

### Organization

#### 3.1 Work carried out

##### Brief Profile of Lucknow

Lucknow capital of U.P. lies in central part of state. As per census of 2011, Lucknow encompasses about 2,815,601 population, among them 1470,133 are males and 1,345,468 are females. It occupies high rank in terms of population and density among all leading cities of state such as Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad etc. The river Gomati flows in middle part of Lucknow. City of Lucknow is also famous for Nawabi culture, etiquette and cuisine. Rummy Gate, Clock tower, Bara Imambara and picture gallery are some of world popular monuments of historical chronology of Lucknow. It is also widely known as confluence of Ganga Yamuna cultural attitudes.

##### Historical Background of Lucknow:-

There is couple of legends prevalent about origin of Lucknow. It is believed that origin of Lucknow dates back to Ramayana Epic age, as Lakhman Tilla established by Lord Ram's brother Laxman while taking Sita in exile. Since then, it has witnessed number of political, administrative and social transformations. During Sultanate period, Lucknow was ruled by Muslim rulers who had got built two striking architectural monuments currently known as Macchi Bhawan and Quila. In mogul period, this was adopted as capital of Oudh from shift of earlier capital at Faizabad.

Post 1857 mutiny, British held rein of administration of Lucknow under their patronage, thus, planned development of Lucknow took place. Macchi Bhawan served as centre of city. Various development projects from this centre, including number of land mark buildings were carved out such as Char Bagh, Chattar Manzil, Residency, Butler place, Rajbhawan and La Martiniere College. After independence, Tran's Gomti area of Lucknow was brought under development projects, setting up various new colonies.

##### Topography and Demographic Profile

Lucknow falls under plain flooded by perennial northern Indian rivers Ganga and Gomti. Its longitude and latitude lie at 80 to 81, 30 degree and 26, 30 to 27, 10 degree. It is surrounded by Sitapur, Barabanki, Unnao and Raibareilly districts on all sides. The soil of Lucknow is

generally alluvial having rich ingredients conducive for staple crops. Its climatic condition is balancing having pleasant texture of winter, rainy and summer seasons.

According to census 2011, population of Lucknow is 2,817,105. The numbers of males are 1460,970 and females are 1356,135. The population of age group between 0-6 years has been estimated at 293,697. The literacy rate in Lucknow was found to around 82.50%, out of which male and female literacy ratio turned out 86.04% and 78.07% respectively. Sex ratio of Lucknow stands at 928.

### **Climatic Condition**

Lucknow weather alternates between pleasant winters to hot dry summer. It receives precipitation from south-west monsoon from month of July to mid of September. In winter season, western disturbances coming from Mediterranean Sea drop some rain. The forest cover of Lucknow stands at 4.66% which is enriched with variety of diversified sub tropical vegetations.

Table 3.1  
Population of Lucknow City

Year	Population	CAGR
1891-1951	273000-496900	1.51%
1951-2011	496900-2902601	2.99%

Source: Computed from census of India, 1991, 2011.

### **Administrative Profile**

Lucknow administrative set up is divided into two Lokh sabha constituencies and nine state assembly demarcations. The numbers of municipal wards in Lucknow currently, are one hundred ten. There is chief commissioner in Lucknow, administered by officer from Indian administrative services. Chief Minister supervises all administrative procedures at official building.

### **Economy**

Lucknow as state capital, flourishes with sort of public and private sector economic and administrative activities. Apart from HAL and Scooter India, there is less evidences of large scale capital goods establishments in Lucknow. There are designing and assembling of Aero space parts in HAL and Scooter India has also assembling and designing affairs of machineries. In private sector, Tata operates.

There is abundance of small and domestic based economic enterprises in Lucknow city. Among them, chicken embroidery and Zardozi work occupy large chunk. Chicken embroidery work is leading export earner of state. Agricultural and agro based industries surrounding Lucknow are doing brisk business. They prominently account for city as well state economy in enormous level. Tourism and Health sector also significantly contribute in state economy. Lucknow is becoming attractive destination for IT based establishments. The set up of Tata consultancy is positive initiative in this direction.

