

The Problems of Street Hawkers in Kolkata

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(Debdulal Chatterjee)

Certificate that the Thesis entitled

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submitted by me for award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Arts at Jadavpur University is based upon my own work carried out under the supervision of Dr. Ruby Sain, Professor, Department of Sociology and that neither this thesis nor any part of it has been submitted before for any degree or diploma anywhere/elsewhere.

Dr. Ruby Sain.
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Signature of the Candidate.

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

The practice of street hawking might have begun centuries ago and at present they are playing important roles in urban society especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. Effects of an increasing population growth in the era of globalization were compounded by an accelerating migration from rural areas to urban areas. This accelerated pace of urbanization led to employment problem both in quantitative and qualitative nature. Urban labour force expands faster than the employment generated in the urban modern sector of the economy and leads to join them in informal sector. The street hawkers or street vendors form a substantial portion of the informal sector. Discussion of street hawkers, their culture and problems are very much related to sociology. Sociology is a social science that studies human societies, their interactions, and the processes that preserve and change them. It is the study of human social life, class and group of society. A social group is a collection of individuals interacting with each other under a recognizable structure. It may be a political party, cricket club or social class. This is made *up of a number of people having certain characteristics in common*, but devoid of any recognizable structure. *Individual of the same trade*, persons having a similar income, members of a particular race etc. *are considered as social group*. Here discussions are made on hawking group of the society. This section of the society is more or less common in all major metropolitan cities in the world. All human societies have a culture and culture can only exist where there is a society. Street hawkers have some special norms, values, beliefs and behaviours. The culture of street hawkers is more or less common in urban societies. Hawker means a person who hawks different types of goods and services. They carry their wares on their heads in baskets or by hand pull carts and move from one locality of a city or town to another to sell their goods and services. While selling their goods they make different trade cries on the street. Vendor means a person who sells food or other small items from a stall in the open air. Presently the street hawkers and street vendors are used as synonym terms. Therefore, a street hawker or a street vendor may be defined as a person who offers goods and services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall or head load. They are the unique phenomena in all major metropolitan cities of the universe.

Society is not homogeneous; it is made up of different classes, social groups and social sections. So in society people are divided into different classes and the class straggle exists from the beginning of the society. Societies are developing through different stages. According to

Morgan, three main epochs are savagery, barbarism, and civilization¹ whereas Marx and Engels identified five successive stages of the development of these material conditions in Western Europe. History knows five succeeding socio-economic formations: primitive-communal, slave-owning, feudal, capitalist and communist. The primitive communism stage most likely began soon after the dawn of humanity itself. In Primitive communist societies human beings were hunter-gatherers and they lived in clans which sheltered them from inclement weather and wild beasts. In hunter-gatherer societies men hunted larger wild animals and women gathered fruits, nuts, roots, and other edible plant-based food and also hunted smaller animals. The products they collected were shared equally. The level of the production was so low that the people produced barely enough for mere subsistence that means that they produced food to eat themselves rather than to sell. There was nothing that could be appropriated and therefore private property and class were in non-existence. In primitive society the productive forces developed steadily, though very slowly. The first big social division of labour took place when stock raising became separated from crop growing. Later crafts (making of tools, weapons, clothing, footwear etc.) emerged as an independent branch of production. Exchange of product began to develop. With the development of labour productivity the clan began to break up into families. Private property arose and the family became the owner of the means of production. The spread of private property and commodity exchange speeded up the disintegration of clan. Primitive equality gave away to social inequality. In the slave-owning society there existed relations of domination and subjection, cruel exploitations by the handful of slave-owners of the mass slaves who possessed no rights at all. The slaves, ruthlessly exploited and brought to sheer depression, rose up against their enslavers. The revolts of slaves, together with raids from neighbouring tribes, undermined the foundations of the slave-owning system, and on its ruins a new feudal formation raised. So Feudalism appeared after the collapse of the slave society. The development of productive forces under feudalism was facilitated by the feudal relations of production. These relations were based on the feudal lords' ownership of the means of production (mainly the land) and incomplete

¹*Savagery* – the period in which man's appropriation of products in their natural state predominates; the products of human art are chiefly instruments which assist this appropriation. *Barbarism* – the period during which man learns to breed domestic animals and to practise agriculture, and acquires methods of increasing the supply of natural products by human activity. *Civilization* – the period in which man learns a more advanced application of work to the products of nature, the period of industry proper and of art.

ownership of the serfs. The serf had to work for the feudal lord and perform all kinds of labour services for him. He could buy and sell serfs, but their lives no longer belonged to him. As time went on the productive forces continued to be developed. A particularly big impetus to their progress was given by the great geographical discoveries at the turn of the 16th century (the discovery of America, the route to India, and so on). An international market began to take shape and the demand for various commodities increased, which handicraft production was no longer able to satisfy. Manufactures came to take the place of the handicraft workshops. The rise of manufacture signified the birth of new capitalistic production. Capitalism is categorized by the market economy, private property, parliamentary democracy, wages, welfare, financial institutions, and monopolistic tendencies. Large-scale machine production is the specific feature of the productive forces of capitalism. Capitalist relations of production brought into being capitalist profit which is a great stimulus to the development of production. The contradiction between the social character of production and private form of appropriation gave rise to economic crises and unemployment caused fierce class battles between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat which constituted the economic basis for the socialist revolution. After the working class gained class consciousness and mounted a revolution against the capitalists, socialism, which may be considered next stage came into being and then later followed by stateless communism or pure communism. Not all societies pass through every stage. Some societies have stopped at the pastoral or horticultural stage (e.g., Bedouin nomads), though these may be temporary pauses due to economic niches that will likely disappear over time. Some societies may also jump stages as a result of the introduction of technology from other societies. The sociological understanding of societal development relies heavily upon the work of Gerhard Lenski. Lenski outlined some of the more commonly seen organizational structures in human societies. Classifications of human societies can be based on two factors: (a) the primary means of subsistence and (b) the political structure. While it is a bit far-reaching to argue that all societies will develop through the stages yet the stages are outlined Figure 1.

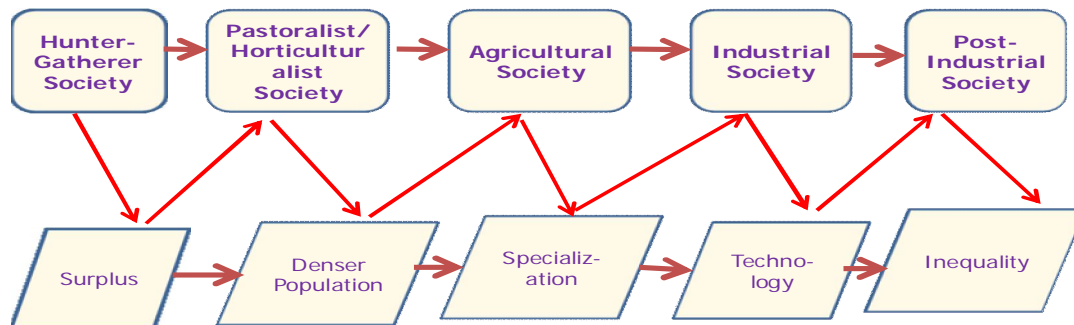


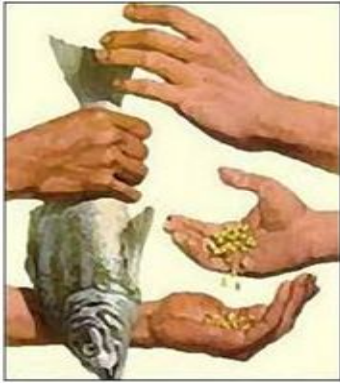
Figure 1

This is illustrated in the diagram to the right. The diagram shows societal development along the top and the implications of societal development along the bottom. The arrows running between the two rows illustrate the fact that these relationships are very complex. For instance, specialization not only results from agriculture but also from denser populations and surplus and helps spur industry. The point being, these are interdependent aspects of societal development that co-evolve. One additional outcome of surplus that is included in the diagram is *inequality*. As soon as there is surplus, there will be inequality in the society. The history of class-divided societies is one of the struggles between the exploited and the exploiters. There was a bitter struggle between the slaves and the slave-owners in slave-owning society. In feudalism the serfs were one of the principal forces which brought about the fall of feudalism and transition to the more progressive capitalist system. In capitalistic system there are different forms (economic, political and ideological) of struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Some sociologists declare that in present-day capitalist society there is neither exploitation nor hostile classes, that there are only social groups according to profession, education, income, age, religious and political views and number of other features. No property relations apparently connected people belonging to these groups, and relations between them are completely harmonious. A man can easily move from one group to another at will. In the discussion of street

hawking apart from street hawkers other groups are police, municipal or local government authorities, customers, pedestrians etc. Street Hawkers form an important sector of the unorganized sectors and are part and parcel of urban life in different countries. They provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' service to a majority of urban poor and middle class population in the society. They work under grueling conditions for long hours and are frequently harassed by the municipal authorities and the police. A large part of their income is spent in bribes and 'protection money'. Vendors are often regarded as public nuisance. They are accused of depriving pedestrians of their space, causing traffic jams and having links with anti-social activities. So, different problems relating to street hawkers and their way of solutions are very much related to sociology.

From the history of social development it is to be noted that without division of labour and commodity exchange development of society was not possible because man cannot produce all things alone. Since the producer began to make more things then it became possible to exchange goods and services between them. At the first stage people exchanged goods and service directly in exchange of goods and service offered by others and that system is known as barter system. In ancient history, all forms of goods were used in barter. Items included amber, beads, eggs, chicken, corn, rice, hoes, ivory, leather, pigs and even oxen. The person who had a chicken to barter for some beads might have to find a person with the beads who had been looking for a chicken. As a result to coincidence of "wants" cries were called out in the streets. Today these types of mobile sellers on the street are known as hawkers. So we can say in this way that existences of street hawkers or street vendors were found at the time barter system also.

