Chapter - II

Literature Review
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Street vending plays an important economic activity in the developing countries. The numbers of street vendors are growing throughout the world especially in the cities of developing countries. Various research studies have been carried out to identify the problem, suggest the policies, health issues, etc., in the areas of street vending as follows.

Owen, N and Hussain .N (1984) analyzed the study on “Food vendors in Philippines”. 550 vendors were taken as sample. The sample vendors comprised 6 per cent of the workforce in the municipality town of Maniganj in Dhaka district of Bangladesh. The study found that 55% of food selling is a major source of income for those who engaged in such activities and in 45% of the cases, the only source. The study suggested that the government should take appropriate measures to improve the income of these vendors. More importantly the study pointed out the needs for making land available in appropriate locations and urges the local government to the needful37.

Hans F.lily, (1986) in his study on “Regulation and evasion: Street-vendors in Manila” revealed the regulation and evasion of street vendors in Manila. The street vendors in manila advocates a more positive approach towards street vendors combining minimal regulations with measures of encouragement and public assistance. According to the study, the compliance of the regulatory measures of Street vending is minimized if they ignore the harsh socio-economic realities of a particular cultural environment. In that situations, the regulations remain not only purely symbolic and ineffective but also allow a climate of harassment and extortion38.

37 Owens N. and Hussain N. (1984). Street Foods in Bangladesh, Manikganj, Bangladesh. Equity Policy Centre
Patricia Hernandez, Alfredo Zetina, Medardo Tapia, Claudia Ortiz1 and Irma Coria Soto (1996) in their research work on “Childcare Needs of female Street Vendors in Mexico City” examined the female street vendors in Mexico City. Totally 426 street traders have been chosen by multi-stage random cluster sampling in four of the administrative districts of Mexico City and investigated the strategies developed by female street vendors in Mexico City to make certain care of their young children in the lack of a specific and equipped government policy to fulfill their needs. The result shows that 18.5% of the children were affected by respiratory infections transmitted from mother. This acute illness (arises in children acute respiratory or gastrointestinal) while mother carries business in informal street, during her last pregnancy. It is to be noted that the prevalence of respiratory pathology is probably related to the time of year in which the survey was carried out and to the high environmental pollution formed in Mexico City. It is possible that these factors might be reducing the differences between the two sites of child care, on and off street39.

“Hawkers and the Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vending in seven cities” analyzed by Bhowmi, K. (1998). The main focus of this study is to examine the problems of the street vendors in the urban areas. Urban Policies and Town Planning of the street vendors of Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Imphal, Mumbai and Patna are taken as samples. The study found that the term public space has a very restrictive meaning. Hawkers or markets are not considered in the discussions on public space. The hawkers found outside the railway stations for the suburban trains (in the case of Mumbai and Calcutta) and major bus stands in the cities, selling a wide range of goods and eatables40.

Paula A. Smith and Michael R. Metzger. (1998). “The Return to Education: Street Vendors in Mexico” The survey included respondents as young as eight and as old as 77 during the survey year 1994 using simple accounting identity. Based on several specifications of an earnings function, it is found that significant positive returns to formal education among the street vendors were identified. The study suggested that the results of this paper support the proposition that formal education which enhances worker productivity and it is greater productivity that leads to higher earnings\textsuperscript{41}.

Pena, S. (1999) in her research paper on “Informal markets: Street vendors in Mexico City” enumerated the street vendors in Mexico City. To analyze the role and function of informal institutions, case study method was used. The study of street vendor organizations in Mexico City has shown that these organizations provide an important mechanism to manage conflict among the vendors - conflict that government officials perhaps see as trivial or difficult to monitor on a daily basis. On the other hand, better and more transparent rules are needed in those informal markets. The article recommended that governments, instead of ignoring social institutions like street vendor organizations, community based organizations, need to find ways to make them participate so that efficient solutions to people’s needs are found specially, in an era of fiscal crisis, like the present one. Also future policies are to be designed in such a simplest way that government and social establishments, like street merchant organizations, share responsibilities for the sleek functioning of informal markets\textsuperscript{42}.


