

SOME EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICES

Fashion Street in Mumbai, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay



Fashion Street in Mumbai provides a good example of how street vending can be used to meet the demands of the market .It is a linear settlement of around 200 little shops along the Mahatma Gandhi Road

Readymade garments are one of Mumbai's chief exports - and the surplus lands up at Fashion Street, a huddle of little shops on Mahatma Gandhi Road. They cost only a fraction of the price in foreign stores however, and are grabbed by fashion conscious collegians fresh off the rack. Haggling, of course is half the fun of buying. But the clothes are of good quality, trendy, and probably the cheapest anywhere in the world. There are good bargains to be found by the customers. Lot of casual stuff: shorts, shirts, t-shirts, summery dresses, cotton clothing are found. . India is a huge supplier of garments to the international market and major department stores. This has created a local market in Bombay for any surplus inventory.

Book Sellers:

Mumbai: On the pavements from Churchgate to Flora Fountain and next to the Mumbai University building.

Delhi: Dariyaganj and Connaught Place

A real paradise for book lovers! The streets of Mumbai and Delhi have some of the latest as well as oldest books available for almost next to nothing

sometimes or at almost one tenth the prices of new editions!!! Some may be slightly shop soiled copies or may even be brand new, sometimes they are second hand books but mainly in very good condition!!! Whatever the case may be one can get a good bargain for the prices one pays! Happy book buying at prices that will sweep one off the streets literally! The latest and the oldest books in good condition and down to earth prices are available.

From as little as Rs 5 for a Time or Newsweek magazine to Rs75 for the latest National Geographic Magazine!!! Or as little as Rs10 for some old books to about Rs1000 for some coffee table books that cost more than Rs3000 in the bookshops!!!

Vendors' success from hygiene lessons-Calcutta

Street food vendors in the Indian city of Calcutta say they are experiencing a big upturn in trade after receiving lessons in basic hygiene.



Vendors sustain Kolkata's population of 10 millions.

It is estimated there may be more than 100,000 open-air food vendors in Calcutta, selling a variety of products, from tea and sweets to full meals and savoury snacks.

However, those who eat at roadside stalls often later complained of diseases and illness.

As a result, the Indian government has taken the initiative to train the food vendors, with a pilot project run by the All India Institute Of Health And Hygiene together with UN's health and food organisations.

"Calcutta's street food doesn't have a large chemical contamination, doesn't have any large physical contamination," told Indira Chakrabarti, a scientist at the institute.

"It's basically microbe contamination because of bad handling - both water and physical handling - and storage.

"We are mainly highlighting these issues - how to use and maintain clean water, how to keep the food and store it in a safe way, and how to see to it that selling conditions are improved."

Little Housewives

Dr Chakrabarti said that there was no problem getting the vendors to accept the concept of hygiene, describing them as "like little housewives," who want to give clean food to their family.

"They intrinsically feel it," she added.

"What we are trying to do is help the vendors achieve what they want to do." And Onadaya Saha, a vendor who now helps train others, said that learning hygiene skills had meant instant success.

"When the people saw that we were getting trained and were maintaining hygiene, our sales went up sharply," he explained.

As a result, many other vendors are now flocking to sign up for the training. "After the training, we are using clean utensils, and a special type of water filter fitted to the tap for customers," said one, Purnima Dabe. "I'm going through the training and I promise to follow all the instruction - like wearing an apron and also keeping an umbrella in the stall, under which my customers can stand and eat their food."

There are now plans to produce maps of "safe stalls" for visitors to the city. And further plans include taking the food hygiene plan across all of India, and after that for consultants to travel to other countries in South Asia.

Chennai: Street Food Festival

Street Food Festival was a special festival organized in Chennai under the banner of Citizen Consumer and Civic Action Group (CAG). In the training programme the street food vendors showcased how they prepare hygienic food for the consumers.

