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Impact of Smart Cities on Employment in the Informal Sector

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ABSTRACT

In an uncertain environment, urbanization is an inexorable force. Currently, 50% of the world's population lives in cities, 22% in the top 600 cities, and 75% in emerging economies. Since the beginning of urbanization, several types of smart cities have emerged and flourished, each facing distinct obstacles and taking different approaches. A smart city is defined as one that employs information and communication technology to improve its liveability, workability, and sustainability. In industrialized nations, the use of existing infrastructure through an IT platform, including sustainable development, is being implemented. While in India, the smart cities project will have to focus on meeting fundamental requirements using IT-enabled solutions, as many towns lack basic infrastructure, an institutional framework, and proper administration. And also because of the emergence of smart cities, the Urban informal worker organizations are growing in size, power, and unity in response, and they are calling for more inclusive urban policies and practices to support their livelihoods. Some of these organizations have worked together over the past year or so to include a focus on informal livelihoods in the policy discussions leading up to and at the Habitat III summit as well as in the New Urban Agenda document that will be adopted at that summit, with assistance from the WIEGO Network. The emergence of these smart cities, is stoking an increase in on-demand jobs through digital platforms (Uber, Helpingo, Deliveroo, etc.). Because these platforms work better as population density grows, the majority of activities centered on these new sorts of employment take place in metropolitan areas. The question then becomes, what about the folks who work in the informal sectors? The informal sector, often known as the grey economy, is the portion of the economy that is not taxed or controlled by any official authority. The informal sector, unlike the formal economy, does not contribute to a country's gross national product or gross domestic product. . The informal sector might be compared to a labour grey market. How the development affects the informal sector. What effect has this had on the workers who are employed in the informal sector? What effect has it had due to covid? All these questions will be dealt with in a detailed manner, as their position in law is also seen.

Keywords: urban agenda, smart cities.

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I. INTRODUCTION

As urbanization has increased in recent years, there is an urgent need for intelligent technology, digital environments, smart governance, and a sustainable environment to improve the quality of human existence. As a result of the knowledge-based economy and the rapid advancement of technology has increased. “A smart city is a hodgepodge of cyberspace, network, sensors, and so on. To put together all of the applications, a flourishing technology known as the Internet of Things (IoT) serves as a mainstay, or one might say IoT is approaching urban living has increased. Smart city features and gadgets are growing smarter. The involvement of IoT has increased and it has enhanced the characteristics such as urban sustainability, infrastructural efficiency, and economic growth.”³ But because of the emergence of smart cities, the Urban informal worker organizations are growing in size, power, and unity in response, and they are calling for more inclusive urban policies and practices to support their livelihoods.

But we see most metropolitan specialists in emerging nations procure their jobs in the casual economy or informal sector. Thusly, understanding metropolitan casual work is basic to advancing comprehensive urban areas and decreasing metropolitan neediness. However, numerous urban communities all over the planet are effectively sabotaging or annihilating metropolitan casual occupations. Rehearses that bar casual specialists from partaking in urban communities are the standard in many regions of the planet: there are everyday reports of ghetto and road merchant expulsions and unreported badgering of casual laborers by neighborhood specialists, including pay-offs and seizure of merchandise, consistently.

Accordingly, associations of metropolitan casual specialists are acquiring in numbers, strength, and fortitude; and are requesting more comprehensive metropolitan strategies and practices on the side of their vocations. “Throughout the last year or more, with help from the WIEGO Organization, a portion of these associations have mutually tried to coordinate an emphasis on casual vocations in the strategy conversations previously and at the Natural surroundings III culmination and in the New Metropolitan Plan record which will be taken on at that highest point.”⁴

³ Wiley Online Library | Scientific Research Articles, journals, books ..., , <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

Secure, sustainable smart cities and the IOT, Thales Group, <https://www.thalesgroup.com/en/markets/digital-identity-and-security/iot/inspired/smart-cities> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

⁴ Marty Chen International Coordinator at WIEGO Marty Chen is the International Coordinator of WIEGO, The urban informal economy: Towards more inclusive cities Urbanet (2021), <https://www.urbanet.info/urban-informal-economy/> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

Taylor Cass Talbott et al., Organizing & organizations WIEGO, <https://www.wiego.org/our-work-impact/themes/organizing-organizations> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

The emergence of these smart cities is stoking an increase in on-demand jobs through digital platforms (Uber, Helpingo, Deliveroo, etc.). Because these platforms work better as population density grows, the majority of activities centered on these new sorts of employment take place in metropolitan areas. but the question of what about the workers who work in the informal sector raises the main question. And apart from that, another point raises Does this economy contribute to GDP, and How the development of smart cities affects the informal sector? What effect has this had on the workers who are employed in the informal sector? And what impact does it have due to covid?