Table 3.2

Trends of infrastructural services in Lucknow Districts during 1990-2010

Services	Year			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Post office	136	136	137	143
Telegraph office	52	17	16	8
Telephone connections	59850	220111	258894	244690
Nationalized bank branches	259	288	286	502

Source: Lucknow Statistical diary, 1995-2010.

Table 3.3

Trends of workers in Lucknow District during 1990-2011

Work force	Year		
	1990	2001	2011
Main workers	463039	640908	815932
Marginal workers	460027	571920	204714
Other workers	3012	68988	733138
Total workers	183136	531722	1020646

Source: Lucknow Statistical diary, 1990-2011

Table 3.4

Trends of Industrial activities in Lucknow district during 1990-2010

Industrial status	Year			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Registered factories	546	565	432	521
Working factories	284	125	210	170
Average number of daily labour and workers	98992	18198	12719	15602
Cost of production	40689070	12685229	17671658	56586495

Source: Lucknow statistical diary, 2010.

### Research Questions

What are socio-economic features of street vendors working in urban informal sector?

What factors affect their socio-economic features?

What factors constitute their socio-economic status?

Does globalization have impact on their socio-economic status?

Are there any significant variations in impact of globalization as per gender, age, type of vendors etc?

### 3.2 Research Methodology and Work Plan

Research is most commonly interpreted as quest for unknown or investigation what is already known. The step by step examination of any fact or event in logical manner is also known as research. In Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, D. Slesinger and M. Stephenson (1930) defined research as “ the manipulation of things, concepts or symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the construction of theory or in the practice of an art”.

Tools and techniques applied to carry research in selected profile area, have been classified under different sub sections.

1. Elaborative description of selected research territory
2. Method for selection of markets within chosen targeted population area
3. Method for selection of sample respondents
4. Tool and techniques for data collection and method for analysis
5. Constraints and limitations of study

### **Research Approaches**

A systematic research involves mainly two approaches, namely quantitative and qualitative. In quantitative approach, data are collected from actually observed experiences and they are systematically analyzed using scientific analytical tools.

#### Different type of Research

There are different types of research based upon the objectives.

##### 1. Descriptive versus Analytical research

Descriptive research consists of surveys and fact-finding enquires of different types. The main objective of descriptive research is describing the state of affairs as it prevails at the time of study. The term 'ex post facto research', is quite often used for descriptive research studies in social sciences discipline. The most distinguishing feature of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables here.

Majority of the ex post facto research projects are used for descriptive studies, in which the researcher attempts to examine phenomena, such as consumption behavior and factors determine investment volume in economy. The methods of research adopted in conducting descriptive research, are survey methods of all kinds, including correlation and comparative methods.

##### 2. Quantitative versus qualitative research

Quantitative relates to aspects that can be quantified or can be expressed in terms of quantity. It involves the measurement of quantity or amount. The various available statistical and econometric methods are adopted for analysis in such research. Some such includes correlation, regressions and time series analysis.

On the other hand, qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomena, or more specifically, the aspects related to or involving quality or kind. The main aim of this type research is discovering the underlying motives and desires of human beings by using in-depth interview. The other techniques employed in such research, are story completion etc. qualitative

research is particularly significant in the context of behavioral sciences, which aim at discovering the underlying motives of human behavior.

### 3. Applied versus Fundamental Research

Research can also be applied or fundamental in nature. An attempt to find a solution to an immediate problem encountered by a firm, an industry, a business organization, or the society, is known as applied Research. Researchers engaged in such researches, aim at drawing certain conclusions confronting a concrete social or business problem.

On the other hand, Fundamental Research mainly concerns generalizations and formulation of a theory. In other words, “Gathering knowledge for knowledge’s sake is termed as ‘pure’ or basic research”. (Young in Kothari, 1998)

### 4. Conceptual versus empirical research

The research related to some abstract idea or theory, is known as conceptual research. Generally, philosophers and thinkers use it for developing new concepts or for reinterpreting the existing ones. Empirical Research, on the other hand, exclusively relies on the observation or experience with hardly any regard for theory and system such research is data base which often comes up with conclusions that can be verified through experiments or observation. Empirical research is also known as experimental type of research, in which it is important to first collect the facts and their sources.

