



**MDI**  
GURGAON

Management  
Development  
Institute

# **Gurgaon Research Design Workshop (online)**

**October 1, 2020**



## **Organising Committee**

Prof. Rohit Prasad

Prof. Sunil Ashra

Prof. Madhushree N Agarwal

Prof. Tanuja Sharma

Prof. Sajal Ghosh

Prof. Shiv Shankar Tripathi

Prof. Rupmanjari S Ray

## **Facilitated by**

Research Office, MDI Gurgaon



**MDI**  
GURGAON

Management  
Development  
Institute

# Gurgaon Research Design Workshop

October 1, 2020

## Schedule

3:30 -3:40	Inauguration	PC Biswal
3:40 – 3:45	Opening Remarks	Rohit Prasad
3:45 – 4: 05	An exploration of (in)visibility of migrant workers in Gurugram	Tanuja Sharma , Madhushree Agarwal, Sunil Ashra, Mukta Naik(CPR)
4:05 – 4:25	Establishing an Identity for Street Vendors in Gurgaon	Rohit, Poonam Prakash ( SPA), Rajender Singh Saroha( Street Vendors Union)
4:25 – 4:40	Principles of Managing a Street Vending Enterprise -	Dunu Roy( Hazards Centre)
4:40 – 5:00	Urban Design for Street Vendors - Pre Covid and Post-Covid	<b>Nidhi Dandona</b> , Suruchi Modi, <b>Omung Lalchandani</b> , School of Art and Architecture, Sushant University Gurgaon -
5:00 – 5:30	<b>Open Discussion</b>	

## Bios

### Mukta Naik

Mukta Naik, a Fellow at CPR, is an architect and urban planner. Her research interests include housing and urban poverty, urban informality, and internal migration, as well as urban transformations in small cities. At CPR, she focuses on understanding the links between internal migration and urbanisation in the Indian context.

**Poonam Prakash:** Poonam Prakash is Professor of Physical Planning at the Department of Physical Planning of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India,. Her research interests are planning decisions, ethics, participatory planning and housing, with a particularly focus on low income housing. She is the editor of the book 'Public Participation in Planning in India'.

**Rajender Singh Saroha**

General Secretary, Street Vendors' Union, Joint Secretary, Construction Workers' Union, Gurgaon


**Dunu Roy:** Dunu Roy is a chemical engineer with five decades of experience in rural and urban development, with specific focus on environmental issues. He has worked extensively in the field of environmental planning, research and education. He has been associated with Frea India in Bombay, Shahdol Group in Madhya Pradesh, People's Science Institute in Dehradun, and the World Wide Fund for Nature in Delhi. Currently he is associated with the Hazards Centre in Delhi, a technical support group that provides services to community organizations. Dunu has done pioneering work on Delhi's master Plans as a member of the Hazards group. His work spans both research, and advocacy.

**Nidhi Dandona**

Nidhi Dandona is an architect and an urban designer with M. Arch from SPA, Delhi. Nidhi is currently a full time faculty at Sushant School of Art and Architecture where she is heading the masters in urban programme since its inception in 2014. She is also the Secretary of the IUDI DNCR Centre. (*Institute of urban designers India*) Nidhi has a keen interest in urban extensions of Indian cities, urban conservation & development around heritage in historic city cores. She has presented her research work at various conferences at both national and international platforms.

Co-Author **Suruchi Modi** is a Professor and Programme Head for the masters programmes in architecture at School of Art and Architecture, Sushant University Gurgaon. An Architect and Urban designer, she has worked on large scale master planning and urban revitalization projects, she has been involved in academia and research for over 19 years. She actively leads the public participatory studio working on Local Area Plan projects in Delhi NCR in collaboration with bodies such as URJA and IUDI in order to bring significant guided transformation to our cities.

**Omung Lalchandani** is a Master of Architecture student from the Urban Design programme at School of Art & Architecture, Sushant University Gurgaon.



# An exploration of (in)visibility of migrant workers in Gurugram

## Research Team


Mukta Naik, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Arti Jaiman, Gurgaon Ki Awaaz Samudayik Radio

Madhushree Nanda Agarwal, MDI Gurgaon

Sunil Ashra, MDI Gurgaon

Tanuja Sharma, MDI Gurgaon





# Provocations

The series of 3 webinars at MDI on ***Towards New Social Welfare Architecture of Gurugram*** as well as personal experiences of the team members made us more aware of the lives of migrant workers in and around Gurugram, in pockets like Nathupur, Sikanderpur, Khandsa, Sarhol, Manesar, etc.

Problems highlighted by the crisis were:

- Hunger – No access to daily wages, no access to food, no responsibility fixed for availability of food for lakhs of people, many with small children or aged or ailing parents
- Shelter – Informal rental housing in urban villages, sometimes with 8–10 people sharing one room. Lockdown increased the chances of them infecting each other, forced evictions by landlords, not pre-empted as problems
- Employability – Summarily dismissed from their informal sector jobs without any notice or compensation, no formal employment contracts, not covered by existing labour laws

State welfare services do not account for the large numbers of migrant workers in the city, all of whom contribute to the economy, but are not treated as citizens by the city





# Underlying reasons for (in)visibility

- No records/documentation/estimates of the actual number of workers that the city should be planning around, or their spatial location
- No incentives for administration to include them in the planning exercise, since they mostly did not exercise their voting rights here.

In this context, we were trying to figure out if we could do some work around the enumeration or registration of migrant workers in Gurugram.



***Although the terms invisible work and invisibility of the migrant workers started appearing more frequently even in mainstream media, what did it mean, particularly to those we described as invisible?***





# Preliminary queries

- Documentation of whom to include in this study? How do we define the population? Should it include people like us who are also migrants, but are highly “visible” in the system? Should it include long term migrants or only seasonal migrants? What should be the purpose of such documentation?
- Important to address those people who were not able to access the benefits of certain welfare schemes that they were entitled to, because of their migrant status.

This, then, led us to the question of rights and entitlements.

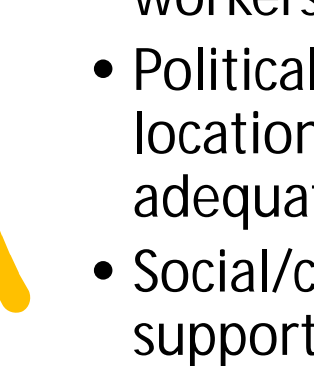
- What are the various entitlements that migrant workers would have been entitled to in their home states, that they are not able to access because of their migrant status?
- In other words, in what ways does the design of our social welfare mechanisms exclude migrant workers from accessing their rights, or being “visible”? To what extent is this exclusion systemic as opposed to random?