II. THE SITUATION OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

According to Mr. SV. Ramana Murthy, assistant director general of the social statistics division, an informal worker normally does not have a written contract and other conditions like paid leaves, health benefits, and social security. According to IMR (November 2019), 92.4% of Indian employees are now employed in the informal economy and do not receive even minimal pay. According to the SBI economic research department, India's informal sector has dropped from 52% of GDP in 2018 to 20% owing to digitalization, GST, and the GIG economy.

The ILO defines an informal economy as "economic entities managed freely by individuals but not regulated by governments." In contrast to government or corporate occupations, examples of informal economy units include daily wage laborers, contractual workers, auto/cab drivers, and so on.

The working conditions in the informal economy are determined by the owner's discretion rather than government regulatory norms. The informal economy accounts for up to 93% of the Indian GDP. The incapacity of governments to adopt a uniform employment law is also pushing individuals into the informal economy. As we all know, agriculture employs about half of the Indian population, with the bulk of the rest working in the informal sector, such as daily wage labor, etc., but in the GIG economy, independent workers are recruited for a limited time. Gig economy enterprises have produced over 56% of new work prospects in India. Aside from jobs, the informal sector contributes considerably to the country's GDP.

As a result of globalization, the formalization of the Indian economy has grown. Globalization has facilitated the tendency of subcontracting and outsourcing, which has accelerated informalisation. Western multinational corporations outsource employment to China and India due to the availability of inexpensive labour in these nations. They establish production plants in India and China, while the parent corporations handle branding. The rising informalisation of the economy is undermining the concept of a welfare state since it leads to worker

exploitation. The government loses income in an informal economy because the units in the informal sector are not regulated by the government. Workers in the informal economy are often denied basic social security protections. Women are the most exploited group in an informal economic system. Female laborers in the unorganized sector are often paid much lesser than their male counterparts.

Following the financial crisis of 2007, demonetization had the second most severe impact on the informal sector. Unbanked and financially excluded persons endured unparalleled suffering during demonetization. Many people in the informal sector lost their jobs as a result of demonetization. The non-digital economic sector came to a total halt during the coronavirus pandemic shutdown. Because of the lockout, the labour in the non-agriculture sector was forced to suffer financial hardship. The loss of formal-sector employment has also given rise to a new wave of informalisation. In 2019, 34.1% of full-time paid employees went self-employed. 2020 and 9.8% of salaried workers were compelled to become daily wage workers. The SBI has previously confirmed that the contribution of the informal sector has declined from earlier 50% to the 20% only.

More than 53 million employees were registered before October 30th. The government has been rewarding business entities under the Employees' Provident Fund Organization to offer workers social security benefits. The government may develop a database on small businesses through 'Udyam,' and small entrepreneurs can have access to government initiatives. The informal sector has the potential to absorb the majority of India's workers. Appropriate legislative and financial systems must be in place to allow the informal sector to transition into the formal sector. We may also support small businesses to evolve into medium and large businesses through legislative changes. MGNREGA can be enhanced to include opportunities for year-round employment.

III. THE URBAN SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

Specific benefits for women, including maternity leaves, can be extended to the informal sector as well. While the Kisan credit system meets farmers' agricultural financial needs, they are nonetheless reliant on non-institutional sources for Non-Agri financial needs.

The majority of urban professionals in developing countries work in the informal economy. As a result, comprehending metropolitan casual work is critical to progressing comprehensive urban places and lessening metropolitan neediness. However, many urban societies throughout the world are actively destroying or eradicating metropolitan informal jobs. Practices that prohibit casual laborers from participating in urban communities are common in many parts of

the world: there are daily reports of ghetto and road merchant expulsions, as well as unreported badgering of casual laborers by neighborhood specialists, involving pay-offs and threats.

