

## Chapter 2

### Literature Review

Das, D. K and Bhagat, V. (1994) both expressed their view on privatization of property. According to them; Privatization is a global pattern which adopted by many countries after consideration of economic growth. But, countries have mixed experience of success and failure. Maximum countries think that policy of privatization is not only solution of their economic growth and this policy may be fail for the many reasons. It cannot be helpful to achieve economic growth. On the other side, the economic growth can be achieved only by the implementation of comprehensive designed policy. It may be more effective than privatization policy. [1]

Gupta, S.P. (1996) his research paper entitled, 'Recent economic reforms in India and their impact on the poor and vulnerable section of society'. The writer split the reforms in two sects one at micro level and other is macro level for study. At micro level, he observed some deterioration in rural and urban areas. He also found that remarkable variations were noticed in years 1990-90-1 and 1992. The poverty ratio witnessed a drop during reform periods but it apparently jumped to 20 million poor heads in post reform periods. The findings of study revealed that employment level in rural areas increased since 1990-91 where as this trend had witnessed a decline since 1977-78. [2]

Hanamantha Rao, C.H. and Hans, L. (1996) their book is, 'Economic reforms and poverty alleviation in India'. This book is a collection of various findings, researches and opinions of experts as well as wide range of articles concerned to check the nerve of economic reforms. The writer is of view particularity in respect of impact of reforms on poor that it can be clearly remarked the rise in inflationary trend in post reform period compared to pre reform period. He pointed out that this inflationary trend was more observable grains. He attributed this hike in prices to reform. Expressing concern on soaring considerable price rise, he is of view that reform process especially liberal economic phase has contributed significantly to random fluctuations in price level in country. [3]

World Bank Country study: India (1996) the country study entitled, 'Five years of stabilization and reforms and the challenges ahead'. This study was conducted in four states. The state of U.P Maharashtra Tamilnadu and Punjab were taken for study. The major objective of study was to analytically explore the impact of reforms and stabilization measures on income of people and

their living standard. The second was to keep protection of living standard through safety net programmes. The findings of study revealed that both in urban and rural areas there were no changes reported in living standard of people. The study cast a light on existing stubborn disparities which has been going for long. Further, it was surprising that only few people learnt the economic changes took during 1990. [4]

Baylis, J. and Smith, S. Ed-(1997) He wrote a book entitled, 'Globalization of world politics: an introduction to international relation'. In this book, he included many articles which are compilation of issues on globalization. Many prominent writers shared their opinion on the concept and effects of globalization and also its characteristics feature. They have not taken halt and kept on moving in explain the view on history of globalization. Theory of globalization is any other types of all international issues. They discussed these concepts in wide sense any remove the curtain and also clear the face of globalization. [5]

Peter, A. V. S. (1996) in their article they examined the growth in post reform period. Their article is entitled, 'Structural adjustment in India- what about poverty alleviation?' having extensively gone through the economic planning and adjustment actions. Author found collapse of adjustment programmes due to implementation of them at social costs. The adjustment programmes heavily toppled down because they imposed in hectic manner. The author further stated when situation of the imbalance arises whether from internal or external resources, there is only way to contain it reducing demand. It has its own implication in term of rising unemployment and marked decline in per capital income. He suggested the other measure needs to be taken as control on budget deficit and raise in social services allocations. The author further said that under the stabilization programs the poor community has been worst hit. [6]

Dunne, T. (1997) in his article 'Realism'. He broadly discussed the theory of globalization. He said that realism theory is nothing new concept. It was expressed 10 years back. In past couple of years, there was much prevalence of theory of realism in other shape. It is associated with international relation and the theory of international relation and any theory of realism are identical. In the international system, there is a regular phenomenon of state war which regular happens so this theory provides a strong explanation for it. Realistic have boldly claimed it. Writer further explained that the year of 1939 to present time different policy makers and theorists are using realist goggles for seeing the world. In summarized way, it can be unanimously concluded that realism has taken reincarnation in modern world. [7]

Dunne T. (1997) he wrote another article known as, 'Liberalism'. In this article, he discussed the theory of globalization in detail manner. The writer held notion that world affairs have been greatly shaped and regulated by postulates of pragmatism. He said the theory of liberalism is the contemporary theory of globalization. He takes many references and opinions of different scholars to develop the theory of liberalism. The contribution of the various writers is discussed in details about concept of globalization. The writer further extended efforts to develop the theory of Neo liberalism. He put this in cocktail form of experience, study, researches and observation of different writers. [8]

Hobden, S. and Jones, W. R. (1997) he wrote article, 'World system theory'. He explained in his article about origin on theory of world system theory. In this article, he has made attempt to trace the trend of current world state affairs taking the in depth anatomy of cult of globalization. Actually, it is a base of theory of globalization. The world system theory explains the behavior of present international politics. He further said that this theory is made for those who are powerful so it treats only powerful and wealthy people and gives support to them continuously. It increased disequilibrium. This theory ignores poor and an offer comfort to the wealthy people only and helps to make them further prosperous. Hence, taking rational approach, the writer in this article found contradictory trend of globalization because it does not comply equality of interests of denizens of entire world regardless type of economy, political autonomy etc. [9]

Allen J. S. (1998) he wrote a book, 'Regions and the world economy: The coming shape of global production, competition and political order'. According to writer, today in globalized era there are sufficient evidences to quote that the base of the social theory is founded on the shrinking world and new world order. In more precise sense, it can be found that new world order is rapidly reposing across the borders. The word shrinking is implied by the end of the geographical distances. The author has opposed this concept. He further said that only on basis of dissipation of geographical boundaries, the term globalization cannot be debated in more rational manner. The phenomenon of globalization has a broad scope and its long associations with preceding chronological events shaping its current form. [10]

Oscar U. (2000) he discusses the impact of globalization in his book, 'false dilemma-globalization opportunities: or threat?' The author makes a bid to scale the potential impact of globalization in various countries of world. He point outs that many countries of the world are unsecured with the globalization because they have strong perceptions on adverse effect of

globalization in almost all sectors of economy. They further argued that it has not successfully solved the number of various problems such as employment, poverty and other social problems. The author opines that current form of globalization is disquieting and worthless. On the other hand, few countries have been endowed with benefits. They are splashing in the bounties showering by globalization. [11]

Kundu A. (2000). In this article, 'NEP and urban poverty in India', According to author, NEP was severely criticized by many researchers and administrators taking the ideological ground. On the other hand, the protagonists of NEP were in side of it. They were fully convinced that government could go ahead with implementation of NEP without any skepticism. The writer further argued that it is responsibility of central government to garner funds to run programmes and suggested for requirement for shifting this burden to state government too. The withdrawal of finance facilities from centre may generate some problems to state government and exert some percussions on availability of basic services for urban population mainly the poor. Thus, roll back of number of fund supports to state government would create additional burden on state financial sources. [12]

Held and Mc Grew (2000) he wrote a book, 'globalization transformation reader'. According to author, that globalization has two parts one part is called skeptics and second is called globalists. So, it cannot be said that globalization is a single body phenomena. According to writers, there are two different views prevalent which are opposite to each other. According to skeptics view, that globalization is purely ideological and mythical and they explain globalization has marginal value in exploratory form. Whereas the globalists contend that globalization is a structural change which has taken place in modern social organization. Thus, there are contradictory perceptions between skeptics and globalists on issue of globalization. [13]

David, R. C. (2001) he expressed his view in article, 'marginalization and role of social development: The significance of globalization, the state and social movements'. He elaborately talked about the nature of marginalization. According to him, globalization is a strong reason for spread of marginalization and current speed of globalization is pushing up marginalization on extensive scale. All globalized countries have been experiencing the trauma of marginalization. Further, writer explored the underlined cause of growing marginalization which is due to weakness of states. He is view that marginalization has strong linkage with increasing modernization. The cultures of these countries are increasingly undergoing the modernizing

triggering the pace of social exclusion. This exhibits that growing trend of individualism in modern society. [14]

Mohnty, M. (2001) the author expressed his view in his paper titled, 'On concept of empowerment'. He starts focusing on impact of globalization. He says that globalization was widely kicked off during nineties especially in India under part of vast economic reforms. It has replaced the old concept of development where new concept of development sprouted in term of more shifting towards liberalization and privatization. He further clarified that it has been realized that most affected communities in era of globalization has been unorganized workers, Dalits, tribal women, poor and marginalized. Further, writer concludes that advent of global synchronization in different domains of economy and society has considerably altered the fundamental concept of development. [15]

James, P. and Henry, V. (2001) the book entitled, 'Globalization unmasked: imperialism in 21st century'. The authors made attempt to establish the ideology of globalization and expressed that class which is most beneficiaries. These classes dominate or rule and they are very powerful capitalists. Globalization prompted concept of free capitalism and it acted as a robust strategy adopted by these clubs of capitalisms. The urgent concerns of poor and marginalized have been severely trampled and overlooked with rapid spread capitalism in other parts of world. The writer further held view that in sweep of capitalism. Only capitalists are reaping the fruits of globalizing and others perish. [16]

Odegar, D. H. and Bhavathi, M.R. (2001) they argue in paper, 'Second generation reforms: issue and directions', about economic reforms. The writers said that generally the economic reforms are continuously going on and they have not completely come to standstill. Therefore, they should not be termed as second generation reforms, because other reforms are in a process and they should not be mixed with, say second generation reforms. Having discussed about confusion surrounding in distinction between different generations reforms, they pointed out further that second generation reforms have so many issues in them. These reforms are generally concerned with financial sector reforms. The paramount features of these reforms are that have been emphasized on state level implementation and community level in rural areas. The writers finally concluded that without implementation of these reforms at grassroots level these reforms can be considered to meet the objectives laid down. [17]

