

Planning of Informal Sector in the Planned City (Chandigarh)

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Abstract: *In the urban areas/towns the Informal sector or hawkers are the bulging place, especially in India and Other south Asian countries. It provides in experiences and conducive approach to goods and services in the different slices and articulation of the population. Street vending plays a very dominant role in the intrinsic part of pecuniary build-up process. There are many root causes which tends to backing hold down the informal sector/hawkers ability to access emanate the market opportunity which are mainly low level of education and skills, limited approach to formal attention and micro business activity. On detail of being chaotic and self-employed, there are usually lack of any linkages of social security to the hawkers and their families. These types of situations make the street vendors and their families unsafe in most challenging time. It appears that irrespective of the location and type of vendors and then the hawkers live their life with proper virtue, morality and respectability regular by doing hawking activities. According to National Policy on urban Street Vendors, 2004 that among the large cities Mumbai is having largest concentration of roughly 2, 50,000 hawkers which is followed by Kolkata which is having about 2, 00,000. The poorer sections too are able to procure their basic necessities mainly through street vendors, as the goods sold are cheap. The study on street vendors showed that the lower income groups spend a higher proportion of their income in making purchases from street vendors mainly because their goods are cheap and thus affordable (1). There is substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities around the world, especially in the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. We have identified two main causes for the growth of street vending in these countries. Firstly, lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages in search of a better existence in the cities. These migrants do not possess the skills or the education to enable them to find better paid, secure employment in the formal sector and they have to settle for work in the informal sector. Secondly, there is another section of the population in these countries who are forced to join the informal sector. These are workers who were employed in the formal sector. They lost their jobs because of closures, down-sizing or mergers in the industries they worked in and they or their family members had to seek low paid work in the informal sector in order to survive. Both causes are directly related to globalisation (2). The street vendors market many goods which common people use on a regular basis and vegetable is traditionally leading the trade. In addition to vegetable and fruits other commodities such as clothes, fruits seller and many household goods and food items like fast food, manufactured by home based workers (2). Various Government programmes shall also been convergence for the welfare purpose of hawkers such as National Urban Livelihood Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Skill Development Initiative, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme and other welfare schemes.*

Keywords: AutoCAD, Geospatial Planning technology, Google earth, Primary Survey, QGIS

1. Introduction

Now the days in many countries the informal sector/hawkers are the large section of urban poor community which provides goods and services including food, vegetables, hosiery goods and many other important items at very low prices. Mainly the services of the hawkers are divided into two parts: ESP and Non ESP. ESP stands for essential service providers mean cobbler, laundry man and barbers etc. means which provide their services to the peoples on daily basis or these hawkers provide service to the society. The second category of hawkers are known as Non ESP (Non-essential service providers), which means that these hawkers mainly sell their goods like as fruits, vegetables, fast food and Juice sellers. Mainly the hawkers or street vendors have been defined in the National Policy of Urban Street vendors, 2004 by Govt. of India "A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load) (3). A street vendor (Meneses-Reyes, R., & Caballero-Juárez, J. A. (2013) is broadly defined as a person who offers goods for sale to the public at large without having a permanent built up structure from which to sell. The Street vendors may be

stationary in the sense that they occupy space on the pavements or other public/private spaces or, they may be mobile in the sense that move from place to place by carrying their wares on push carts or in baskets on their heads.

Street vendor" means a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions (6). Street Vendor is classified as i.e. Stationary Vendor, Mobile Vendors.

a) **Stationary Hawkers:** Stationary hawkers are describing as hawkers/informal sector who use to do their informal/vending activities on any fixed space/place. The space can be a part of footpath, in front of commercial markets and in the parking area along the roads and commercial sites. Their place for vending activities is fixed.

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b) **Mobile Hawkers:** Mobile hawkers are those hawkers/informal sector who don't have any fixed place/space for doing informal/vending activities; mobile hawkers mainly use to move in the streets, along the roads and in the commercial markets for selling their goods and items. They don't use any fixed place for vending.