(A) From exclusionary to inclusive cities

Locally established manufacturers, road merchants, and rubbish pickers are age-old vocations that still employ a large number of urban professionals all over the world, particularly in agricultural nations. Few have stable jobs; most have modest and volatile profits, and few are protected against job and salary loss. Most labour is beyond the scope of unofficial laws and security, yet many are harassed or suppressed by the police or other neighborhood experts and are barred from financial opportunities. In the following, we provide potential examples of inclusionary urban designs and practices for these three labourer groups.

(B) Effect of development in the informal sector

In the informal sector, informal enterprises are micro or tiny businesses (unregistered with the government, are mostly unregulated, employees have no formal contract and no safety net, and pay no taxes to authorities). The informal economy is by far Africa's most important source of employment, accounting for more than 70% of employment in Sub-Saharan Africa. A big informal economy makes measuring economic success more difficult, which is why many governments strive to legalize the sector. Informal firms have frequently used technology with the expectation of increasing value and efficiency. To Dungy and Ndofor (2019), the informal economy is "...the utopian and the dystopian, the linked and fragmented, structure and chaos, Legal and unlawful, legal and illegitimate, all living together in one large tent..."⁵ Furthermore, informal labor provides African gig workers with independence, flexibility, precarity, and vulnerability. While in India the first step, according to the experts, is to recognize and value the contributions of the stigmatized population, which includes street sellers and rubbish pickers. According to the research, informal firms in India account for around 46% of GDP outside of agriculture.

"As urban population expansion continues, and frequently outpaces job growth, they write, struggling and developing cities must recognize and appreciate the informal sector as a vital contributing component of the urban economy."⁶ "The informal sector provides more jobs than the formal economy, especially for low- and middle-income individuals, and contributes

⁵ Dystopias & Utopias: Dystopias, LibGuides, <https://libraryguides.mdc.edu/c.php?g=957851&p=6914808> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

⁶ Marty Chen International Coordinator at WIEGOMarty Chen is the International Coordinator of WIEGO, The urban informal economy: Towards more inclusive cities Urbanet (2021), <https://www.urbanet.info/urban-informal-economy/> (last visited Nov 30, 2022). - unleashing America's economic potential, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-115shrg29915/html/CHRG-115shrg29915.htm> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

considerably to economic growth."⁷

(C) Effect it had on the workers employed in the informal sector

However, with a few exceptions, such as a handful of street vendor-friendly regulations in Bhubaneswar and Ahmedabad, as well as the efforts of the Self-Employed Women's Association, the researchers discovered that cities in India and other emerging countries are frequently hostile to informal workers. The researchers discovered that most home-based labourers, street vendors, and waste-pickers experienced continual harassment and eviction, in addition to having restricted access to essential public facilities like power and sanitation.

IV. INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SERVICES FOR REMOTE WORKERS

Conveyance of essential administrations - cover, water, disinfection, and electricity - is critical for most temporary labourers, but notably so for locally established specialists whose home is their workplace. Despite advances in critical aid conveyance, the majority of casual labourers reside in ghettos or vagrant settlements that are typically underserved. In any case, for the fortunate minority who receive essential foundation, too little consideration is given to how the location, mode of transportation, and design of new lodging projects affect livelihoods.

Another disturbing tendency is the rise in restricted removals, which is being pushed by, among other things, large-scale metropolitan recharge projects, the facilitation of mega-events, and the current global slowdown. When ghetto networks are evicted or moved, locally established producers in those networks lose both their home and their work environment for a small period. They are typically shifted to lodging with less basic administrations and to places further away from company sectors for unpolished components and finished items or from employees for hire who provide labour to them. Before her slum neighborhood was relocated, a nearby clothes specialist in Ahmedabad, India lived within walking distance of the worker for hire who subcontracts work to her – now, she spends north of 40% of her small everyday profit on transport to take unrefined components from and return completed products to the worker for hire.

In numerous nations in “The South and Southeast Asia—including India, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines—organizations of locally situated laborers have arranged lodging and essential foundation administrations (water, sewage, power) for their individuals. Most remarkably, in a few urban communities of India through its Mahila (Ladies’) Lodging Trust,

⁷ qz.com Maria Thomas, India's informal workers are key to developing real 'smart cities', says a new paper Scroll.in (2018), <https://scroll.in/article/882476/indias-informal-workers-are-key-to-developing-real-smart-cities-says-a-new-paper> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

the Independently employed Ladies' Affiliation (SEWA) has arranged public-private organizations for ghetto overhauling and generally gave fundamental framework administrations (water, sterilization, power, and streets) to huge quantities of locally situated laborers and other casual specialists.”⁸

In one such association in Ahmedabad City, the civil company joined forces with SEWA and local area associations in overseeing strong waste assortment and in keeping up with and fixing the foundation. As a feature of the understanding, the Ahmedabad Metropolitan Partnership vowed not to remove occupants of the taking an interest ghetto for quite a long time.