In this type of research, the researcher first formulates a working hypothesis, and gathers sufficient facts to prove or disprove the stated hypothesis. He or she formulates the experimental design, which according to him or her would manipulate the variables, so as to obtain the desired information. This type of research is thus characterized by the researcher’s control over the variable under study.

### 5. Exploratory versus conclusive research

In exploratory research, less formal approach is used to define causality of relations among variables. It pursues several possibilities simultaneously and in a sense it is not quite sure of its objective. Exploratory research is assigned to provide a background, to familiarize and, as the work implies, just “explore” the general subject. Conclusive research is used to draw meaningful conclusions of problem at hand.

## **Objectives of Research**

The objective of research is to find answers to the questions by applying scientific procedures.

The specific objectives of research are given below:-

1. To gain familiarity with new insights into a phenomenon.
2. To accurately portray the characteristics of a particular individual, group, or a situation
3. To analyze the frequency with which something occurs.
4. To examine the hypothesis or a causal relationship between two variables.

### **Research Design**

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance. More clearly, a research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In fact, the research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. More explicitly, the design decisions happen to be in respect of

What is the study about?

Why is the study being made?

Where will the study be carried out?

What type of data is required?

What will be the sample design?

What techniques of data collection will be used?

How will the data be analyzed?

Description of variables taken in study

Variables: - variables are characteristic features which vary, and can be expressed numerically.

In this study, sample street vendors house hold taken for study. House hold is characterized by group of individuals living together share all available facilities on common basis and all economic decisions are collectively taken by them.

Economic activities:- economic activities imply all income earning and income generating activities which lead to net addition to output. All those affairs, that are mainly undertaken with expectation of getting some good instead of mere pleasure fall under category of economic activities. Street vendor's occupations fall under economic activities.

### **3.3 Sampling Method used for Study**

### Target population

The group of individuals of interest is called population or universe. In other words, population is termed as any entire collection of units under consideration. The population of different types of street vendors in five market zones is target population.

### Sampling

Sampling is the selection of part of an aggregate or totality known a population, on basis of which a decision concerning the population is made. Thus a finite subset of statistical individuals in a population is called a sample and the number of individuals in a sample is called sample size. Street vendors operating are sample units

Multi stage systematic sampling strategy was applied to select samples

1. First entire Lucknow city was divided into five zones on basis of municipal corporation classification, then five potential markets having concentration of street vendors were identified

2. Second stage in a five identified markets, total number of street vendors operating regular market basis were enumerated by physical visits and population was estimated

3. Proportionate sampling was used to pick up sample respondents out of each market. Final respondents were purposively chosen for data collection.

4. Sample respondents working in study are:-

Since there is no official record available on exact size of street vendors operating in study area, As per NASAVI (2009) estimate, there are roughly 1.2 lakh vendors operate in Lucknow city. Before selection of sample respondents, researcher had visited in regular market areas having potential street vendors who work on regular basis and counted their numbers. It was found that there were about 4000 street vendors dealing different nature of business in given market and surrounding areas. 400 street vendors were purposively picked up from identified five market zones of city on basis of proportionate sampling.

After the proportionate sampling in a five selected market and adjoining areas, convenient sampling method further was used by researcher in order to get required information. In this study, sampling method applied by researcher was compliance with objectivity of research with full degree of precision and scientific approach.

Table 3.5

Selection of samples

Market & adjacent area	Population of operating vendors	sample
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Aminabad	1400	140
Kapoorthala	400	40
Alambagh	900	90
Chowk	700	70
Boothnath	600	60
Total	4000	400

Source: Primary data.

Table 3.6  
Categories of sample Street vendors

Vegetables/fruits/flower sellers	31,27,12
Garments/leather items	40,32
Wood items	30
Mat	21
Potteries/earthen wares	27
Iron and steel items/utensil/household items	22,18,16
Barber	19
Cobbler	21
Washer man	25
Prepared and cooked food sellers	11,16
Other repair services, cycles and watch etc.	20,12

Source: primary data

Modes of information collection from respondents:-

1. Observation
2. Experimentation
3. Questionnaire
4. Interviewing
5. Case study method

Scaling method applied for recording responses on SES and impact of globalization

Scaling is a “procedure for the assignment of numbers to a property of objects in order to impart some of the characteristics of numbers to the properties in questions.”