Jain, N. (2001) he wrote a book named, 'Globalization or re colonization'. He opposed the globalization policy on the ground of the new form of imperialism. He said further that colonization policy once again implemented by developed nations in term of globalization so globalization is as a resumption of colonization. As far as colonial system, there is direct control of the developed nations on the less powerful countries. Developed nations used these resources to make wealth, so they rule on these countries globalization have same effect as colonist. The 19th and 20th century are the real witnesses in the name of free trade and markets. The writer further said globalization is a cause of unemployment and poverty among billion of the people across the globe. [18]

William, F. R. (2001) he wrote article, 'Globalization, religion and new promising role of NGOs'. He expressed his view on consequences of globalization. He said that after effect of globalization, economic structure and system have been seriously affected. On the other side according to him, the cultural and spiritual values are also damaged by TNCs. This is deep concern for any country so it can be said that this is a double attack of the globalization. Author gives suggestion that NGOs should come forward and take charge for saving values. Government should also support NGOs to prepare energetic volunteers who can give their services for this purpose, not to involve in business motives. [19]

Peter, C. (2001) he discussed about globalization effect in this article, 'Protests against G-8 in Geneva'. For elaborating the concept globalization, he takes into consideration the Geneva conference as a reference. The conference which was held in Geneva from July 20 to 30 in this conference the G-8 countries faced a strong protest on globalization issue, which was very surprising. The core focus of this demonstration against issue of globalization was discriminatory treatment of rich countries in name of globalization and adoption of inhuman policies which have been deliberately designed to maximize the benefits of already prosperous nations. he further argues that to save humanity there need to take initiatives to change the guidelines governing the global integration. [20]

Newell, P. (2001) he wrote paper containing title, 'Global challenges to the future states'. He stated that having made a critical examination of face of future state in era of globalization, which created a so many challenges and impediments in path of development in case of developing countries, he strongly ruled out that all mentioned challenges and obstacles due to globalization could not be solely attributed to globalization process. The reason for this argument

is that the government of concerned nations have not much influenced by wave of globalization. It was held that role of public authority should aim more on urgent issues such as poverty, illiteracy removal and generation of more productive employment than corruption and poor infrastructure. The writer further, in agreement that various development projects should be more fed by public sources for eliminating various economic inertia and other evils. [21]

Prabhu, S. K. (2001) a study was conducted with the help of UN on, 'Economic reforms and social sector development- A study of two Indian States'. The study was conducted in two states Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. In this research study, the expenditure pattern on social sector was taken into consideration in order to find impact of stabilization and other structural adjustment measures. It was revealed that the in Maharashtra the decline in expenditure on social sector was more during initial phase of reforms but in later periods it rose. The findings also showed an in case of Tamani Nadu social sector allocation also registered on downward moving during 1992-1993 and 1995-1996. The cut in expenditure on social services stood at 5 percent in fiscal year 1995-96 that precisely reflected the a some degree of stagnancy in resource allocation for social services during following years. [22]

Datta, R. (2001) He expressed his view in article entitled, 'Second generation reforms: need for changing growth strategy'. He is view that second generation reforms can be best dubbed as second phase of economic reforms. He is view that underpinning motive of calling later phase reforms because it has not fixed schedule. Analyzing the World Bank report from 2000-2001, he found that about 44.2 percent of total demographic dividends of country stood below poverty line. In figures, this estimate turned out to be 419 million reeling near extreme poverty level. India accounted for 34.95 percent in total world population. Writer suggested poverty can be removed by empowerment of the poor. [23]

Rath, N. (2000) he discussed the consequent problem of economy in detail in his article, 'making the economic transition smooth: better late than never'. He was of view that reasons of propping various economic problems are that the economic policies have not been implemented properly. It is lacuna in existing in system that has given rise to various rampant economic problems. If policies had not been hastily implemented, it would promote the easy transition of economy and help to prevent or check the undesirable consequences; therefore the necessary steps should be taken for facilitating the unrestricted transformation and generate more incentives for economy. In concluding remarks, the author put some recommendations for dealing this problem which has

cropped up mainly due to hasty implementation of number of liberal policies aiming to steer economy on smooth economic transition. [24]

Pant S.K. and Pandey, A. (2001) they discussed on social welfare issues in paper, 'Social sector in liberalized era'. According to authors, welfare of community can be positive and the policies of development ought to be linked with welfare of the society. But in reality, the policies of development including LPG and Social sector like health, education and sanitation etc have been received low priorities. These are major causes for uneven development process and there is no adequate attention has also paid to resolves issues related to welfare of common man. Here, it can be concluded that in this paper writer presented harsh reality of development process adopted in liberal phase of economy where befits of development process have not adequately trickled down to ground level on account of inherited flaws in implementation of various development projects. Making suggestions, he said that these development policies should be more welfare oriented. [25]

Schuurman, F. J. (2001) He said in his book, 'Globalization and development studies: challenges for 21<sup>st</sup> century'. According to author, the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century where social sciences played active role with their methodological approach. The author further termed it as function of its opponent of globalization in their respective countries. The author presented a paper in workshop organized on significance of globalization both in conceptual and theoretical aspects. Thus, it can be noted that with help of paper writer made an attempt to recast light on indispensable part of social sciences in evolving diversified approaches. [26]

Goyal, S.K. and Rao, K.S. C. (2002) they expressed their view in article entitled, 'Washington consensus and India- experience of last decade'. According to author, after adopting the process of macroeconomic stabilization the economic growth was at high level but it did not maintain that level for long time. It declined after some time in post reforms period. It can be precisely observed in second half of 1990. The authors compared the growth level of industrial sector spanning different time periods. It was found that growth rate could not be achieved at expected level during 1990 and this phase was worse than 1980. Finally author, carrying an examination of post effect of macroeconomic changes came to conclusion that there has been inconsistency witnessed in growth trajectory marked with upswing and downswing in growth pattern. Thus, pre and post reform periods depicted vivid growth story. [27]

Bellow Walden (2002) he expressed his view in book entitled, 'De globalization: ideas for a new world economy'. Here, the writer makes efforts to explore the basis concept of global governance that how it develops and also talks about its alternates. He opined that WB, IMF and WTO are responsible for expansion of economic globalization. They have imputed this profit yielding policies to globalized countries. Thus, author suggested the device of world economic management with which a constant assessment of decentralization can be undertaken and further insisted on free perusal of strategies by counties for growth of their own values. Further suggesting the writer says that should be proper balance in decentralization of power. [28]

Arvind (2002) the writer in his book, 'An attack on India's sovereignty', gave his perception which evolved from published article people march. According the author, India has 180 years colonial rule and in this colonial imperialism all decision making powers were entrusted in hands of colonial rulers. Under colonial rule, Indian economy had been severely hit by partial policies of these rulers. Taking into consideration of these pensive past, he fears that same regime has come now in India in guise of economic imperialism. He thinks that globalization is a management body which averts prevailing crisis in capitalists countries but its cover in not limited to only economic domain it has begun to tamper with political decisions making processes that have snowball effects on social and cultural domains . [29]

Stiglitz, J. (2002) he wrote in his book, 'Globalization and its discontent'. He expressed his criticism on functioning of World Bank and IMF. He condemned their agenda which they imposed on third world countries. These institutions function only for their own interest. Author further said that the agenda of liberalization of capital market and after that there is no fast economic growth is registered. The situation is almost as same as before. Author further described that all policies are made in consent of developed countries in the closed doors. But, these policies are not applicable for developing nations at the starting stage of the development. Author appeals to encourage government to formulate alternative polices and plans which are most suited to make their countries strong. Thus, author strongly perceived that liberalization is much hyped agenda because its real fruits are being borne by economically powerful nations. [30]

Foster, J. B. (2003) he published his article, 'The failure of global environment reforms'. He presented his view on the condition of the capitalist economy. According to him, the many countries of the world face the situation of the global recession and economic crisis, particularly

those which are situated at southern part on globe. The countries are unable to fight against recession and their reforms are sideway. Reforms are not so effective to keep under control of economy crisis. He said further economic reforms are necessary steps to be taken but it should not be blown away by storm of recession. On global level in this situation, people should be ready to face unemployment problems and many tax burdens. [31]

Breton, A. (2003) he published a paper that is, 'Federalism in a globalizing world: challenges and responses'. According to writer, globalization changes the function of the government. It cuts down its power before introduction of the globalized governance functioning in federal manner. When government retains power of the supply of goods and services due to globalization effect, it would transfer to the private sectors. He further discussed globalization supports corporate sectors which is very harmful to society and welfare of the people is also reduced. Thus, globalization makes government lean and powerless, whatever power it possesses is only in limited form. Finally, author conclusively pointed out the dominating influence of economic globalization in shaping the functioning of state machineries. [32]

Bhardwaj, P. R. (2003) he wrote article, 'Globalization: Politics of US hegemony and democratic processes in Developing Country'. In this article, he conceived that globalization is not magic wand for economic development but it is better to consider it tool for political and social changes. The changes occurring cross borders has influenced the society whole. Writer further added that the interpretation of globalization have been put forward by different proponents in variety of sense. It is noteworthy that these interpretations on globalization significantly vary from one another. Different analytical approaches applied to define globalization are based on different opinions. Adding further, author says that taking into consideration of diversified generalization of globalization which can be clearly viewed in terms of heterogeneity in rational explanation of globalization meaning. So, it is not justified to deal economic globalization only but other dimensions of globalization are also integrated. [33]