V. ALLOCATING LAND FOR STREET VENDORS AND URBAN PLANNING

Street trade is a reliable component of metropolitan retail frameworks in urban communities around the world. Street vendors offer a great many labour and products in helpful and open areas and contribute fundamental support to the poor by offering minimal-expense merchandise in little amounts.

For instance, in September 2011, a larger number of than 7,000 road merchants were effectively removed from the roads of Kampala in Uganda with tractors leveling them slowed down. In Nigeria, state legislatures have approved their own specific policing, (for example, the Lagos State ‘Kick Against Indiscipline’ crew and the Abuja Natural Security Board) to do savage removals of road merchants.

More normal than these huge scope expulsions, in any case, are different kinds of low-level provocation of road merchants that stem to a limited extent from dubious strategy and legitimate conditions. This sort of regular provocation normally requires sellers who don't have licenses or allows them to offer incentives to neighborhood specialists and subjects them to the seizure of products. However, numerous urban communities have not given licenses to road merchants as of late. Likewise, where licenses are given (similar to the case in various urban communities in Asia) the quantity of merchants extensively surpasses the number of licenses. In numerous nations, there is an unfriendly regulative climate. There is a new pattern on the African mainland, for instance, for restricting road distribution as well as regarding buying from road merchants as a criminal offense (for example in Malawi, Nigeria, and Zambia). While in China questions have been raised about the continuous badgering of road sellers by metropolitan administration officials called Chengguan. There are anyway likewise uplifting patterns, especially in India and South Africa of road merchants haggling with urban communities to find

⁸ See Bhowmik's 2005 review of evidence from 10 Asian cities and Itikawa's 2010 study of Sao Paulo, Brazil in which she finds the number of legal trading posts covers only 10-20% of all the workers occupying public spaces.

answers for comprehensive and compelling administration of road exchange.

India is a very rare example of a nation to have fostered a public strategy for road distribution. Taken on in 2004, the goal of the Public Strategy on Metropolitan Road Sellers is to advance a strong climate for road merchants to procure their jobs while decreasing clogs and keeping up with clean circumstances out in the open spaces. Sinha and Roeber (2011) frame the pretended by the Public Relationship of Road Merchants of India (NASVI) and SEWA in getting this arrangement. They additionally show that, even though there are difficulties with execution, the strategy plays had a significant impact in pushing for road sellers' freedoms in various Indian urban communities.

VI. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND GARBAGE COLLECTORS

A great many individual's worldwide—a huge number of them women—make live gatherings, arranging, reusing, and selling significant materials that another person has discarded. Squander pickers comprise around 1% of metropolitan work in numerous nations (Vanek et al. 2014). They add to general well-being and lower the expenses of strong waste administration borne by districts (UN Natural surroundings 2010; Sheinberg 2012). Further reusing is one of the least expensive, quickest ways of decreasing ozone-depleting substance outflows and utilizing fewer virgin assets (Earth Foundation 2008).

Despite the headway made in featuring the commitment of waste pickers to reusing and environmental change alleviation, squander pickers in numerous settings work in miserable circumstances, getting practically zero help from nearby specialists and confronting nonstop dangers. Squander pickers are in many cases subject to erratic estimating by mediators and to provocation in the city. Further, there is a worldwide pattern of privatizing the assortment, transport, and removal of waste and recyclables. At a gathering of waste pickers from 34 nations held in Pune, India in April 2012, privatization (typically prompting waste-to-energy plans) was featured as the best danger to vocations. There are anyway additionally uplifting patterns especially in Latin America and India of waste gatherers shaping themselves into co-agents. This spots them in a more grounded position to get better costs from center men, haggle with neighborhood experts for admittance to squander and proper offices yet in addition guard their privileges.