The Barter System



An 1874 newspaper illustration from Harper's Weekly, showing a man engaging in barter: offering chickens in exchange for his yearly newspaper subscription.

Picture 1

The earliest signs of the market system at work can be seen with the advent of bartering within tribes as far back as 6000 B.C. in Mesopotamia. The problem with the barter system, however, was that in order for a trade to take place, both parties had to want what the other party had. This 'co-incidence of wants' often did not happen. The demands of growing business and trade caused the development of money system. The history of coins first initiated probably between Ephesus Lydia and the Aegina island when traders were looking for some small common medium of exchange and the value to the holder. Bartering would not always work and a small valuable medium of exchange was necessary. But still today we see different street hawkers doing exchange commodities through barter system. For example in Kolkata we see hawkers selling door to door different types of household items against old garments and clothes. Present history of street hawkers reveals that though out the world we see the existence of street hawkers.

In Europe Street vending began with early entrepreneurs. Venders in current times have much the same philosophy as those from ancient times that is to take advantage of large gatherings.

One of the most influential times of the history on street vending business was that of Ancient Rome. During those times, there were many ways of public entertainment. One of the ways that people entertained each other and themselves was during popular gatherings of the Roman Colosseum². Spectators would come to see different contests and competitions such as chariot races, sports, and circuses. While some visitors brought their own food to eat, others didn't. Some people were involved to feed and refresh those who were willing to pay and thereby plenty of money went to their pockets as earning. This became quite popular and many were becoming quite wealthy off because of these spectators. Another really popular segment of the past of concession trailers was medieval fairs. During medieval times³, very much like Roman times, people often gathered in flocks in search of entertainment. The medieval society often put together fairs that brought people from miles around to see contests and other spectacles. When these fairs would gather, part of the entertainment was the food that was offered. As is similar with modern fairs, different types of foods were available that weren't necessarily available when fairs weren't in town. Even today we view street vending in different sports arena like baseball, football, cricket, boxing etc. No matter how we look at it or where or when the first street vendor came, the past has affected the way current vendors do business on the street. These early entrepreneurs made major leaps in the way money was made and the way events were enjoyed. Though they might have not worked exactly the way today's vendors work, the principle is definitely the same that is to provide food to hungry patrons, preferably gathered in a confined area. In the 15th century different cries were called out in the streets of London by itinerant seller of food and other commodities and by people offering their goods. They were especially prevalent in large towns and advertised for sale such diverse products and services as

² **Notes on Colosseum** : Located just east of the Roman Forum, the massive stone amphitheatre known as the Colosseum was commissioned around A.D. 70-72 by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavian dynasty as a gift to the Roman people. In A.D. 80, Vespasian's son Titus opened the Colosseum--officially known as the Flavian Amphitheatre-with 100 days of games, including gladiatorial combats and wild animal fights. After four centuries of active use, the magnificent arena fell into neglect, and up until the 18th century it was used as a source of building materials. Though two-thirds of the original Colosseum has been destroyed over time, the amphitheatre remains a popular tourist destination, as well as an iconic symbol of Rome and its long, tumultuous history.

³ In European history, the **Middle Ages**, or **Medieval period**, lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. It began with the collapse of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the early modern period. The Middle Ages is the middle period of the three traditional divisions of Western history: Antiquity, Medieval period, and Modern period. The Medieval period is itself subdivided into the Early, the High, and the Late Middle Ages.

strawberries, fish, brooms, muffins, printed ballads and chimney sweeping. Some of the popular cries at that time by street hawkers were:

*"Ripe Strawberries ripe, Ripe Strawberries ripe.
Six-pence a pottle fine strawberries ripe
strawberries...only six-pence a pottle... I have
ripe Strawberries ripe, Ripe Strawberries ripe."*



*"Who will buy a new love
song? Only a ha'-penny
a piece... Who will buy a hew
love song? Only a ha'-penny
a piece."*

Picture 2

The criers were poor, and apparently loud and annoying. In 1711 Joseph Addison⁴ wrote an essay in *'The Spectator'* complaining of the noise at night and the loud, unpleasant manner in which the cries were uttered. "Milk" he writes "is generally sold in a note above high E, and it sounds so exceedingly shrill that it often sets our teeth an edge."⁵ Street vendors quite literally fuelled London's growing society, and their food became the primary source of fuel for lower class citizens. During Victorian times⁶, London's population boomed at an unprecedented rate.

⁴ **Joseph Addison** (1 May 1672 – 17 June 1719) was an English essayist, poet, playwright, and politician. His name is usually remembered alongside that of his long-standing friend, Richard Steele, with whom he founded *The Spectator* magazine. *The Spectator* was a daily publication founded by Joseph Addison and Richard Steele in England, lasting from 1711 to 1712. Each "paper", or "number", was approximately 2,500 words long, and the original run consisted of 555 numbers, beginning on 1 March 1711.^[1] These were collected into seven volumes. The paper was revived without the involvement of Steele in 1714, appearing thrice weekly for six months, and these papers when collected formed the eighth volume. Eustace Budgell, a cousin of Addison's, also contributed to the publication.

⁵ <http://janeaustrworld.wordpress.com/2007/09/26/street-cries-of-london/>

⁶ The **Victorian era** of British history was the period of Queen Victoria's reign from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901. It was a long period of peace, prosperity, refined sensibilities and national self-confidence for Britain. Some scholars date the beginning of the period in terms of sensibilities and political concerns to the passage of the Reform Act 1832. The era was

In 1801, the population stood at just under 865,000 people, by 1871 it was over 3 million. The new London crowds were predominately industrial workers, and they needed to be fed. They had little access to cooking equipment, and so the demand for London Street Food grew rapidly. The Dictionary of Victorian London estimates there were over 6,000 vendors working in the city, serving up a veritable feast of pea soup, hot eels, pickled whelks and fried fish, alongside more familiar offerings like pies. At that time one of the popular items in street vending was cigars in cities and in small towns worldwide. Different pictures reflect that young men, women, boys, children and elderly people of all age group were involved in hawking cigar in different street.

Picture reflects an 1850's Roman street scene includes urchins offering a selection of cigar butts. The boys sniped butts in hotel lobbies and outside theaters as well as in the streets¹².



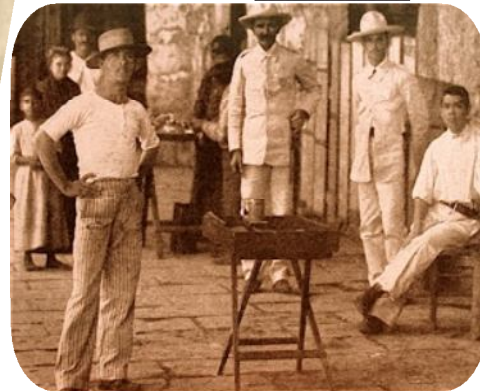
The tourist snapshot catches an illegal street vendor of Moscow, 1928 making a few extra kopeks by selling cigarettes off a quickly-folded movable table. His working class clientele is cautious, eyeing the activity with trepidation. Business was good since foreign cigarettes were both prized and hard to obtain.

Picture 3

preceded by the Georgian period and followed by the Edwardian period. The latter half of the Victorian age roughly coincided with the first portion of the *Belle Époque* era of continental Europe and the *Gilded Age* of the United States. The population of England almost doubled from 16.8 million in 1851 to 30.5 million in 1901. Scotland's population also rose rapidly, from 2.8 million in 1851 to 4.4 million in 1901. Ireland's population decreased rapidly, from 8.2 million in 1841 to less than 4.5 million in 1901, mostly due to the Great Famine. At the same time, around 15 million emigrants left the United Kingdom in the Victorian era and settled mostly in the United States, Canada, and Australia.



Illustration from an 1864 issue of Illustrated London News reveals that cigars and cigarettes were being offered by different street seller in Europe.



Picture 4

Historically, in places such as ancient Rome and later in London and other cities, street food was purchased because urban poor did not have kitchens in their homes. French fries probably originated as a street food consisting of fried strips of potato in Paris in the 1840s. Street foods in Victorian London included tripe, pea soup, pea pods in butter, whelk, prawns and jellied eels. This street hawking has been growing rapidly in almost every corner of the globe, including

industrialized countries – it can no longer be considered a temporary or residual phenomenon. At present street vendors or street hawkers continue their job in different major cities of Europe. London rebuilt itself after the destruction of two World Wars, a new surge in population arrived as a result of immigration. London became more multi-cultural, and its culinary tastes began to reflect this. As a result the fish and chip vans stood side by side with vendors offering sweetly spiced West Indian, African, Indian and Asian cuisine. In reality, the preparation, purchase and consumption of food street-side have been a consistent feature in London for thousands of years. It is rather the types of food served that reflect the state of modern day London, a demographic population with both varied and refined tastes.

In Germany Berlin city has a long tradition and wide reputation for street food vendors. Since people migrated to Berlin, the city had a talent for absorbing their local brought dishes and making a cheap junk-food like mess out of it. Some typical Berlin street foods are: Kassler, Currywurst, Doner, Pfannkuchen etc.⁷ "Kroshka Kartoshka" Russian fast food stands are all over Moscow. There are these little street carts, some with their own brands – a must-try is Kroshka Kartoshka, which, when roughly translated, means 'Pretty Little Potato'. Logically, they sell delicious baked potatoes with a variety of different kinds of stuffing like feta cheese, sour cream (smetana) and pickles, lox and bacon as toppings. Street food is ready-to-eat food or drink sold in a street or other public place, such as a market or fair, by a hawker or vendor, often from a portable stall. While some street foods are regional, many are not, having spread beyond their region of origin. Most street foods are also classed as both finger food and fast food, and are cheaper on average than restaurant meals. Today, people may purchase street food for a number of reasons including "ethnic taste, nostalgia, and the opportunity to eat quickly obtained, reasonably priced and flavorful food in a sociable setting."