Reddy, A.V.S. and Thapliyal, B.K. (2003) both writers discussed on the socialist pattern of development in paper named, 'Impact of liberalization and globalization on sustainable rural livelihoods'. According to authors, before adoption of liberalization policy the planning pattern of India was largely based on socialist pattern of country. Now, India has been charting on path of globalization with adoption of national policy of economic reforms and liberalization in year1991-1992. At first, the impact of globalization can be witnessed in agrarian sector which

has been rapidly becoming commercialized and now its exports flaunt more dominance in world trade than pre globalization period. The writers further expressed concern over fully commercialization of agricultural sector because they raise fear that rise in commercial practices in agricultural sector is not in interest of small farmers. It is best gift to rich members of WTO. [34]

Singh, P. (2004) the author wrote article containing the criticism for the policies of the globalization the article is entitled, 'World social forum: myth and reality'. He argued that all agenda discussed in WSF on globalization are flawed and worthless. He found that massive criticisms have started to spew out against globalization assuming it as anti people polices. He further conclude that there are strong demonstrations are being held mainly on issue of globalization. These demonstrations are attracting the worldwide attention of common people and other welfare oriented organizations. [35]

Gupta, K.L. and Harvinder, K. (2004) both have published a book entitled, 'New India economy and reforms'. They discussed about India's liberalization policy and also focusing on economic reforms they indicated how the reform would success and how would achieve high economic growth. They have composite discussion on economic reforms. According to them, India can become economic power when it implements properly policy of liberalization and takes hard step for economic reforms without considering any burden which falls on people. The bold step should be taken to become economic power. Therefore they suggested that economic reforms is only way to make India as super economic power. They presented an analytical view on implementation of economic reforms and said why it is necessary for higher growth rate. [36]

Landy, F. and Chaudhari, B. (eds.) (2004) they compiled a book titled, 'Globalization and local development in India: examining the spatial dimensions'. They examined the impact of globalization on development process in India. They measured the development level in all sectors of India. After globalization, they found the same condition prevailed in the country and almost no reforms were witnessed in any sector. They pointed out that the inner story is totally different from reality as popularized. They further stated that in India one side development is going on but it is contrast to veracity. Launching of style but other side mass of population is under grip of high incidence of economic and social scourge. One side wealth is gradually

getting concentrated in few hands; on the other side in slums area people are still doomed with poverty. [37]

Radhakrishnan, P. (2004) he wrote an article named, 'Religion under globalization'. He discussed in his article there is a close connection between globalization and the religion. Globalization is not only single phenomena which takes place only for economic concern but it has so many features and religious affairs, so globalization also play role in these sectors; it makes the policies and govern them. After adoption of globalization policy, there are great changes have occurred in these sectors and these sectors do not work independently as following national policies. Now, these policies have been high jacked or taken over by globalization. [38]

.Bhagwati, J. (2004) He wrote the book, 'In defense of globalization'. He discussed about the concept of globalization. He makes counter attacks on the critics of the globalization. Who said that globalization is the cause of the poverty, cultural and environmental problems. Writer strongly opposes all these allegations. According to author if poor country does not take opportunity of globalization they can miss a big opportunity for economic, social and cultural development. It opens the door to prosperity employment and wealth and should not be missed. The author further advocates if there is something little bit worse due to globalization so government and NGOs should come forward and manage to make it more effective. Defending the process of globalization, he rules out all groundless discontents against globalization that it only works for rich nations and improvises the poor nations further. The claims of those who think that is not justified have weak evidences. [39]

Vaurnen, R. (2005) the expresses his opinion in article, 'Globalization inequality, poverty and justice: empirical and policy issues'. According to author, inequality is the major issue that is frequently raised whenever the question arises on matter of globalization and its impact. The inequality of individuals is also discussed and attempt is made to measure the inequality between different social groups and regions of state. Apart from this, the debate on globalization is customarily tuned with change in level of inequality. The level of inequality is used as a measuring rod for performance of globalization. A fall in inequality depicts a good performance of globalization and poor performance is followed by rise in inequity. Pointing towards to UN millennium goal set up by U.N in 2000, he opined that the greater success of removal of inequality lies in full realization of goals set up by above institution. [40]

Menon Rajiv, N. (2005) this article is concerned with the, 'Globalization script'. In which, writer described the impact of globalization in various sectors of economy in detail. According to him, globalization occupies an important place in almost all important sectors of economy whether social, economic and cultural aspects. All these aspects are under emphatic influence of globalization such as product and factor markets, national security, technology, environment and living pattern of residents. Author sees stupendous changes in all parts of these sectors. So, increasing role of globalization in almost all domains of economy is clearly visible. [41]

Selvaraj, V. (2005) he expressed his view in article, 'WTO- a pro- rich forum'. He pointed out that policies of WTO are bringing more advantages to only rich nations. Exposing the reality of WTO policies, he had strong belief that all policies formulated in WTO have been fabricated in keeping interests of developed nations which empowered them to hold in centre place of policies formulation and implementation. WTO is secret collusion between rich nations on pretext of free trade and capital mobility and doing its job diligently in imposing these agenda on developing countries. The key drivers of WTO are developed nations and multinational corporations operating in those countries. Under mask of equality, WTO silently promotes their interests at expense of developing countries. The writer further throws light on regular flouting trade rules by these multinational corporations. It was concluded that WTO has hidden intention to promote welfare of developed nations. [42]

Rodrigues, B. Kamat, M.S. (2005) they pointed out in the article, 'Agriculture in India and the WTO: development agenda and confronting challenges'. In India, agriculture has been a key player in shaping the national economy. It has contributed significantly in providing livelihood opportunities to bulk of rural population either directly or indirectly and some sort of self reliance. Agriculture is reckoned as soul of Indian economy and helps to keep the economy in balanced growth trajectory. Further enumerating the indispensable features of Indian agriculture, he states that about 65 percent workforces are dependent on agriculture sector along with 29 percent contribution to GDP. He found the policies of WTO are foe to agrarian sector and workers engaged in it. The WTO policies have number of implications which create challenges and bottleneck for agricultural development. [43]

Vijay, K. G. (2005) he pointed out the progress of Indian economy in his article entitled, 'LPG regime: an agenda of Indian's second generation reforms'. He found that some macro level variables of economy witnessed growth and satisfactory progress were maintained in GDP, per

capita income, agriculture and domestic saving. His findings reflected a magnificent progress was registered in the industrial sector. On external front, a mixed trend was noticed with some improvement. It was concluded that significant progress was recorded in the macroeconomic stability. That was as result of LPG. [44]

Roy, S. (2005) He expresses his views on NGOs in his book, 'Globalization, ICT and developing nations: challenges in the information age'. According the writer, under the impact of globalization, there are some changes witnessed in the functioning of the government. This has led to emergence of a kind of vacuum in economic domain of country. The writer further opines that such stagnation in policy framework can be wiped out with help of increased interventions by NGOs. The existence vacuum can be filled with support of NGOs. Throwing further light, he suggests that NGOs can play a vital role in monitoring of domestic and global polices. This can definitely assist in doing proper work for poor and marginalized people particularly in developing nations. NGOs can be used as strong mean in transformation of power to them and it is better to let them freely operate. [45]

Ahmad, M. M. and Khan, N. A. (2005) they highlighted the short comings of WTO in context of India in paper, 'WTO and developing nations'. The authors criticized the policy reforms taken during economic liberalization regime which supported the WTO and inked an agreement without proper assessment of potential consequences on country in question. That was declared a blunder error. They further said that government is not fully aware the true agenda of WTO hidden behind the dazzling future promises. But today, many secret agenda have not yet come to exposition and there is doubt prevails on true commitment of WTO. People have been unnecessarily manipulated that WTO agenda is effective tool for removal of poverty. But, actual picture reveals an opposite result throwing light on mass rise in poverty level in developing countries. [46]

Mitra, K. C. (2006) he dealt in his paper, 'Mumbai WSF 2004: broadening of anti-liberalization and anti-communal alliance the media ignored'. Putting his argument, he stated that protest against this policy was first time evoked after successful wrap up WSF. After 6 days, more than 10000 million protestors in which 15000 thousands from more than 100 countries came together for demonstration. They protested for failure of neoliberal globalization. Protestors strongly condemned the fictitious cloak in which developed nations pose to be pursuing equitable policies in name of globalization. The writer observed this a strong collusion between two forces one is

anti liberalization and other is anti communal. This alliance between two forces is major theme for registering protest. [47]

Biradar, R.R. (2006) in his article he concentrated on employment issue, the article is, 'Rural non-farm activities in India: Growth and distress diversification'. In his view, the poverty and unemployment of rural sector are measured by prevailing growth rate in rural nonfarm activities (RNFAs). This is pattern of measurement. On the other side, it has been observed that non farm workers earn better than farm workers and other workers engaged in allied activities. The incidence of poverty and unemployment in farm workers are still at large. He further stressed on modification of measurement of level of poverty and unemployment level with harmony of changing rural scenario. [48]

. India vision 2020, report, Planning commission, Government of India. The planning commission presented its report in which prospects of Indian in future were projected taking the wider approach. Particularly, the focus on the issues pertaining to income inequality, gender disparity, and growth prospects of different sector of economy was diverted under the planned roadmap of future of Indian economy. In the report, it was visualized that policy of liberalization adopted under globalization streamline , has proved somewhat positive in domains of employment , education and other hand, the growth rate of population and morality rate also had a downward trend under effect of globalization. As far as the vision of 2020 is concerned, it is positively believed that these commitments would soon be met bridging the all existing gaps in economy and also prove a strong factors for faster economic and human development. [49]