Peru and Brazil have both passed moderate public regulations that help the formalization of waste pick

(A) Future Urban Statistics & Research

Further developed measurements on metropolitan casual business are significant: as information has power. Strategy producers like information, more than different sorts of data. In addition to the fact that casual business keeps on being a significant piece of the metropolitan workforce yet enhancements in information assortment are likewise conceivable. What, then, at that point, is required proceeding? In the first place, educated clients regarding metropolitan insights should energize public factual administrations and the global measurable local area to additionally foster measurable ideas and techniques to all the more likely measure the metropolitan casual economy and to recognize independently all classes of metropolitan casual labourers. Second, educated clients regarding official measurements should make the information and related information examinations promptly available to specialists, policymakers, and backers in easy-to-understand designs.

Further, more grounded research on the functioning states of the metropolitan casual labour force and how they are affected by government plans, approaches, and practices is required. At last, itemized documentation is required of situations where casual labourers have been incorporated into metropolitan plans, with specific consideration being paid to how private area interests have been faced, and the ramifications of these cases for activists and the acts of metropolitan experts (with a specific spotlight on organizers, modelers, metropolitan originators, and designers).

(B) Future Urban Planning & Policies

As summed up above, comprehensive preparation and strategy ways to deal with the metropolitan casual economy are conceivable, regardless of whether troublesome. Here is a portion of the center components of comprehensive metropolitan arranging cycles and practices:

- Acknowledgment of where casual labourers fit in – and how they add to – the metropolitan economy and into explicit worth chains or areas
- Acknowledgment that the normal arrangement position towards the casual economy ought to consolidate guideline, security, and advancement – instead of a guideline, movement, and constraint
- Acknowledgment that many existing regulations, guidelines, and rules effectively avoid, instead of, incorporating the casual economy and should be changed to match the truth of casual work

- Acknowledgment that casual labourers should be coordinated and that their delegates should be necessarily engaged with metropolitan preparation and lawful change processes
- Acknowledgment that comprehensive arranging is arranged with as opposed to for casual specialists.

At long last, there is a need to perceive that comprehensive arranging will require an essential significant impact on mentalities. As Ela Bhatt, the organizer behind the Independently employed Ladies' Affiliation (SEWA) and establishing seat of the WIEGO organization, puts it:

“The test is to persuade strategy makers to promote and revitalize a hybrid economy in which small organizations match small, medium, and large organizations. Street vendors can be found near stalls, retail outlets and huge malls. Similarly, by supporting biodiversity, concept creators should strengthen financial diversity. Likewise, they ought to attempt to advance a level battleground in which all sizes of organizations and all classifications of labourers can contend on equivalent and fair conditions.”⁹

(C) Future Organization and Collective Voice of Urban Informal Workers

Metropolitan casual specialists have started to meet up to request more comprehensive, as opposed to exclusionary or reformatory, metropolitan plans, strategies, and practices. Their associations have given aggregate voice to a portion of the world's most ruined casual specialists, like locally situated labourers, road sellers, and waste pickers, and accomplished significant triumphs. The legitimate and strategic triumphs in Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Bogotá, and Pune could not have possibly been established without the educated and supported arrangement endeavors of enrolment-based associations of casual labourers and their partners.

Regardless of these additions, large numbers of the associations of metropolitan casual labourers are still in their beginning phases. In this way, building and reinforcing associations of metropolitan casual labourers is both an end in itself – as casual specialists accomplish a feeling of strengthening and can uphold one another – and a way to utilize more extensive effect at the neighborhood, public and global levels. Coordinating can start to address the weakness, uncertainty, and reliance generally experienced by the functioning poor in the metropolitan casual economy whose lives are constrained by strong financial and political powers.

⁹ Organizational behavior: Final exam study set - quizlet, , <https://quizlet.com/135463086/organizational-behavior-final-exam-study-set-flash-cards/> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

In any case, coordinating alone isn't sufficient to achieve the required changes. Laborers need delegate voice in those establishments and cycles that set strategies and the 'rules of the (monetary) game'. Guaranteeing a voice for casual labourers in significant metropolitan preparation, strategy-making, and rule-setting processes requires supporting the development of their associations, and building limit concerning the initiative, strategy backing, and aggregate haggling.

The question of how it has an effect due to covid-2019.