1.1 Chronological Development of Street Vendor's act 2014 in Different Stages

S. No.	Source	Development Provisions
1.	The Street Vendors Policy 2004	Aimed at providing social security and livelihood rights to street vendors
2.	Model Street Vendors Bill, 2009	For Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending, all States and Union Territory governments for creation of state legislation, however it had no legal bindings, thus few governments made any progress in this regard
3.	Verdict of Supreme Court of India, 2010	Court recognized street vending as a source of livelihood, directed the ministry to work out on a central legislation, and a draft of same was unveiled to the public on November 11, 2011
4.	Street Vendors act 2014	Protection legitimate street vendors from harassment by police and civic authorities. Demarcation of vending zones on basis of "traditional natural markets". Proper representation of vendors and women in decision making. Establishment of effective grievance and dispute resolution mechanism

Source: Chronological development of street vendor's act 2014.

1.2 AIM of Study

To give proper and convenient unfolding paths, solutions and models by which the hawkers carried out their business of hawking without any hindrances by the stakeholders and Administration in proper planned areas, where it cannot create any problem further in the traffic movement of the city and overcrowding in the parking areas.

1.3 Objective

- To identify street vendors and find out their location.
- To understand the socio-economic profile of the street vendors.
- To identify the issues and required provisions for the vending.
- To suggest strategies to improve the condition of the street vendors.
- To develop vending zones and new market avenues wherever possible.
- To develop a handbook for suggestion and future interventions.
- To develop a Management information system that enables local bodies to manage the data base and monitor the whole process.
- To find out opportunities for vendors for credit access and other social entitlements.

1.4 Limitations

It will include the thorough research on a sample of sellers taken from selected locations. It will include the focus on the working environment of the sellers, their problems as well as impact of these informal activities on the immediate surroundings. The study was based on following factors related in case of informal commercial sector in planned city Chandigarh:

- **Work Characteristics:** Identification of the nature of informal activities the sellers are involved in and the characteristics of the work.
- **Infrastructure problems:** Identification of the infrastructure problems existing in the informal commercial areas.
- **Legal Problems:** Identifying the legal problems related to the informal commercial sector due to government, police interventions.
- **Social Problems:** Identifying the social problems faced by the street vendors caused by the buyers, formal shop owners, police, government etc.
- **Encroachments:** Identifying the encroachment areas in the city by informal vendors / hawkers.
- **Traffic problems:** Identifying the Traffic Problems created by hawkers activities in the study area.
- **Solid Waste:** Identifying the problems of solid waste generated by the informal sector and its management, sanitation, hygiene.

1.5 Methodology

The task of city street vending/hawking plan was divided into types as indoor activities and outdoor activities. These activities are carried out in phased manner:

