

# *International Experience and Enlightenment of Promoting the Regularization of Stall Economy*

Jiaxi Lin<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jiashun Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Jie Huang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Finance, Guangdong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou, China*

*\*Corresponding author: jingyuljxi@outlook.com*

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**Abstract:** The stall economy exists in most parts of the world, and it is an important part of the urban economy. Modern cities pursue a clean and hygienic environment, but urban vendors are excluded from urban spatial governance and planning because of their mobility and "chaos". The composition of urban street vendors is complex, and their existence is also related to the lives of many people. How to deal with the informal economy and the development of modern cities in urban planning has become an international problem. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is how to obtain the experience reference of the regularization of the stall economy in the world.

## 1. Introduction

According to statistics, about 50 percent of the world's population lives in cities. Due to the rapid development of cities, a large number of people from rural areas have poured into cities, but there is still a significant employment gap in many cities, resulting in "fake urbanization". The important embodiment of false formal urbanization is informal economy. Informal economic behavior refers to the government does not comply with the law or the government can not fully comply with all other income activities strictly regulated by the government, usually not within the scope of the government's conventional statistics. Street stall economic activity refers to another legal informal economic activity in which individual workers sell their legally obtained commodities by setting up stalls in social cities and public Spaces to obtain the difference income. Street stall economy also includes fixed vendors and mobile vendors, the latter has been a major problem in modern urban regulation.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang praised the street stall economy as a "firework of the world" and the "boundless vitality" of China, showing the importance of developing the street stall economy. It is estimated that there are 18 million street vendors in urban China, accounting for about 15.9% of the informal economy. In Guangzhou, the number of street vendors is also between 280,000 and 390,000 [1]. This paper analyzes the existence of urban street vendor economy, explores the international experience of reasonable governance of street vendor economy, and obtains effective enlightenment to promote the normalization of street vendor economy.

## 2. The root cause

It is generally believed that the high presence of stallholders stems from unemployment. In many developing countries, economic reforms and underdevelopment, as well as unemployment resulting from the financial crisis, have been cited as the main reasons for the significant expansion of street vendors [2]. This phenomenon is also known as "unemployment of stallholders". Residents choose to carry out the economic activities of street vendors not only influenced by income and survival, but also guided by the thought of freedom and autonomy.

### 2.1. Structural factors

The composition of urban vendors is more complex for different reasons. (1) Farmers: Due to their age, education and other factors, they have to choose full-time or part-time stallholder activities. (2) Workers: Because of the excessively exploitative working conditions of their positions, they choose to leave voluntarily and choose relatively free street vendor activities. (3) Unemployed: Due to the pressure of employment competition and high threshold, employees in the department are laid off actively or passively, and choose to engage in the activities of street vendors. (4) Wage earners: low-income families who work at the bottom in cities choose to work part-time as street vendors in order to obtain more economic sources for their livelihood. (5) Businessmen: The competition in the city and the increasingly tense living environment of rural business induce businessmen to enter the city or force them to return to their hometown to engage in individual street vendors for career transition, refuge or capital accumulation.

### 2.2. The guidance of new era thought

(1) Neo-Marxist world outlook-the social system of knowledge accumulation and the nature of social work. The reconstruction of the global capitalist system will gradually make China's employment environment itself extremely unstable and the labor force excessively exploited. There are a large number of factory outsourcing workers producing, processing and transferring employment. On the one hand, it may lead to the rapid growth of social informal employment, on the other hand, it will lead to the extremely poor working conditions and lack of security mechanism outside the factory. As a result, many workers are gradually transferred to informal employment in the factory self-employment society [3].

(2) New democracy-freedom, autonomy and entrepreneurship. The growth of informal income sector is mainly due to the positive rationality and choice of people in response to the excessive dependence of western government economy on regulation, which is a social product of free and market choice, not a passive rational choice forced by unemployment or exploitation, but a passive rational choice. Second, it is also a passive and active choice to pursue financial freedom, autonomy and self-employment [4].

## 3. Necessity

Modern and contemporary cities pursue a clean and beautiful urban environment. In order to improve the investment environment and promote capital accumulation, local governments try to marginalize the "dirty, messy and poor" mobile street vendors, which is called urban exclusion. In such cities, the mobile stallholder is a "misplaced" presence because it undermines and impedes the city's function and goal as a space to cater to global capital and act as a space for capital accumulation. Urban stallholders have come to be regarded as the "invaders" of modern cities, and many cities want to expel and outlaw them and erect "defensive walls" to prevent their "invasion".