**This led us to propose a working definition of “invisibility” as the systemic deprivation of economic, political and social rights of a citizen.**






# Understanding the concept of (in)visibility

- While the Constitution of India supports a fundamental right of labour to migrate freely across states in search of income, it does not back up this right with any portability of rights to migrant workers in host states
  - While earlier research on invisible work mostly defines it as unpaid labour eg. domestic and volunteer work, we propose a broad conceptualization of invisibility as the condition of not being recognized as a citizen by the economic, political, and social system
    - Economic system – No statistics, no formal contracts, no access to entitlements like subsidized food and housing, no access to rights of workers under labour laws
    - Political system – Many continue to travel and vote in source locations, rather than in host cities where they may not have adequate representation in the political class
    - Social/cultural system – Seen as outsiders, lack family and community support, the role of unequal power dynamics of income, gender etc.
- 









# Problem statement

- Understanding invisibility as the ***systemic*** deprivation of economic, political and social/cultural rights of a citizen
  - Understanding what rights are impacted in practice, and therefore understanding the forms of invisibility and visibility that migrants experience in Gurugram
  - Understanding the nature of the relationship between the rights framework and the concept of invisibility
- 



# Research background

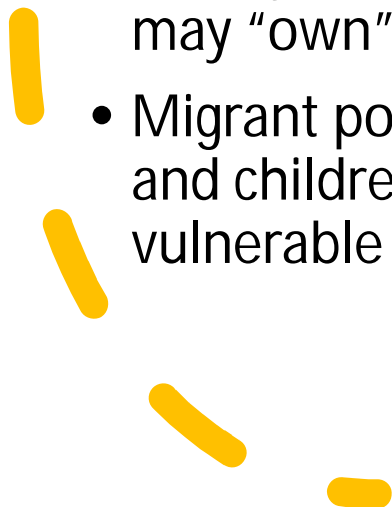
Gurugram urban agglomeration [Census 2011]

- No of migrants: 635415 (70.4% of population)
  - % of interstate migrants of total migrants: 70.7%
  - % of migrants specifying work and business as reasons: 30.9%
  - 29.1% are interstate and of rural origin; 12.9% are interstate and here for work
  - Of the interstate migrants, 47.4% of all migrants are from Delhi NCT, so captures short distance mobility
  - Urban migrants: Delhi, UP, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra
  - Rural migrants: Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, West Bengal
  - Seasonal migrants undercounted in Census and NSS across the board
- 
- 
- 
- 



# Research background

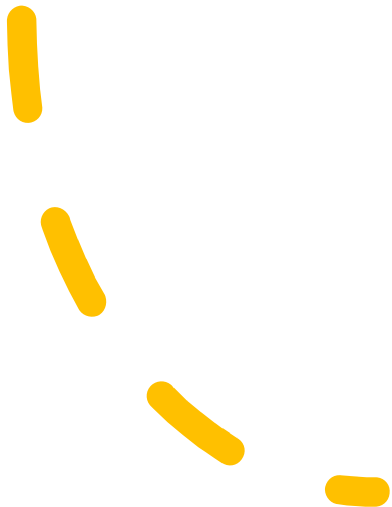
- Mostly employed in
  - Industrial work as casual/contract workers
  - Construction work
  - Informal service sector eg. domestic work, office staff, sanitation work, restaurants etc.
  - Self-employed operating micro-businesses like street vendors, fruit and vegetable stalls, food stalls, rickshaw pullers etc.
- Mostly live in urban villages and unauthorized colonies as renters, or may “own” a *jhuggi* in an informal settlement
- Migrant population in Gurugram also includes households with women and children, or women-headed households, who are additionally vulnerable





# Research objective

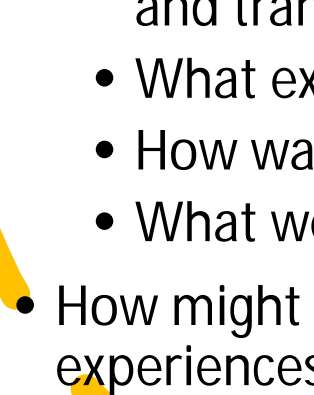
To build a ground-up understanding of (in)visibility by understanding the various ways in which stakeholders – migrant workers, government officials, CSO partners – understand, describe and utilise various forms and registers of (in)visibility in relation to the government's system of services, welfare and enumeration






# Research questions

Using Gurugram as a case study, our research project seeks to:

- Explore the forms of invisibility and visibility that migrants experience in Gurgaon
    - In what ways and in what kind of registers are they (in)visible?
    - How do they perceive and report these forms of (in)visibility?
    - How do state and non-state actors perceive and report their (in)visibility?
  - Understand how this (in)visibility manifested itself during the Covid-19 crisis?
    - How were migrants populations identified and accessed for food relief and transport?
    - What existing information did state and non-state actors have?
    - How was fresh information collated during the crisis by different actors?
    - What were the innovations involved in doing so?
  - How might the (in)visibility of migrants be addressed, building on the experiences during Covid-19?
- 



# Research design

- Methodology
    - An empirically grounded qualitative approach
  - Sample
    - 1-2 clusters where migrant workers reside
    - 15-20 depth interviews with migrant households to understand their lived experiences and access to rights
    - 8-10 interviews with government officials and CSOs to understand challenges in documenting and servicing invisible populations
- 



# Planned research output

- A 10-15 pages project report collating findings and recommendations
- A policy dialogue with key stakeholders to discuss emergent localised approaches to 'visiblizing' this group in the future
- Media/journal article outlining key outcomes from findings and workshop deliberations





Open to suggestions

Thank you!







# STREET VENDORS

## FORMULATING URBAN DESIGN STRATEGIES TO INTEGRATE STREET VENDORS WHILE ADAPTING TO CORONAVIRUS RISKS

# WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON ?

A PROBLEM ?  
MENACE  
CHAOS  
EYE SORE  
ILLITERATE  
CRIMINALS

A SOLUTION ?  
AFFORDABLE  
ACCESSIBLE-AT YOUR DOOR STEP  
SAFETY-EYES ON STREET  
COMFORT  
AUTHENTIC FOOD ITEMS



**BAD**

**GOOD**

Which side are you on?





**WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT?**

**STREET VENDING**

Street vendors are business people who sell their wares in the open air rather than in a shop or store.