Around 30 street vending units from across the southern Chennai were audited using parameters of food safety & hygiene. They were also informed about the basics of hygiene and sanitation. This festival was an opportunity to educate the general public on aspects of food safety and hygiene as well. The Street Food Festival was organized on the Elliot beach. This was an appropriate location for it as it replicates the natural market (beach is place that is far from traffic and no nuisance can be seen). Also beach draws a lot of general public and finally the gathering at the programme was impressive. It was organized at the end of the training programme to publicize efforts of the vendors in adopting good practices in food safety and hygiene. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Adyar division, Ayush Mani Tiwari inaugurated the festival.

Facilities such as lighting and water for consumption were provided to the vendors. The street food festival was a coordinated effort of a lot of agencies such as the Corporation of Chennai and Police (without their cooperation the programme could not have been conducted in a public place), Exnora International (Garbage collection and disposal).

Solar PV Lanterns for Beach Vendors (Tamil Nadu, India)

Expansion of micro enterprise-owned and operated solar lantern distribution to serve the local beach Hawker's (vendors) community

This project involves a second phase expansion of an informal micro-enterprise (IME) currently operating in a beach area of Chennai. It owns and operates a battery charging station powered by photovoltaic (PV) panels and rechargeable lanterns and provides the rechargeable battery-based lanterns daily on a “pay for use” basis to hawker’s (beach sellers) and other micro-businesses catering to beach visitors. The lanterns are substituting for kerosene lanterns. The IME micro enterprise was conceived and organized

by an environmental activist with assistance from the head of a local school; both of them remain involved. The IME employs young people who have graduated from this school. The early employees of the IME are “sweat equity” partial owners along with the “cash owners” who provided initial funding. The “cash owners” consist of the activist and three of his friends acting as “social venture capitalists”. One of these individuals is with Aurore Products and Services, a unit of the Aurore Trust (Aurore), that also supplied the technology and know-how. The IME has shown “proof of financially viable business concept”; it has generated some accrued surplus and wants to expand to serve additional hawkers including ones on an adjacent beach area. Part of the IME’s surplus will go into the expansion with the remainder kept as reserves for existing battery and equipment replacement. Aurore will again be the equipment and technical know-how supplier. S3IDF will provide additional financing for the expansion; this will be either as equity and/or debt depending on negotiations to be completed and the existing IME owner’s decisions regarding “formalization” and the form of this new entity (e.g. partnership or corporation or other legal form).

The hawkers at Elliot beach in Chennai using solar light have better business than hawkers using kerosene lanterns.

Partners: S³IDF, Aurore and the existing owners.
Koteshwar Hawkets PV Light Points/Lanterns
(Udupi District, Karnataka, India)

This is an expansion project from the entrepreneur who is running the Solar Light point micro enterprise at Kundapur with the help of S³IDF. This Micro Investment Enterprise will provide lighting to over 40 hawkers. Partners for this project are: Netravathi Gramin Bank, focusing on rural development and lending in poor/disadvantaged rural areas, the Micro Enterprise Investment Entity, SELCO Solar Light Pvt. Ltd, the local PV equipment supplier, and S³IDF.

Independent Monitoring and Evaluation of this project and Kundapur hawker light point project, the first light point project under S³IDF's portfolio was carried out.

This project involves creation of the Micro Enterprise Investment, which, located in the Ejipura-Viveknagar-Koramangala areas of Bangalore will provide lighting to the hawkers who own petty shops for vegetables, fruits, food etc. The lighting will be from rechargeable battery-based lanterns (battery charging station powered by photovoltaic (PV) panels) that will be provided on a "pay for charge" operating basis. All employment opportunities in the micro-enterprise will be filled by local unemployed or underemployed persons. The proposing agency is the Mass-based Association for Social Services and Rural Development (MASARD), a non-profit organisation based in Bangalore . S3IDF's provision of a partial guarantee will allow the micro-enterprise to access a loan from the local branch of Canara Bank. Partners for this project are: Canara Bank, the Micro Enterprise Investment Entity (MASARD) , SELCO Solar Light Pvt. Ltd, the local PV equipment supplier, and S3IDF.