Qureshi, M.U. (2006) the author gives his view in his book, 'Element of social evolution'. The author advocates that the impact of globalization needs to be thoroughly reviewed and further makes suggestions for comprehensive exploration of its all dimensions from all possible angles. Adding to further, he concludes that empirical evidences available on impact of globalization in case of developing countries are over emphasized because in these empirical accounts, miseries of globalization in developing nations have been subjected to exaggeration in comparison to developed nations. The globalization has not been fully turned out boon in most of developed nations. In such prosperous countries, incidences of distress and uncertainty can be traced. [50]

Sundar, I. (2006) author commented on globalization and social development issues in his book entitled, 'Globalization and social development'. According to author, globalization is bone of discontent originated in almost all layers of social sector not only in developing nations but

advanced countries are also under severe grip of globalization. Some of worsening problems emerged due to globalization is increased frequency of human right violations. The other important problems associated with lower strata of society such as poor farmers and marginal workers are witnessing the escalation of unemployment, poverty, detrimental health and privatization of education. The author further suggested the sincere attempts should be made to enforcement of all policies and actions aiming to get rid of these problems. [51]

Nathuramka, L.N. (2006) he criticized the functions of WTO in his book entitled, 'WTO -a decade of its performance and task ahead'. According the author, no doubt the objectives of WTO are as feasible as WB and IMF but the true realization of these laid down objectives could not be achieved following some inherent rigidities in functioning of WTO. As a result of this, WTO has been regularly in under target of opponents of globalization. They unleash their resentment on highly discriminating policy designs and decisions of WTO which have been pursued since its inception. They openly condemn the deliberate prejudice adopted in taking decisions favoring more developed nations. The fate of world trade is decided by minorities of majority behind veil. [52]

Ahmad, M. I. 2006 he discussed in his article on impact of WTO entitled, 'Impact of WTO on inequalities, poverty and growth in developing countries'. Taking the more realistic approach, the author examined the potential consequences of globalization and its impact. A calibrated attempt was made to find out possible impacts of globalization on various macro variables such as poverty, employment, disparity of income, real wages and growth rate of economy. It was observed that globalization has exerted some sort of adverse impacts at macro levels. Supporting his findings, he argued that the performance of these sector have not overall good during phase of globalization. The depressing impacts of globalization have been felt in terms of cut in subsidies, depreciation of currency and volatility in real wages. The author further said that all policies led by IMF are detrimental for economic health of developing countries. [53]

Bairwa, R.C. (2006) he wrote in his paper the condition of education the paper entitled as, 'WTO and Higher Education'. According to writer, in globalization era there are three main players who control globalized countries; they are IMF WB and WTO. They make policies and implement them and other way they grant loans to needy countries. They are big financiers. Author further explains his view that developed nations dominate on formulation of policies which are so designed to maximize their profits only. They have larger share in free trade because of their

enrichment with capital and advanced technologies. On the other hand, they have monopoly in deciding the prices of social goods in name of privatization. [54]

Khga, A. (2006) he conducted research in city of Orissa and his study is entitled, 'Poverty in urban area'. Through his research, he made an attempt to measure the socio-economic status of urban poor residing in Orissa city. He came out with findings that large numbers of urban improvised class and slum dwellers are engaged in informal sector. . The main cause of this employment in low paid jobs is their illiteracy and poor resources at their disposal to learn technical skills. Thus they have forced to join informal sector for their livelihood. The writer says that these urban poor can be easily found to have engaged in variety of jobs such as maid servants, hand cart pullers, rickshaw pullers, petty traders, cleaners and domestic servants. It was further revealed by findings that about 68.14 percent families dwelling in cities hover below poverty line. [55]

Puspha, P (2006) the article of author is entitled, 'The world mantra LPG and its impact on Indian poor- A view point'. She said there are 15 years elapsed since when voyage to LPG and WTO had started, thus it can be rationally made appraisal of impact of these measures on national income and international level. The author further commented that development path adopted by rich countries is subjected to criticisms because it was feared that these rich nations may again threat the sovereignty of other countries with help of these policies. The WTO is perpetrator of this evil design of rich nations. It was concluded that in developing countries a disparity is widening apart reinforcing their adversity. He further recommended that a big push is needed to bridge this widening rift in terms of comprehensive investment in agricultural sector, education, health sector and strong infrastructural facilities should also be expedited. [56]

Srivastava, R. (2007) he expressed his concern on education system in his article entitled, 'National knowledge commission meeting social goals on neoliberal reforms'. In his article, writer expressed deep concern on brisk privatization of education system that is driven by policy of liberalization. The writer further commented with dissent note on operation of National knowledge commission for their giving patronage for public sector educational system. It has remained totally indifferent towards private education system. He highlighted the sheer ignorance of commission on its assessment of private education system. He further criticized undue emphasis on public education system. [57]

Steger, B. M. (2009) he wrote a book named, 'Globalization: a very short introduction'. He presented critical analysis on globalization issues. He analyses various dimensions of globalization such as political, cultural, ideological and economic. He thoroughly examined all these dimensions. He is agree with this conclusion that globalization is not as much beneficial as its publicity level or popularization. Particularly, in third world countries its concept is purely contested. Author also presents a globalization theory with the new concept. He mixed the concept of neoliberals and evolution of history. Making in dept exploration about concept of globalization, the term globalization has been revitalized on broader platform [58]

The article entitled, 'Compulsions of globalization and adjustment in domestic labour market: china and India,' by Debdas Banerjee (2007) is concerned with comparative study of impact of globalization on labour market of India and china. He viewed two types of changes occurring in labour market one is de facto adjustment and other is macro level adjustment. The macro level adjustment poses some challenges to domestic market but other level changes have some positive impact on them. He discusses various responsible macro variables. The author finally puts forward the analytical comparison of impact of globalization in case of emerging economies taking overview of workforce market. [59]

Globalization and employment trends in India by G.S. Bhalla (2008) this study is concerned with exploration of impact of global integration and liberalization process on Indian labour market analyzing the NSSO data. He figures out various driving forces contributing to rapid global integration. He opined that this rapid global integration of Indian economy has also brought structural changes in labour market characterized by employment inequality, and migration. Writer found that after examination of real world experience on globalization and its impact on inequality and poverty significantly vary. He observed that instead of decline in work force of low skilled in dual economy structure of developing countries, the labour force showed upward trend in developing nations as well as developed nations. The growth trend of globalization in different aspects of Indian economy revealed that overall growth rate of employment initially declined then stepped and varied. [60]

### **Informal sector**

In article urban informal sector concepts Indian evidence and policy implications by Meera Mehta (1985) in this article, she made exploratory study about emerging urban informal sector,

its changing features and other issues along with its direct and indirect linkages and policy implications. Laying the focus on ILO conceptual attention on informal sector, she pointed out number of counts of earlier researches conducted to identify nature and magnitude of flourishing informal sector in major metropolitan cities of India. She views that informal sector has been attempted to describe taking various theoretical and conceptual approaches. Some argued it as urban extension of traditional economy which assumes dichotomous nature. But the full fledged segregation of informal sector came into prevalence with effort of ILO. She also laid focus on its direct and indirect linkages with formal setup or economy. [61]

Nigam, A. (1997) according to Nigam, the unorganized sector is completely ignored by government. He has focused that government has no interest in eliminating the structural inertia rooted in unorganized sector and government has also no care for their problems. He classifies the workers into two categories taking multidimensional examination. One classification is based on caste base professions such as artisans, handicrafts and he also considered the fish workers, forest workers, weavers, potters and workers engaged in leather works. His other classification includes the various types of casual workers rendering their services on contract basis. The daily wage workers can be put into this category. [62]

Mukhopadhyay Ishita (1998) wrote an article on Calcutta's informal sector changing pattern of labour use. He pointed out that special attention was given by the government on the labour use pattern in the Calcutta city. The government of West Bengal and trade union CITU both jointly started operation for administration of rules and policies for workers. This initiative was looked as encouraging sub sector trend for better addressing problems of self employed. He observed that this new trend of sub contract has rapidly come in fashion. He is of view that self employed is more beneficiary than sub contract in the informal sector. He further examined that sub contracting is only mean of providing livelihood but unable to ensure better life. Thus, writer criticized the policy of sub contracting which is harmful for future of the laborer. The best way to ensure their promising future lies in self employment policy. [63]

Bhattacharya, P. (1998) in his observation the writer says that the stimulating element for migration of rural populations is expansion of informal sector which supplies a good source of labour force in informal sector. He said there are different factors responsible for migration from rural areas. The study on rural urban migration in 1970 came out with conclusion that level of non agricultural employment options increased in economy. The findings of study focused on

districts and states and between districts and within states. Analyzing the census report, he was in agreement of rise in level of migration during reference years. Thus, in this study an attempt was made to take nerve of migratory trends along with potential drivers of rural urban migration. [64]

Panda, D.K. (1999) the writer raises the voice for the poor condition of workers especially migrated laborer in informal sector. According the author, there are so many problems or it can be understood as problems of life of workers. The author exhibited that their working conditions and social conditions are very poor. They face wage and employment problems and there are no provisions of social security net for them. The conditions of maximum workers were found slavish. They dredge away day and night for arrangement of their livelihood. They usually get their rumination at irregular intervals. The author further pointed out that as many as 90 percent population is engaged in informal sector. They are regularly exposed to hazardous working environment. [65]

Mishra, L. (1999) the principal objective of writer's study is based on the situation of employment or rural workers who are unorganized. He tried out to find out the possibilities that can be provided to them. The writer further said that these unorganized workers frequently face unjust and unfair dealings and harsh treatment. They are reportedly suppressed and fallen prey to number of exploitations and this has become common practice in their daily life. They reluctantly leave their kit and kin driven by various inevitable factors. Tempted to better life and amenities, they are increasingly swarming to urban centers. The author highlighted that cases of violation of laws enacted to provide them security are on rise. Making a final note, writer is in agreement that imperfect market conditions of job markets in rural part of country are largely responsible for irregularity of work tenure of mass of low skilled workforce of country. [66]