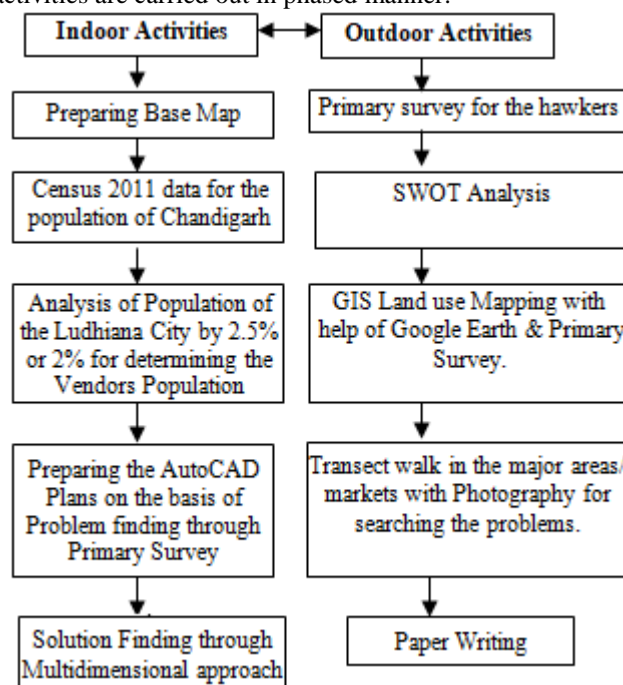


Figure 1-2: Methodology

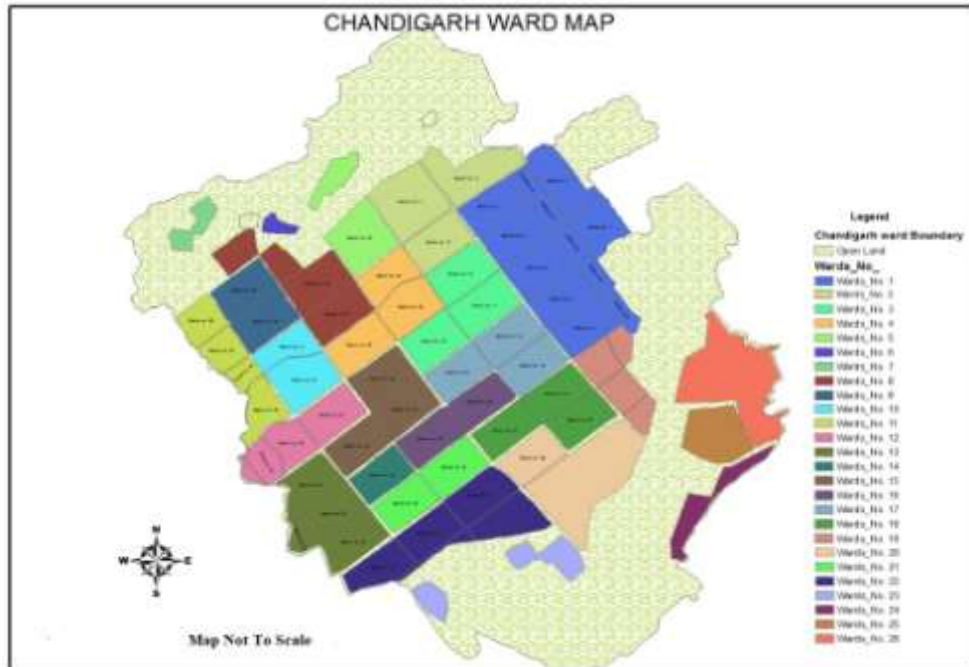
1.6 Base Map (Chandigarh)

The total area proposed to be covered in the Master Plan is the entire area of 28169.61 acres comprising of Chandigarh

Union Territory .The area includes both the area falling under the Phase I, Phase II and Phase III sectors besides the area under the periphery. Considering the pattern of development followed in Chandigarh, the Existing Land use Plan is being detailed out in two parts. Part I comprises of planned development included in the original plan (Phase I & II) and the subsequent developments made as part of the extended sectoral grid (Phase III). The remaining land use of the area falling in the periphery is being detailed out

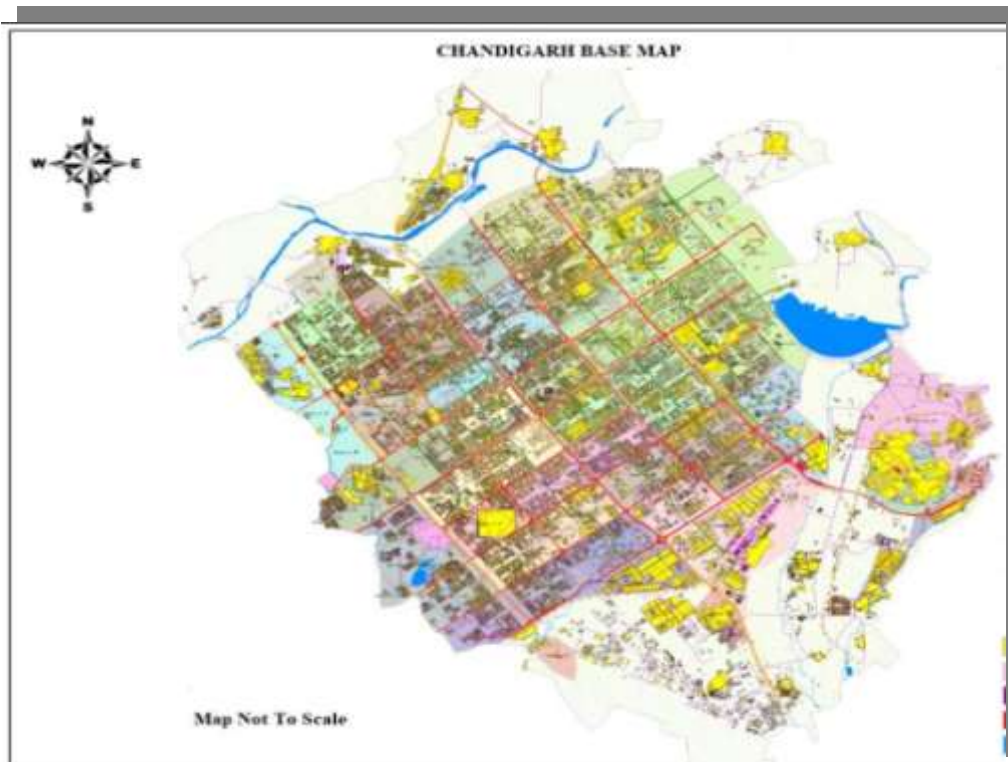
separately keeping in view the nature and context of development.