**LOCATIONS**

**BENEFITS**

**LAWS & RESTRICTIONS**

**THE CITY DEFINES FOUR TYPES OF VENDORS**

**FOOD VENDORS**

**GENERAL VENDORS**

**VENDOR CART**

**DEAD END**

**SPEED LIMIT 20**

**STOP**

**THE VENDORS**

**TYPE OF VENDING**

**THE CONVERSATION**

**COVID-19**

**ARTS & CULTURE**

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY**

**HEALTH & MEDICINE**

**EDUCATION**

**SPORTS**

**OPINION**

**NEWS**

**GOVERNANCE**

**ECONOMY**

**DEFENCE**

**INDIA**

**FEATURES**

**OPINION**

**EVENTS**

**VIDEO**

**MORE**

**THE PRINT**

**Street food vendors are back after Covid safety training, now hoping for business to return**

**From drivers to vegetable vendors, it's an auto switch in Gurugram**

**Street vendors make cities livelier, safer and fairer - here's why they belong on the post-COVID-19 urban scene**

**Gurgaon: Vendor who went missing after ending positive for coronavirus traced to his place**

**Now serving: Street food makes a sanitised return in Gurgaon**

**Street vendors can do for Covid-hit economy what large malls can't**

**Street vendors, a neglected lot**

**COVID-19 leaves street vendors in distress**

**Street vendors make cities livelier, safer and fairer - here's why they belong on the post-COVID-19 urban scene**

**Gurgaon: Vendor who went missing after ending positive for coronavirus traced to his place**

**Now serving: Street food makes a sanitised return in Gurgaon**

**Street vendors can do for Covid-hit economy what large malls can't**

**Street vendors, a neglected lot**

**COVID-19 leaves street vendors in distress**

**The Statesman**

Wednesday, 30 September, 2020

INDIA WORLD BUSINESS SPORTS ENTERTAINMENT OPINION LAW LIFESTYLE DAIKIN STATESMAN MORE EPAPER

Home / Supplements / NB Extra / Street Vendors, a neglected lot

**Street Vendors, a neglected lot**

Though street vending plays a vital role in assuring livelihood to a large underprivileged and marginalized section of the society, its contribution is seldom recognized by the city administration or urban planning agencies.

Binita Rai | Siliguri | June 29, 2019 12:33 pm

**THE CONVERSATION**

**COVID-19**

**ARTS & CULTURE**

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY**

**HEALTH & MEDICINE**

**EDUCATION**

**SPORTS**

**OPINION**

**NEWS**

**GOVERNANCE**

**ECONOMY**

**DEFENCE**

**INDIA**

**FEATURES**

**OPINION**

**EVENTS**

**VIDEO**

**MORE**

**THE PRINT**

**Street food vendors are back after Covid safety training, now hoping for business to return**

**From drivers to vegetable vendors, it's an auto switch in Gurugram**

**Street vendors make cities livelier, safer and fairer - here's why they belong on the post-COVID-19 urban scene**

**Gurgaon: Vendor who went missing after ending positive for coronavirus traced to his place**

**Now serving: Street food makes a sanitised return in Gurgaon**

**Street vendors can do for Covid-hit economy what large malls can't**

**Street vendors, a neglected lot**

**COVID-19 leaves street vendors in distress**

**THE HINDU**

HOME NEWS CORONAVIRUS OPINION BUSINESS SPORTS

**COVID-19 leaves street vendors in distress**

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

**THE PRINT**

**Street vendors can do for Covid-hit economy what large malls can't**

The coronavirus pandemic has forced us to rethink city living but we can't discount the street vendors' ability to blunt some of the economic pain.

**Now serving: Street food makes a sanitised return in Gurgaon**

**Street vendors can do for Covid-hit economy what large malls can't**

**Street vendors, a neglected lot**

**COVID-19 leaves street vendors in distress**

# WHO?

## Who are Street Vendors?

“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, sidewalk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure

Street Vendors bring a significant exuberant activity in our cities which also serves as a source of livelihood to many people especially in the developing countries.

Source : Indiacodedefinitions



# WHAT?

The aim of this study/research is to provide norms for accommodating street vendors/hawkers for hierarchy of commercial centers in Gurgaon aiming towards current and future scenario's post coronavirus pandemic.



The main objectives of the study are :

- Identify and classify the existing types of hawker or street vendors within Gurgaon with respect to type, location, operational space use and functional relation with operations of formal activities within their surrounding and requirement for support infrastructure and services.
- To study, the socio-economic conditions of the Hawkers in the city.
- To understand about the quality of work life of street vendors.
- To analyse existing policy framework & acts regarding hawking activity in Gurgaon.
- To examine/ best practices for the inclusion of Hawkers/Street Vendors in the design of Commercial Centres.
- To derive standards for including hawkers across commercial set ups in areas of Gurgaon.



# WHY?



- Street vendors are always ignored by the urban authorities mainly by the municipality and the police-because more often than not vending is considered an illegal activity and hawkers are treated as criminals.
- This created the need for study, by understanding and analyzing hawking, the spatial consideration, requirement, location, its capacity as an urban informal activity that can be integrated wisely with other land use activities.
- In the present scenario of coronavirus when the whole world has to stay at home, these vendors on road are among the groups that are worst affected, without the luxury of work-from-home.
- The livelihood of the majority is critically hit, a handful of these street vendors are still playing their part as the last link in the supply chain, making sure essentials like vegetables and fruits are still accessible, albeit this also entails being at the frontline of risk still they are making it vital in keeping a chunk of our economy and its people going.



Occupational Risk Pyramid  
for COVID-19



# BEFORE & AFTER COVID-19



BEFORE

AFTER

### Working hours and Earnings:

- Before Covid19, street vendors used to work around 16-18 hours a day. Over half of them mentioned that they were earning a profit of up to rupees 200 per day whereas others earned more than Rs.300 and sometimes up to rupees 800-1000 per day.

### Loans:

- Most of the vendors had to take loans from relatives, friends, or self-help groups to either set up their business or to keep it running

### Challenges before lockdown:

- Majority of the vendors were able to work before lockdown freely but few of them had to face the problem of frequent evictions by the local authority. Some participants mentioned that due to competition from financially sound vendors they were unable to sell their goods. The participants those who were selling perishable goods, All agreed that if they fail to sell off the goods, it gets spoilt and has to be thrown away leading to financial loss.

**BEFORE**

### Working hours and Earnings:

- After Covid19 Lockdown essential perishable goods (fruits and vegetables) vendors were given limited time to sell their goods. Also, other daily wage earners have been impelled to turn into vegetable vendors; this resulted in more number of suppliers with declined demand from the customers. This affected their regular work.

### Loans:

- During the covid19 lockdown, approx. half of the participants had to take a loan to cover their daily expenses. Two months of lockdown has brought their businesses to a standstill leaving no option to repay the loan.

### Challenges during lockdown:

- They preferred buying from vendors who are reaching their doorsteps. As a result, many regular customers of these vendors had been reduced. Some of the vendors also quoted that, Earlier when working, there was a stationary vegetable shop, so the customers used to know it, and this yielded some profit to us. But at present, it takes time to find a customer as we have to roam through the colonies with our vegetable cart.