Nina Hunter and Caroline Skinner (2001) analyzed the Street Traders in the article on “Street Traders Working in Inner City Durban: Survey Results and Policy Dilemmas”. 171 interviews were conducted with foreigners working in public space in the inner city Durban to find out the Policy Contradictions in the Durban city informal sectors policies. It is found that international human rights law recognizes the right of states to control their borders, the fact that a person has entered to a country illegally does not affect the vendors’ rights to life, security of the person, equality before the law, or other basic civil and political rights. This report suggested that national government may provide little guidance to local government about how to respond to the growing numbers of foreigners trying to make a living in South African cities.

Helen R. Sekar, (2004) conducted a study on “Vulnerabilities and Insecurities of Informal Sector Workers” to capture and identify better working conditions and other characteristics related to street vending in the city of Noida. The broad objectives of the study are specifically to identify and highlight the special needs of vendors, especially women and child vendors, with a view to advice possible strategies to address their vulnerabilities and insecurities, as well as needs for support in the area of market access, vocational and life skills development for the enhanced employability, improving working conditions. The study made an attempt to capture the perceived skills of street vendors. A similar proportion of respondents felt that they should not only respect the customers but also be patient with them.

A paper work on “Capability Approach to Street Vendors in Vietnam” done by Ly Nguyen (2005) to identify the capable of street vendors in Vietnam. 78 vendors were chosen at Vietnam city through the random sampling method.

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researcher found that street vending is associated with intrusion upon public space, obstruction of traffic, inadequate or questionable hygiene and nutrition, improper waste disposal and tax evaders due to the lack of regulation. This study recommended that the policy makers should also keep in mind the need for the consideration of policies to enhance vendors’ other capabilities and freedoms, besides economic freedom, including education, health and social security.\textsuperscript{45}

Muinde, O. and Kuria, E. (2005) in their article entitled “Hygienic and Sanitary Practices of Vendor of Street Foods” surveyed the hygienic and sanitary practices of food street vendors. The study conducted descriptive survey design, sample size of 80 street food vendors, in-depth interview schedules and observation checklists. It is found that 62% obtained food preparation skills through observation, whereas 33% were educated by their elders in non-formal settings. The findings of this study are the preparation surfaces used to the preparation of raw foods did not washed frequently and grain foods were hold on at close temperature in cabinets, plastic bowls, jugs and buckets, were simply left within the open uncovered. Street food vendors did not attentive to sanitary and hygienically following. The food is sold-out to unsuspecting purchasers United Nations agency square measure probably is to urge food-borne diseases. It is recommended that the institution of street food centres by the town council, the coaching of street food vendors on hygiene, sanitation and also the institution of code of follow for the road food trade and also the authorization of Public Health Officers.\textsuperscript{46}

The author Jonathan Shapiro Anjaria (2006) revealed the street hawkers on “Street Hawkers encroaches the public places in Mumbai”. This study examined the situation of hawkers in Mumbai, drawing from field research conducted from June 2004 to September 2004 and from June 2005 to March 2006 with unlicensed street hawkers in Mumbai. The research found that hawkers often


face the lack of other employment opportunities as the reason for doing this rather unpleasant work; on the other hand, they are city's greatest encroachers of public space and the greatest obstruction to the movement of pedestrians. The author concluded that Hawkers and the future of the city seemed worthwhile, in planning for Mumbai's future, to recognize and take advantage of this wealth that the city already has\textsuperscript{47}.

Kyoko Kusakabe (2006) in his research work entitled “On the Borders of Legality: A Review of Studies on Street Vending in Phnom Penh, Cambodia” reviewed the previous studies regarding to street vending. This study was based on ILO’s approach of analysing informal economy occupations based on the five components of decent work: rights, employment, social protection, organization and representation. Most of the street vendors are major breadwinners in poor households. Due to lack of facilities, vegetables have a very short commodity chain, and street vendors squeeze out a meagre profit from reselling products in the same market. The following suggestions were made in the study in order to secure vendors’ right to occupation: Officially recognise and support the Vendors’ Association, Involve the Vendors’ Association in developing municipality development plans, Relocation policy needs review, Security in cities needs attention, etc\textsuperscript{48}.

