10.1 CONCLUDING REMARKS

There are various reasons why governments may be concerned about large informal sectors because the informal workers are organizing and sustaining themselves on their own. If this sector is not allowed to maintain its survival format then an unrestful situation will develop which will cause a problem for the economy as a whole, because we are completely depended on this economy. So, the problems faced by the informal workers are necessary to be studied for understanding their way of living and bringing out different mitigation measures. This is discussed as-

10.2 PROBLEMS FACED BY INFORMAL WORKERS

1). The domestic workers are not paid well and also not organized at all. Organizing domestic workers has been a huge challenge as the work place is inaccessible and multiple, marked by a high rate of attrition and instability. As a result, the demand for the better wages or working conditions through an organized union has been weak and scattered.

2). In K.M.C. the fish dressers and porters are the most neglected part of this informal economy. This is mainly due to the fact; they do not have any standard rate for their work.

3). Most of the private tutors are not employed well, so they have to turn towards this economy for living a proper life.

4). Due to more inclination towards shopping malls, where each and every goods for regular usage are available, so the dependence on street vendors has reduced.

- In order to operate their business in a space, which is solely, public property for public use and therefore totally closed to private business the hawkers have to make annual clandestine payment to various authorities.

- Hawkers are sometime exploited by the agents of trade union leaders, politicians, police, K.M.C and civic councilors and they have to pay bribe to earn their bread.

5). In some areas proper latrine facilities are not available which cause grievances among the hawkers, fish dressers, porters, etc. Due to lack of infrastructural facilities, the informal workers working in open areas cannot conduct their works in the rainy seasons.
6). Globalization as well as urbanization is leading to mechanization, so the demand for machines are increasing at a rapid rate and the need for human labour is getting reduced on a world-wide basis. So, there is a fall in number of informal workers too.

7). The street vendors encroaches on the streets in different parts of Kolkata like Dharmatala, Sealdah, Dalhousie, etc. which have lead to complications for free movement of people as well as traffic. This leads to traffic congestion most of the times.

10.3 MITIGATIONAL MEASURES

The problems needs to be mitigated in the following ways-

1). A strong and well organized work force for domestic workers is a prime need in ensuring better policy and legislation, while simultaneously enabling better enforcement of existing legislations.

2). The informal workers needs to have recognition as workers. They should have proper identity cards, specified working hours, leaves, paid holidays, etc.

2). Although street vending organizations have existed for decades, some new organizational forms are taking shape in response to changing times which will help in:

   ➢ Accessing credit and savings mechanisms, and upgrading their skills;

   ➢ Well working trade unions can help mediate vendors’ relationship with local authorities.

3). Better employment and timely payment opportunities for people of all classes is needed.

4). Tenders are presented by different market authorities, to make working conditions in the market areas proper for the informal workers.

5). Domestic Maid Centre is formed in recent days that help the domestic workers to get a platform from where they can conduct their working process and receive proper remunerations.

6). The informal workers should be made aware of the various policies taken up by the central and state government which will help in the betterment of their livelihoods.

So, governments should show concern for the development of this sector by considering the various dynamics of the economy, as it is a safety net for the poor.