**AFTER**



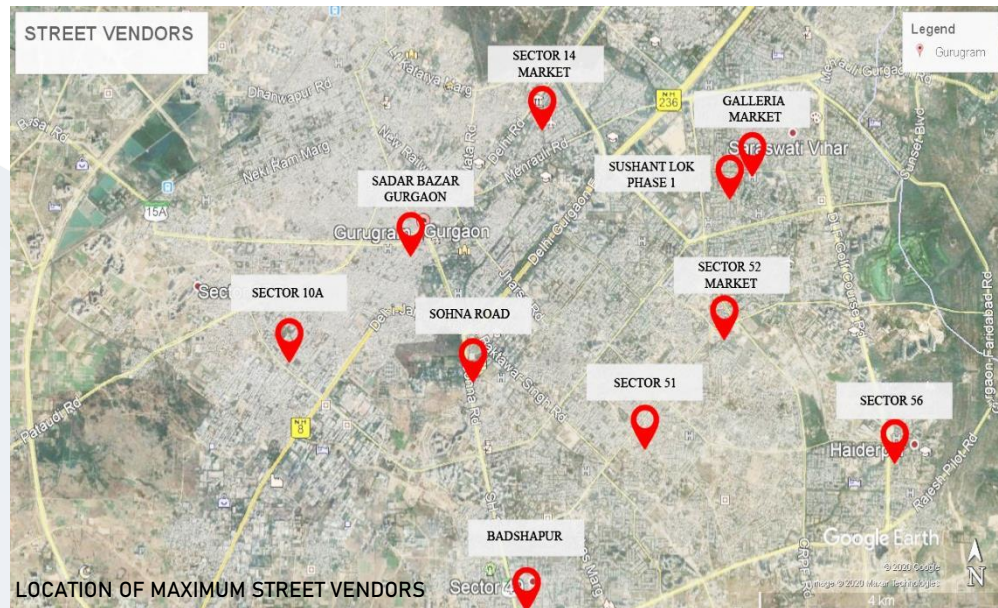
# CASE OF GURUGRAM



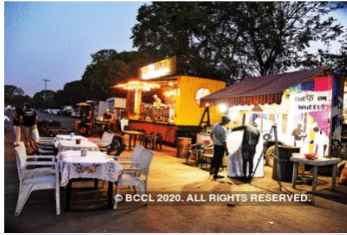
Gurugram, one of 80 towns in Haryana, is home to 18,670 vendors. The city administration, as well as the state government, have conducted a series of survey exercises over the last three years. Both outsourced these exercises to private agencies.

	Contracted under MCG				Contracted under state government
	Egmac Capital	Spick and Span	Leo Mediacom	NASVI	REPL
Areas covered	Sectors 10A, 56	Sectors 4, 7, 31 and 32	Sectors 14 and 46	Sectors 15-II and 57	Whole of Gurugram
Time of survey	November 2016	September 2016			April-September 2018
Methodology	Manually through physical survey forms	Biometric identification and videography	Information not made public; request for interview declined	Subcontracted to another agency; information not made public	App-based with GIS mapping
Number of vendors identified (in sectors)	10A: 120 56: 143		14: 237 46: 104		16,975
Number of rehri's authorised	10A: 140 56: 286	4/7: 66 31: 61 32: 67	14: 256 46: 186	15-II: 105 57: 74	
Contract fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each vendor pays Rs 80000-105 lakhs for cart to the agencies.</li> <li>Maintenance fee of Rs 1500, where Rs 500 per vendor is transferred to MCG.</li> </ul>				Paid Rs 200-250 per vendor

Source : ENUMERATING STREET VENDORS IN GURUGRAM, HARYANA BY PRASHANT NARANG AND VIDUSHI SABHARWAL



The MCG's first street vending zone opened in November 2016, on a vacant plot opposite Medanta Hospital



Prior to its opening, the MCG had prepared its own street vending policy in 2015, based on the Street Vendors Act, 2014.

14,175 street vendors to be operating in the city.



Special training on hygiene and cleanliness to maintain quality in the food



1,100 street vendors allocated space and carts

54 vending zones across 9 sectors



instant noodles, bread-omelet, rajma-chawal, also fruits and vegetables



Sector 14 - number of vendors exceeds the available space

Encroachment on main roads and causing snarls



Shifted the vending zone to another part of the market

Sohna elevated project - 3 vending zones shifted to nearby residential sectors leading to encroachments upon pavements and green belt.

Source : ENUMERATING STREET VENDORS IN GURUGRAM, HARYANA BY PRASHANT NARANG AND VIDUSHI SABHARWAL



## TIMELINE OF EVENTS



2011

- UNDER THE NATIONAL STATE POLICY OF URBAN STREET 2009,MCG IDENTIFIED 2714 VENDORS

2014

- UNDER THE HARYANA MUNICIPAL STREET VENDOR ORDINANCE 2013,MCG IDENTIFIED 14,174 VENDORS

2015-17

- IN ANOTHER PILOT EXERCISE,MCG CONTRACTED 3 PRIVATE AGENCIES TO SURVEY IN SELECTED VENDORS

2018-SEP

- THE DIRECTORATE OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES,HARYANA,THROUGH REPL IDENTIFIED 16,975 VENDORS

2018 NOV

- IN RESPONSE TO AN RTI,THE STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATED IDENTIFIATION OF 18,670 VENDORS

2019

- SURVEY REPORTS OF THE PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE PENDING MCG APPROVAL.