Anuradha Kalhan (2007) in her study on “Impact of malls on small shops and hawkers in Mumbai” enumerated the impact of malls on small shops and hawkers in the city of Mumbai. The study investigated the impact of malls on small shops and hawkers. The sample was randomly chosen from 82 small retail shops and establishments and from 30 hawkers within about one-kilometer radius of a mall in Mumbai. Finally, the study indicated that impact on hawkers


is quite clearly damaging; only 14% were able to upgrade their services or respond to the changed circumstances. An escalation of competition from corporate retail and FDI will thus hasten their decline. The study suggested whatever international evidence we have at hand indicates the dangers of monopoly capital in retailing for geographically distributed small producers who are not in a position to bargain for a fair price with these bulk buyers.\footnote{Anuradha Kalhan (2007). Impact of malls on small shops and hawkers in Mumbai. Economic and Political Weekly. Pp.2063-2066.}

Brata Aloysius Gunadi (2008) conducted a study focusing on the “Vulnerability of Urban Informal Street Vendors” at Java since the time when Java was hit severely by the economic crisis in 1997/1998, which also had reversed the trend of economic formalization in Indonesia. Survey was conducted in Yogyakarta and Sleman districts in Yogyakarta Special district and 122 Street Vendors in several streets in both areas. These samples consist of three groups of Street Vendors: food seller, non-food seller, and services providers. Based on this survey, vulnerability guide of Street Vendors is measured. The study found that most of Street Vendors in Yogyakarta experience vulnerability at the medium level. In general, vulnerability of food seller vendors is higher than other vendors. Vulnerability also varies across the location of vending.\footnote{Brata Aloysius Gunadi8. (2008). Vulnerability of Urban Informal Sector: Street Vendors in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. MPRA Paper No. 12541.}

Ikechebelu, G.O. (2008) analyzed the paper work on “Problem and consequences of sexual abuse on juvenile female street hawkers in two urban cities in Nigeria”. This study explains the problems and consequences of sexual abuse on female street hawkers in two urban cities of Nigeria. The researcher found that Child Labor, Sexual harassment, Sexual abuse and Lack of


Awareness among the female hawkers are very high and at the same time risk factors are also contributing huge\textsuperscript{51}.

Report on “Market Vendors in the Informal Economy of Kompong Cham Town, Phnom Penh: Cooperation Committee for Cambodia” published by Analyzing Development Issues (ADI) Trainees (round 18) and Team, 2008. A survey questionnaire was conducted with 215 vegetable, fruit and fish vendors in Kampong Cham’s Boeung Kok, Kro Moun, and Sala Chen markets. Findings of the study are consistent with the literature on market vendors in Phnom Penh. While market vendors in Kampong Cham town work for long hours and contribute significantly to household incomes to their lack of education and skills, their lack of access to capital, and their lack of access to labour limit their productivity and profit margins and prevent most of them from moving beyond subsistence levels. The study advised that the government must develop policies and initiate processes to enable informal enterprises such as market vending to achieve a more formal state\textsuperscript{52}.

Abhayraj Naik (2009) in his paper on “Contextualising Urban Livelihoods: Street Vending in India” focussed on urban livelihoods of street vendors. Various reviews collected from different articles and reports were summarized together. It is found that the right to carry on trade at the street pavements, if properly regulates, it cannot be denied on the ground that the streets are meant exclusively for passing or re-passing and no other use according to the policy and laws. It will need to effectively respond to the reality of a large urban street vending sector, in rapidly-expanding, high-population, economically heterogeneous, constitutionally competitive. It also suggests that despite careful


\textsuperscript{52} Analyzing Development Issues (ADI)Trainees (round 18) and Team.2008. Market Vendors in the Informal Economy of Kompong Cham Town, Phnom Penh: Cooperation Committee for Cambodia.
spatial planning, context-specific enterprise and necessity will often determine what happens at a particular time in a particular street within a modern city\textsuperscript{53}.

Ahmed Taneem Muzaffar, Iftekharul Huq and Biva Arani Mallik (2009) in their study entitled “Entrepreneurs of the Streets: An Analytical Work on the Street Food Vendors of Dhaka City” focussed on Food Street Vendors. In order to attain the research objectives, this study conducted a survey to collect primary data for analysis. It is found that formal education, however, does not have any significant impact on business. It is suggested that the problems of this study might enable policy makers to efficiently recognize caveats for intervention when they seek to do so\textsuperscript{54}.