Hawkers Common Fund

MASARD project has gone through a three phase expansion and the NGO has organised the hawkers into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and launched a "Hawkers Common Fund" from the profits from the lighting business. The fund now provides small loans to hawkers for buying new carts or as working capital for their businesses. The repayments of these loans are tied in with the daily lighting rental payments, and have been very reliable to date.

- **Street Vendors in Manipur**

Ima Keithal-Imphal:In Imphal City, 'Ima Keithal' is one among the five major markets. It is named so as women community run this market. In the days of the kings it was named Khuvairamban market and had thatched roofs but in the days of the British rules the thatched roof were changed to G.C.I. sheet roofing. The cities authorities have issued license cum identify cards indicating the space allocated to them. These identity cards are renewable periodically. Before this, the Imphal Municipality Council gave the street vendors temporary licence on realization of Rs. 12 per annum.

In Manipur the economy is predominantly agrarian and street vendor become part and parcel of the economy. **Most of our vendors are women.** Traditionally in Manipuri Society women play vital role in

economic activities. The commodities they vend are vegetables, fishes, traditional clothes etc. In the last ten years the no. of vendors increases in manifolds due to loan accommodation of market sheds and increase in population. 50% of these vendors are main earner of income of their family.

The famous IMA Market, the only of its kind in the country where all the vendors are women is in the heart of Imphal city. Here various items, which ranges from a needle to his item like mattress are available.

The main cause of having a large no. of street vendors are due to non-availability of spaces in the Municipal control market sheds. The limited space in the market shed are permanently occupied by the licence holders of Municipal Council. Non except the licence holder can vend in the market sheds. The street vendors faces a lot of problem in their day to day activities. As they have no proper and speedy wind. Moreover they are facing great troubles from Traffic Police. Everyday Traffic Police dispersed them here and there.

Order to stop contract in U.P.: The Uttar Pradesh Government has ordered to stop giving of contract in Nagar Panchayat and Nagar Palika Parishad. The directive was issued by the Principal Secretary Shri Mohinder Singh on 11th February 2005. Copies of the order has been sent to the District Magistrate, Director, Local authorities, Finance Department and other department.

M.P. introduces Hawking Zone: M.P. is perhaps the first state to recognize the importance of services of street vendors. The instruction of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh to the Urban Development Department is an example to other states. The Hawker Zone/Hawker concept is an ambitious scheme for the street vendors. Presently Hawking Zone is being developed in five cities i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Jabalpur and Gwalior. In Bhopal 8 places-Lalghati, Arera Colony, Gate no. 10, Shivaji Nagar 6 No., Habibgan Railway Station, Bhopal Station 1 No., Sonagiri Bhel 4 No. And a Mahila Hatt at Shivaji Nagar have been created. 400 street vendors have been accommodated. In Indore, 10 Hawker corners are proposed to be created. A total of Rs. 20 lakh shall be invested to create hawker corner in Jinhi Haat

Maidan, Itwaria Bazar, Rajkumar Mill Area, Dushera Maidan, Indira Complex Bajrang Nagar, Har Sidhi, Sindhi Colony, Machli Bazar and Foothi Kothi area. A similar situation exists in Ujjain where a big market for 500 street vendors have been constructed but since the market is at the outskirts of the city, the customers do not go there. In Jabalpur, 8 hawker zones are proposed to be set up. The Municipal Corporation will charge Rs. 5 to 10 per day from the street vendor.

Chennai's China Bazar : Near Central station of Chennai, 210 women and men sell a variety of used goods. These goods are in a range of computer parts, videogames, radio, calculator, tap recorder, film reels, cassettes, torches and used garments. However when new reservation counter was being built, they were evicted. Later, the Municipal Corporation of Chennai ordered to formulate a scheme for regulating street vendors. Corporation appealed to the Supreme Court which upheld the High Court judgment and as a result 800 vendors of China Bazar got space. The above decision of court came under Article 21 of our constitution.