In Phase I and II, out of the 46 sectors in the sectoral grid falling within the first and the second phase of the original plan, 39 sectors are Residential whereas the remaining seven sectors namely sectors I, I2, I4, I7, 26(part), 34(Part), 43(part) are predominantly Institutional and Commercial housing the Capitol Complex, PGI/PEC, Panjab University,



Map 1: Ward map of Chandigarh

Source: -Draw with QGIS from mcchandigarh.gov.in/wardmap.html (11)



Source: Google Earth & QGIS

City Centre and Sub City Centres respectively. The Industrial Area, the Sukhna Lake, and Golf Range/Club have also been considered as part of the sectoral grid of Phase I and II Phase III sectors (remaining parts of sectors 48 to 56, 6I and 63) falling in Chandigarh UT have been earmarked as

1.7 Two Important mechanisms use for Hawker rehabilitation planning in planned City (Chandigarh)

- a) Identification of different zones (Vending, No Vending and Restricted Zone).
- b) Mark and Carry the holding capacity of vending zones/sites and preparing the drawings with AutoCAD of each site.

1.8 Preparation of Vending Zone, No Vending Zone and Restricted Zone Map.

The Vending zone, No vending zone and restricted zone map has been prepared showing all the roads of vending, non-vending and restricted vending areas in the city at appropriate scale on the V7 road pattern of the Chandigarh according to planning norms and standards.

Table 1: Road Designs Norms

Classification	ROW (metres)	Design Speed (km/hr.)
Arterial	50-60	80
Sub-arterial	30-40	60
Collector Street	20-30	50
Local Street	10-20	30

- V1 Fast Roads (No vending roads)
- V2 Arterial Roads (No vending roads)
- V3 Sub Arterial Roads (No vending roads)
- V4 Collector Roads (Restricted roads)
- V5 Local Streets Roads (vending roads).

1.9 Selection of Vending Zone, No Vending Zone and Restricted Zone According to street Vendors act 2014 and URDPFI Guidelines

The Vending zone, No vending zone and Restricted zone are to be selected on the basis of Street vendors act, 2014 and URDPFI guidelines, which shows in the all GIS maps marked with different colours according to different vending zones, no vending zones and restricted zones:-

- a) All Arterial & Sub Arterial roads are taken as under the category of No vending roads because it mainly are the V2 & V3 category of roads where the vehicular traffic is fast, so these roads are not take as for vending zone roads because there had being not any parking provision on these roads. Turning points are also strictly use as No vending Zone.V1 roads are also fast moving vehicles roads So the V1 roads are also in the category of No Vending roads.
- b) The Collector roads are taken as Restricted roads because these roads comes in the category of V4 Roads, which are mainly had the shopping complexes and markets along with these roads, so vending is allow on these roads but there are Zone restriction should be applied on these roads, so that the vending is allowed with some restrictions on these roads, These restriction are according to the act and URDPFI norms & Standards based guidelines by the government .On these

Residential sectors. These sectors also include the belts reserved as Commercial/ Institutional along the Vikas Marg now proposed for mix landuse (9). (Master Plan Chandigarh, 2031.

roads mainly the specific areas & sites are to be consider as restricted areas, where the proper boundary for vending and proper time for vending could be selected for the vendors. Along with the V4 roads, a temporary frame of wooden planks or bamboo with cloth/ triple at top may be allowed to hawker/ vendor.

