

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arizpe, L. (1977). "Women in the informal labor sector: the case of Mexico City." Signs 3(1): 25-37.

Banerjee, B. (1983). "The role of the informal sector in the migration process: a test of probabilistic migration models and labour market segmentation for India." Oxford Economic Papers, New Series 35(3): 399-422.

[from author] A basic hypothesis of probabilistic migration models is that informal sector employment is a temporary staging post for new migrants on their way to formal sector employment. In this paper we argue that there are no conclusive tests of this hypothesis in the empirical migration literature, and examine evidence from a sample survey to test if the informal sector in Delhi performs the role postulated in probabilistic models. We also test some of the main hypotheses of the segmented labour market theory, a popular alternative to neo-classical theory for analyzing the structure of urban labour market in developing countries. The empirical evidence indicates that the migration process postulated in probabilistic models does not seem to be realistic in the case of Delhi, and that the segmentation model is only partially valid. Over one-half of the informal sector entrants had been attracted to Delhi by opportunities in this sector itself; actual and potential mobility from the informal to the formal sector was low; education and urban experience were rewarded at the same rate in both sectors; and education was one of the important determinants of mobility between sectors.

Blomley, N. (2007). "How to turn a beggar into a bus stop: Law, traffic, and the 'function of the place'." Urban Studies 44(9): 1697-1712.

[from author] A review of recent Canadian case law on the constitutionality of legal controls on begging reveals the importance of an unacknowledged view of space and behaviour that I call the traffic code. The paper endeavours to take this code seriously, unpacking its logic and scope. In particular, it explores its legal effects, noting that it deflects rights-based arguments on behalf of the public poor. Its emphasis upon space, use and behaviour appears to be not only illiberal, but curiously aliberal, operating without reference to rights. It is suggested, however, that it may in fact rely upon some deeply liberal notions of rights and space. This, perhaps, allows for a rights-based critique of the traffic code. This, and other possibilities for challenges to the traffic code, are explored in the conclusion.

Bose, P. (1998). "Formal-informal sector interaction in rural credit markets." Journal of Development Economics 56: 265-280.

[abstract from article] The majority of small cultivators in the less developed countries are not regarded as credit-worthy by the formal sector financial institutions, and are forced to borrow from the moneylenders in the informal credit market. This paper shows that when such borrowers differ in their likelihood of default, and the moneylenders are asymmetrically informed about the client-specific degree of risk, the policy of providing cheap credit through the formal sector can generate adverse 'composition effects' which worsen the terms of credit and the availability of loans in the informal sector.

Castells, M. and A. Portes (1989). World Underneath: The Origins, Dynamics, and Effects of the Informal Economy. M. Castells, A. Portes and L. Benton. Baltimore, MD, John Hopkins University Press: 1-37.

Clark, G. (1988). Traders versus the state : anthropological approaches to unofficial economies. Boulder, Westview Press.

Gracia looks at relation between state and traders. Traders are among the most visible of a diverse set of commercial, service, and production workers operating outside state registration or regulation. The collection of cases analyses shows the pattern of conflict. The collection identifies labor mobility, employment, urban food supply, political legitimacy, taxation and land use as sources of tension in many parts of the world. Defining informal sector: minimal linkages to formal industrial or bureaucratic sector, low capital, meager physical activities, easy and frequent entry and exit, reliance on kinship and other noncontractual working relationship, etc. "petty commodity approach" (Caroline Moser) focus on subordination through industrial and international linkages – low capital accumulation. Set of issues: migration (trader/state tensions where urban/rural relations remain problematic), segmented labor market, unmet needs, state credibility -- short lived impact of enforcement alone, where substantial demands remain unmet (Hong Kong street vendors survived raids twice or three times daily because of the pressing demands for their product – J Smart)

Cross, J. C. (1998). Informal politics : street vendors and the state in Mexico City. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press.

As economic crises struck the Third World in the 1970's and 1980's, large segments of the population turned to the informal economy to survive. Though this phenomenon has previously been analyzed from a strictly economic point of view, this book looks at street vending in the largest city in the world, Mexico City, as a political process. Employing a street-level analysis based on intensive participant observation, with interviews, archival research, and surveys, the author gives a view of political processes that provides new theoretical insights into our understanding of social movements, state institutions, and politics at the fringe of society, where legality blurs into illegality and the informal economy intersects with its political counterpoint - informal politics. By studying political processes at the street level and then tracing them up the political structure, the author also reveals the basic processes by which the Mexican state operates.

Daniels, P. W. (2004). "Urban challenges: the formal and informal economies in mega-cities." Cities **21**(6): 501-511.

[abstract from article] There is a sense in which the formal and informal economies in mega-cities are taken for granted. The bulk of the literature focuses on the characteristics and problems of the latter. It is crucial, however, that they should not be examined and analysed as separate entities. Rather, it should be acknowledged at the outset that the activities that are normally considered part of the informal economy are often in one way or another linked to the activities in the formal economy. Other reasons for stressing the interconnectedness of the informal and formal sectors in cities are outlined. Perhaps, the key to policy development is to recognise that both sectors incorporate creativity, entrepreneurial flair, and a general desire to harness human capital in ways that maximises its potential.