SES: - It is implied set of variables exhibiting a social and economic prominence of house hold. The explicitly used variables reflecting socio economic status are income level, educational level, household facilities and social prominence etc. In this study modified Kuppuswamy socio-economic status (urban) was used given in appendix

**Kuppuswamy SES scale (urban)**

For measuring socio economic status of urban population, well defined Kuppuswamy scale is widely used comprising income level, educational level, and nature of occupation items in original scale. For measuring SES of given respondents , house hold amenities, household possessions agricultural land holding and social participation variables have been included in modified scale.

The each sample house hold scores on SES was added together. The summation of all households scores on SES was split into first, second and third quartiles in order to measure of level of socio-economic status of each households.

Table 3.7

SES

SES scores	SES Status
Below First Quartile	Poor
First to Third Quartile	Vulnerable
Above third Quartile	Above vulnerable

**Likert’s Summated Scale for Impact of Globalization**

It is a summated rating scale having set of attitude statements of which all are considered or approximated with equal attitude value ,and to each of which subjects respond with a degree of agreement or disagreement carrying different scores. These scores are summed and averaged to yield an individuals’ attitude score. Under this procedure, respondents were asked to respond to a certain given statements concerned to impact of globalization with three points Likert’s scale. The summed scores of each sample respondents was divided into different degree of impact using quartile method

Table 3.8

Impact of Globalization

Impact of globalization scores	Degree of impact
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Below first quartile	Low
First to third quartile	Medium
Above third quartile	High

## Analysis and Presentation of Data

### Univariate

When a single variable is analyzed alone e.g., is sample statistic such as “mean” which might refer to the average consumption of a particular kind of food or the age of certain group of students. It is known as univariate analysis.

### Bivariate

When some association is measured between two variables simultaneously, e.g., cross-classification of age group and cross consumption of two products. It is known as bivariate analysis

### Multivariate analysis

It is a logical extension of the univariate analysis where two or more independent variables from the basis for estimating the values of a dependent variable. The statistical techniques used in multivariate analysis are called multivariate techniques.

### Percentage

### Average

### Median

### Quartiles

### Chi-square test

### Bar diagram

### Pie chart

### Tables

### Arithmetic Mean

The arithmetic mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of a series is defined as the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations in the series

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

Mean of Various economic features of sample respondents such monthly house hold income, expenditure, house hold assets possession distance from home to work place etc has been calculated

Ratio and percentage of various socio-economic features

Ratio and percentages of various socio-economic features of sample respondents working in selected market areas have been shown.

Cross tabulation

Cross tabulation is method of statistical analysis for examination of any significant association between different variables. In this study, cross tabulation between different socio-economic characteristics of street vendors such as age, gender, marital status, level income, educational attainment, their assets possession and liabilities were carried with their perceptions on impact of globalization.

Chi square test

Chi square test is non parametric test which describes the magnitude of difference between observed frequencies and the frequencies expected under certain assumptions. With help of chi square test, it is possible to find out whether such differences are significant or are insignificant and could have arisen due to fluctuations of sampling. The difference in degree of impact of globalization on different socio-economic characteristics of respondents has been estimated using chi square test.

$$\chi^2 = \sum [(O-E)^2/E]$$

Hypothesis

The hypothesis is a set of inference that is drawn concerning the parameter of the population.

There are two types of hypothesis

Null Hypothesis:-

The concept of null hypothesis is very important and significant in the theory of statistical inference and tests of significance. This hypothesis assumes no significant difference in test statistics and parametric value.

Alternate Hypothesis

Any hypothesis which is complementary to null hypothesis is called an alternative hypothesis it is denoted by as H1

Trial

Before conducting the final survey, pilot test was conducted to check the consistency of recorded responses from sample respondents. Try out was conducted on 100 sample respondents operating in selected market zones. With application of Croanbach's alpha test, a consistency of data obtained from interview method can be tested.

With help of Croanbach's reliability test, consistency of constructs of variables of questionnaire was conducted. High value of Croanbach's test result clearly reflects good consistency of scale.