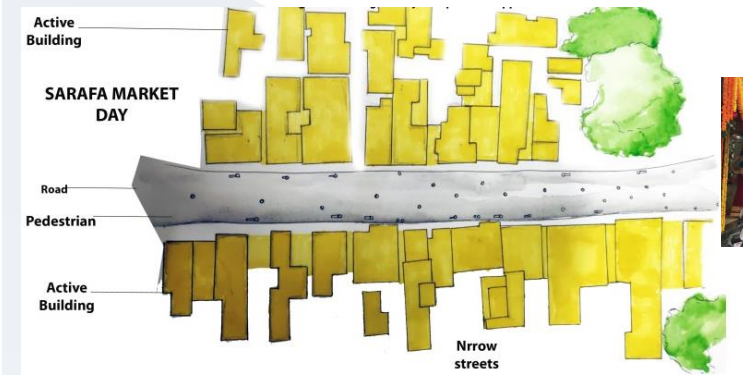


Source : ENUMERATING STREET VENDORS IN GURUGRAM, HARYANA BY PRASHANT NARANG AND VIDUSHI SABHARWAL





# EXUBERANT NIGHT STREET LIFE

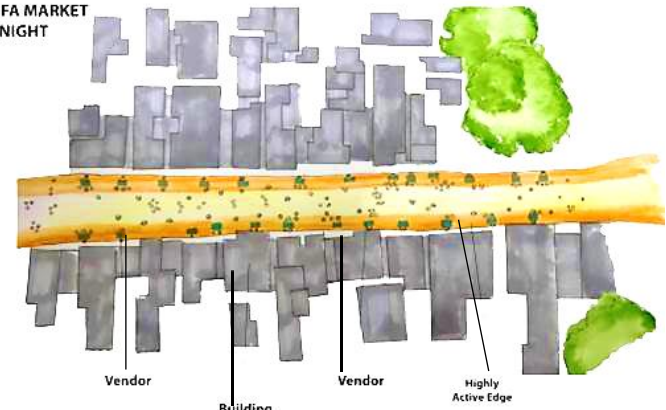


SARAFI AT DAY TIME

Yellow Jwellery shop



SARAFI MARKET NIGHT



Orange Vendors  
 Orange Active edge  
 Yellow Street  
 Grey Building

SARAFI AT NIGHT TIME

- Started around 100 years ago and was encouraged by jewellery shop owners so that they can secure their own shops at night.
- Jewellery shop owners started offering space in front of their shops to food vendors and, thus, Sarafa Bazar came into existence.
- Today, when most of Indore is asleep, this late night market gets nearly 3000 visitors, both locals and tourists.
- The cheerful and chaotic festivity on the streets of Sarafa is mesmerizing – neon signboards strung up on the shutters of closed jewellery shops, well-lit carts breaking up stretches of darkness.
- Sarafa Bazaar stays open well into the night, both fuelling and satiating the city's irrepressible appetite.



# POPUK URBANISM

Commercial activity in Manek Chowk thrives not only because of its formal retail sector, but also due to the presence of informal vending. The vending area here could be classified into the following three types:

## 1 – Floor Typology



This typology comprises vendors who display their product on ground. The area occupied by this typology is the least when compared to other typologies.

## 2 – Movable Typology



Vendors who fall under the movable typology are equipped with a cart. They usually sell various products from degradable to nondegradable household items.

## 3 – Immovable Typology

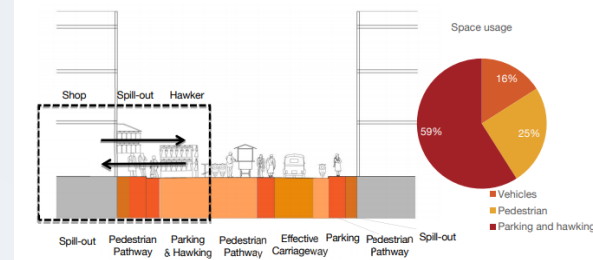
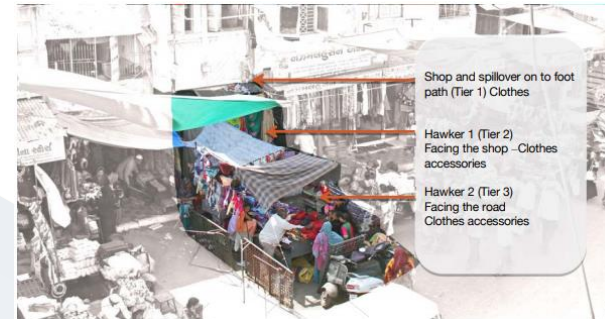


This typology is the most prevalent in Manek Chowk. They are either taken home or locked/tied to a fixed pole.

Source: Re-imagining manek chowk precinct

# Methods of Street Vending

**Symbiotic Relation – The Bazaar Effect**  
Vending units have a symbiotic relation to the shops. The units derive services such as electricity and sanitation, from the shops. The shops also sell their wares through these vendors to evade on taxes and increase customer catchment.



1.Manek chowk early morning at 6 a.m



2.Manek chowk at 12:00 noon



3.Manek chowk at 7 p.m



4.Manek chowk at 9 p.m



# KIOSK DESIGN

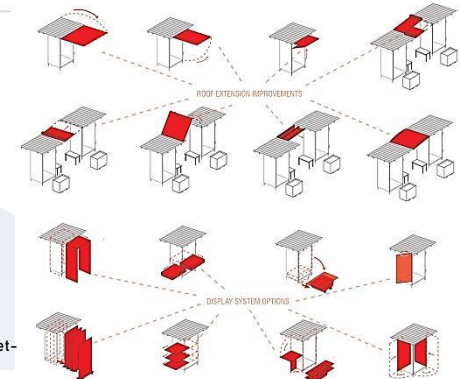
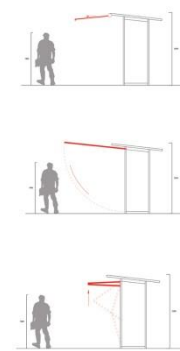
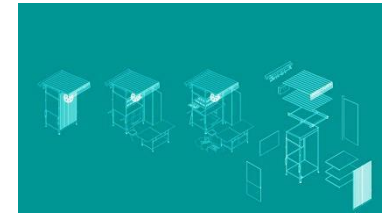


- Each hawker stall can be divided into 3 parts: the top, the body and the shelves. Hawker may choose from the 4 types of body and shelves that best fit their stall's situation.
- Another top made of corrugated metal is fixed on existing tops with two sliding tracks. This simple connection allows the retractable top to be easily extended and retracted.

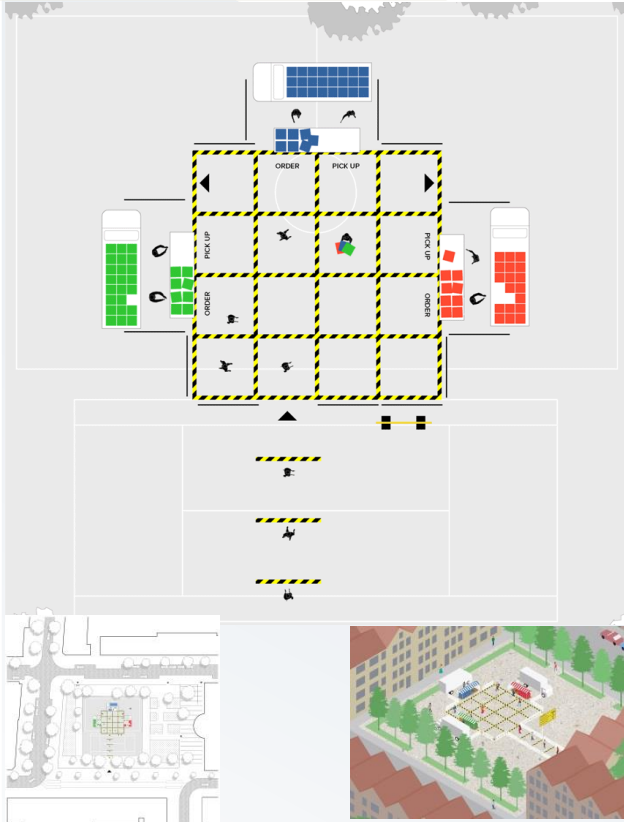


- Display shelves and tables are separate entities and they could be wheeled into the parent structure entirely. We gave the design to the contractor and hawkers directly.
- Our design allows hawkers to appropriate and customize the stalls according to their display and ergonomic needs. Our new designs see that each hawker stall is built with 1.5mm galvanized steel sheets.