⁷ **Kassler:** fat, cooked pork from the ribs, usually served with cabbage or sauerkraut
Eisbein: even fatter part of the leg, served with mashed peas and sauerkraut
Bulette: from french Boulette, minced meat fried as meatballs, served with curry sauce (see next) and a roll.

Currywurst: tasteless sausage served with a sauce based on ketchup blended with curry powder. originally in the 1950s with Worcestershire Sauce brought with British soldiers, then the city ran out of money and took ketchup. Served with french fries or a roll.

Döner: kebab meat with sauce and salad served in a flatbread like a sandwich. according to a legend it was a business minded Turkish immigrant who invented it at Kottbusser Tor in the 1970s.

Pfannkuchen: doughnut filled with jam. Also according to a legend this kind of preparation was invented in Berlin, that's why in the rest of Germany they are called "Berliners"

Street hawkers are called in different names. Historically certain types had specific names - "Costermongers" were licenced vendors of fruit & vegetables; some traditionalists Cockneys⁸ still use the term; "coster" which is frequently used to describe any type of licensed street vendor. "Cobble merchants"(i.e. someone selling "on the cobbles", that is, in the street) is another term in wide usage. "Flim Flam Men" were Italian ice cream sellers (late C19th), and anyone selling goods in a street market was/ is often called a "Barraboy"(Barrow boy) because traditionally they operated from wheeled barrows. The terms "pedlar" & "tinker" may still be heard, usually to describe unlicensed vendors selling cheap (and often, it's suspected, rightly or wrongly, stolen) goods out of suitcases. Street vendors' occupation of public space in crowded commercial areas has attracted the attention of local government authorities. City officials of different countries are faced with a choice between tolerating street trade, attempting to regulate it, or trying to eliminate it through the use of force. There is also a growing illegal street vendors selling food or other items in cities of the different European countries and some city officials of developed country declare it illegal.

In Paris illegal street vendors are growing for selling souvenir, junk or food or other items. Around the Eiffel Tower, for example, there are typically several hundred of these vendors, and they are constantly trying to sell their junk to tourists. Most of the sellers are immigrants from Africa or Pakistan or India, and most are illegally residing in France. These hawkers are not operating legitimate businesses and pay no taxes. Many of them place their junk on a square sheet on the ground. The sheet has cords attached to the corners. When the police make a sweep of the area, the illegal vendors grip the cords to pull their junk up into a ball and make a run for it. Vendors like this have always existed at touristy spots in Paris, but the numbers are skyrocketing. They are persistent and annoying, and sometimes aggressive.

⁸ The term **Cockney** has geographical, social and linguistic associations. Traditionally, it refers to people born within a certain area of London, that is covered by "the sound of Bow bells". It is often used to refer to working-class Londoners in the East End. Linguistically, it can refer to the accent and form of English spoken by this group.



Street Hawkers at France

Picture 5

Technically it's illegal to buy stuff from these vendors, although it hasn't been heard of tourists being prosecuted for doing so. The government has lately posted warnings about the sellers, saying that they are operating illegally and that they threaten the safety of people who deal with them. They make survival difficult for those vendors who are legally operating in the same area, since the legal vendors have many expenses that the illegal ones do not, and tourists are more interested in cheap price than legality.

In Naples, Italy large amount of migrants are involve in street vending for better futures. Naples accentuates many of the characteristics associated with the underground or informal economy. It has a very large pool of underemployed and officially unemployed, covering at around 25 per cent. The city has a reputation as an urban space of transit, useful as the major metropolis in the region of Campania and the south, a transportation hub, with an international seaport and a main junction for the Italian railway. It offers ample opportunities for informal, unregulated work to those willing to take it in agriculture, domestic service, small craft manufacturing, street trading, services and construction. Although typically Senegalese, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese street traders are found throughout the city and surrounding towns, there tends to be a sharp, ethnically marked division that matches product to ethnic group. That is, Senegalese tend to sell African object tourist art, clothes, baseball caps, designer bags, or pirated DVDs and CDs ,

migrants from Bangladesh sell jewelry, buttons, cotton 'tribal' scarves, Pakistani migrants sell sunglasses and cellular phone accessories, Chinese vendors offer electronic toys, games, magnifying glasses etc. and imported Chinese everyday wear clothing. This migrant street selling economy inserts itself into a long tradition of street selling by Neapolitans of contraband cigarettes, pirated CDs and DVDs, sports (football) clothing, books and often one or two of anything one could desire.

In Venice, as in other Italian cities, most of the street vendors are from Senegal or Bangladesh- who hawk counterfeit designer purses, bags, and (more recently) belts and sunglasses at bargain prices. The peddlers are nicknamed "*vu compra*" because many of them use that grammatically inelegant Italian phrase to ask "Do you want to buy?"⁹

Hawking goods are varying in quality, but some are made by the same Italian factories that manufacture designer handbags, belts, etc., using the same materials, designs, and techniques. Customer can purchase goods by bargaining, since these goods don't have fixed prices. Refugees and other immigrants earn their livelihood as street vendors. In Italy selling and buying counterfeit goods are illegal, and could be fined up to 10,000 Euros if the police conduct a sweep and catch with a knock-off. This may not happen quite often, but if the unlucky tourist gets nailed to set an example, statistics won't provide much consolation.



Picture 6

Street Hawkers in Venice, Italy

9

<http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1972817,00.html>

In Hungary homelessness is still a huge problem. Unemployment often leads to homelessness. Many of the homeless live in shelters in the main cities of Hungary. Homeless people mostly take seasonal or unofficial jobs in the market and many of them join in street hawking business. There are no official statistics regarding the number of homeless people in Hungary. The most common figures estimate that the figure is somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 people, with half of these living in Hungary's capital, Budapest. In rural Hungary most of the homeless try to find a job in the bigger cities, or move to the capital.

In Poland street vendors and open air markets have spread rapidly throughout Warsaw and other Polish cities. Poland's consumer culture is undergoing a difficult transition from state socialism to a free enterprise system. The economic reforms introduced on and subsequent to January 1, 1990 are encouraging privatization, competition, and capitalism. Polish consumers are experiencing new marketing arrangements, especially in the distributive trades where most wholesale and retail businesses have been privatized. One notable and sometimes controversial development has been the explosive growth in the number of street vendors and open air markets throughout the country. Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is also its largest city with a population of about 1.8 million. Largely destroyed during the Second World War, it has been rebuilt with rather drab socialist architecture. A great many street vendors, easily numbering in the thousands, were found throughout Warsaw's central district and in the nearby Old City. Their numbers had grown dramatically after 1989. In early 1989, street retailing was limited to a few flower sellers, artists who catered to the tourist trade, and the small kiosks of convenience items operated. Once the communist government fell, more and more independent fruit and vegetable peddlers began to arrive, opening the way for a veritable onslaught of vendors of all kinds. Clearly, post-communist economic policies have provided strong stimuli for Warsaw's street vendors and large open air markets. Unemployment and much higher prices have accompanied economic reform, people may be turning to street retailing as an occupation simply because they need money and have no better alternatives for earning it. This would seem to be especially true for the smallest vendors in the pedestrian underpasses and for the many Soviets visiting Warsaw. Since

itinerant retailing is labour intensive, street vending may mask the true level of Polish unemployment as it seems to do in other parts of the world such as Latin America¹⁰ .

Street vending has long allowed entrepreneurs to provide for themselves and their families while satisfying customer demands and creating jobs. Their roles in service provision—providing cheap food for the urban population and improving market access in residential areas—have also been recognized. However, even with the improved recognition, street vendors and their rights to space have not been integrated into urban space usage and planning. Urban space as a contested resource for the urban poor has been discussed considerably in the context of housing, but hardly in the context of street vending.

In America Street vending practices produce visible economic landscapes that have grown rapidly in most urban centers. In New York the practice of street vending was first regulated in 1691 and banned outright in 1707. More recently, due to the recession in the early 1990s some City Council members and community advocacy groups say yes, and they are pushing to raise the cap on street vending permits to multiple times its current level. Advocates and sociologists point to a historical precedent for loosening regulations on street permits during economic turbulence. Specifically, they mention World War I and the Great Depression. During the war, the city relaxed vending restrictions in an attempt to address the food shortages and distribution problems. But store merchants started a campaign to outlaw street vending. It was just part of the push and pull on street vending throughout New York City's history. Recently Michael Wells, co-director of the Street Vendor Project, said that the city needs to raise the number of permits to handle the surge of people who are looking to make a living. "People call because they have lost their jobs; people call because their husbands have lost their jobs; people call in anticipation of being laid off,"¹¹ he said at a rally on the steps of City Hall.

¹⁰ From Research paper Paper of Terrence H. Witkowski, "The Polish Consumer in Transition: Shopping Warsaw's Street Vendors and Open Air Markets", California State University, Web Site : <http://www.acrwebsite.org/search/view-conference-proceedings.aspx?Id=7410>

¹¹ <http://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/04/29/street-vending-as-a-way-to-eae-joblessness/>

The Street Vendor Project held a rally in front of City Hall in support of legislation to increase the number of street vending permits as a way to combat unemployment.



[New York Public Library](#). A potato vendor in 1937.