Singh, A.N. (2001) the author brought into light the problems of women workers rendering services as household chores. These women workers serve as maid in houses. Here, their various problems were examined in deep manner such as family life, health condition and factors responsible for pushing them in domestic services. Analyzing the data related to their socio economic conditions, it was revealed that age below 30 years contributes 30 percent work share to total women workers while the share of women age group between 31-40 years stands about 41.33 percent in total. The caste wise distribution of women shows a 40.67 percent, 21.22 percent from backward and lower caste respectively. About 20 percent population has pakka type residents while 25.33 percent has kacha house structure and 65.33 percent do not have any

electric facilities. On sanitation front it was found that 14.67 percent has no toilet facility. These findings clearly show poor socio economic condition of workers. [67]

Gumber, A. and Kulkarni Veena (2000) in this paper the author diverted his attention towards health insurance for marginalized population in the informal sector. Presenting the report of study carried in Ahmadabad, he found the accessibility of informal sector workers to health insurance is very poor. The basic reason for their poor availability of health insurance has been their ignorance about the available health insurance facility. Moreover, they have a long gap between service providers of these schemes due to number of reasons. The writer further talked about acute scarcity of affordable health insurance to them. Even insurance sector is rapidly expanding after liberalization but its reach to lower income group is still pipe dream. [68]

Eapen Mirduel (2001) this is case study concerned with women employment in informal sector. The study is entitled women in informal sector in Kerala. In this study, it was found that women share in informal sector has increased with increasing vulnerabilities to women. The nature of job opportunities in informal sector in either casual or seasonal and maximum number of women workers are employed in different ranges of works available in informal sector such as building construction, brick fields and other types of subsidiary jobs. In such jobs contracts, women dominate. He further viewed number of repercussions associated to women working in this sector. Thus, he emphasized on urgent need for skill formation for these women so that a suitable rise in their productivity can be maintained. [69]

Chen, M.A. (2002) the author extensively reasoned for the factors which are responsible for prevalence of informal activities. He pointed out that informal sector has been continuously expanding especially onwards 1980. The bustling fervor of these activities can be easily visualized in those countries which have recently experienced the economic transition. Author further stated that workers have generally shuttled to informal sector for job purpose because the poor performance of public sector in creating job opportunities. The migrated workers had no alternates to settle in informal sector. Thus, informal sector has turned out a better employment alternates to unemployed. The reason for seeking to operate in informal sector is lack of other gainful employment opportunities in other sectors of economy. Thus, economic changes have a decisive impact in informal employment. [70]

Sanjay Kumar, et al. (2002) according to author, as far as social mobility is concerned, it moves upward and downward. Examining the available data procured from National election survey

1996, it was observed that figures on downward mobility were high in comparison to upward mobility. In case of India, a vast scale changes took place in occupational distribution supporting the claim of mobility. He focused on evidence on 26 times more upward occupational mobility than unskilled manual workers. He further added that this possibility of upward and downward mobility may grow ahead in future. This uneven mobility strongly depresses the hope of improvement in living standard of poor. [71]

Jyoti Gupta (2003) she conducted an empirical study aiming to explore condition of workers who were working in brick kilns. In her paper entitled informal sector in brick kilns need for regulation, she took sample of 51 workers working in bricks kilns. As per findings of this study, it was concluded that majority of workers engaged in brick kilns were formerly agricultural workers who generally engaged in agricultural pursuits on seasonal basis. In these brick kilns, all jobs are manually executed. The degree of exploitation and their miseries are innumerable. They are mostly given advance payment in order to keep them bounded. She further, describing the nature and relevant socio-economic problems of brick kilns workers gave piece of mind to enact some strong legislations with proper implementation to protect the interest of such workers working in abysmal conditions. [72]

Vishawanath P.K (2003). The writer examined unorganized labour market. He took rubber industry for study focusing on small scale. He viewed tapping is a chief source of employment in the rubber industry. The writer was interested to explore the relevant dynamism steering the informality of workers who are in rubber industry. The research theme belongs to Kerala state. The author revealed sustain decline in income and employment due to rise in small holdings and other reasons. The maximum growers of multiple crops are still more inclined towards traditional rubber growing style. This leads to persistent problems to tappers because they have no other employment except rubber industry. They do work informally and remain in industry. The suggestions given by author are upgrade mechanism for labour services, and regulation of wages. [73]

Sinha Pravin (2004) the article representing labour in India, the writer presented a case study of national center for labour. According to author, about 90 percent of total working population is engaged in informal sector in India which includes agricultural and related workers. He sees that near about 200 laws exist for working population but all are running in paper only. Laborers are helpless and regularly exploited. The author further said that NCL national center for labour is

joint effort of Fedrich Ebert Stitlunz which severs a platform for raising a voice for informal sector laborers and bring coordination between different agencies and unions engaged in interest of workers. With help of this platform, the workers problems are addressed. [74]

Singh, D.P. (2005) the writer made efforts to reveal the problems related to women working in brick kilns. He observed their working life very grilling. They are forced to work in very menial environment. Most of time, they render their service round the clock. They do not avail any leave even during emergency period. The author further said as these women workers performs vital role in production and reproduction process. He found they regularly come across life threaten situations that most of time result in either casualty or permanent impairment. But, it is unfortunate that they are not covered by any social security immunity. Maximum workers are not familiar with social security measures such as maternity benefits, child benefits and pensions etc. [75]

Tiwari, R.S. (2006) he focused his study on unregistered workers in informal sector in his study entitled, 'Income, consumption and poverty in urban informal sector'. He collected near about 1500 samples of workers for finding their poverty level in selected city of Kanpur, Agra and Puri. It was estimated that Agra ranks high position in abysmal condition of informal sector workers where 51 percent population was observed to live below poverty line followed by 37 percent in Puri. These revealed figures on condition of workers depicted a harsh reality about the informal sector workers. The author in concluding remarks strongly advocated an urgent step to be taken for their socio-economic development and rehabilitation. He laid a stress on provision of easy financial facilities to these informal sector entrepreneurs in order to upgrade them. [76]

Sakthivel, S. and Pinaki, J. (2006) the writers try to establish the social security problems of informal sector work force in his article unorganized sector workforce in India. The author pointed out that there are social security provisions available for labour class but these facilities can be availed making contribution to them. He was view that with meager income they find very difficult to make contributions for enjoying these facilities. Their poverty and illiteracy are major hurdles in way of availing social security measures. Taking the data from National sample survey, he found that existing schemes of social security whether promotional or protective are of no avail for socially and economically weaker sections of society. Only regular workers are more beneficiaries. [77]

Gumber Anil (2006) the author talked about the health insurance scheme for workers in informal sector in his article titled health security for informal sector workers. He saw different types of health insurance schemes running in India and these schemes were based on diversified plans and deliverance. The author tried to explore their services such as premium payment, claim procedures. After analysis the services rendered under different health insurance schemes, he arrived at conclusion that these schemes should be affordable and prompt relief giving. But, findings of study revealed a contrary picture representing the distant dream of these services for poor especially women. He suggested using Panchayati Raj institution for managing these schemes to increase maximum coverage to poor sections of society. [78]

Sekhar Helan, R. (2008) discloses the problems of vendors in his study who are based in Noida city. Through, this paper he examines the impact of globalization and liberalization policy on the working conditions and employment of vendors. The findings of the study bring into light various problems and challenges faced by vendors at their working place in terms of storage of their wares, procurement of raw materials and protection etc. It was found out that women and child vendors are more vulnerable for insecurity and physical harassment. These problems are unending including the other social administrative and health related challenges. They are regularly bullied by local rowdy and threatened by administration on pretext of their illegitimate operations. The author suggested that some concrete measures should be resorted for bringing improvement in their conditions such as provision of training facilities, easy and cheap credit accessibility, developing the sense of cooperative and protection for their life and wares. [79]

Dhas and Helen (2008) their paper underlined the view of social security concern of informal sector laborers. In India, it has been established from the figures available on work participation that majority of working population is engaged in unorganized sector of economy. This figure stands at 93 percent of total working population. It is generally found that many religious charitable entities were engaged in providing and other assistance to workers. Post independence, this responsibility has been bearing by government but more emphasis on organized and industrial sector workers. The share of unorganized sector worker in these facilities has been completely overlooked. It is pensive that these workers are deprived of most urgent basic facilities like old age pension, accident claim and maternity leave etc. He made recommendations for government and NGO to take initiative. [80]

Mukherjee, D. (2009) she focuses on informal manufacturing sector taking reference period from 1983 to 2000 and measured the performance of this sector. She is view that this sector performs at heterogeneous level both in urban and rural areas. Having analyzed the growth performance of this sector, she came out with conclusion that some measures are required at prompt basis to enhance productivity level of these manufacturing units in informal sector and theses measures should involve technology assistance, credit facilities and ownership of land and skill development. [81]

Naik, A. K. (2009) the author has focused on concept of informal sector in his paper informal sector and informal workers in India. He has put forward the definition of informal sector taking the features mentioned in national commission for enterprises on unorganized sector (NCEUS). He examined the worker participation in informal sector enterprises maximum up to ten and all of them are not under cover of social security measures. He further revealed that these workers generally have rural background and it was interesting that the growth rate of workers in informal sector is outpacing the growth rate workers in formal sector. They are characterized by some features that distinguish them as informal labour than enterprises. [82]

Gosh, A.K. (2010) he explores the problems of health insecurities of informal sector workers. The area of his field study was confined to Delhi. It was revealed that majority of workers engaged in informal sector are improvised and socially deprived. They belong to marginal labour and their residents are either slums or resettlement colonies. The regularly fall to contagious diseases due to prevailing insanitation conditions. It was further found out the mass prevalence of water borne diseases among them such as jaundice, cholera, diarrhea and typhoid. Apart from these infectious ailments, their enervating working condition poses a great menace of emergence of non infectious diseases such as anxiety, lung problems and mental disorder. Thus, there is urgent need to take care of proper attention towards insanitation condition faced by them in order to protect them from theses lethal diseases. This can be done increasing health care facilities, health insurance and other extended facilities for free utilization of health services. [83]

Dutta, et al. (2011) in his study, he discusses on casualization which is prevalent in informal sector. He stated that casualization has increased to some extent in almost all sectors in India. There are many factors are responsible for growing casualization and in case of informal sector its magnitude is relatively high. He said informal sector is full of inequalities and casual basis operations. This sector is characterized by high degree of uncertainty in occupational pursuits.