- c) The local streets roads or V5 category road are fully taken as vending zone roads because there are parking provision along with these road and peoples also use the facility & services by the vendors at neighbourhood level easily& by this way the vending site would be provided at vicinity of residential areas.

Main Vending Activities Areas (Chandigarh):-

- Sector-35: Near hotels and restaurants
- Sector-22: a huge flea market, Jewellery shops and Indian Snack shops
- Sector 14, 17, 19 and 22: Large scale vending activities.
- Sector 7 and 34: Near Furniture shops and along the roadside parking places.
- Sector 17, 22 and 9: In front of and in the parking of Garment stores and shoes shops
- Sector 28 and 21: Near to Automobile centre
- Sector 17 and 22: Near to Electronic goods shops and along road side parking areas.
- Sector 7, 18 and 22: Large scale vending activities are near Hardware shops in 22 sectors and 18 sectors and along the parking areas in 22 sector and along the hospital also.



Source: Primary Photography in Sector 22.

2. Analysis

2.1 Population of Vendors can be Allocate in Chandigarh

According to the Street Vendor Act of 2014 by the government of India that only the 2.5% of Vendors as per the total population in Chandigarh will allow to accommodate. So according to this act it is near to 26,367 vendors will be accommodate in Chandigarh as maximum.

Table 2: Total number of hawkers can accommodate in Chandigarh

City/Town	Population (as Census, 2011)	2.5% of Total Population
Chandigarh	10,54,686	26,367

Source: Primary calculation

2.2 Major Drawbacks and Possibilities (SWOT Analysis):-

2.2.1 Strength

- A major contribution in the urban economy and national economy.
- Serving a great number of people.
- Creates urban live spaces as planned city.
- Creates job opportunity for the unemployed urban labour force.
- Provide cheap cost effective services and goods for the low and middle income people.

2.2.2 Weakness

- Hamper the permitted use of the occupied space.
- Generate garbage and usually make the surroundings dirty.
- Generates traffic congestion and overcrowding.

2.2.3 Opportunities

- A profitable and low invest business; well for the low income unemployed group to be self-employed.
- Can assist the urban authority to keep the city clean by dispose own garbage properly.
- Can provide more services if a designed shop/ cart can be provided with more diverse service for the city dwellers.

2.2.4 Threats

- It could be more hazardous if granted as legal. Already the city is overloaded with the unemployed labour. Legalization could make the scenario worse.
- There is a chance of takeover of the sector by a more economically solvent group if it gets legalization from the government.
- Sectors 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the heritage sectors, so hawker's rehabilitation planning cannot be possible in these sectors under the legislation of heritage conservation.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Spatial Management of No Vending Zones

In the planned city Chandigarh these things are keep in mind while preparation the spatial plan of No Vending zones:

- 50-70 meters from the entry and exist points of important government buildings, like State Secretariat, State Assembly, High court, District Collectorate, offices of District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, buildings Municipality, Nagar Panchayat, Courts, Cantonment Board Fire Brigade stations, Govt. General Hospitals etc.
- 50 meters from the entry and exit points of railway stations.
- 70 meters on both the sides of railway crossing falling within the city limits.
- 40 meters from the entry and exit points of bus terminus.

- No vending in the areas as enjoined in the relevant provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 2010 and the State Archaeological Monument Protection Act.
- The areas prohibited under the provisions of the Built Heritage Conservation Rules like as sector 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 in Chandigarh.
- 50 Meters from any crossing of two or more roads on all sides.
- 40 Meters on both the sides from the entry and the exit of any educational institution.
- Any other area which the Local Body in consultation with the Town Vending Committee considers fit to be included in the category of no vending zone (10).