Photo Courtesy of Detroit Publishing, Library of Congress, Circa 1900

Picture 7

Earlier in New York city most of the hawking was done through pushcarts. Times to time hawking goods were changed. For example the earliest street food was not hot dogs or pretzels, but in fact oysters and clams. At one time, this was the food of the masses and even the poorest citizens ate oysters for dinner. As European immigrants continued to come to New York, the street food changed to hot corn, pickles, knishes, and sausages. In the 1970's and 80's, it was predominantly Greek souvlaki and kabobs being sold from carts.

In Los Angeles street vending is reconfigured, organized, and supported through the daily practices of Latino immigrants. Vendors physically transform the streets into public markets by utilizing sidewalks, fences, walls, parking lots in Los Angeles. The particular growth and visibility of street vending in Los Angeles can be attributed to the successive pulses of immigration to Southern California from the 1970s onwards. Although street vending practices are highly visible to the people who sell, shop, or live in Latino neighborhoods, these informal economic practices often remain invisible to large numbers of city residents living in non-Latino neighborhoods and who thus remain oblivious to their existence. Two street vending areas of Los Angeles are Garment Town and MacArthur Park where hundreds

of Latino immigrant street vendors sell on a daily basis. Most street vendors sell Mexican and Central American foods and wares that are both traditional and region-specific; they include herbs, fresh fruits and vegetables, flower arrangements, and new and used garments. Holidays, such as Mother's Day, Valentine's Day, Easter, Christmas, and Halloween, along with other national days are an essential time for seasonal, part-time and some full-time vendors. Vendors also utilize the sidewalk as retail space for their products, where low-cost, temporary items (e.g. plastic crates, cardboard boxes, blankets) are used to construct mobile storefronts. Likewise, some vendors use the rear trunks of cars to sell hot food. This type of mobile stall provides mobility to quickly get away from the police or code enforcers. It also allows the vendors to sell in different locations, like when they park outside garment shops at different times of the day, like lunch and breakfast breaks, and then drive back to busy streets where, in some cases, customers are expecting them. Trunk vending also facilitates loading and unloading for the vendors, avoiding heavy lifting and public display. Perhaps most importantly of all, by selling from their car trunks vendors do not have to fight with other vendors over sidewalk space.

There is a great deal of criticism levied at street vendors, despite the fact that these vendors, as part of a global informal economy, are becoming more important as millions are being occupationally downsized. During World War I and the Great Depression, street vending soared as unemployment and economic downturns increased in New York City. Many people argue that street vending causes congestion on sidewalks and streets. In fact, the arrival of trucks as a means for delivery prompted a movement against street peddlers and their pushcarts because they “cluttered” the streets. Criticisms also include that street vendor businesses are not economically robust, they can be conduits for pirated goods, they do not make good use of public spaces, and they are considered by economists to be “bad news” for the world economy. But some other opinion is that it is a great way to start a small business but we hit a wall with getting the permit. Their operations (e.g., buying, selling, merchandising) are very similar to those of permanently anchored small retailers, and consequently they should be able to make similar societal contributions.

In Latin America street vending represents one of the most visible and dynamic segments of the informal economy. Rapid rural-to-urban migration from the 1940s to the 1970s, economic crisis in the 1980s, and neoliberal reform in the 1990s combined to create a surplus of

unemployed workers in the cities, so that by 2006 the region faced a formal employment deficit of 126 million jobs.

Table 1

Informal Sector as a Percentage of Employment, Latin America

Country	% of Employment	Year of estimate
Argentina	47.7	1998
Bolivia	52.6	1997
Brazil	37.2	1998
Chile	32.4	1998
Colombia	46.9	1998
Ecuador	52.5	1998
Mexico	44.8	1998
Paraguay	57.9	1996
Peru	48.2	1998
Uruguay	33.7	1998
Venezuela	38.3	1998

Source: ILO (2002): 237-241. For each country (where possible), the series produced by the ILO regional office is presented for the year 1998. The table thus presents the most standardized data possible across countries.

In the absence of formal wage employment, many workers have turned to the informal sector as a way to generate income. Six of every ten new jobs generated since 1990 in Latin America have been in the informal sector, and nearly fifty percent of workers in the region's cities engage in informal economic activity. Many of those workers, seeking an occupation with low barriers to entry, have taken to the streets to hawk merchandise for profit. In this connection street vending of some important cities of Latin American Cities are discussed herewith.

Brazil is both the largest and most unequal country in the Latin American region. Street vending is a common occupation in urban areas. Brazil's largest city, **Sao Paulo**, is host to more than 18 million people - nearly 10% of the country's population (United Nations 2006) and street vendors represent about 11% of its economically active population. In 2006 54.9% of the Brazilian workforce is in the informal sector, and within that sector, roughly 7% work as street vendors.¹² Not surprisingly, as the continent's largest country, Brazil is also host to its largest total population of documented street vendors, at 711,825. In the metropolitan region of São Paulo, the largest city in Brazil and one of the largest in the world, approximately 42% of workers are in the informal economy, and according to a 2001

¹² Luciana Itikawa, University of São Paulo, Brazil, **democratic and inclusive street vending urban public policies**, ww1.durban.gov.za/durban/government/media/field/conf/.../BRazil.ppt...

estimate the city was home to approximately 73,000 street vendors.¹³ In three of the five largest cities in Brazil - Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Puerto Alegre - street vendors represent more than seven percent of the economically active population (11.0%, 8.6%, and 7.1%, respectively). Nearly three fourths (73.3%) of Sao Paulo's street vendors are women, and more than half are heads of household. Many women traders work for 12-14 hours a day, and the lack of day care facilities means that those with children often must bring their children with them to their posts in the streets. Sao Paulo's street vending population appears to be racially mixed [58% white, 7% black, 32% *pardo* (mixed), and 3% Asian]. Income levels and stability among traders vary from one street to the next; for example, monthly income among street vendors in downtown São Paulo can range from 300 *reais* (roughly US\$140) to 5,000 *reais* depending on the location. Sao Paulo's vendors also face uncertain working conditions as a result of violence (police harassment), patronage relations with officials who control access to licenses, and corruption, in the form of requests for bribes that allow unlicensed vendors to occupy space illegally. Most vendors sell goods from China and the most common products sold are electronics, clothing, jewellery, food, and trinkets.

In Mexico City the PRI (Partido Revolucionario Institucional), Mexico's dominant political party for seventy years, incorporated street vendors into its organizational structure, and in doing so brought the governance of street commerce to the national policy table. According to the Population and Housing Census for Mexico City's Federal District, 73,154 street vendors worked in the federal district in the year 2000. Street selling in Mexico City employs more people than any single branch of industry. Moreover, street vendors represent one of the largest categories of workers in retail trade, along with food, drink and tobacco vendors in specialized retail shops, and workers in non-food specialized retail shops. Mexico City has more street sellers than workers in supermarkets, department stores, gas stations, and car sales. Informal sector activities in Mexico grew steadily between 1993 and 1998. In the Federal District the number of those selling house to house or in the streets (mobile vendors) rose 12% and the number of those selling in street stalls or in market stalls also rose (1%). In terms of gender breakdowns from 1998 to 2000 there were 60% men and 40% women. In terms of age breakdowns 50% are between ages 21 and 35. In terms of products sold, the National Survey of Microenterprises in 1998 estimated that the most frequently traded goods among micro enterprises without a fixed establishment are clothing and footwear (22%),

¹³ The source of this estimate is the São Paulo Province Data Research Agency and Foundation (Itikawa 2006b)

sweets, chocolates, soft drinks and ice cream (15%), general foods (10%), and fresh fruit and vegetables (10%).

Chile has been the most politically and economically stable country for the past quarter century. Though poverty remains an important problem, its small population and advanced level of economic development have helped to avoid some of the problems of overpopulation and unemployment experienced in other countries, and as a result the Chilean informal economy is the smallest in the region. Street markets in **Santiago** are for the most part planned and regulated by the government. The Municipality of Santiago created the city's first planned street market (*feria libre*) in 1915. Street markets were granted formal institutional status, including the formally recognized right to operate in public space in. By mid-century, street vending in Santiago had achieved full recognition as a legitimate economic activity, and vendors had become a permanent fixture in the city. The number of legal street markets in Santiago grew rapidly in the second half of the twentieth century. The 1938 law legalized four street markets, and by 1955 the number of legal markets in the metropolitan region had grown to 87. Fifty years later, in 2005, the total number of street markets in Chile had reached 657, of which 401 were located in Metropolitan Santiago. Street vendors currently control 80% of sales in fruits and vegetables. Working conditions in Santiago's street markets are relatively good. This means that security of workspace, the most important problem for vendors in other countries, is a less pressing issue for Santiago's vendors. Although public authorities have the ultimate say in whether a street market may continue to operate, vendors generally are not subject to the type of arbitrary expulsions that occur in other countries.

Caracas, the capital of **Venezuela** is one of the region's most politically polarized countries. Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Chávez and his supporters wrote and passed a new Constitution in 1999 that dismantled the country's long-standing representative democracy and envisioned instead a more direct democracy with power centralized in Caracas. According to 2004 data from the National Statistical Institute (INE), 53% of the Venezuelan workforce is informal. The country's oil income and its democratic political consensus began to collapse in the late 1980s, and continued instability since then has fostered a rise in informality. Economic recession, inflation, and the absence of a legal framework to protect property rights effectively have reduced private sector investment, eroded household purchasing power, and increased unemployment. Within the informal sector, street vendors form the largest single occupational category. As in many other countries, there are no

reliable estimates of the growth of the street vending population over time. Street vendors did not appear in large numbers in Caracas until the 1970s, and it was not until the 1980s that street commerce became problematic for city officials. Thus, the first ordinance to govern street commerce in Caracas was issued in 1985.