Ewen C. D. Todd, Judy D. Greig, Charles A. Bartlesonn and Barry S. Michaels (2009) analyzed the study entitled “Outbreaks Where Food Workers Have Been Implicated in the Spread of Foodborne Disease. Transmission and Survival of Pathogens in the Food Processing and Preparation Environment” The study reviewed the role of food workers in foodborne outbreaks, describes the source and means of pathogen transfer. It is found that the risk of exposure for individuals, both food workers and consumers, can be assessed by determining the frequency that pathogens occur, the potential for pathogen occurrence on hands, hand and food contact surfaces, laundry, and other reservoirs, and the potential for pathogen transfer It is advised that owners and managers of food operations must understand the issues and provide the essential areas of expertise, either themselves or through hired consultants, to make the workplace


free from contamination sources as possible. Otherwise, unsatisfactory inspection reports, outbreaks, or food recalls are to be expected.\(^{55}\)

Hak Sochanny, Oeur Il, Khuon Chandore and John McAndrew. (2009) in their study entitled “Market Vendors in Kampong Cham Town Making their Living in the Informal Economy” described the living conditions of street vendors by analyzing the development issues of trainees and team. A survey questionnaire was conducted with 215 vegetable, fruit and fish vendors in Kampong Cham’s Boeung Kok, Kro Moun, and Sala Chen markets. It was found that the study is consistent with the literature on market vendors in Phnom Penh. The study argued that the government must improve the policies and initiate processes to enable informal enterprises such as market vending to achieve a more formal state.\(^{56}\)

Abhigna AS (2010) in her study on “Different Ideas for Licensing Street Vendors Especially in Indian Old Cities” explained the different ideas for Licensing Street Vendors. The authorities of the different zones, where the vendors have been sampled, have not even forwarded the survey details to the Municipal Corporation, despite repeated reminders latter asking the former to do so. It is found that licensing ideas focussed on expansion of street business only in the developed countries. In the developing ones, if not a question of legality, licensing ideas stop even at planning for accommodating its existing street vendors. It is suggested that the governing bodies – especially those at the local level, better wake up to realize the importance of street vendors, if not for their services and economic value, their beautification of concrete urban spaces, at

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least for their large population that can generate great revenues through registered, taxable trade\textsuperscript{57}.

Debdulal Saha (2010) studied the life of street vendors in Mumbai on the title “Conditions of ‘decent working life’ of Street Vendors in Mumbai”. In terms of their decent work, it emphasized that the role of organization in providing them the decent work culture. The researcher has taken 200 sample respondents for this study. This study aims at presenting that the street vendors mainly depend on money lenders for their economic and social security purposes. The hawkers get money from the money lenders for the interest of 5-10 percent and it is mainly used for their social security purposes than the economic activities. They finally fell into the trap of debt. This study revealed that they work for 14-18 hours a day. There is no safety for the street vendors in their work place. They have to face severe harassment from the local authority like police and Municipal Corporation. The study also disclosed the fact that many trade unions and organization are there to help the hawkers but the number of these organizations is very few\textsuperscript{58}.

Environment Support Group (2010) made brief study of Street Vendors in the city of Bengaluru. The data collected from the vendors through questionnaire containing vendors’ family structure, their work, housing, health, problems they face and their expectations from the Government. The study identified that the biggest problem faced by street vendors is the police and corporation authorities, who continuously force them to pay bribes. It is to be suggested that a committee has to be formed in each state based on recommendations by the committee


members to come up with its own policy in order to direct street vendors as per the National Street Vendor Policy\textsuperscript{59}.

An article entitled “Street Vendors and the Dynamics of the Informal Economy: Evidence from Vung Tau, Vietnam” was presented by John Walsh D.Phil (2010). The study area is Vung Tau in Vietnam, which is an oil industry centre and emerging tourist resort. It is apparent that the informal economy of Vung Tau is not yet linked coherently with markets that are regional or further afield. There is a need for critical mass of vibrant businesses to justify the creation of such infrastructure. As things stand, there are a few dynamic forces driving the creation of such sectors\textsuperscript{60}.