According to study conducted in 20 cities in India, there is more extension of risks and volatility loom in informal sector. He noticed that rampant malpractices at local administrative level are highly conducive for overshadow the informal sector activities. [84]

Seethi, et al. (2010) the author study is based on the migrant labour class and study area is Patiala in Punjab. He had a deep examination of problems pertaining to this migrant labor class who rush to business city seeking the employment, better life, security etc. Most of them were previously attached to cultivation and subsidiary activities. In absence of round the year work, they migrated to other better place where more permanent employment opportunities were available. It was found that at their working places these migrants struggle with number of occupational and other difficulties. Their occupational challenges generally comprise of low working condition, poor sanitation condition, extreme exposure to hazardous tools and equipment as well as frequent harassment. [85]

### **Street vendors**

Chakarvarty and Canet (1996) this study is based on Calcutta city and focus on consumers and food vendors. According to this report, the monthly expenditure of consumers on street food was observed to exist around 40 to 400 rupee. The great chunk of these purchases of street food is shared by daily commuters who extensively travel from one destination to other destinations. The findings on vendor sale indicate that vendor's daily sale stands between ranges of 1500 to 4000 rupee. These vendors do not perform all round year and they operate for 10 months in a year. Their earning was found around 25000 annually and handling of food was also found taken with low care. [86]

Gisele Yasmeeen (1996) according to writer street vending is very popular in the Thailand. Thailand is tourist place and many tourists visit from different counties. Vending has become a regular exercise in tourist spots of Thailand. Street food vending is one of vibrating business exercise among these activities. Moreover, street food vending yields a good part of income to vendors along with an important role in country's economy. It significantly contributes in GDP of country. According to author, many studies have been conducted on street vending but study of food vending occupies a centre stage because selling food on street is shared by majority of street vendors. This is also called as phenomena of public earnings. He observed that street food vending is predominately carried by individuals either urban or rural back ground. [87]

Nyamweya, P. (1997) he maintains that it is legal system which facilitates considerably the informal activities without any hindrance. The informal entrepreneurs seek an atmosphere which may be free from presence of harassment and exploitation. In a given atmosphere, they can freely operate without any fear. Such environment is really feasible to efficiency of both entrepreneurs and workers proving conducive to more income generation. The informal activities always tend to shift where there is larger scope for legal cover from safety point of view. Failing this, they have paranoid of insecurity at every moment of their business. He finds that legal institutions are gradually losing their credibility assuming them a source of nuisance and congestion. [88]

Francie Lund (1998) this study was conducted in two cities of South Africa Johannesburg and Durban on street vendors. This study on vendors revealed a very poor condition of vendors. It was further observed that most of vendors had low level of education attainment which indicated a strong reason for their poor condition. The distribution of education level was characterized by high level of gender bias. On the other hand, the female vendors were found more skilful in dealings in comparison of male vendors. A comparative examination of findings of variables of two cities presented some striking contrast in study of variables such as migrants vendors located in Johannesburg were more educated than Durban vendors. [89]

Opuku, A.K. (1998) the writer shares his experience of his study in Ghana city in African continent. In Africa continent, street vending flourishes on good scale and is regarded as active part of shadow economy. Interestingly, people belonging to all age group take an active part in street vending and men women and children are also engaged in vending business in direct way or indirect way. Share of women in vending business was seen relatively well in comparison of opposite gender. There was large concentration of people age group between 20 to 40 years in vending professions. The lower and upper age group claims their low participation in vending business. Children in vending activities perform versatile duty one as vendors and other is helper to those who run vending business whether their own family and others. It was estimated that 28 percent children are associated in child labor in Ghana city which was overwhelming in comparison to Accra. [90]

Charmes, J. (1998) pointing out writer says a perception usually rankles in mind about nature of street vending. The perception is associated with performance whether vending is carried on own proprietorship or carried for others. There is some sort of intermingling in their vending activities

that can be easily separated. In his study in Kenya, he came across a wide range of products which are displayed on streets of Kenya. Most of products offered for sale were equal to expensive products available in fashionable urban market quarters. The range of these costly products mostly comprised of electronic and leather items. It was notice that these vendors were hired workers for selling products of organized retail stores on commission basis. Thus, street vendors were not acting independently as were anticipated. [91]

Tiss and Yuva (1998) the paper entitled census survey of hawkers on BMCL lands is discussion on findings of research study carried on hawkers. According to this report, the vendors dealing in agricultural produce was estimated around 38.2 percent and in case of license holding 94.6 percent vendors were found operating without obtaining any license. The vendors carrying operations from two different locations came out about only 4 percent. The share of self employed as hawkers was found overwhelming around 98.5 percent and 15 percent was hired for other. In case of displaying ware, 65.9 vendors display their wares for sale on footpath. 70.6 vendors operate all days in a week and 52.2 vendors were found to operate in most of days in a week. 70.1 vendors manage vending by own and they earn between range of 50 to 100 rupee daily. Moreover, 43.9 percent vendors take back their wares to home. Membership of union accounted for 79.6 [92]

Alila and Mitulah (1999) the writer contends that existing rules, regulations and policies for street vendors date back to colonial rule in Kenya. In respect of current age, these rules and legislations have little relevance but all vendors operate under these old regulations. They were found not fully acquainted with these legislations. On the other hand, their associations have good recognition of these rules and regulations. He cited that there are so many facilities yet to be implemented for street vendors. Some of major facilities are cleaning facilities business space, toilet and water facilities. [93]

Sergio Pena (2000) the writer tried to disclose the drawbacks of the government policies related to street vendors. He figured out that government policies have some implications for administration of regulations concerning to street vendors. According to him, this can be traced out from case of Mexico City. There is form of resolution that has been created by vendors themselves. Undoubtedly, it is appreciating efforts on part of vendors but it has some challenges for government policy which is referred as one size fit all. There are two different forms of resolution exist simultaneously. This is largely determined by needs and requirement of vendors.

He further argued that concurrence of separate aspect of same resolution in field of street vending is chosen by vendors as per their preference. [94]

Recep Varcin (2000) the writer is of view that street vending is commonly falls under professional category which is carried in market. But, there is some sort of contradiction appears in inside story related to vending. There are wide ranges of variations can be witnessed in a given market. The author further dealt in detail manner the individualistic, inefficiency and rational attitude. His field research is based on Ankara city of Turkey. The findings of the study clearly revealed some characteristic features of vending activities going on in a sample city. The striking distinctions were observable in nature behavior, attitudes working pattern, motives, planning and other socio demographic features. Finally, it can be concluded that street vendors are bunch of different flowers. [95]

Stein Inge Nesvag (2000) this study is concerned with the street vendors dealing in medicine in Durban in South Africa. It is evident that there has been dominance of problem of apartheid in African city which has culminated in number of socio and economic problems. This study was an attempt to have comparative perceptions on two different chronologies one is pertaining to post apartheid and other is during apartheid period. The author pointed out in his study that vending profession was not recognized as it deserves. People looked vending profession as low profile jobs and often underestimated it. Treating the vending profession as eye sore, they deemed utter chaos in post apartheid period. Further pointing out, author found that street vending profession still lacks due recognition. Even though, it is life chain for number of low strata of society. [96]

Jha Krishna (2000) in his study writer laid a focus on study regarding the nature of vending activities one is its peculiar exchange between vendors and state and other is their involvement in the present economic activities. Author has gauged that operators in informal sector are equipped with scarce resources which are major obstacles in way of their accessibility to various welfare policies run by government. They have been kept out from coverage of number of various welfare schemes due to sheer ignorance. That is why they reel under high threat of vulnerability in absence of cover of these facilities. The writher finds strong association between established exchange relationship and lack o of proper attention on part of authority in charge. On contrary in formal set up, there is array of multi facilities to operators. [97]

Human development in south Asia (2000) this report explores the position of the women vendors in the informal sector. Since they play very important role in the economy of informal sector, their jobs are full of vulnerabilities and different kinds of risks. Their presence can be reported in all types of nature of business in informal sector. Women, who are engaged in production activities in informal sector experience long working hours. Most of times, they have to beyond the stipulated working time without extra payment. No safety norms are followed at working place leading to frequent occurrence of mishaps. They get very low remunerations for their tasks and are subjected to various physical and mental exploitations. After comprehensive examination of prevailing working conditions of women, it is concluded that their conditions are very miserable. [98]

National crime report Bureau (2000) according to this report that crimes against women working in informal sector are on rise. It has estimated that out of 93 percent informal sector participant's majority are females. Maximum women participants have poor socio economic back grounds characterized by illiteracy, poverty, social depression etc which render them highly vulnerable to all types of atrocities and harassment. A sense of insecurity all time bothers them. In recent years, there are number of cases have been reported for not registering many crimes against them that shows a total apathy against these women and encourages the more crimes. It has been due to existing policy lacuna and lack of coordination between different agencies responsible to check crimes against women. [99]

World Employment report (2001) this report discusses the employment level in informal sector and related problems. The report estimated the total workforce of world accounted for 3 billion and out of them about 160 million were reported to face open unemployment in year 2000. This increase was 20 million from 1998 exhibiting 1/3 part of total workforce failed to get employment. As per estimate, the total workforce in India is 397 million in which 123.9 million is shared by women while 106 million has rural back ground and 18 million has urban background. As far as organized sector is concerned, only 7 percent workforce is engaged and rest of hands engaged in unorganized sector. [100]

Neera Desai and Thakkar, U. (2001) she described the condition of women workforce based on the empirical study in three states of Kerala, Taminil Nadu and West Bengal which are leading producers of rice. In such states, majority of farm laborers employed are women laborers managing cultivation and other farm related works. He says that there is no doubt that women

workers act as a backbone of agricultural production. He further finds that large part of tribal economy of Orissa is contributed by women workers. The tribal women are very dexterous and they live very harsh life spending vast part of daily routine in fetching the fuel wood and water from far off places. It was found that annual working day of men was 50.11 and women were 105.0 days respectively.[101].