Ahmedabad: 40 shops in the Flower Market supply 40 lakhs of the population.

Mr Ahmedbhai Shaikh, in his mid fifties, deals in colourful flowers at the fully developed Flower market in Jamalpur, Ahmedabad. In all, there are more than 40 flower shops catering to the requirements of the 45 lakh population of Ahmedabad. This flower mini market is the only of wholesale and retail flower market in the city. The Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad has provided the space to the vendors for a period of 99 years under an agreement reached between the vendor's union and the municipal authority. The flower market is functioning since last 8 years. Previously the flower vendors were selling flowers scattered on the footpath of the Three Gates at Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. The flower vendors were evicted many a times by the municipal authorities under the pretext of creating obstruction and nuisance to the vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic. They were fed up of this daily cat and mouse game with the authorities. The municipal authorities relocated them at the Jamalpur flower market. Today, this market trades in volumes and caters to the occasional and religious need of the people. The flower vendors are happy with this arrangement and their business has almost doubled in this market without any threat of harassment from the municipal and police authorities. The municipal

authorities are also satisfied as they have overcome the burning problem of traffic mismanagement and complaints from the general public against these street vendors.

Warwick Junction Project at Durban, South Africa:

The Warwick Avenue and Grey Street area makes up almost half of Durban's Central Business District. It is the main gateway into the city with over 300 000 commuters passing through every day.

The Greater Warwick Avenue and Grey Street Urban Renewal Project aims to restructure and develop the area to improve quality of life for traders, businesses, transport operators, commuters and residents.

There are certain aims of the Warwick Junction Project. To improve safety and security in the area. To enhance public transport facilities and improve the efficiency of the public transport service. To increase trading and employment opportunities. To upgrade the cleanliness and the quality of the environment. To expand the range of services and facilities available in the area. To improve the quality of residential zones and facilitate the development of low cost temporary and permanent accommodation. To improve the inter-connection between this and other areas by facilitating easier and more pleasant pedestrian walkways and more efficient public transport. To create opportunities for private companies to invest in the area.

Patna:

Fish Market

Bailey Road, one of the pause areas of Patna, has an unorganized market of fish at Hardtali Mode. In this market around 14 women street vendors used to sell fish and earn their livelihood. But then district administration and the women vendors had an aggressive interaction among them and finally they were removed from their place in 1998.

And from then their struggle started. They placed dharnas and protest in front of the Chief Minister. And finally through the intervention of the then CM their case was solved and a market for them was constructed for them. Through DUDA this market was constructed. These vendors have to pay Rs 300 per month to the administration.

Income Tax Roundabout Fruit Market:

Near the Income Tax round about the DUDA has constructed 15 shops in the year 1996. And all the shops were sold to fruit sellers at the rate of 26,510 and after three years, i.e from 2000 they are paying Rs 850 per month. The size of each shop is 7 feet x 7 feet.

Kadam Kua, Sahitya Sammelan Market:

Also DUDA in the year 1997, on the road side of the slum areas constructed 201 shops for selling fruits and vegetables of the vendors. According to their requirements the vegetable sellers were given an area of 5 x 7 feet shop and fruit sellers were given a shop of an area 7 x 7 feet. The vendors have to pay Rs 15 per feet, which come to Rs 175 and Rs 245 for vegetable and fruit vendors respectively.

Mahila Hat in Bhagalpur, 2002: A comprehensive scheme for the welfare of self employed women; working in unorganized sector eking out their livelihood through petty business has been mooted at divisional level in Bhagalpur district of Bihar. It has been planned that Mahila Hat (Women Market) will be established at places with in the division. The women engaged in business would be provided space for operating in the female markets. The first such market was inaugurated on August 31 near Lajpat Park. Voluntary organizations working on women empowerment are assisting the local authorities in establishing women markets at different places. This scheme also aims at opening account of the targeted group for making them economically self-reliant.