Nidan (2010) in his research work on “Study on Street Vendors at Patna (Bihar)” studied the street vendors in Patna. The data included listing of vendors on the basis of focus group discussions and consultation with vendors, vendors’ organizations, ward councillors, mayor, chairman and also Municipal Corporation. The study found that there are 28,432 Street vendors in Patna. Their earning was very low and ranges from Rs. 30 to 120 per day. The literacy levels of the vendors showed that 27% were illiterate while 40% had primary education. The rest, 33%, had studied up to secondary school. Also it was found that the proportion of female vendors was higher in the past but it has been decreasing since the past decade or so. Nidan has filed a PIL in High Court against Patna Municipal Corporation (PMC) and gave advertisement in the newspaper that it has decided to cancel the contract given to different contractors


and also asked the contractors to collect the money they had deposited in PMC. Finally Street vendors got some relief\textsuperscript{61}.

Paulrajan Rajkumar and Fatima Jacob (2010) in their article on “Business Models of Vegetable Retailers in India” interviewed vegetable retailers. The interviewed data collected from 9 people from organised retail market, 27 wholesalers from Periyar vegetable market, 20 commission agents, 52 traditional retailers and 115 customers in Chennai. The study found that Farmers transport vegetables from farming location to the buying centers. Modes of transport are mini truck, farm tractor, bullock cart, bicycle, tricycle, motor cycle and baskets. Buying centers arrange to pick up vegetables in a truck from the gates of the contract farmers. Researchers suggested that the government should build up a street vending market near to the agriculture form in order to give a better life for the street vendors\textsuperscript{62}.

Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay (2010) explained the politics of archiving of hawkers and pavement dwellers on “Politics of archiving: hawkers and pavement dwellers in Calcutta”. This study analyzed how the success of the hawkers in claiming the footpath is tied to the marginalization of the claims of the pavement dwellers that has (a) homogenized the representation of the footpath as only used by pedestrians and hawkers and (b) led to the elision of the pavement dwellers as a governmental category. The study revealed that though the direct link between the hawkers and the manufacturers have become weak, hawkers still rely, to a great extent, on local supplies and cater to the needs of the poor and lower middle class buyers by selling those goods for considerably


Robert, S.P. (2010) did a research study on “A study on the socio economic status of the street vendors in the unorganised/informal sector at Tiruchirappalli town, Tamil Nadu, India”. There are 1500 street vendors identified by the researcher in the four divisions of the Tiruchirappalli city. But the sample has taken only 300, i.e., 20% of total population. From the results, it is found that there is no significant relation between the expenditure and the nature of the business of the street vendors. The awareness level is very high on the government schemes. The education level is relatively very low. All the street vendors are facing harassments in the study area. The research study proposed that sustained and continuous efforts are needed to improve education, health and employment conditions of the street vendors. The government can create a separate ministry or a special cell under the Ministry of Labour to look after the welfare of the workers in the unorganized sector where the street vending falls.\footnote{Robert, S.P. (2010). A study on the socio economic status of the street vendors in the unorganised/informal sector at Tiruchirappalli town, Tamil Nadu, India. http://shodhganga. Retrieved from inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/5062?mode=full.}

An article entitled “Street Vendors: Exploitation by the State” written by Shailly Arora and Aoneha Tagore (2010) explored the street vendors exploitation. Data were collected from 10 years experienced street vendors at Paharganj and the Case study method was used to analyze the data. Majority of the small vendors paid money between Rs.500 and Rs.800 per month to the Municipal Corporation and Delhi police. It results in a major loss of their income. Also the study found that these constant economic and physical assaults destroy their dignity and conviction. This growing violence and insecurity is an important reason why very few women take to vending and hawking in cities
like Delhi. The authors appealed to the citizens of Delhi, whether policy-makers or administrators, help to make Delhi a bribe-free, terror-free city.\textsuperscript{65}