Venkeata Ratnam, C.S. and Harish C. Jain (2002) in this paper, they tried to explore the participation of women workforce in the Union. The objective of organization of women on basis of union was intended to avoid exploitation and also solve many other problems either social or economic. But unfortunately, the participation rate of women in a union is negligible and consequent upon their indifference to union activities has resulted more in growth in their problems. According to writer, union is strong platform from where their multiple grievances can be addressed. In case of India, the membership workers in unions figure out only 8 percent which is very low percentage in comparison of vast stock of workforce comprising 380 millions. It was suggested women can be empowered motivating them to rope themselves with union so that they would be able to strongly raise their voices for their rights. [102]

Ahikire and Ampaire (2003) the study was conducted in Uganda. Through the findings of study, it was observed that there is domination of women in informal sector activities. In case of Zimbabwe, there is large scale variations are found in respect of women participation in rural and urban informal sector activities marked with their low presence in given activities. Even they were found almost equally on educational attainments with men but they were still subjected to male dominance. In case of Ghana, the recurrent failure of economy on agriculture front has led to surprising extension of informal sector than other African countries. The other cumulative factors for shift the population in informal activities have been poverty and extra support to household income. [103]

Revathy and Venkatalakshmi (2004) here, the author pointed out the problems of women workers engaged in construction works. There problems are split into three categories in first category the problem working place, settlement and the rest of categories comprise the problems of domestic and outside residence problems respectively. It was perceived that working place problems have strong positive correlation with emergence of family related problems which are reflected in addition of burden of family responsibility on household males. They have to share various daily household chores. In most cases, male counterparts grapple with food cooking.

According to writer, five major problems were identified from the perceptions of respondents taken for study were security problems, wage related problems, family health problems and occupational threats. [104]

Srivastava, S. (2004) the problem of harassment of working place was taken into consideration in this study. The objective of this study was to trace out potential factors responsible for misbehavior and other ill treatment with workers at working place. He pointed out that many women workers are employed in those units where they have to work till late night. Most women workers work in production units which operate at extended hours late in evening. Working late night make them easy prey to different types of harassments. The writer accepts that physical harassment has become a serious problem among working women which raises a serious concern,. According to ILO report on condition of women employed in industrial units, it reveals that 1/3 of working women experience the regular physical harassment. [105]

Thaarais Albin and Bharathi (2004) According to author, informal sector provides a large range of occupational opportunities for both unskilled and semi skilled work force. The workers in informal sector largely comprise of artisans, petty traders, agricultural laborers, casual workers, domestic servants, and other workers hired in small entrepreneur. The informal sector is described by National Commission on labour as job oriented markets for unskilled, semi skilled and other marginal workers seeking to works. The migrant influx from rural areas is largely relying on available job opportunities in informal sector. It is evident the increasing use of farm mechanization and other seasonal operations of cultivation have become cause of mass drifting of rural migrants into informal sector. [106]

Ram Lakshanis (2004) this study emphasizes on the health condition of workers in informal sector especially women workers. The study reveals that there is a marked difference in working hours between male and female vendors. Daily working hours of male workers range between 10 to 12 hours for male workers and 2 to 3 hours for female vendors. 56 percent women take injury problems while as 16 percent men take during working period. It was observed that these vendors are likely to easily get inflicted by variety of health related problems such as eye problems, skin diseases, and respiratory problem. The working environment of vendors is generally full of risks and different hazards such as cramped working place, ill ventilated space, filthy atmosphere and high pitch noise. There are other causes for surfacing of other health

related issues like hypertension; anxiety and breakdown are attributed for their long working duration. [107]

Syamala and Sangeetha (2004) in this article the problems of domestic workers taken into account for deliberation. They find the condition of domestic workers rock bottom on ground of wages and working hours. Their pitiable working condition is explicitly reflected in long stretched working hours without any break, very low wages, and frequent ill treatment of employee. Most of domestic workers are seen to get employed below the legitimate age laid by constitution these are child workers. The child workers are preferred for domestic help because of easy availability and low wage payment. On the other side, women workers are also face number of problems. [108]

Naresh Kumar and A.S. Sidhu (2005) the author is view that number of factors attributable for migration of rural community to join informal sector. Mostly these are induced factors compelling the majority of rural population to propel from villages to urban agglomerates. The writer says these forced factors may be broadly classified in demographic factors, socio and cultural factors, economic factors and political factors. Driven by these mentioned factors, rural population tends to shift from rural areas to urban areas. In developing countries, the magnitude of these factors is high providing feasible conditions for facilitating the rural urban migration. The agrarian sector in developing countries is characterized by mass disguised rural unemployment, low productivity, rigid social stratification, low possibility of future prospects and other social and political inertia. [109]

Sujatha, T. (2005) having gone through the potential impulses to choose informal sector job, the writer is in conformity that the prominent reasons for plunging into the informal sector jobs for community are poverty and lack of gainful employment. Since majority of community fail to get productive employment, they are forced to pursue the informal sector jobs. The informal sector jobs have some serious shortcomings which can be seen in terms of irregularity of earning, absence of social security, health hazardous and other social and climatic challenges. They do not enjoy any legal cover. The organization level of informal sector workers is very poor that is why they are not entitlement to any benefits by employers. The author opines that their union can solve these problems to great level. [110]

Jeenmol Unni (2005) the author says that the informal sector workers possess a remarkable heterogeneity. By virtue of this characteristic feature, they have high degree of adaptability to

risks and challenges persistent surrounding them. According to author, the informal sector workers fall under self employed and wage workers. These workers perform various tasks totally rely on their own caliber which exhibits a sort of entrepreneurial capabilities they have. As per NSS classification, there are chiefly two types of worker force operating in informal sector one operates on regular basis and other operates on casual basis. It shows a distinctive feature of types of work force on basis of their working nature. [111]

ILO report (2005) the ILO report expresses that the contribution of the informal sector to the national economy is about 45 percent and engagement of population is around 30 cores. They deal in various nature of business comprising of construction works, head loaders, artisans, glass ware dealers, iron wares dealers and brick kilns workers etc. they do strenuous jobs all round year under exposure of server weather conditions and polluted environment. It has been observed that there is acute shortage of social security coverage for them. Their working hours are long and full of physical exertion. They face problems of leave. The report further point outs that in absence of registration, the informal sector workers are not under scanner of monitoring authority therefore, they tend to skip from maintaining records of their transactions. The resultant is that they are treated as alien contributing to national income. [112]

Sharit Bhowmik (2005) this study is concerned with the vendors operating in Asia. In this study, vendors operating in many Asian countries including India were taken to examination. He tried to explore the condition and magnitude of vendors located in different Asian countries. He was of view that rapid expansion of magnitude of street vendors in recent decades has been caused by low generation of employment by formal sector and heightened uncertainties of agricultural sector. During the financial crisis of 1998, growth of vendors accelerated at faster pace. Except India, Malaysia and Philippines most countries attach no recognition to vending profession. In India and Kenya, federations of vendors have some noticeable presence and they are working in interest of vendors. They are taking care of various problems related to vendors so that their welfare can be promoted. [113]

Mahendra Dev (2005) in this paper the writer shifts attention towards social security problems faced by informal sector workers. He finds that large chunk of informal sector population belongs to poor economic background and they are generally engaged in low paid jobs. That is responsible for sticking them in low socio economic condition. He is of view that there is positive initiatives in terms of social security benefits are required to free those manacles of low

socio economic conditions. The author further bears in mind that they have been adversely hit by process of liberalization. Thus, extension of social security net for them would definitely provide some sort of respite from severe economic fluctuations. It is also stressed to bring necessary institution changes for increasing their accessibility to social security benefits. In this direction, state can play a proactive role in ensuring the easy and unrestricted access of these social welfare schemes to informal sector workers. [114]

Santosh Nandal (2006) the author focus on socio-economic condition of women workers engaged in construction industry. It is found that large majority of workers population is sourced from feminine counterparts. He gives opinion that supply of vast section of working population has been apparently shared by migrants coming from different corners of country. It is universally argued that failure of native states in providing them gainful employment opportunities has been one of important drivers for their migration to places with scope of productive activities. Now, these business and industrial centers have been getting crowded with this migratory workforce. It is evident that women workers account for this part of population in empathetic magnitude and they are playing a key role in performing various activities of these industries ranging from production, processing work, distribution and other allied works. [115]