Delhi

The Sodhan Singh Judgment led to the setting up of the Thareja Committee and then the Chaturvedi Committee, which has allocated the hawking areas and identified the appropriate hawkers.

Chennai

A drat scheme has been framed by the committee constituting Mr. Justice A. Abdulhadi (Retd). As chairman and I. Bhaskar, IPS and Mr. N.V Rakhunatu, Chief Planner, CMDA as members for laying down

guidelines regarding hawking in the city of Chennai, pursuant to the order dated 10-01-2001 of Hon'ble Madras High Court. The copies of the scheme has been displayed at different places in the corporation premises of Chennai for the inspection by the representatives of the Hawker's Associations, Social and other public organizations. They were asked to give comments/suggestions on the scheme so that a fair scheme could be prepared and submitted to the Hon'ble Madras High Court. Some of the main features of this draft schemes are following :

- The list of no hawking zones has been prepared. This includes 49 places in Chennai town. No hawking Zones also include front portion of both sides of all railway stations and approach roads thereof, distance of 50 metres from the entrances to Schools and Colleges, Hospitals and Worshipping places (some articles is to be allowed), on all sub-ways, fly over and over bridges including platforms and approach roads to them.
- On pavements or platforms where hawking may be allowed but only to "poor hawkers incapable of investing a substantial amount for starting the business".
- If license of a hawking site is desired, the Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai, or any authorized authority an his behalf within a month from the date when the Hon'ble High Court approves the fair scheme, with or without modifications, and the copies of the approved scheme are published in the notice boards of the Corporation of Chennai and the said fact is made known by press release issued by the Corporation of Chennai. The application shall be routed through registered Hawker's Association in which he/she is a member. If for any good reasons he/she could not so route the application through such association, he/she can apply directly stating the reasons why he/she could not route it through such association.
- Every license shall be licensed a site measuring 5'4' (20 sqft) for one year with some provisions for extension for another one year.
- If any licensee is found hawking without such advance payment of fee, he/she shall be removed from the site licensed and shall be debarred from hawking in any place atleast for a quarter year.
- Every Licencee could hawk on the licensed site only between 6.00 a.m and 100 p.m. on all days in a week.
- The rate of licence fee is Rs5/- per Sq. ft (Rs10/-per Sq. ft where hawking activity generate disproportionate large quantities of refuse and waste) per month. The entire fee for one year shall be

- paid in advance into the Corporation Treasury after obtaining necessary signatures in the Challan form the licensing Department
- The license with identity card issued by the Corporation shall always be carried by the licensee for showing to any Corporation official authorized in this behalf and/or any police official.
 - No cooking or sale of food items exposing to dust causing health hazards shall be allowed. Only pre-cooked and pre-packed items will be allowed.
 - This led to huge protests which led to extension of the date of filing objections. The protesters argued that this policy as bias and anti-hawker.

MASTER PLAN

The Delhi Master Plan proposes to incorporate the informal sector in trade in the planned development of various zones. The norms are given below:

Retail Trade

Norms

Central Business District	3-4 units per 10 formal shops
Sub-CBD, District Centre, Community separately	As specified in the norms
Centre, Convenience Shopping Centre	
Govt. & Commercial Offices	5-6 units per 1000 employees
Wholesale Trade & Freight complexes	3-4 units per 10 formal shops
Hospital	3-4 units per 100 beds
Bus Terminal	1 unit per 2 bus-bays

Schools

Primary	3-4 units
Secondary/ Senior/ integrated	5-6 units

Parks

Regional/ District parks

8-10 units at each major entry

Neighborhood parks

2-3 units

Residential

1 unit/1000 population

Industrial

5-6 units per 1000 employees

Railway Terminus

To be based on surveys at the
time preparation of the project