Source : <https://www.archdaily.com/922643/hawker-reload-street-stands-groundwork-architects-and-associates>



# MICRO MARKETS

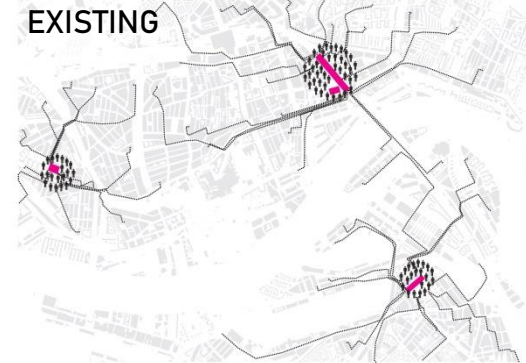


- Hyperlocal Micro Markets is a concept for a network of public markets, where customers can buy fruit and vegetables, dairy products, and meat and fish, without risking spread of coronavirus.
- The design consists of 16-square grids that can be easily set up in the public squares of any town or city, allowing people to shop local while also following social distancing guidelines.
- Shift's proposal is based around the idea that existing food markets could be split up and dispersed throughout local neighbourhoods. They call them "micro markets that operate on a hyper-local scale".
- Each micro market consists of just three stalls, organised around the 16-square grid. There is one entrance but two exits, and each stall has two counters, one for order and one for collection.

POST COVID – HYPERLOCAL MICRO MARKETS SHIFT  
ARCHITECTURE URBANISM PROPOSAL

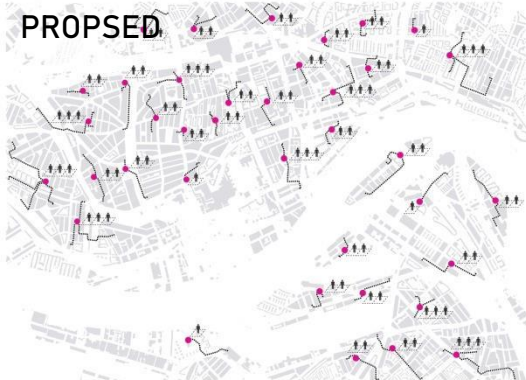
Source: DEZEEN-Dutch studio Shift Architecture Urbanism

EXISTING



The idea is that existing food markets could be split up and dispersed throughout local neighbourhoods  
"The former model of concentration has to be replaced by a model of dispersion, both in space and time,"

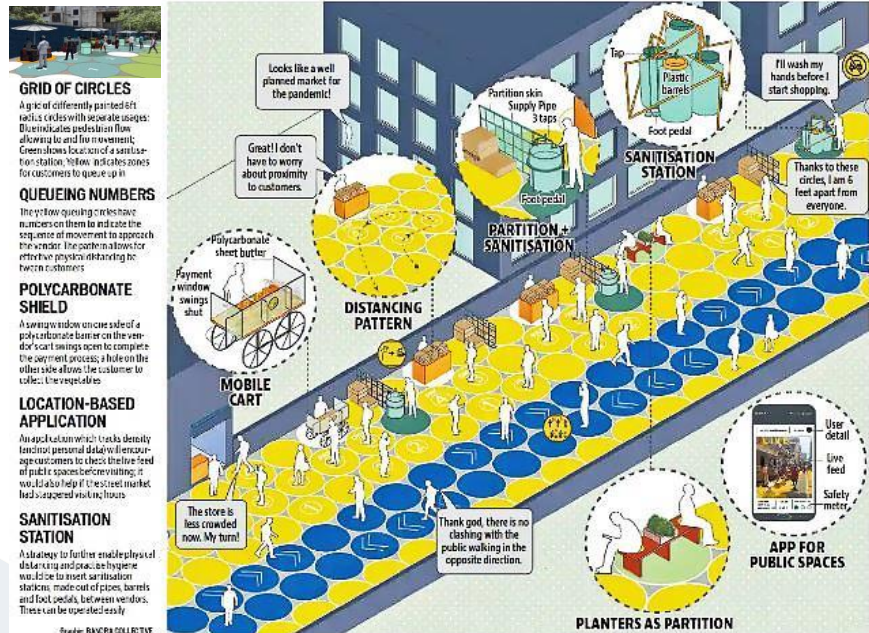
PROPOSED





# COUNTERING THE PANDEMIC

In the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, it was important that the current situation and its impact on people's movement in our urban environments be discussed by the members of the Bandra Collective. Now the collaborative has proposed a series of short-term post-lockdown initiatives to focus on the immediate spatial futures.



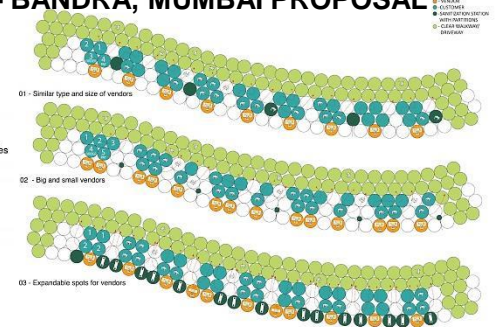
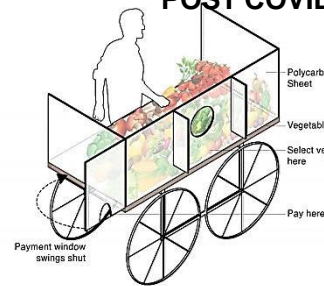
## POST COVID - BANDRA, MUMBAI PROPOSAL

Size - 600 X 1200 X 600  
Material - Polycarbonate

Plan at 1:50



Section at 1:50



Source: <https://www.stirworld.com/meghnamehta>

A PROBLEM?



A SOLUTION?

HAWKERS?

# REFERENCES

- [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/38002518\\_A\\_matter\\_of\\_understanding\\_urban\\_design\\_strategies\\_to\\_integrate\\_street\\_vendors\\_in\\_Mumbai](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/38002518_A_matter_of_understanding_urban_design_strategies_to_integrate_street_vendors_in_Mumbai)
- <https://www.orfonline.org/research/strengthening-urban-indias-informal-economy-the-case-of-street-vending/>
- <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/04ea/ed6cd743a906e7df445d7efefa22a9db9d39.pdf>
- <http://nasvinet.org/newsite/india-has-tremendous-potential-in-street-food-vending-and-advocacy-efforts-are-on-to-influence-indian-government-to-tap-the-potentials-arbind-singh/>
- [http://cbsmohali.org/img/Journal\\_1-59-63.pdf](http://cbsmohali.org/img/Journal_1-59-63.pdf)
- [http://researchpaperdocx/April\\_2016\\_1461058741\\_04.pdf](http://researchpaperdocx/April_2016_1461058741_04.pdf)
- <http://researchpaperdocx/Inclusive-Design-for-Street-CUE-02-12-14.pdf>
- <https://thecityfix.com/blog/space-street-vendors-equitable-urban-development-participatory-planning-informal-economy-thomas-abbot-sonal-shah/>
- <https://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/travail/pdf/rdwpaper27c.pdf>
- <http://nasvinet.org/newsite/research-document/Street%20Vending%20in%20Ten%20Cities%20in%20India.pdf>
- <https://ccs.in/sites/default/files/research/research-property-rights-of-street-vendors.pdf>
- <http://nasvinet.org/newsite/research-papers/>