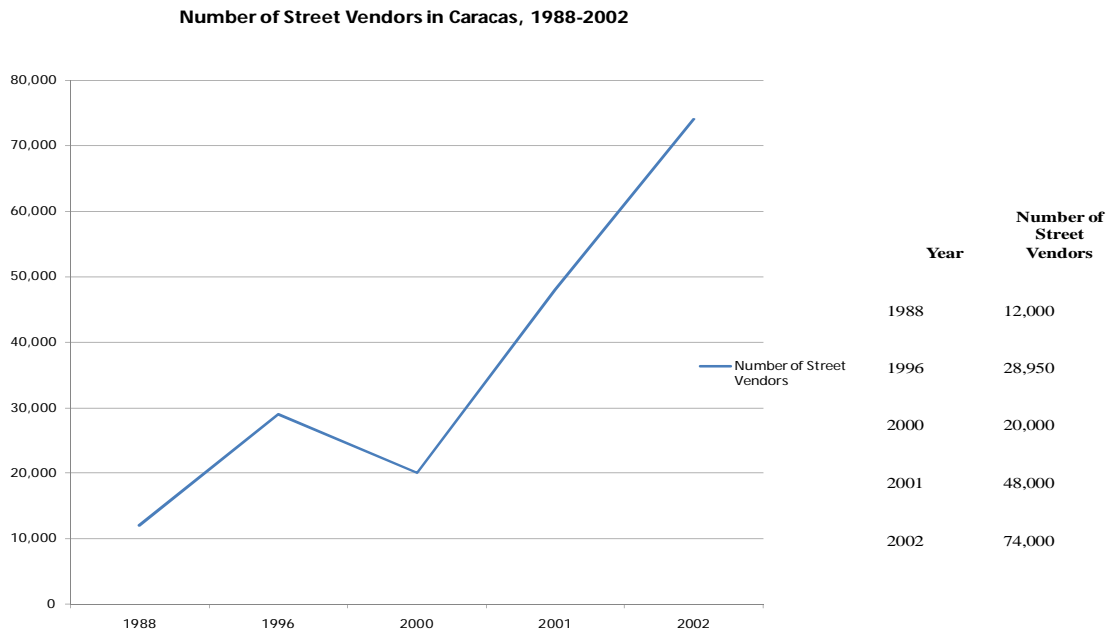


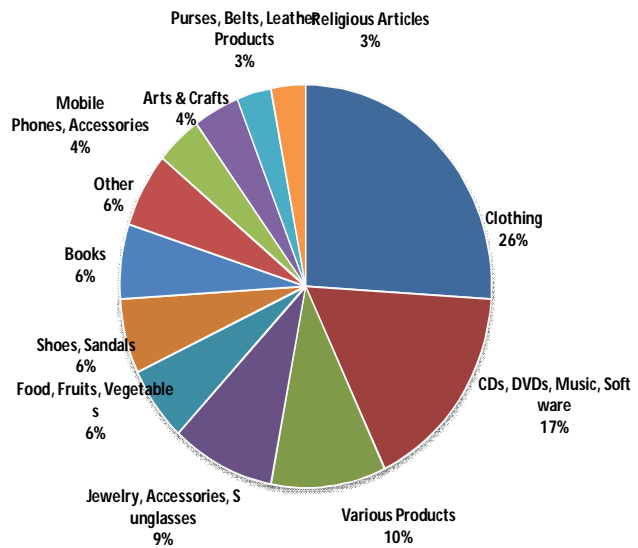
Figure 2

In Figure 2 the chart presents the size of the street vending population in Caracas from 1988 to 2002. This chart indicates an upward trend in the number of street vendors that began gradually in the late 1980s and early 1990s and then increased rapidly after 2000. Women in the street vending population are more than men (58% and 42%, respectively). Roughly one third of street vendors are between 30 and 39 years of age; another third are between 15 and 29 years of age, and the remainder are 40 and above. Following pie chart shows, different products sold by street vendors in Caracas.

% of Street Vendors Regarding products sold

Street Vendors by Product Sold, Caracas, 2002/2003*

	% of Street Vendors
Clothing	26
CDs, DVDs, Music, Software	17
Various Products	10
Jewelry, Accessories, Sunglasses	9
Food, Fruits, Vegetables	6
Shoes, Sandals	6
Books	6
Other	6
Mobile Phones, Accessories	4
Arts & Crafts	4
Purses, Belts, Leather Products	3
Religious Articles	3



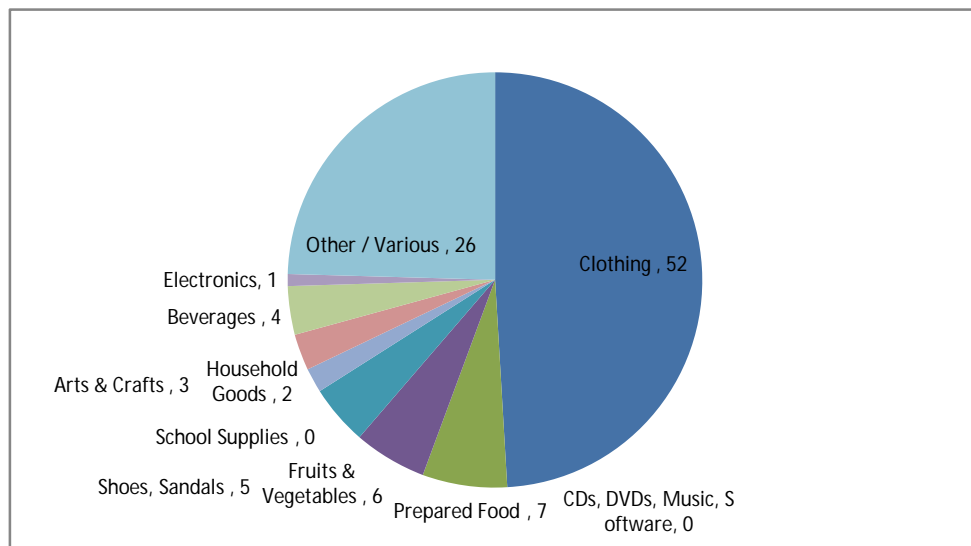
Source: Municipal census. *Average Nov/Dec 2002 and Feb/March 2003.

Figure 3

In Figure 3 the pie chart shows that the largest group of vendors in Caracas sells clothing, followed by pirated electronic goods and other assorted products.

In Lima, Peru a vast number of its workers are engaged in informal economic activity. ILO estimates from 1998 indicate that Peru has the fourth largest informal sector on the South American continent. Lima experienced political and economic instability during the 1980s and 1990s, along with continued rural-to-urban migration. Lima has had a large informal sector for many decades, as it never developed a robust industrial sector during the period of import substitution industrialization (ISI) or a large petroleum sector to absorb the growing population of unemployed workers. Street vendors are likewise nothing new to the Peruvian capital, as Lima’s Historic Centre has featured informal traders since the sixteenth century.

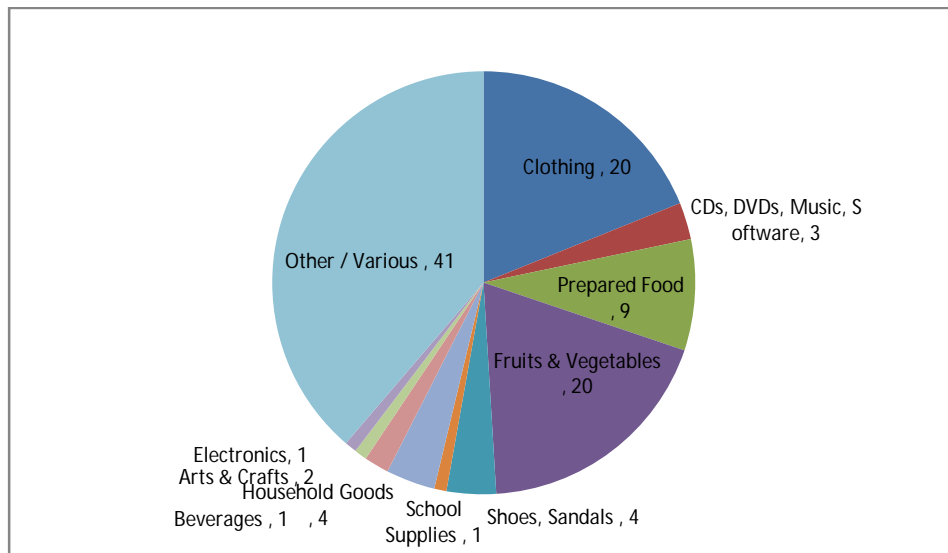
Despite centuries of efforts to regulate street trade, however, the sector remains chaotic and unevenly governed, partly because of an unclear legal and institutional framework. Although street traders form an important part of the local economy in Lima, no government agencies or nongovernmental institutions have attempted to measure the size of the street vending population over time. The Metropolitan Government of Lima (Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima, MML) conducted the first census of street vendors in the modern period in 1976. This census produced an estimate of 58,284 vendors in 29 municipal districts within the metropolitan area. Nine years later, the Institute for Liberty and Democracy in Peru carried out a second census in Metropolitan Lima in which numbers of street vendors were found to be 84,135 vendors. A survey of municipalities has been conducted in 1994 in which street vendors were estimated to be 182,167. Therefore the available estimates show an upward trend in the street vending population over the past few decades. Current estimates suggest that the number of street vendors at present may be as high as 360,000. In 2002, study of street traders was conducted in Independencia, in Lima’s Northern Cone and in 2005 another study of street vendors was conducted in central-city areas in Caquetá.¹⁴ The two studies found that the vending population is relatively young, 60% in Independencia where as 53% in the central-city locations.