Choudhury, Manisha, Mahanta, Lipi. Goswami, Jayashree, Mazumder, Minakshi, Pegoo, Barnali (2011) carried out a research paper on “Socio-economic profile and food safety knowledge and practice of street food vendors in the city of Guwahati, Assam, India”. This study surveyed the Guwahati city to determine the existing socio-economic status and food safety awareness of street food vendors. 80 vendors were collected for analysis. It was found that majority of the food vendors were belonged to Guwahati city. The average daily income of the mobile food vendors is between Rs.200 and Rs. 600. It also was noted that only 30 to 37 percent vendors were aware of hygienic practices of food handling and a mere 8 to 11 percent of food vendors understand the biological sources of food contamination. This study found that there was a high degree of association between procurement practices with the type of vendors, ownership status and average income\textsuperscript{66}.

Kamal Raj Dhungel and Neelam Kumar Dhungel (2011) examined the Impact of Financial Crisis on the Employment of Street Vendors in the Urban Centres of Kathmandu Valley. 400 street vendors were randomly selected for the purpose of the study. The study used both primary and secondary data. The study found that a significant number of working people were forced to return from foreign employment or poised to remain at home due to the lack of opportunities in abroad ultimately engaging by vending business for survival. It is suggested that if street vending can be brought under the legality, and if the taxes can be collected it will groom as one of the best forms of entrepreneurship that make good contribution to the economy and concluded that Street vending

when given proper accounting knowledge and brought under the legality will be one of the prominent sectors in the economy by attracting a lot of investment\(^{67}\).

A study entitled “Vendors and Informal Sector a Case-Study of Street Vendors of Surat City” by Ray. C. N. (2011) focussed the informal sector of street vendors in Surat City. To understand the socio- economic profile of the street vendors and to develop the strategy for inclusion of street vendor in formal planning process, the case study method was used and the data was collected through the detailed questionnaire. More than 60% of our sample vendors are sellers of various types of clothes, both new and used one. Other vendor consists of stationary/ bag (7%), wooden items (7%), and miscellaneous good (10%). Around 10% of the vendors also sell food items to the customers coming to this market. Local ‘dadas’ come and collects Rs.100 which many vendors call it as ‘gunda’ tax. Data regarding to migrated vendors living in the Surat shows that maximum (36%) vendors are living here for more than 15 years and 23% for more than last 10 years. This study reported that relocation or accommodation of vendors in these markets can be done through participatory process as suggested in the National Policy. Before bringing any street under no-hawking zone it is essential to have specific rehabilitation strategy for the vendors. City level advisory body should have adequate representation of the vendors and other civil society groups as suggested in the National policy. It will help to reduce the possible conflict between vendors and SMC/ City Police\(^{68}\).

Saha, Debdulal (2011) conducted a study on “Working Life of Street Vendors in Mumbai”. The working life of vendors is explained in terms of their financial conditions and the extent of indebtedness. The study is based on exploratory in nature and their situations have been explained with the help of


both qualitative and quantitative paradigms. The study showed that the excessively long working hours of the vendors, poor safety and security conditions at their workplaces, together with the illegal compensations they have to pay the local authorities, are contributing towards deterioration in their working environment as well as acute deprivation among these workers. This study recommended that it is very essential impart certainly proper rights: to utilise the public space; to access the institutional credit; and to participate actively in union activities, all of which would help them to do decent work and enjoy an adequate means of livelihood\textsuperscript{69}.

Balasubramanian .B, Srinivasan .R and Vaidhyasubramaniam .S (2012) in their paper on ‘Being powerless’ or ‘To be empowered’: A Case of Women Street Vendors at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu” taken a sample of 68 women street vendors in Thanjavur. Correlation and regression analysis were employed on the data for the analysis. The study on women in Street Vending profession at Thanjavur reveals the poor economic condition of women engaged in Street Vending. The study suggested that there is a possibility to see some good to this community if they follow with certain regularization as suggested in the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009\textsuperscript{70}.