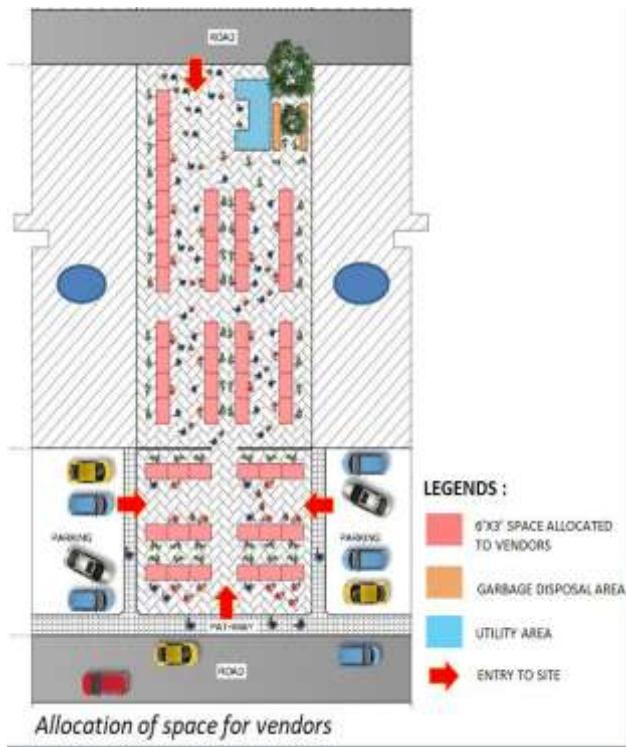


Pic 1: No Vending Zones along both sides of the living street roads

3.2 Points to be taken into consideration (Standard for hawker's rehabilitation)

Method for allotment of vending spaces, criteria of selection, period of lease for stationary stalls/ Stationary vendors, reservation in allotment etc. is based on following principles (6):-

- Identity cards will be provided to each hawker (Aadhar linked ID cards) with Municipal Corporation's hologram on it.
- If in case there is a need, theme based market will also be proposed in which cart size will remain the same i.e. 5 feet X 3 feet or 6 feet X 3 feet.
- Vending areas to be proposed will be identified and provided to those vendors who are standing in Non-vending zones or roads with minimum displacement of vendors.
- The railing, shrubs or any temporary structure of 0.7 to 1 meters of height could be structured along the vending sites.
- Passage of 1.0 meter width in front of stalls shall be reserved as 'extension', for users to stand or buy goods.
- Vending activity not allowed on arterial and sub arterial road due to heavy traffic flow.
- The Parking areas in front of shops and pavement area for pedestrian movement in front of the shops should be the no vending zone (6).



Pic 2: Spaces allocation designs for vendors

Theme based market should be proposed in the open spaces present near the Petrol Pump of Sector 17 and the cart size should be fix in the theme based market as 6*3 feet or 5*3 feet in Chandigarh.

3.3 Recommendations for Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is very important in Vending areas and vendor markets in which Every vendor should have proper waste collector dustbins or boxes along with their vending cart and there should also the provision of solid waste management dumping space/place near to or on neighborhood level from the main vending markets and theme based markets. Fine can be imposed to the vendor/person who ignores to follow this management direction plan by the officials of the Town vending committee and Municipal Corporation.

3.4 Problems in the Chandigarh Area

a. Traffic and parking problems: -

Chandigarh is the first planned city of India by Lee Corbusier. But now the days due to increase in the migration of people from other places and states and continue increase in the registration of motorized vehicles in the Chandigarh is the root cause increase in the congestions on the road and overcrowding in some special places like as Sector 17 (as Commercial hub) , Sector 22 (as Shopping Hub) and Sector 1,2 (Tourism & Heritage sectors). There is a need to control the registration of vehicles like as action taken by the New Delhi Government to control over congestion and overcrowding of the vehicles on the road and secondly there is a need in the enhancement in the use of public vehicles and Non-Motorized vehicles in the planned city Chandigarh. Because there is an availability of proper NMT) Non-Motorized vehicles path along the roads in Chandigarh, which seem to be totally free these days due to lack of use of