Nature of Product sold in Gamarra (%)

Figure 4

¹⁴ Caquetá is a commercial conglomerate located in the heart of Lima where the country’s principal north-south and east-west highways intersect



Nature of Product Sold in Caqueta (%)

Figure 5

Source: Roever, 2003 Microbusiness Survey. Totals are slightly higher than 100% because some vendors offered multiple responses.

In terms of products sold, the two surveys showed substantial differences. In Independencia, the majority of those surveyed sold food, most commonly fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy, and grocery items. In the garment district of Gamarra, not surprisingly, the largest group (52%) sold textiles; yet vendors in that part of the city also hawk a variety of other goods, including footwear, fruits and vegetables, prepared food, and beverages. Vendors in Caqueta exhibited more diversity in terms of products sold.

In Bogota, armed conflict in the **Colombian** countryside in recent decades has been more severe and sustained over a longer period of time which leads to generate huge amount of refugees. Again the economic recession in the second half of the 1990s hit Bogota particularly hard. These two conditions have most likely contributed to a sudden and relatively rapid growth trend in the informal economy. According to Colombia's National Administrative Department for Statistics (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, DANE), approximately 52.9% of Bogota's workers are informal¹⁵. Street traders appear to form a very large component of Bogota's informal sector. As per report of DANE in 1996, street traders in Bogota represented 19.8% of Bogota's informal labour force in that

¹⁵ Data collected in April-June 2005 (www.dane.gov.co)

year. A 2003 DANE estimate suggests that the street vending population increased dramatically after 1996. Among street traders men represented 75%. However, women participation in street trade increases day by day. The vast majority of Bogota's vendors have fluctuating incomes, unstable working conditions, and lack permanent stands from which to vend. Ambulatory vendors, those whose sales are dependent on the flow of pedestrian traffic are the most vulnerable, as they sell low-cost goods (candy, fruit, juice, and newspapers, for example) and lack any capacity for savings. In terms of income, a 2001 survey of 6,382 ambulatory and stationary vendors in Bogota showed that 24% earned a monthly income between US\$80 and \$200, and another 13% earned between \$200 and \$285. Thus, the majority generated incomes lower than \$80 a month.

Street vending is a major issue in Latin American urban governance. Relocation projects are a common strategy for coping with overcrowded street markets, and those projects can provide more workplace security and better working conditions for some vendors. However, they must also provide income security in order to prevent a return to the streets.

In Africa street traders are selling everything from fruit and vegetables to clothes, traditional medicine and even furniture. Despite the advances in modern retailing, millions of people throughout the world still make their living partly or wholly through selling goods on the streets and these features are largely found in most of the African countries. There have been substantial studies on street trading in West Africa (Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast and Ghana); Central Africa (the Democratic Republic of Congo); Sub-Saharan Africa (Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho) and East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya). In Africa the informal sector as a whole is estimated 60 percent of all urban jobs and over 90 percent of all new urban jobs. Street trading is estimated the largest share of these jobs. Trends in street trading over time are integrally linked to urbanization, migration and economic development processes. Due to low barriers to entry, newcomers to the city often join in street trading as a way of surviving. A further dimension of urbanisation processes that swells the number of street traders is international migration. International migration is an inexorable response to regional economic inequalities. Not only there are significant inequalities between African countries, but Africa has long been the site of a number of political crises and civil wars. Somalia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi,

Ethiopia and Eritrea have generated high levels of forced migration. More recently the crises in the Darfur region as well as in Zimbabwe are generating flows of migration both within Africa and elsewhere. In a continent where there is large scale unemployment and under-employment the trend is for migration. Hence legislation is to be designed to protect citizens from competition for jobs. Foreign migrants, like their rural counterparts, often have no choice but to work in segments of the economy where barriers to entry and set up costs are low. Street trading is thus what many foreign migrants opt to do. The combination of urbanisation, migration and economic development trends suggests that there has been a rapid increase in the number of street traders operating on the streets of African cities. However street trade is inherently difficult to measure. As the report notes there is a great variance in the number of street vendors counted depending on the time of day, day of the week, time of month or the season of the year. It is noted:

‘The number of vendors can fluctuate from one season to the next, one day to the next, and even during a single day. This is because some vendors only sell in the morning, afternoon or evening; and others sell only during certain seasons. Some may move from one location to another during the day, appearing to settle at each; while others may change what they sell from one season, month or day to another.’¹⁶

A further confusion is that the same vendor family or unit may have several different stalls at the same market or in different markets. Despite these problems the ILO managed to compile estimates for selected countries which is shown in the Table 2.

Table 2

Street Vendors in Selected African Countries	
	Number of Street Vendors
Tunisia (1997)	125619
Benin (1992)	45591
Kenya (1999)	416 294
Source: ILO, 2002:52	

There is a tension between modernization of African cities and ‘non modern’ activities like street trading. In the case of violent removal of street traders in Zambia conducted by national

¹⁶ Street Trade in Africa: A Review, Caroline Skinner School of Development Studies Working Paper No. 51 April 2008

government, it is argued that the presence of street traders was discouraging the international investors. Further street traders are often removed prior to international events as part of city 'beautification' processes. The position and functioning of cities in the world economy become the dominant factor in urban economic development planning. The implicit economic development policy prescriptions are that international investment should be pursued above all else. Informal activities, like street vending, in this paradigm, are seen as undesirable and their contribution to local economies is not recognized. This is particularly the case in the developing world. Shifting these perceptions remains a critical challenge. National governments largely ignore street trading issues with the responsibility of dealing with informal trade falling largely on urban managers. This relates to the problem that informal activities like street trading are generally seen as an urban management issue rather than an economic development concern.

Street vendors are usually perceived as a problem and occasionally as a potential, but they are rarely high in the governmental list of priorities. From a developmental perspective street traders are often responsible for large numbers of dependents. There are also a disproportionate number of women working as street traders. Women are more likely than men to spend their income on the household needs. From a planning perspective, street traders provide urban residents and particularly the urban poor, with goods and services in appropriate quantities and forms, and at times of day and in parts of the city that contribute to the functioning of cities. Economically, although the individual incomes are often low, cumulatively these activities' contribution to local economies and to local revenue collection is considerable. Local authorities need to balance the interests of many different stakeholders using public space.

In Australia we see while street vendors are a way of life in most cities in the world, the concept has been slow to take off here. Street food has never taken hold in Australia because attitudes to food are quite different to other cultures. Street food in Thailand spills out of a market culture, unlike Australia where food is entrenched in restaurant culture so it has never had a natural progression. Australia has a high degree of regulation which hasn't encouraged street vendors.

In Auckland Street vendors require Street Trading License. These are issued to vendors in the central area under the former Auckland City Council's Public Places Bylaw 2008. Some retailers are frustrated by street vendors. For them as a company they have significant costs, many of which are controlled by the council, particularly when it comes to health and safety issues with food being handled correctly. They have a number of requirements, including holding product at correct temperatures, providing toilets etc. They also have overheads like rent, rates, electricity and staff, etc. Many hawkers do not pay any of these fees and if they get a licence it is a lot less than the overheads imposed on by council. So there is conflict between retailers and hawkers. Many customers prefer to buy from hawkers because of the price.

In Asia there is a substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities after the financial crisis of 1998. This crisis had affected the Asian Tigers the most. Sharp rise in street vendors was found especially in Thailand, Singapore and Philippines. Many of the workers who lose their jobs in the formal sector take to street vending as an option that allows them to make a living. At the same time it should be noted that street vending survives not merely because it is an important source of employment but also because of the services it provides to the urban population. For the urban poor, street vendors provide goods, including food, at low prices. This indicates that one section of the urban poor, namely, street vendors, subsidizes the existence of the other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods, including food. These aspects are unfortunately ignored by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the police because more often street vending is considered an illegal activity and street vendors are treated as criminals. In fact in almost all the Asian countries, street vendors have no legal status to conduct their business and they are constantly harassed by the authorities. Yet they are popular because they provide the urban population with much needed services that neither the municipalities nor the larger retailing outlets can provide.

They sit and wait on dusty overpasses and dirty streets. They watch with hungry eyes as pedestrians pass by the blankets they stretched out and covered with trinkets earlier that morning. These are **Beijing's street vendors**. Each waits for one of the hundreds of people who passes their stall each day to buy. In China entrepreneurial street vendors regularly set up makeshift markets in popular shopping districts, train stations and generally anywhere with high pedestrian flows. These street vendors sell mix of counterfeit fashion products and

other random merchandise cunningly sourced directly from factories or on the grey market. In China, street vending is illegal. They are often tolerated by authorities and add certain vibrancy to the city as they attract people and create their own retailing atmosphere. The majority of the vendors on the streets are operating without permits. Vendors here sell everything from socks to wallets, headphones to electronic cables. All the goods are inexpensive. They leave hometowns in other provinces of China in hopes of a better life. Some apply for residency in Beijing to make living simpler, but many don't have the skills or education to work other jobs. They say that sitting in the dust peddling goods is their only option.¹⁷ Yang, a 30-year-old illegal vendor from Hubei Province, sells small electronics and protective screens for mobile phones. He has been a vendor for a decade. "I don't have other technical skills," he said. "I only graduated from junior school, and I have no other options." Despite the odds against them, Yang and Tang say they dream of owning their own business. "I would like to open a store one day," Tang said with a hopeful look in her eye. "But I don't have enough money." In most Chinese cities it is illegal for individuals to just get out on the streets, set up a stand and sell stuff, because the city government says they block roads, cause traffic jam and create lots of trash, hindering the government's efforts to beautify the city and improve traffic. Tens of thousands of people, however, mostly unemployed urban residents and migrant workers, make a living by doing such trade. There are no less than 50,000 such street vendors in Shanghai alone. For decades, street vendors and city patrol officers have been playing the cat-and-mouse game, mostly resulting in the vendors being chased away, fined, or having their goods confiscated. In several incidents, such confrontations evolved into assaults or violence, leaving either the vendors or the officers injured or even dead. But the vendors keep coming back, because they lack other ways of surviving and they do have a market. Urban residents like the convenience and great bargain offered by the vendors, who usually sell fresh vegetable, fruits or other small goods right in front of residential buildings, at very low prices. The city of Chongqing is preparing to carry out new policies allowing street vendors to do their business, after decades of banning and cracking down on them. The city government said recently that some back streets and alleys in the city will be opened for street vendors within this year, with more than 10,000 spots already in plan, providing over 15,000 jobs. To get a spot, applicants should be laid-off