# THANK YOU



# Establishing an Identity for Street Vendors in Gurgaon

Rohit Prasad, MDI Gurgaon

Poonam Prakash, School of Planning and Architecture

Rajender Singh Saroha, President, Street Vendors' Union

Technical Team: Shubham Verma, Vishal Sharma, Yashi Mittal,  
Ayan Sharma

# THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

- **Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation.**—(1) The Town Vending Committee shall, within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the scheme, conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five years.
- (2) The Town Vending Committee shall ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey, are accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent. of the population of the ward or zone or town or city, as the case may be, in accordance with the plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones.
- (3) No street vendor shall be evicted or, as the case may be, relocated till the survey specified under sub-section (1) has been completed and the certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors.
- View complete act at: <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A2014-7.pdf>

# The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

- Duties of waste generators (with respect to street vendors)
  - a) All waste generators shall segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non bio-degradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorized rag-pickers or waste collectors;
  - b) Shall not throw, burn or burry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies
  - c) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits etc. and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the local authority

View complete rules at: <http://bbmp.gov.in/documents/10180/1920333/SWM-Rules-2016.pdf/27c6b5e4-5265-4aee-bff6-451f28202cc8>

# Situation in Gurgaon

- Situation in Gurgaon
  - Close to 40000 vendors
  - Has survey been carried out?
  - No vending certificates issued
  - Few vending zones established
- Possible reasons
  - Giving vending zones to private contractors did not work



# Problem Statement

- What does it take for vendors to get certificates and be free of the threat of eviction?
- Can an audit trail of presence improve 'eligibility' ?
- Can contribution to a major civic problem , i.e. waste collection, enhance eligibility?
- Can marginalized groups use technology to benefit?

# Research Design

- Who should be on team?
  - Should a member of government be on team?
  - Should a member of waste collection contractor be on team?
- How do we improve usability and attractiveness of app?
- How do we use data generated?

App

# VENDOR JOURNEY ON THE APP

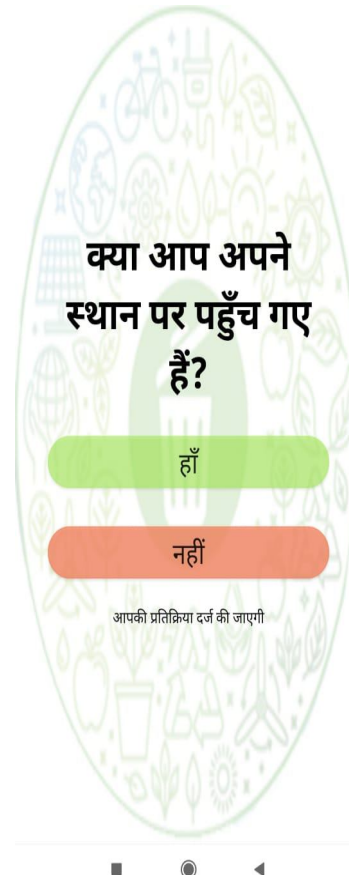
## LOGIN





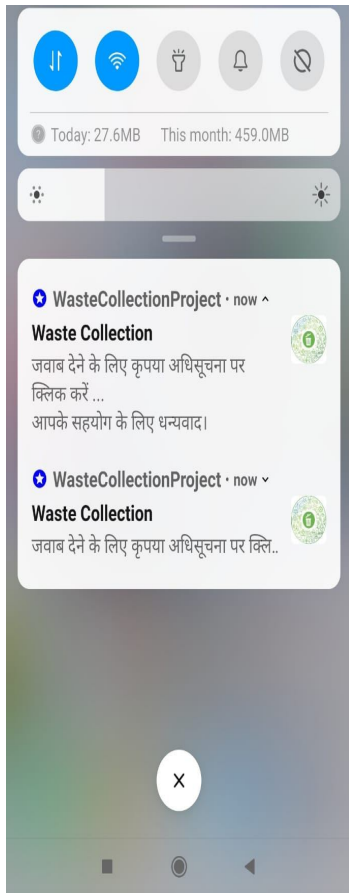
# VENDOR JOURNEY ON THE APP

## *Registering the location*



# VENDOR JOURNEY ON THE APP

## Filling in the response



क्या आपका कल  
का कचरा संबंधित  
अधिकारियों द्वारा  
एकत्र किया गया है?