Davis, M. (2004). "Planet of slums: urban involution and the informal proletariat." New Left Review **26**: 5-34.

Dierwechter, Y. (2002). "Six cities of the informal sector - and beyond." International Planning Development Review **24**(1): 21-40.

[From the author] This article discusses a corpus of scholarship that directly links spatial theorisation, informal sector dynamics and planning practice. Six cities of the informal sector are mapped. While respectful of the many insights gleaned from these cities, the main argument is that we need less theoretically fragmented and more empirically persuasive accounts of the urban informal sector. One possible route to such accounts, it is further suggested, is to begin to chart the geographies of what Bingham and Thrift call the 'full world'.

Donovan, M. G. (2007). "Informal cities and the contestation of public space: The case of Bogota's street vendors, 1988 - 2003." Urban Studies **45**(1): 29-51.

[from authors] The resurgence of informal street trading poses serious challenges for local officials responsible for the maintenance of public space. This article contextualises the tension between public space recuperation and informality, providing a detailed case study of Bogotá, Colombia (population 7.6 million). From 1988 to 2003, Bogotá's mayors implemented one of the most ambitious public space campaigns in Latin America. The 'tipping-points' behind Bogotá's transition are illuminated with emphasis on the introduction of free mayoral elections and the enervation of informal vendor unions. Using a cohort panel design, this research also examines the working conditions and occupational hazards faced by vendors both before and after relocation to government-built markets. It reveals how formalised vendors experienced declining income levels, but improved working conditions. The final section examines public policy implications and the extent to which Bogotá's experience follows traditional models of public space planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Freeman, D. B. (1996). "Doi Moi policy and the small-enterprise boom in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam." Geographical Review **86**(2): 178-197.

[from author] Ho Chi Minh, the largest and most dynamic metropolis in contemporary Vietnam, is undergoing an economic boom. The upswing is often attributed to Doi Moi (renovation), a sudden reversal of Communist Party policy that occurred in 1986. Sharing this boom are the city's numerous and widely distributed petty enterprises, the importance of which has often been overlooked. This study highlights the informal sector as an agent leading to Doi Moi and presents evidence that petty enterprises, informal banking, and irregular trading laid the foundations for the successful liberalization of national economic policies and for the present pattern of development in Ho Chi Minh City.

Kraus, W. (1991). Private business in China : revival between ideology and pragmatism. London, Hurst.

Lauren Benton (review author[s]) (1999). "Informal politics: street vendors and the state in Mexico City (Review)." The American Journal of Sociology **105**(1): 290-291.

Lund, F. and C. Skinner (2004). "Integrating the Informal Economy in Urban Planning and Governance: A Case Study of the Process of Policy Development in Durban, South Africa." International Planning Development Review **26**(4): 431-456.

[From the author] Local government in post-apartheid Africa received a new mandate to play an active role in economic development, as well as to promote public participation. This article explores Durban's attempts to grapple with these new challenges with respect to the informal economy. In 1999 Durban sought a policy to accommodate the need to support the growth of economic opportunities for all informal workers, especially women, at the same time as enabling the regulation of what had

become been a rapidly deregulated use of public space of trading. Durban embarked on a consultative process of policy development, which was designed to allow the meaningful participation of different interest group. It is argued that this policy development process was unusual as it is actively sought out consultation with poorer people in their roles as workers; it focused on deepening participation within local government and aimed to secure an integrative approach to the informal economy. The article aims to contribute to debates about participation in development planning process generally, and more specifically, to speak to more pessimistic assessment of participation at a local level in South Africa in the post-apartheid period.

Muraya, P. W. K. (2004). "Urban planning and small-scale enterprises in Nairobi, Kenya." Habitat International **30**: 127-143.

[From the author] The important role played by the informal sector in most economies in less developed countries is now recognized by governments and international agencies. However, enterprises in the informal sector continue to encounter various legal barriers that prevent them from attaining their full potential. This paper examines the performance of small-scale enterprises in three neighborhoods in Nairobi, Kenya. The study reveals that government intervention and donor funds are essential to enable small-scale enterprises to attain their full potential. However, government and donor agencies provide more assistance to enterprises located in neighborhoods that have security of tenure and open space available for development. The study also demonstrates that with the installation of basic infrastructure, and the elimination of both rigid regulations and the threat of demolition, the enterprises perform more efficiently and new enterprises come up diversifying neighborhood economies and creating job opportunities. This highlights the need for urban planners to allocate land and provide basic infrastructure for the informal sector. Government intervention and funds from donor agencies are, therefore, crucial in enhancing the performance of small-scale enterprises and creating jobs.

Peattie, L. (1990). "Participation: a case how invaders organize, negotiate, and interact with government in Lima, Peru." Environment and Urbanization **2**(1): 19-30.