¹⁷ Peddling for profit? Beijing's street vendors By Lauren Ratcliffe, http://www.china.org.cn/china/2011-06/23/content_22846409.htm

workers of government or state-owned enterprise, low-income people and migrant workers, according to local newspapers. The city government will obtain consent from local residents before setting up vendor spots in an area, and will set regulations for facilities and business hours of these spots. Certain procedures, such as road occupation permission and sanitation examination, are also required. Shanghai government revealed similar policy initiatives, allowing street vendors in certain areas and certain hours. The people have praised such a turnabout of the administrative approach of city governments, which have often handled their unfavoured matters like street vendors with just one rule: prohibition. “Actually many street vendors in residential areas are welcomed by residents,” a Shanghai city official was quoted by Xinhua as saying. “It is better to allow some options than to completely ban (street vendors).”¹⁸

In **Mongolia** there are varieties of street vendors. In the study conducted by MCTIC (Mongolian Cooperative Training and Information Centre) and CUMTCC (Central Union of Mongolian Trade and Consumers Cooperative) in 2006, the respondents included vendors selling through permanent selling corners in big markets and shops (31.3 percent), street vendors (33.7 percent), kiosks (13 percent), vendors having temporary selling points in the streets (11.7 percent), small shops (6.3 percent), and traders who have containers (4 percent). Street vendors and vendors having temporary selling points in the street are micro-traders. Street vendors have lower education levels as compared to those with a permanent selling corner. It is also seen that young newly graduated women are going into street vending. This is because of the lack of opportunity in other jobs. Women also do not want to be dependent on others. They want to earn money to go abroad to work and live. As in Thailand and Cambodia, vendors in Mongolia work long hours — 12 to 15 hours a day. Some vendors who sell fruits and nuts are seasonal vendors. Forty-one percent of vendors chose their locations because it is close to their customers. The income from vending varies greatly across different types of vending. Although there are no other laws/regulations that specify the authority in charge of managing street vendors, city officials close down kiosks that are located near bus stops. They also prohibit fire stoves in kiosks. According to a law on “Income taxes for entrepreneurs whose income cannot be estimated at current period”, small

¹⁸ Street Vendors Gained Permission in Major Cities: A Governing Approach Turnabout, <http://josieliu.blogspot.in/2007/03/street-vendors-gained-permission-in.html>

vendors and street vendors have to pay a flat tax rate. Although more than 90 percent of vendors of containers and small shops pay taxes, only 31.7 percent of street vendors do. This is because it is difficult to collect taxes from street vendors who do not have a permanent place to sell. They are not registered, and their income is too low to pay taxes. A social insurance scheme for all employees was launched in 1994, and covers pension, benefits, health, industrial accidents and unemployment insurance. One way in which street vendors protect themselves against police harassment and also obtain social insurance is through getting a license. Obtaining a license not only requires money, but also a long period of time. Vendors operating small shops and kiosks spend on average more than a month to get a license, while vendors of containers and selling corners spend only a week. The valid term of license for street vendors is one month, temporary selling points on the streets three months and for small shops and selling corners in the market, one year and longer. This shows why street vendors do not obtain a license—by investing several months to obtain a license, they can only get a month-long permit. But then again, not having a permit means street vendors are vulnerable to police harassment. City officials set regulations and punish vendors who do not follow the regulations. For example, city officials set the time that kiosks can operate, but kiosk operators do not follow the regulation as their business does not become viable if they do. This ends up in vendors succumbing to pressure and paying penalties or bribes.

Street vendors first appeared **in Japan** four centuries ago, when the special vending passes were issued to merchants who could not afford a storefront. To accommodate the growing traffic on the Tokaido Road during the 18th century, street vendors set up portable stalls offering a variety of goods. Vendors called out to passing pedestrians, hoping to catch their attention with distinctive sing-song phrases. Peddlers strolled through the crowds with goods on their backs, selling things that a traveller might find useful such as straw hats, sandals, tea, tobacco and old kimonos. At night, food stands were set up offering soba noodles, sushi and tempura (particular favourites of the day). The practice was briefly suspended during World War II when food was rationed, but in the decades that followed, street vending, catering to a new generation of housewives who embraced eating fresh local foods, blossomed.

In Bangladesh the number of street vendors is large. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh and according to the Dhaka City Corporation there are around 90,000 street vendors in the city (*New Age Metro*, August 17, 2003, www.newagebd.com.) They operate mainly in Motijheel, Baitul Mukarram, Gulistan, Shahbagh and New Market Areas. Street vending is considered

an illegal trade and the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. The vendors have to pay a sizeable portion of their income as bribes in order to continue their hawking activities. Political parties in Bangladesh are not sincere to solve their problem. Due to their insecurity, street vendors tend to join to these parties for protection. These parties use street vendors for their political gains, though the vendors themselves do not get any tangible benefits from this alliance. Food vendors are an important feature in the cities of Bangladesh. Street food industry provides employment to women and migrants with low educational background. The prices of street food are low and the urban poor benefit from this. Day labourers, rickshaw pullers, migrants from rural areas and the homeless depend on street food vendors for their nutrition. There are a substantive number of food vendors in the urban areas. Their ages range between 25 and 60 years with a majority being in the age group of 30-40 years. These vendors do not always make much profit and they tend to move from one place to another to get better markets. The contribution of women to this trade is significant. They are also denied institutional credit facilities that could help them increase their income. They have to rely exclusively on social networks for running their business.

In Sri Lanka Street vendors appear not totally illegal. Here vendors can operate their trade on the pavements by paying a daily tax to the municipal council. Despite gaining some legal recognition, vendors are evicted if the municipal council feels that they cause problems to the general public. In most cases evicted vendors are not provided alternate sites. Here street vendors have some recognition by the municipality as they pay taxes, this does not necessarily provide them the security to carry out their trades. In most cases, provision of alternative space depends largely on how strongly their union can press for this demand. The goods sold by street vendors are cheaper than those offered by the big stores. Most of them are located in the formal city centres. They are from urban poor settlements and street vending is the only source of employment for these families. Women and children play active roles in this profession. The main problem facing street vendors is lack of security in their livelihood and lack of access to credit. The number of food vendors in Colombo is fairly large and is increasing because of the needs of the customers. The food is relatively cheap and readily available. The income of food vendors is higher than that of other vendors. The contribution of street food vendors to the country's economy is significant though they face similar problems as other street vendors, namely, lack of security and lack of institutional facilities.

In Bangkok (Thailand) street vending was dominated by the Chinese until World War I. Globalization since 1980s and economic recession, worsened by the 1997 financial crisis, increased street vending as a favourable source of income generation. In 2000, the number of “hawkers, peddlers and newsboys” increased to 390,600 from 310,500 in 1997 (National Statistical Office, 1997 and 2000). Street vending is an important source of income for the urban poor and most of the slum dwellers are engaged in street food hawking. Almost every street in Bangkok city has street vendors selling an array of items – clothes, curios, electronic items and a wide variety of cooked and raw food. Food vendors of Bangkok are known for their cheap but nutritious fare. For the local population, the food stalls are an integral part of life in Bangkok, particularly the makeshift restaurants. Hundreds of people rely on them for a good meal at low costs. The municipal authorities in Bangkok have demarcated sites where street vendors can operate. There are 287 such sites in the city. There are also 14 sites on private land. The sites officially allotted for street vending are not sufficient for accommodating all street vendors. Moreover, these areas do not cover all sections of the city. This has led to street vendors operating in unauthorised areas. There are 407 sites where vendors conduct their business but these are unofficial areas. This means that the majority of street vendors in the city operate in sites that are unauthorised. Street Vendors are divided into mobile vendors and fixed vendors. Most of the fixed vendors operate as a family enterprise and vendors accept credit card payment. This shows that customers of street vendors are not only the urban poor, but also the middle and upper class as well as tourists and both wife and husband being involved in the business. Length of time in business is not very different for fixed and mobile vendors, although fixed vendors have been in the business for a slightly longer period. The income from vending varies among street vendors. Among the mobile vendors, 21.4 percent earned a daily profit of less than 200 baht, while 10.3 percent of fixed vendors earned a daily profit of more than 1,500 baht. Even among mobile vendors, 2 percent earn more than 1,500 baht a day. Among the fixed vendors, none earns less than 200 baht a day. Given that the minimum wage of Bangkok is 169 baht in 2004, the income from street vending is relatively high. Because of relatively higher earnings and the possibility of earning more street vending is not only a choice for the urban poor but is also becoming an attractive occupation for the educated middle class. They see street vending as a way to become independent and they like to take up the challenge of being an entrepreneur

In Manila has devised some plans for street hawkers. It is estimated that there are around 50,000 street vendors in Metro Manila, most of them are unregistered, hence illegal. The main problems faced by the street vendors are that there are no demarcated areas for them to operate. Street vendors are blamed for the filth on the pavements and for causing traffic problems. Sometime officials in the Philippines are planning to clear illegal street sellers off pavements by spraying their goods with kerosene. Team of officials armed with plastic spray bottles filled with kerosene are ready to hit vendors' stalls without warning. As a result hawkers can no longer sell their goods and eventually, they will lose capital and stop illegal vending. People will no longer buy items that smell of, or are soaked in gasoline, particularly edible goods. Human rights groups are criticizing this measure. Though there are laws for legalizing street vending, these are never implemented properly. Most vendors are not given licenses. Since most of the street vendors were not regularized by law, they are victims of police harassment and evictions.