हाँ

नहीं

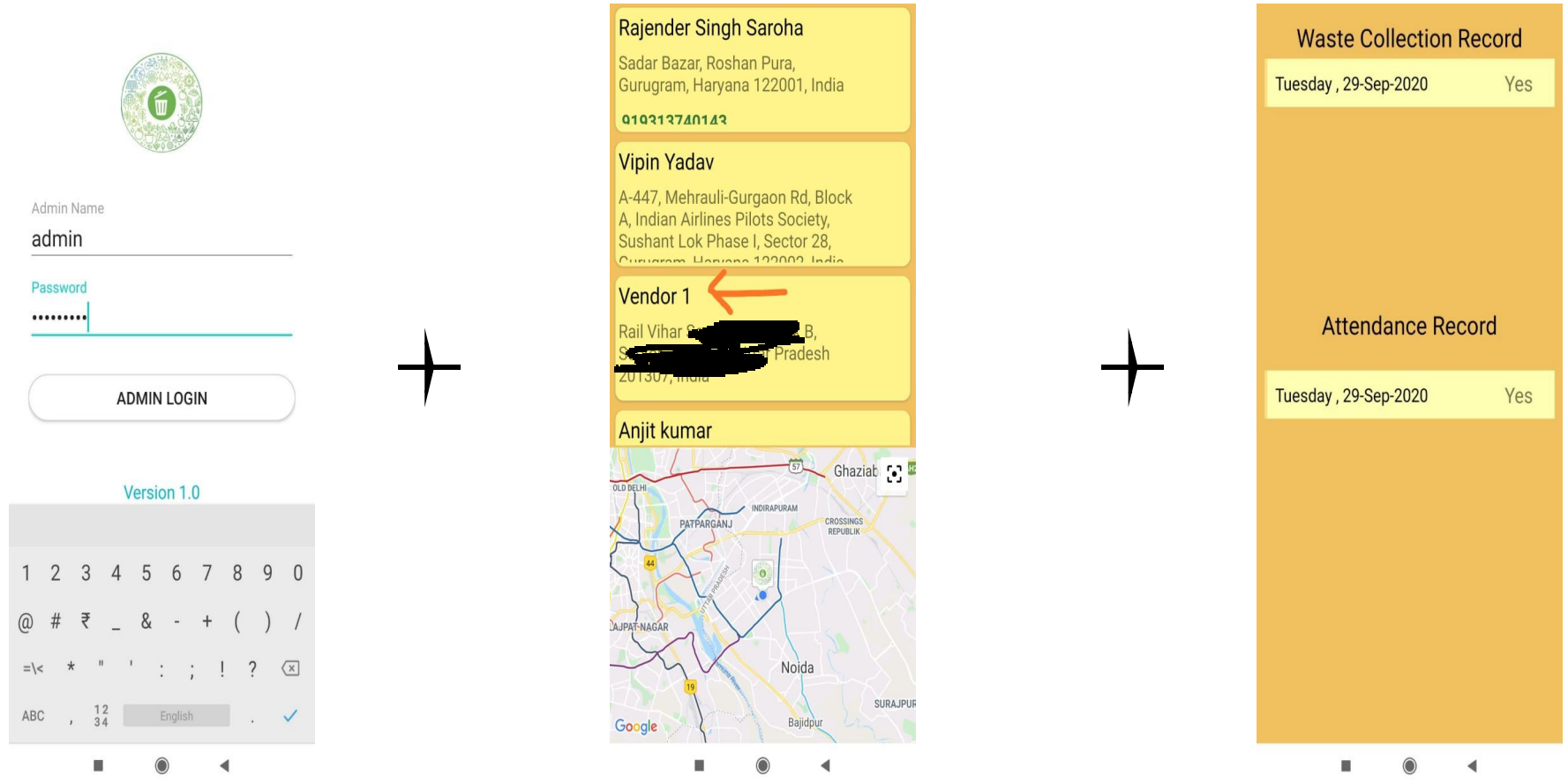
आपकी प्रतिक्रिया दर्ज की जाएगी



आपकी  
प्रतिक्रिया  
दर्ज की  
गई है,  
आपके  
सहयोग  
के लिए  
धन्यवाद

# ADMIN JOURNEY ON THE APP

## GLIMPSE OF THE ADMIN LOGIN SCREEN



# Timeline

- Pilot : Sep 29 – Oct 14
- Analysis – Oct 15 – Oct 20
- Rollout – Oct 20 . Aim 20000 street vendors
- Data Sharing with relevant stakeholders : Nov 20

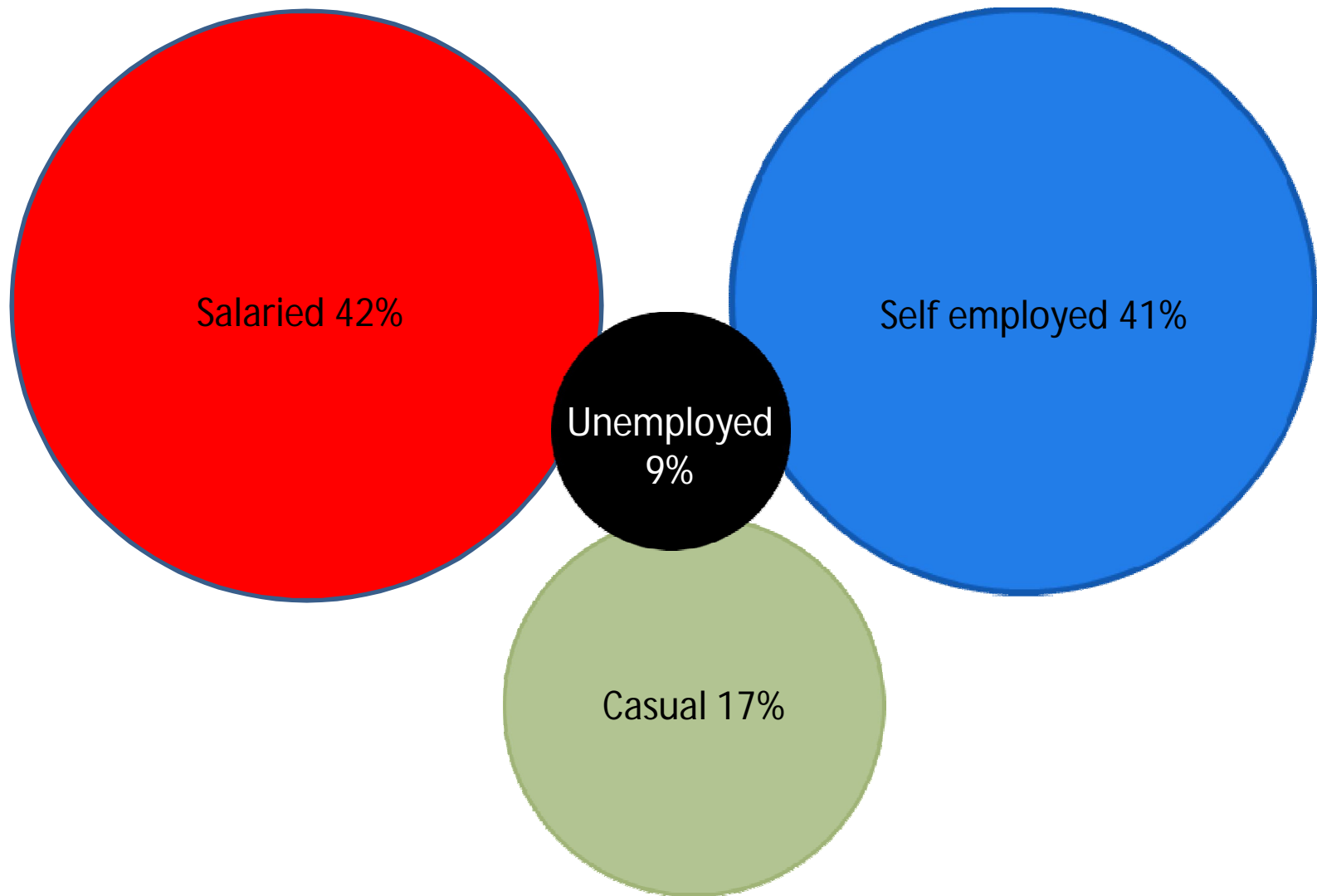
# **Informal Entrepreneurship Indigenius Management**

**Hazards Centre**

October 2020



# Distribution of Urban Labour Force





Level One



Level Two





Level Three





Level Four





- **Rent**
- **Electricity**
- **Water**
- **License**
- **Salaries**
  - **Cook**
  - **Helper**
  - **Delivery**

## Trajectory



Managing  
Revenue  
Against  
Cost

- **Dry rations**
- **Perishables**
- **Cooking oil**
- **Gas/fuel**
- **Travel**
- **Tiffin boxes**
- **Packing**
- **Delivery**