[From introduction] This paper considers what is meant by "citizen participation" especially the different meanings that the term has for different actors such as community organizers, those working in government agencies or the staff of international agencies. The discussion is illustrated by the story how an invasion was organized in Lima in 1971 and the compromise negotiated between the invaders and the government which eventually led to the formation of a new settlement, Villa El Salvador. It concludes by considering what lesson the case study implies for planners working with low-income groups.

Popke, E. J. and R. Ballard (2004). "Dislocating modernity: Identity, space, and representations of street trade in Durban, South Africa." Geoforum **35**(1): 99-110.

[From the article] South Africa's cities have experienced dramatic changes over the past decade. Cities are now home to a multiracial population, and have been transformed by new forms of economic and social interaction. For some, these changes have become a significant source of fear and anxiety. In this paper, we examine reactions to urban spatial change in the city of Durban, as expressed in local newspapers and interviews with suburban residents. We describe how the discourses of urban change in Durban have centred on the increased presence of street traders within the city's public spaces, and the various ways in which the activity of street trade has disrupted long-established modernist norms governing the occupation and use of the urban space. Specifically, we offer a detailed reading of three prominent narratives within the discussion of street traders in Durban—chaos, congestion and pollution. We argue that street traders have

come to embody a wide range of more deeply seated cultural anxieties, which have been brought to the fore in the context of South Africa's transition. These anxieties arise from the ways in which modern understandings of order, agency and subjectivity have been called into question by material changes in the city, and have implications for the nature of citizenship and civic engagement in post-apartheid South Africa.

Rachbini, D. J., A. Hamid, et al. (1994). Ekonomi informal perkotaan : gejala involusi gelombang kedua. Jakarta, Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia.

Informal sectors of urban economy in Indonesian cities; research.

Ramli, R. (1992). Sektor informal perkotaan : pedagang kakilima. Jakarta, Ind-Hill.

Urban informal sector with special reference to hawkers.

Soedjatmoko, K. C., I. Sadoko, et al. (1995). Dinamika ekonomi informal di Jakarta : industri daur ulang, angkutan becak, dan dagang kakilima. [Jakarta], Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.

The authors look at the economic and history of urban informal sector in Jakarta: production system, network distribution. They also review the historical perspective of informal sector to recognize the root of informal economy activity and its relation with the macro economic and broader social system. They also look at informalization process and the conceptualization of informal economy process.

Soto, H. d. and Instituto Libertad y Democracia (Lima Peru) (1989). The other path : the invisible revolution in the Third World. New York, Harper & Row.

Teltshcer, S. (1994). "Small trade and the world economy: informal vendors in Quito, Ecuador." Economic Geography 7(2): 167-187.

[Abstract from author] This paper examines the way small vendors are linked to national and global systems of productions and how this creates differences among informal workers with respect to income, profit levels, and socioeconomic well-being. Field research carried out in Quito, Ecuador, demonstrates that informal trade is differentiated by a variety of characteristics that lead to a continuum of economic and social well-being, ranging from pure survival to ownership of well-established businesses. Key economic variables that define vendors' economic conditions are associated with product and capital supply linkages. Based on these findings, the article develops a typology of informal traders (employing cluster analysis), representing the heterogeneous structure of the trade sector. The article concludes that informal traders cannot be viewed as independent workers involved in subsistence activities, but that sophisticated distribution systems incorporating urban informal vendors operate at local, national, and international level.

Tripp, A. M. (1997). "Changing the Rules: The Politics of Liberalization and the Urban Informal Economy in Tanzania." from <http://texts.cdlib.org/xtf/view?docId=ft138nb0tj&query=&brand=ucpress> Connect

The study of informal economy adds a new dimension to the study of state-society relations, which in the literature of African politics has been dominated by state-centric approach, even given the emphasis on civil society and NGO in 1990s. Most of the current debate focused on the demise and weakness of civil society and less emphasis

has been placed on why people themselves have withdrawn from the state and have resisted state policies and development programs through strategies of noncompliance.

Universitas Tarumanegara. Pusat Kajian Perkotaan. (1995). Pemulung di Jakarta. [Jakarta], Universitas Tarumanegara.

Economic and social conditions of scavengers and the informal sector in Jakarta, Indonesia; research reports.

Urban and Regional Development Institute (n.a). An Assessment Report of the Indonesian situation of public-partnership and the informal economy Jakarta, Urban and Regional Development Institute.

The report looks at the 'recent' situation of informal economy in Indonesia. It looks at statistical data on informal economy's share on macro economic, the ambivalent attitude of Indonesian local government towards informal economy (especially street traders), policies/regulatories on informal sector, and partnership between private and informal sector.

Yamada, G. (1996). "Urban informal employment and self-employment in developing countries: theory and evidence." Economic Development and Cultural Change **44**(2): 289-314.

[from the first paragraph of the article] This article summarizes the results of an investigation of the theoretical and empirical aspect of the urban informal and self-employment sector in developing countries. The central questions are whether individuals choose to work in this sector, earn competitive incomes, and obtain returns to their entrepreneurial abilities.