1. Impact due to covid-2019 on the informal economy.

The informal sector in India, together with the organizations and the workforce, faces a large number of problems. Informal enterprises must cope with problems like restrained availability of capital, bad infrastructure, low productiveness of operations, and strained technological get entry to and want for a bodily functioning market. At the identical time, informal workers cope with problems like bad residing and operating situations without protection or safety, the absence of a job contract, and the lack of any form of business enterprise accountability. "All these problems with prolonged lockdowns are disrupting the profits of trading companies and impacting casual organisations:

2. Limited financial savings or capital availability: Given that those corporations have meager financial savings or different economic cushions, in the face of the pandemic, maximum proprietors of casual corporations might also additionally haven't any desire however to apply their negligible commercial enterprise capital for consumption. As a result, they will be pressured to shut their commercial enterprise briefly or permanently, mainly to the big-scale closure of such corporations.

3. Possibility of in addition boom of in formalization: The crisis has now no longer handiest impacted the casual area, however, has additionally brought about the closure of numerous formal corporations. The group of workers launched with the aid of using those corporations tends to get absorbed into the casual group of workers. (Especially in cutting-edge times, whilst the increase of formal employment is limited.)

VII. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASUAL CORPORATIONS IN INDIA

Labour family members are primarily based totally on informal employment, kinship, or non-public and social family members instead of contractual preparations with formal guarantees. Informal corporations usually function at a low stage of organization. Little or no department among labour and capital as elements of production. The proportion of the casual area is

maximum in agriculture because the holdings are small and fragmented, followed by trade, construction, actual estate, expert offerings, etc., and different offerings. Also, the choppy effect of the disaster in different sectors might additionally cause big-scale restructuring of economic sports. The resultant restructuring of economic sports and delivery chains may want to lead to frictional unemployment or in addition enlargement of the casual economy. For example, formal sector employees in tourism areas (negatively affected areas) might also additionally be part of a casual group of workers earlier than they were reemployed in some other place formally.

1. Absence of regulatory framework: Informal establishments in large part continue to be unregulated in everyday times. But in the modern-day time, the want for tracking of those companies tends to generate ad-hoc mechanisms which create a multiplicity of policies from central, national, and nearby authorities. This makes enterprise surroundings very tough to manage, not directly forcing the smaller companies to deviate from the pointers as a result growing the dangers for everyone. Decreased marketpace in destiny for casual establishments: The measures to manipulate the pandemic including lockdowns & confined social touch have not directly compelled an extrusion with inside the purchaser behavior. This behavioral extrude has shifted a great segment of the casual marketplace to the formal marketplace. For example, COVID-19 brought an increase in the marketplace of e-trade companies. Intensification of social troubles popular in casual employment: The casual region turned into already grappling with troubles like toddler labour, exploitation of employees, bonded labour, and human trafficking. The large-scale unemployment, resultant lack of profits, and expansion in formalization created with the aid of using the disaster ought to accentuate those troubles.

2. Large-scale unemployment: According to a few estimates, extra than eighty percentage employees inside the casual region misplaced employment in India. About seventy-five percent of those employees have been small traders & everyday wage laborers.

3. Increased Poverty: The `Hand to Mouth` nature of casual employment creates a situation in which any lack of profits immediately impacts the intake stages. Also, the absence of profits blended with very little fitness insurance ought to bring about the excessive prevalence of indebtedness amongst those employees.”¹⁰

¹⁰ Covid-19: Lockdown impact on informal sector in India, University Practice Connect, <https://practiceconnect.azimpremjiuniversity.edu.in/covid-19-lockdown-impact-on-informal-sector-in-india/> (last visited Nov 30, 2022).

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VIII. CONCLUSION

Overall, in the paper we can see that there is a very contracting relationship between informal workers and the development of smart cities. As the smart cities we saw the development and also, we saw a high growth in the urban informal workers and organizations are growing in size, power, and unity in response, and they are calling for more inclusive urban policies and practices to support their livelihoods. Some of these organizations have worked together over the past year or so to include a focus on informal livelihoods in the policy discussions leading up to and at the Habitat III summit as well as in the New Urban Agenda document that will be adopted at that summit, with assistance from the WIEGO Network. But also due to the development of smart cities and urbanization many informal sector workers have lost their jobs due to the development of IOT. And during covid when all the informal workers have lost job but through the developed online platform many could sustain and even brought certain measures and protected them. This push-pull relationship is seen and is continuing between the informal workers and development of smart cities.

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(B) Review

- See Bhowmik's 2005 review of evidence from 10 Asian cities and Itikawa's 2010 study of Sao Paulo, Brazil in which she finds the number of legal trading posts covers only 10-20% of all the workers occupying public spaces.
