/day.

Q-11) Travel to work - time?

19.3% take up to 15 min. to work and back; a little over one-quarter - 25.8% - take between 15 - 30 min; nearly half - 47.0% - spend up to one hour to work and back; only 2.3% people it takes between 1 - 2 hrs; 5.5% people belong to NA category - people working at home.

Type of Occupancy

Q-12) Type of tenure.

97.8% of the families (sample houses interviewed) own their jhuggis; and only 2.2% are paying rent.

Q-13) Amount paid as rent.

Two households are paying Rs. 100/month and one household is paying Rs.200/month.

Q-14 How long have you been living here (on site)?

A very low proportion of people - 6.5% - have been there for under five years; 12.3% migrated to this site 6-10 years ago; over one-third families - 37.0% - in 11-15 years bracket; majority of the families - 40.6% - migrated about 16-20 years ago; and only 3.6% have been there for about 21-26 years.

Views on Future Accommodation

Q-15) Would you like to?

37% households want to stay on site; nearly half - 49.3% - households want to move to some other area (but within Delhi); 6.5% are open to both options - on site or in a nearby area; only 2.2% liked the idea of a free plot on Delhi outskirts; and 5.1% were not sure where they want to go or did not respond. There was not a single person who wanted to go out of Delhi.

Q-16) Did you see a....?

33.3% households own a TV; only 0.7% own a refrigerator; in 'others' category, 2.9% have got water coolers (except for one who owns a music system); and more than half - 65.9% households do not have any of these.

Table A 11: Details of Area: Motia Khan

Developable Site Area i.e. squatter settlement and cleared sites	4.73ha (11.69 acres or 47,300 sq.m.)
Population	2750 families
Density if all re-accommodated	581 families/ha
Area of occupied site	3.42ha (8.45 acres or 34,200 sq.m.)
Existing density	804 families/ha

Area of occupied site: 3.42 ha (8.45 acres)
Density: 804 households/hectare

Table A 12: Basic Statistics: Motia Khan

Number of sample houses selected	138
Estimated total of actual houses	2750
Number of houses where interviews were carried out	138
Number of persons interviewed	138
Number of persons recorded in those households	620
Number of males	347
Number of females	273
Number of male household heads	108
Number of female household heads	30
Average household size in sample	4.49

Table A 13: Household Frequency Distribution: Motia Khan

No. of Households	Size of Household									Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
39										28.3%
33										23.9%
25										18.1%
15										10.9%
13										9.4%
5										3.6%
4										2.9%
4										2.9%
<hr/> 138										<hr/> 100.0%

Peera Garhi

General Information about Members of the Household

- Q-3) Number of males under all five age groups.
Of the total number of males recorded, only 5.3% were children under four years old; nearly one-eighth - 12.2% were children between 5-11 years old; 26.4% were teenagers i.e. 12-18 years; majority of the males - 48.2% - were under 19-50 years age group; and 7.9% belonged to 50+ category.
- Q-4) Number of females under all five age groups.
The total number of female children recorded under four years old were only 4.1%; 15.4% were between 5-11 years age; 22.7% were teenagers, 12-18 years old; like males, female proportion under the age group 19-50 years was the highest i.e.44.8%; and 13.1% were in 50+ category.