Bhowmik, K, Sharit (2012) conducted a study on “Street Vendors in Mumbai". This study focused the survey and working condition of street vendors in Mumbai. This conceptual study analyzed the various research papers and Indian census data of 2011. The study showed 2011 of census data that 1.2 crores of street vendors are working in Mumbai city (National Sample Survey). The SNDT-ILO (2001) survey found that the average income of hawkers in 1998 ranged from Rs.50 to Rs.80 per day and their monthly average expenditure


\textsuperscript{70} B.Balasubramanian, Dr.R.Srinivasan and Dr.S.Vaidhyasubramaniam (2012) Being powerless’ or ‘To be empowered’: A Case of Women Street Vendors at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences. Vol.2 (9). Pp.240-250
is Rs. 2,088 per month (approximately Rs. 66 per day). In the year 2010, vendors earned Rs.140 to Rs. 200 per day and nearly 47% increased in income when compared to 1989. In other words around 10% of the income of the street vendors in the city is usurped by the municipal authorities as bribes.

Bobodu, D.E (2012) in his study entitled on "Small scale businesses: A Case Study of Stagnation Amongst Street Food Vendors in Agra" analyzed the internal and external challenges faced by the food street vendors in terms of expansion and operation. The researcher used mixed method for analysing the data. The result showed that 63% of the vendors’ capital was too small and 24% of their family is dependency by analysing the internal obstacles. 47% of the vendors are harassed by government authorities and 200% of the vendors have lack of support from government and business and 15% of the vendors faced other problems likely led to stagnation in their operation by analyzing the external obstacles.

Goswami and Kumud Chandra (2012) in their research paper on "Empowering Women Street Vendors Through Micro- Financing: A Study in Sivasagar Town of Assam" analyzed the women street vendors. This study focused the problem faced by them in procuring financial resources. The researchers used snowball sampling method and selected 50 vendors. This study explained that the most of the women invested own money for their business and 30 per cent of the vendors are saving money in bank accounts to other financial institutions. This study suggested that the vendors can improve their business if the vendors are given the formal education.

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A study on “Dynamics of Street vending Phenomenon in the Kisumu Municipality, Kenya” enumerated by Jacob Olang’o Onyango, Olima W.L.A. and Dr. Leah Onyango (2012). The study population constituted street vendors in the central business district of Kisumu Municipality, customers buying from street vendors and Kisumu Municipality administrators. It is to be noted that street vendors identify the locations where they vend without any guideline. The sites are taken at random by vendors to make the pattern of street vending within the urban built environment. This found that the Local Authorities view street vending as disorganized activity giving bad image to the town. This study suggested that vendors continue vending throughout their lives in the sites where they first started vending.\(^74\)

Karthikeyan, R. and Mangaleswaran, R. (2012) in their article entitled “Differently Abled Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu: A Case Study” studied the differently abled street vendors and analyzed the life situation and working conditions of them. The researchers selected five differently abled street vendors and used accidental sampling method at central bus stand. This study revealed that the differently abled street vendors are working to earn money and save for their future. The vendor’s opinion about customers in purchasing the goods is very interesting. The study suggested that the government may set up a separate market nearby every bus stand.\(^75\)

Sharit K. Bhowmik and Debdulal Saha (2012) conducted a study on "Street Vending in Ten Cities in India". The study examined the street vendors’ working patterns and consumers’ opinion of the street goods. This study was conducted in ten cities in India namely Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mumbai and Patna. The

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researchers used quantitative and qualitative interview methods. 200 street vendors and 50 consumers were selected for convenient sample method. The results showed that 45% of the vendors are having vast experience in this particular work (parents). The consumers gave the positive and negative aspects of the street vendor goods. The vendor’s were easily accessible and the consumers saved their time in marketing. The negative aspects of around 24% felt by consumers that they made the roads congested and traffic was blocked and 12% of the vendors are selling the lacked quality goods. 8% of the vendors engaged in bargaining because they increase prices.

Turner, S. Schoenberger, L. (2012) conducted a study on “Street Vendor Livelihoods and Everyday Politics in Hanoi, Vietnam: The Seeds of a Diverse Economy”. The analysis of this study is made of in-depth interviews with itinerant and fixed-stall vendors to unravel their heterogeneous responses to such revanchist (revenge) policies. In their drive to create a modern, 'civilised' capital, Vietnam's central government and Hanoi's municipal authorities have a particular image of security, orderliness and development. Despite subtle covert and overt resistance tactics, the study reveals that celebrated 'community economies' and alternative economic visions remain rare in this context.