NMT vehicles by people of Chandigarh. Vending activities should not allowed along the road side of Arterial and Sub Arterial roads because of presence heavy congestions and speedy vehicles on these roads. So there should not have any space for road side parking and Vending activities for hawkers. So Arterial and Sub Arterial roads are also in the category of No vending roads.

b. Effects on parking due to vending activities: -

There are maximum number of vendors use to run their vending activities in the registered parking lots and the parking spaces in front of Commercial spaces/places in the Chandigarh like as in Sector 19, sector 22 and Sector 17. This behavior of the vendors creates hindrances to the vehicles for parking. So this encroachment of the parking areas by the hawkers with their vending activities effect badly on the parking areas. So in the plan all the parking areas should come in the category of No Vending Zones.

3.5 Need Based Preferences in the Plan

(According to Street vendor act 2014)

- 1) Vendors above 60 years age, woman and persons between age group 14 to 18 shall be given preference while for allocating vending site under shed of trees, verandahs, corridors and in close proximity to public utilities.
- 2) Theme based street vendors pockets will be developed at proposed locations e.g. Street Food Market, Clothes Market, Handicraft/souvenir Market, Fruit & Vegetable Market, Shoe Market etc.
- 3) Street vendors market will be identified keeping in view the safety concerns e.g. away from transformers, HT lines etc.
- 4) Dust Bins will be placed at newly identified locations in the GIS based plan.
- 5) Public Utilities (provision of drinking water & Toilets) will be developed wherever number of vendors is above 20 or above. (3) (6)

3.6. Norms for Pedestrian pathway

These are norms by URDPFI and UDPFI, which should be follow while taking or selecting the space for informal sector or vending activities from the pedestrian path (12):-

- Minimum width of footpath should be 1.5 metres.
- Width should be increased by 1 metre in business and shopping areas to allow for dead width.
- When on slopes or in the case of ramps, the capacity should be suitably reduced.

Number of Person Per Hour		Required Width of Footpath (Metre)
One Direction	Both Directions	
1200	800	1.5
2400	1600	2.0
3600	2400	2.5
4800	3200	3.0
6000	4000	4.0

Source: URDPFI



Example 1: A Design of Market on Collector road & Local Street roads (Vending zone)

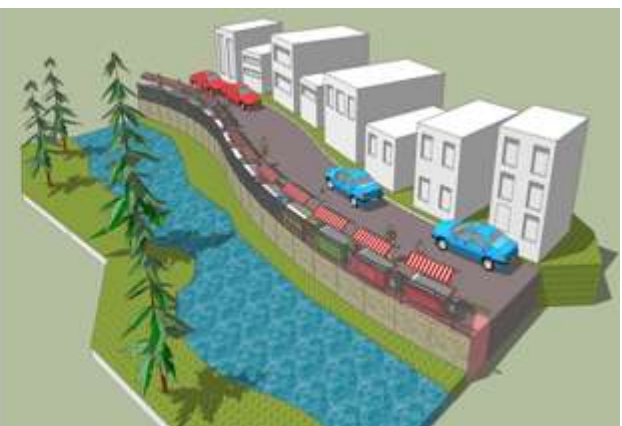
In this design, it shows the planning of informal sector for run their activities along the collector road on the pedestrian path (using a part of pedestrian path but not full pedestrian path) because due to well-planned city, Chandigarh have enough wide space of pedestrian paths along the collector

roads and living street roads. A part of pedestrian path can be used for vending activities in the vicinity of residential areas and mixed land use areas without create hindrances in the traffic of carriage way..



Example 2: A Design of Market on Living Street roads & Local Street roads (Vending zone)

Source:- AutoCAD Drawing In this design, it shows the planning of informal sector for vending activities along the Living street roads on the pedestrian path (using a part of pedestrian path but not full pedestrian path) because due to well-planned city, Chandigarh have enough wide space of pedestrian paths along the parks in living street roads in residential areas. A part of pedestrian path can be used for informal/vending activities in the vicinity of residential areas without create hindrances in the traffic of carriage way.



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