Employment & Commuting

- Q-5) Employment skills.
Only one-tenth - 10.7% of the working population were skilled workers; 16.8% were manual workers; only 0.8% belonged to 'others' category; 29.9% were school going children; and 41.6% of the population is non-working which includes house-wives, non-school going children, and unemployed. Ten households - 6.6% - were recorded with no income at all. They receive financial help from relatives in Punjab.
The residents of the camp are mainly semi-skilled and unskilled workers. People are engaged in different types of activities such as self-employed painters, manual workers / security guards in nearby factories, drivers and rest of them have opened up shops within the camp. None of the residents are working as government employees. The maximum commuting distance to work is 7-8 km. Most of the women are not engaged in any employment.
As compared to Motia Khan, the proportion of school going children is quite high - 78.1%.
- Q-6) Employment type.
Over one-third - 36.2% - of the working population consists of full-time regular workers; over one quarter - 29.5% are self-employed; 33.8% are casual workers; only 0.5% are unemployed; and 0.0% belonged to NA category.
- Q-7) Location of employment.
15.9% people are working locally i.e. having opened up a shop on the periphery of the site, in Udyog Nagar industrial area, Paschim Vihar; over one-third - 35.7% - work in nearby areas like Mangolpuri and Jwalaheri; only 2.9% go to city centre; just over one-third - 34.8% - are employed 'elsewhere'; and 10.6% are working at home i.e. who have opened a shop within their quarter / tent.

- Q-8) Frequency of payment.
Nearly one-third - 31.5% - are receiving monthly payment; only 1.5% receive weekly payment; 35.4% are daily wage earners; and 31.5% are receiving casual payment. No cases were recorded of people receiving payment 'in kind'.
- Q-9) Travel to work - how?
Just over one-third - 34.3% - of the working population uses public transport i.e. use service for commuting; 17.9% own a vehicle which is bicycle (except for one who owns a two-wheeler scooter); over one-third - 34.3% - people walk to work; 2.9% people use 'other' modes of transport such as being picked up by the company vehicle; and 10.6% were under NA category i.e. people working at home.
One-tenth of the population - 10.1% - working in nearby areas and using public transport, pay under Rs. 5/day; 23.2% people paid between Rs. 6 - 10/day; only 2.4% who are working 'elsewhere' pay between Rs. 11 - 20/day; only 1.0% pay between Rs. 21 - 30/day; and nearly two-third - 63.3% - people are not spending any money on travelling to work.
- Q-11) Travel to work - time?
Proportion of people working locally - 12.1% - it takes upto 15 min. to work and back; a little over one-third - 33.8% - take between 15 - 30 min; over one-quarter - 26.1% spend upto one hour to work and back; 14.0% people it takes between 1 - 2 hrs; only 2.9% people travel long distance and it takes above 2 hrs (nearly four hours) to work and back; and 11.1% people belong to NA category.

Type of Occupancy

- Q-12) Type of tenure.
100% of the families (sample houses interviewed) own their quarter / tent.
There were no cases of people paying rent.
- Q-13) Amount paid as rent.
NA.
- Q-14) How long have you been living here (on site)?
A very low proportion of people - 0.6% - have been there for under five years; 32.7% moved to this site 6-10 years ago; and majority of the families - 66.7% - in 11-15 years bracket.

Views on Future Accommodation

- Q-15) Would you like to?
More than half - 56.3% households want to stay on site; 22.5% households want to move to some other area (but within Delhi); 11.3% are open to both options - on site or in a nearby area; only 4.6% liked the idea of a free plot on Delhi outskirts; and 5.3% were not sure where they want to go or did not respond. There was not a single person who wanted to go out of Delhi.
- Q-16) Did you see a?
82.8% households own a TV; 32.5% own a refrigerator; 74.8% have got water coolers; and only 9.9% households do not have any of these.

Table A 14: Peera Garhi - Details of Area

Developable Site Area i.e. total site	28 ha (69 acres or 280,000 sq.m.)
Population	3200 families
Density if all re-accommodated	114 families/ha
Area of occupied site	20.8 ha (51 acres or 208,000 sq.m.)
Existing Density	154 families/ha

Area of occupied site: 28.0 ha (69 acres)
Density: 114 households/hectare

Table A 15: Peera Garhi - Basic Statistics

Number of sample houses selected	154
Estimated total of actual houses	3200
Number of houses where interviews were carried out	151
Number of persons interviewed	151
Number of persons recorded in those households	738
Number of males	394
Number of females	344
Number of male household heads	120
Number of female household heads	31
Average size of household in sample	4.89