A paper work entitled “Quality of Life among Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India” was conducted by Karthikeyan R. and Mangaleswaran R. (2013). Researchers used convenient sampling method and selected 56 respondents to study the socio-economic status and quality of life among the Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu. 48% respondents are living in concrete house, 54% are having own house and nearly 32% selling their goods like fruits, 38% respondents are selling their goods by their bicycle, and less than half of the respondents are selling their goods in road.

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side. 46% of the respondents earned a monthly income between Rs.1,500 to Rs.3,000 and 46% respondents spent between Rs.1500 to Rs.3000. 64% respondents are saving monthly Rs.500 to Rs.1000. It is advised that the government and non-governmental organization have to play a crucial role for the development of Street Vendors.78

Research paper on “The Socio-Economic Trajectories of Migrant Street Vendors in Urban South Africa” carried out by Robertson K. Tengeh and Cyprian Y. Lapah (2013). The study was based on a survey of two hundred and eight immigrant vendors from African countries in five suburbs of Cape Town. The results of the analysis showed that nationality underpinned by social networks was a major factor in the socio-economic trajectories of immigrants in urban South Africa. Further change of residence is mainly as a result of other factors such as location of activity and property managerial issues like the sale of residential property or expiration of the lease.79

Rodrigo Meneses Reyes (2013) in his paper on “Crime, Street Vendors and the Historical Downtown in Post-Giuliani Mexico City” gathered and analyzed the street vendors in Post-Giuliani Mexico City. Data was collected during the course of a three year from 2007 to 2009. The study found that the relation between urban order and delinquency must not be seen as a unidirectional process; rather, it must be understood as a complex process in which a variety of social actors and factors can play an influential role. Research findings suggested that in those countries where street economic activities constitute a die-hard method of eking out one’s sustenance, the relation between order and crime may be more porous and indeterminate than it is recognized and acknowledged by the

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majority of sociological studies that have, over the course of time, developed around this topic.\textsuperscript{80}

Karthikeyan.R and R.Mangaleswaran (2014) in their paper work on “A Study on Socio-economic Conditions and Working Patterns of Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India” studied the working patterns in Tiruchirappalli City. The researchers selected 32 respondents through the convenient sampling and descriptive methods. It is found that 50\% of male vendors and 37.5\% of female vendors knew well about the street vending policy. Remaining 12.5 \% of the male vendors are not interested to know about the policies of street vending. The study suggested that the government should conduct the awareness programme about the street vendors’ policies to street vendors in Tiruchirappalli City.\textsuperscript{81}

Karthikeyan R and R.Mangaleswaran.(2014) conducted a study on "A Study on Working Patterns of Unorganised Sector with Particular Reference to Street Vendors in Tiruchirppalli, Tamil Nadu". The study covered the working patterns of street vendors. The researchers collected 56 respondents and used the cross tabulation data analysis and t-test between the gender and daily earnings. The results showed that the male vendors’ daily earnings are from Rs.200 to Rs.250 and for the female vendors from Rs.150 to Rs.200. The study found that the male vendors were working for long hours than female vendors. The study suggested that the vendors may take care of their health to care their family members.\textsuperscript{82}


The HINDU (2014) newspaper explained on “Street Vendors stress on enumeration survey”. V. Maheswaran, the federation’s State general secretary addressed to media persons on 6th June, 2014 regarding the street vendors. A street vendor Syed Mohammed in T. Nagar, said, “We have not been able to carry out our business for the past one month. Our livelihood had been badly affected. Only 200 vendors have been allotted space in the hawkers’ complex. The Chennai Corporation must take steps to earmark vending zones for all of us.” Members of the federation said the government must initiate action to protect the rights of street vendors across the city, including in Koyambedu and Broadway. They must be enumerated and provided with identification cards. V. Maheswaran, the federation’s State general secretary, said the State government must implement the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and take steps to form town vending committees.83

The earlier studies focused on street vendors’ working patterns alone. None of the researchers studied both the working patterns and living conditions of street vendors. At the same time, there was no comprehensive study carried out in Tiruchirappalli City in the recent years. In order to fill this gap, the present study was undertaken to analyze the working patterns and living conditions of the street vendors.

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