Narumol Nirathron (2006) the paper entitled fighting poverty from the street shows findings of study conducted on street food vendors and buyers of street foods in Bangkok. According to study report, about 88 percent vendors belonged to migrant community. They were engaged in dealing in street food vending on temporary basis. This occupation was carrying out as secondary occupation and their main occupations were either farming or farm workers and 56 percent were engaged in street vending independently. While 44 percent were carrying out vending activities with help of their family members. It was concluded that 86 of total vendors expressed satisfaction in their occupation. Findings from buyers perceptions showed that 43.5 percent buyers preferred to purchase only cooked food and 33.2 percent purchased only once a day. [116]

Rawal, S.K. (2006) in this paper the problems of informal sector workers have been discussed. According to author informal sector is commonly called that sector in which there is predominance of income insecurity and lack of protection from economic and social uncertainties. He found that idea of social security was first mooted by ILO in 1952 to bring these unprotected workers in social security net. In this evolved concept of social security the

number of problems related to workers such as inequality on basis of employment, invalidate in case of injury , sickness, death healthcare old age care subsidized facilities for children etc have been incorporated and adequate provisions have also laid down for their removal. The provision of social security is looked as effective step to increase the welfare of marginal and poor workers. Many countries in world have stated to take steps in making their labor standards in compliance of standard set by ILO but in case of India the slow policy responses are major hurdles to reach coverage of social security benefits to all workers. [117]

Sarala, S (2007) the author has an opinion that natural growth rate of population and bulk of migration from villages have aggravated the problem of employment in urban areas. This indiscriminate influx of rural population seeking better opportunities has led to scramble for grabbing limited employment opportunities in urban areas. She stated that employment generation by formal sector is very tardy due to its limited capacity and other rigidities. The only alternate available to find livelihood is open in informal sector so these migrants have been increasingly shifting to informal sector in cities. It has emerged as big job provider to those who are either unskilled or semi skilled. The part of this workforce can be seen engaged in low paid and risky jobs available in this sector. [118]

Annette Joseph Anbarasu (2007) the findings of World Bank statistics throws light on estimates on work force in India. As per these statistics Indian total workforce has been enumerated at level of 451 million and share of women workforce was found around 144.32 million. As per estimates of economic survey 2003-04 at end of 31 March 2002 there was 4.95 million women employed in organized sector which was 18.17 percent of total which is notable figures. [119]

Briendra kumar Jha (2007) according to author after the globalization India has changed the strategy regarding the market expansion. Before adoption of policy of liberalization the labour market had structural implications. The policy of liberalization led some repercussions on organized labour market in India in terms of shift of demand from low skilled to highly specialized workforce which has been witnessed in decline in wages of low skilled labour , rise in unemployment. As result of this these retrenched low skilled workers moved to unorganized sector for survival. In India major work force has been employed in agricultural and other subsidiaries activities associated with it but for past couple of decades the erratic distribution of rain has added a more jitteriness in agricultural activities which has resulted in outflow of rural people in organized sector. Writer views the structural changes brought in organized sector in

globalized era has also created problem of absorbing the shifted population form agriculture. [120]

Sumita Sarkar (2007) she talks about occupational distribution of workforce in context of India. Her exploration reveals that since the process of liberalization was put on track the workforce has been found overwhelmingly engaged in agricultural and unorganized sector outside the agricultural sector. The empirical approach applied to examine the pattern of occupational distribution clearly exhibited a substantial expansion of unorganized sector in India. The NSSO unit level data for year 1999-2000 indicates 39.1 crore people were engaged in organized and unorganized sector. The share of people in agricultural sector was 23.7 crore followed by 4.1 crore in manufacturing , 3.7 crore in service sector and 1.7 in construction sector while women workforce employment stood at 12 percent in unorganized sector. Further various problems confronted by female workers were dealt in detail manner and suggestions were offered for them. [121]

Palanivelu and Hema Balakrishnan (2007) this study is concerned with the primary objective of evaluation of impact of liberalization policy on structure and composition of formal sector. They have pointed out that policy of economic liberalization has led to emergence of competitive era in organized arena and this organizational change in organized setup has in turn vent out some effects on informal sector too. It has been said that informal sector has been relatively less influenced in comparison to formal sector. This study further finds variations in earnings in informal sector due to its heterogeneity in terms of employment comprising of self employment and wage workers. [122]

Kalpna Viswanath Surabhi Tendon Mehorthra (2007) they stated that UN conference organized in June 1996 strongly conceded importance of women emphasizing on incorporation of required policies and framework for ensuring the equality of right of women. It was strongly debated that women are suppressed in all walk of life and turn out vulnerable for gender discrimination, harassment and violence either at workplace or home or both. Given the fact utmost care should be taken for their empowerment in terms of equality and security. They are of view that urban planning is expected to design policies and other mechanisms that would ensure their more safety at public places. They further point out that all zones reregistering the presence of women should be brought into radar of constant monitoring so as to provide them safe and secure environment. [123]

Mridul Ghai (2007) this paper cast light on variety of activities performed by vendors in informal sector. It can be seen that they may either work as hired workers or they may undertake their own enterprises on micro level. This difference in their nature of business shows marked variations in earning pattern. Apart from this, variation in earning level is not confined to some economic variables but these variations are clearly visible in procurement of resources for business purposes. Their accessibility to various resources also differs with difference in their nature of business. The author points out that these variations in economic variables associated with their earning and other possessions result in variations in their socio-economic conditions. [124]

Shanthi Nachiapappan and S.N. Soundra Rajan (2008) this study is concerned with depth an analysis to examine the problems of poor women in Tamilnadu district. Empirical data on conditions of women for year 1978 was taken into study. The objective of study was to evolve possible measures for improvement of their socio-economic conditions. The findings of study show variety of odds and difficulties of poor women. It was observed that these women face lots of problems related to occupation and other socio-economic challenges. They are mostly illiterate, unskilled and regularly cope with job crisis and all these are major factors for their low socio-economic condition. This case study seeks to better use of technology for increasing production in micro level enterprises which can be translated into uplifting of socio-condition of women. [125]

Ayeh slolomon et al. (2007) in paper entitled street vending and the use of urban public space in Kumasi Ghana. They focused on use of public space by street vendors. It was found that mainly three options are kept on priority scale by vendors these options are customer's convenience, availability and cost effectiveness. These are parameters for which are duly considered in choosing the vending location. It was revealed that these vendors reel under threat of constant evacuation and near about 75 percent of total vendors are forced to make illegal payments on daily or monthly basis for averting the eviction drive. Vendors failing to contribute to illegal payments for giving them patronage to operate face regular eviction drive. They share about 59 percent of total numbers. [126]

Harlan Dimas (2008) the paper entitled street vendors urban problems and economic potential deals with the problems and challenges of people nestled in vending profession and emergence of problems by them form planning perspective. The author points out that street vendors are

assumed as constraint to urban planning because of their unsystematic sprawling in city are. They are treated as source of chaos on account of blockage of streets and pavements for pedestrians. Sometimes, their traffic congestion and other nuisance caused by them result in encroachment drive against them. There are coercively driven out by collusion of public and enforcement authority leading to pecuniary loss to them. Author gives his peace of mind saying that policy design should be conducive to promote their welfare. [127]

Small enterprise development agency (SEDA) (2008) the paper entitled informal street trading, policy framework for metropolitan and local municipality is concerned with coordinated approach taken to find out the problems of street vendors in South Africa. The major issue they cope is the persistent financial crunch arisen due to their poor accessibility to financial sources. They find extreme difficulty in managing their financial needs. The problem of acquiring the training is also a challenge for them. Few of them were seen to have some kind of training. The problem of eviction dominates all other problems of finance, training, supply constraints ect. They have no freedom of choice to operate at place of their choice instead of this they work under pressure of eviction. In concluding remarks, the author is of view that these problems of vendors should be effectively dealt with help of quick policy responses. [128]

Debdula Saha (2008) the author discusses on borrowing burden of street vendors in paper entitled condition of decent working life of street vendors in Mumbai. She stated that street vendors mostly hail from improvised class primarily comprising the marginal laborers. In context of their financial help, support from family and other relatives is generally viewed very frail and in case of emergence of financial stringency they have no access to avail credit facilities providing by institutional sources. They always struggle with shortage of finance to meet their capital requirements and other family expenditures. The study shows different motives for which they borrowed money involving 44.72 percent for social security and 51.39 percent borrowed amount ranging from 1000-2000 followed by 28.83 percent ranging from 40000-60000 rupee. The borrowing for meeting medical expenses and child education was found at about 30.56 and 25 percent respectively. The interest payment was found to be big burden for them. [129]

Randhir kumar and Arbind Singh (2009) the author make attempt to measure the status of street vendors in paper empowering the street vendors in changing Indian cites. The study was based on Bhuwneswar city of Orissa. The report finds that 67 percent vendor was in agreement of increase in customers. There are micro finance scheme and micro pension are in practice for

vendors for promoting their savings and meeting their financial demand. This scheme works on mobilize savings from ultimate vendors and provide as loan to others. [130]

Sally Rover (2011) the writer in the paper entitled livelihood profile street vendors discussed the problems of street vendors. In this study, an elaborate examination of risks and challenges faced by vendors across the Latin America, Asia and America continent was carried. This study is based on three main verticals of their problems. In one section the physical problems fall and other two sections social and policy related problems find place. The physical problems are visible in problems associated with inadequate supply of drinking water, lack of toilet facilities and waste disposal. Other two categories problems are associated with constant fear of eviction and harassment at working place and no coverage of social security facilities. [131]