URBAN LIVELIHOODS

CHAPTER 9

CLASS VI

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- ❑ **Walking on the street**
- ❑ **self employed**
- ❑ **Street vendors and government**
- ❑ **Showrooms and Market Areas**

- ❑ **In the Factory-Workshop Area**
- ❑ **In the office area**

- There are more than five thousand towns
  and twenty seven big cities in India.

➢ Big cities like Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi,
  Kolkata etc. have more than a million
  people living and working here.

- The main reason for the increase in number
  of towns is migration.

☐ **Walking on the street**

❑ Walking on the street

- In a city we can find people selling a plethora of things, from needle to sword, from flowers to food, you name it, and you can find someone selling that thing.

- On street you can find long lines of rickshaw, autos and taxies waiting just for you.

- In a survey of Ahmedabad, 12 per cent of all the workers in the city were people working on the street.

- These people are self-employed.

➢ **self employed**

➤ self employed

- They are self employed.
  - ✓ Have to plan the purchase.
  - ✓ Search for suitable location
  - ✓ Generally, their locations are temporary setup.
- They don't have any kind of security.
- Even some part of city doesn't allow them.

☐ Street vendors and government

❑ Street vendors and government

- Street vending was till recently looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking.

- However, with the effort of many organizations it is now recognized as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood.

- The government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors, so that they have a place to work and that there is also a free flow of traffic and people.

- Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities.

- It has also been suggested that mobile vendors should be allowed to move around freely.

❏ **Showrooms and Market Areas**

❏ Showrooms and Market Areas

- The markets are the places where you will find permanent or temporary shops where people can find their daily needs such as groceries, stationery, footwear, utensils, electronic goods, medicines, etc.

- Businesspersons are those who own these shops and cater to the daily needs of the population. The volume of their businesses depends on the amount of investment

- The showrooms in the markets employ people.

- For doing a business, one needs a proper license issued by the municipal corporation of a city.

- From medicines to clinics, groceries to stationeries, almost everything necessary is available in an urban market.

☐ In the Factory-Workshop Area

☐ In the Factory-Workshop Area

- The factory area, on the other hand, is a specific zone far away from the populated areas in an urban settlement.

- Small factories can exist in urban settlements.

- Small units such as bakery, tailoring, and other enterprises can be found close to the population.

- Only those factories that have pollution and waste management concerns will be settled in distant locations. Small units such as bakery, tailoring, and other enterprises can be found close to the population.

- The workshop areas, on the other hand, lies away from the populated areas and laborer gather at labour chawk.
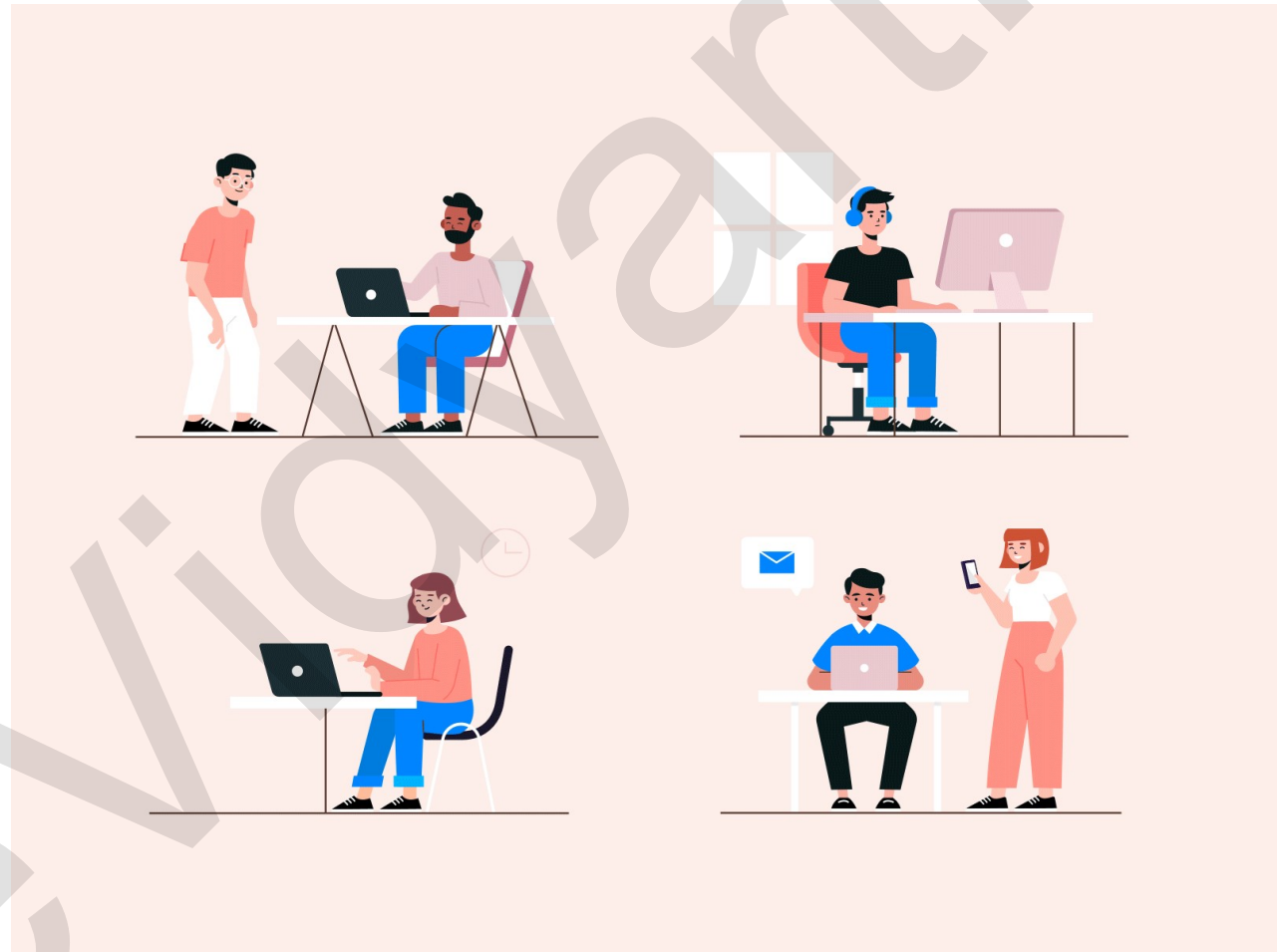
- This is where the labourers visit every day to find work. employees don't have to look for work daily.

- These labourers can also be fond of lifting loads, constructing roads, emptying or loading carrier vehicles, digging pipelines, building houses, etc. This section of the population relies on physical labour.

- They have to work in unhealthy conditions to meet both ends. Their payments are also very nominal and limited.

In the office area

❑ In the office area

- Many workers in the city who work in offices, factories, and government departments where they are employed as regular and permanent workers.

- They attend the same office or factory regularly.

- They get a regular salary.

- Unlike casual workers they will not be asked to leave if the factory does not have much work.