This defensiveness expresses the Bowmanian view of modern order, that once the affirmation of space practice based on a specific goal means the negation of things that do not conform to this goal. In the governance process of the regularization of urban street vendors [5], mobility is the object of modern state governance efforts to eliminate, because the characteristics of mobile street vendors challenge the internal requirements of state governance:

(1) Out of place. According to modern urban planning theory, any social activity should have its place, otherwise it will be regarded as chaos.

(2) Mobility. Street vendors do not have a fixed site of operation, and countries outside the governance system can not control the dynamics of this group, unable to carry out necessary governance.

Urban vendors are related to the income and survival of countless families. Mandatory prohibition will hinder the lives of many people, so it is not feasible to ban the economy of vendors. The regularization of urban vendors is a feasible direction for modern urban development planning and governance of spatial order [6].

#### 4. Approaches to international governance

The spatial problems of street stall economy are universal in the world, so how to take correct measures to promote the normalization of street stall economy has become a common problem of all countries. The ground stall economic management method of Tokyo of Japan and Singapore is worth studying and drawing lessons from very much.

##### 4.1. Tokyo

The street stall economy in Japan has the characteristics of early start, rapid development and gradual orderly development. Japan adopts legislative means to make its standardized and healthy development. As the capital of Japan, Tokyo has a high level of sustainable economic development and population urbanization. The street stall economy in Tokyo is mainly carried out in the form of "community market", that is, people in the community will regularly convene and invite each other every week or quarter to sell themed products in the form of stalls. The community market not only solves the problem of survival of residents, but also enriches their spare time life and community life.

Tokyo's stall economy management mainly has the following characteristics. First, legislative management. Japan's Road Traffic Law stipulates that setting up stalls on the road must be approved by the government, referring to the "relatively prohibited acts" and setting up stalls within the permitted time and area. Food stalls need to abide by the Food Safety Law, and only those who have obtained relevant business licenses and participated in training can be qualified to set up stalls. Second, organizational management. The "Flea Market" has harmonious management organizations in various places. As one of them, the "Citizens' Association of Renewable Resources Campaign" is mainly responsible for on-site work: the stall owners apply in advance, the Bureau of Affairs uniformly establishes, collects the fees for "out-of-store materials", and after the end, the stall owners take away their own goods, and the Bureau of Affairs uniformly cleans up the scene. Be methodical from beginning to end.

##### 4.2. Singapore

In Singapore, stallholders concentrated in neighborhood centers, and the government-led "Ancestral House Project" replanned communities to establish a modern community system, forming a set of huge public service system. Neighborhood center district commercial street of

Singapore's business model is a new type of village abandoned in the traditional closed community street business for many years for the city of a traditional extensive community commercial form, is actually based on the community's "big community" new concept of community and with scientific reasonable forms design and provide all kinds of the characteristics of community property and service, meet the residents and the masses For health, education, travel, culture, the improvement of neighborhood relations and other diverse needs of social groups.

In Singapore, the construction of neighborhood center is the core task and focus of the current community grid governance reform. To meet the requirements of "serving the community" as the milestones, build step by step according to requirements of the Singapore formed a perfect apply "the government-led, legal institutions, people to participate in" the integration of urban and rural community governance mechanism, the characteristics of several prominent in turn is: more participation, professional public sector division of functions and the unified and standardized management and professional services, powers Clear administrative responsibilities.

In February 2019, in the name of Singapore, Beijing launched the first large-scale urban rail transit new generation urban neighborhood center project in North China -- Beijing Oasis Station. Unlike every traditional urban community in the country, Neighborhood center functions are uniform distribution and housing areas in a community group, the main function of the service content covers the urban community residents daily life experience and cultural entertainment, shopping service consumer community accommodation services catering of shopping and entertainment service content of three main demand, will provide more professional service management, urban community at the same time, it will also help achieve it with our country better To connect the commercial blocks of the future modern city with the major cities in the surrounding regions of the world.

## 5. Summary

The stall economy is a buffer zone for employment, and the spatial location becomes a factor for legitimacy. Urban planning is a spatial means for the urban ruling class to enhance its national governance and governance ability. For the regulation of urban street vendors' economy, banning and expelling are not necessary means.

When Foucault summarized the governance of economic process and population, he put forward the idea of good governance, that is, a kind of governance that respects or follows the natural process or attributes of the object of governance, or at least takes them into account to make it work. To formalize the urban vendor economy reasonably, we should not simply impose the established norms and rules from the formal economy on the informal economy, but fully consider the operation rules and needs of the informal economic entities themselves. Climate change, resource depletion, poverty and urban informality are the major challenges facing the sustainable development of cities in the 21st century. How to ensure the development of stall economy in inclusive new cities needs international dialogue, exchange and reference.

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