In case of Singapore if we go by the reports of the hawkers' department of the government of Singapore, this must be the only country in the world where all street vendors are licensed. It is the duty of the Hawkers' Department to check that there are no unlicensed hawkers and issue licenses to those wanting to hawk goods on the pavements. In Singapore food hawkers are predominant. In 1988, there were 23,331 hawkers operating in 184 centres of whom 18,878 were engaged in selling cooked food. At present there are nearly 50,000 street vendors in this city-state. The hawkers' department plays an active role in ensuring that the hawkers keep their environment clean and do not place constraints on pedestrians. Its officials inspect all stalls and see that they abide by the Environmental Public Health Act of 1968. Between 1990 and 1996 the department had trained more than 10,000 hawkers. The composition of the city's street vending population is changing. There is an emergence of younger, better educated street vendors. The change is more noticeable in food hawking. The variety of food offered is wider than the traditional fare earlier. The younger, educated food vendors are willing to experiment with new international dishes and this has increased their popularity. The government decided to upgrade the food stalls in the densely populated residential areas. One significant fact about street vendors in Singapore is that over the past 30 years they have helped keep the cost of living down since workers, students and the poorer sections depend on them for their daily necessities, including their meals. This is true of other

places as well but unfortunately the planners rarely consider these contributions to the local economy.

Malaysia is one of the few countries in Asia that has given some form of recognition to street vendors. In 1990, Malaysia formulated the National Policy on Hawkers and the regulation and control of street vendors is under the **Department of Hawkers and Petty Traders (DHPT)**. According to DHPT the number of licensed street vendors rose by 30 per cent between 1990 and 2000. The total number of licensed street vendors in 2000 was nearly 35,000. In addition it was believed that there were more than 12,000 unlicensed street vendors operating. The increase of unlicensed street vendors is mainly because the DHPT has stopped issuing licenses after 1996. The financial crises took place three years later and a number of people who had lost their jobs during the time of the crises took to street vending. The objective of the DHPT is to relocate street vendors. Around 35 per cent of the total numbers of street vendors are food hawkers. Licensed street vendors have access to institutional credit as the government has provided funds for this. Training programmes are organised regularly for these vendors in which they are taught about health and hygiene, business skills, accounts, etc. The ethnic composition of street vendors has shown changes. In 1970 only 4.4 per cent of Malays were engaged in street vending. Chinese constituted 80.8 per cent of the street vendors while Indians constituted 14.8 per cent. Since 1980 the proportions of Indians have reduced. In 2000 there were 11,170 (31 per cent) Malays, 20,812 (59.3 per cent) Chinese and 3,138 (9.0 per cent) Indians who were licensed street vendors. It is believed that this change is due to the licenses issued by the DHPT as it preferred to grant more licenses to the indigenous Malay population.

Street vendors play an important role in urban **Vietnam's** commerce. They provide a variety of low priced goods and generate employment for a large number of people, especially women. In the case of food vendors around 30 per cent are women. In 1989 the Vietnamese government adopted a law on protection of people's health. The government has adopted two practices for ensuring safer street food, namely, monitoring street food vendors through a licensing system and educating and training them on hygiene. Women are in the forefront of Vietnam's economy. Half of the women vendors are young, below 29 years. Street vending is the major means of their survival. Most of the female vendors move from

door to door carrying their wares in two baskets slung on two ends of a pole that is carried on the shoulder. Most of them sell single items, i.e., either food (vegetable, eggs, processed foods) or household items. A small proportion sells a combination of food and household items. The male vendors on the other hand are engaged in motor cycle repair or sale of higher priced goods such as personal products, souvenirs etc. and their earnings are higher. Women vendors are facing problems on the street, most of which are related to their sexuality. Customers often tease, disrespect or sometimes violate the human dignity of women vendors. Unfortunately the current policy neglects the needs of micro traders, especially women, in the informal sector.

The Kingdom of **Cambodia** has seen a lot of political upheavals in the recent past. Though there has been peace since 1997, Cambodia's economy has been shattered and the government is almost bankrupt. Regular jobs, provided by the government, are few and not well paid. In 1979-1980, after the fall of the Democratic Kampuchea regime in Cambodia, people returned to Phnom Penh, which had been totally empty for the previous four years. The first occupation that people engaged in was trade, especially barter. Till recently, retail trade has been one of the most important sources of income for many residents in Phnom Penh, as well as for new migrants. Many of the street vendors who started their business in 1979-1980 grew to have proper stalls in markets or small shops. This is because they were able to obtain places for free or with small capital at that time. Those who started as street vendors in the 1990s found it more difficult to secure a place to sell. In Cambodia, the number of street vendors increased both during the economic boom periods and crises. Street vending is one of the important sources of employment for the urban poor in Cambodia, especially women. They are about 30-50 years old, and have relatively lower education than the average population in Phnom Penh. Street vendors work long hours, 8 to 13 hours a day. Agnello and Moller's (2004) study showed that street vendors earn on average USD25.70 per day, and spend USD24.20, leaving a profit of USD1.48. With an average USD1.50 income from street vending per day, their per capita income falls below the poverty line of Phnom Penh. Thus, street vendors could be grouped among the poorest people in the urban population. Half of the respondents in Agnello and Moller's (2004) study said that harassment from market security and police was their most serious complaint. Other problems include the working environment (cleanliness and sanitation), credit, child care, and personal security. Policy documents in Cambodia and Phnom Penh recognise the importance

of street vending as a livelihood option for the urban poor, and some also recognise the importance of a secure space to sell. However, all of them fall short of translating this concern into concrete policies and practices and programmes. Even though many policymakers acknowledge the existence and importance of street vending as a livelihood option for the urban poor, there is no mechanism to enable street vendors' participation in the renovation of public markets, which is a part of the Phnom Penh Development Master Plan. Street vending is still seen as a temporary phenomenon that will eventually be absorbed into the formal sector or grow into SMEs.

In **South Korea**, street vendors and slum dwellers are under constant attack by the government. Peculiar feature about Korea is that the government hires gangsters to evict street vendors and slum dwellers. In Korea 57 per cent of the workers are in the informal sector in 2004. Yet this sector is not recognised by the government. The economic crisis in Korea in 1998 resulted in massive restructuring. As a result several workers in the formal sector lost their jobs and had to move to the informal sector. After the Asian financial crises the number of street vendors increased even more and at present Seoul has around 8,00,000 street vendors. Due to constant harassment, the street vendors of Korea have formed a national alliance known as National Federation of Korean Street Vendors (NFKSV). The street vendors face problems especially during international events taking place at Seoul. These are the times when the street vendors are forcibly evicted by the authorities, aided by gangsters. In 1986 the first crackdown took place as the Asian Games were hosted in Seoul. This was followed by crackdowns in 1988 as the Olympics were being held then. Street vendors faced a similar situation in 2002 when the FIFA World Cup (football) tournament was held there. Street vendors' organizations have reacted strongly to such evictions. The clashes between them and the authorities have been violent. The street vendors have, on occasions, managed to negotiate with the government on specific problems. For example, after the eviction drive for the Olympics, the street vendors' union negotiated with the local government for alternative space.

In our country the history of society on the backdrop is somewhat different in respect to Europe, America and other countries of Asia. Indian society and its history has been spelt out in our in different Mahakabya and religious books. In our country we find street hawkers in the tale of 'Jatak' on which detail discussions are made in chapter 2. In those early days these

sellers move from village to village and from street to street to street carrying their wares for sale. The passing of decades in the history of the country has seen so many events and calamities taking place in the lives of the people but this system of selling goods by crying out in the street by the name of the wares is still continuing. Population has taken a quantum jump in sheer number, particularly in the last fifty/sixty years. The country has undergone a rapid development from an essentially agriculture-based economy to the introduction of industries, and with it came mechanization of the means of production. The catastrophic partition of the country in 1947 witnessed an unending flow of uprooted millions to border-skirting states of India. The migration of starving refugees still continues; only the number has come down to a steady trickle. Thousands of uprooted families have spread themselves in various towns and cities. The employment situation in most of the service-sectors is, plainly speaking, discouraging enough. To fend for themselves, the members of such families have chosen the means of earning by employing themselves in different unorganized trades and street hawking is one of it. Presently in our country street hawker is a very important segment of the informal sector. This sector is providing a livelihood to a large section of the poor. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population. The labour in India consists of about 487 million workers, the second largest after China. Of these over 90 percent work is unincorporated, unorganized. It is estimated that the total number of street hawkers in India is around 10 million in 2000. They comprise around 2% of the total population in the metropolitan cities. Over the past few decades, there is a substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major Indian cities. Mumbai has the largest number of street vendors. Delhi and Kolkata are occupying 2nd and 3rd position in respect of number of street hawkers. According to a study conducted during 1999-2000 by National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), the total number of street vendors (1999-2000) would range from 30 to 43 lakhs in rural and urban areas. For urban areas alone, it would be in the range 17 to 25 lakhs. The graphical presentation in the Figure 6 represents the position of street hawkers in some important urban areas in our country in 1999-2000.

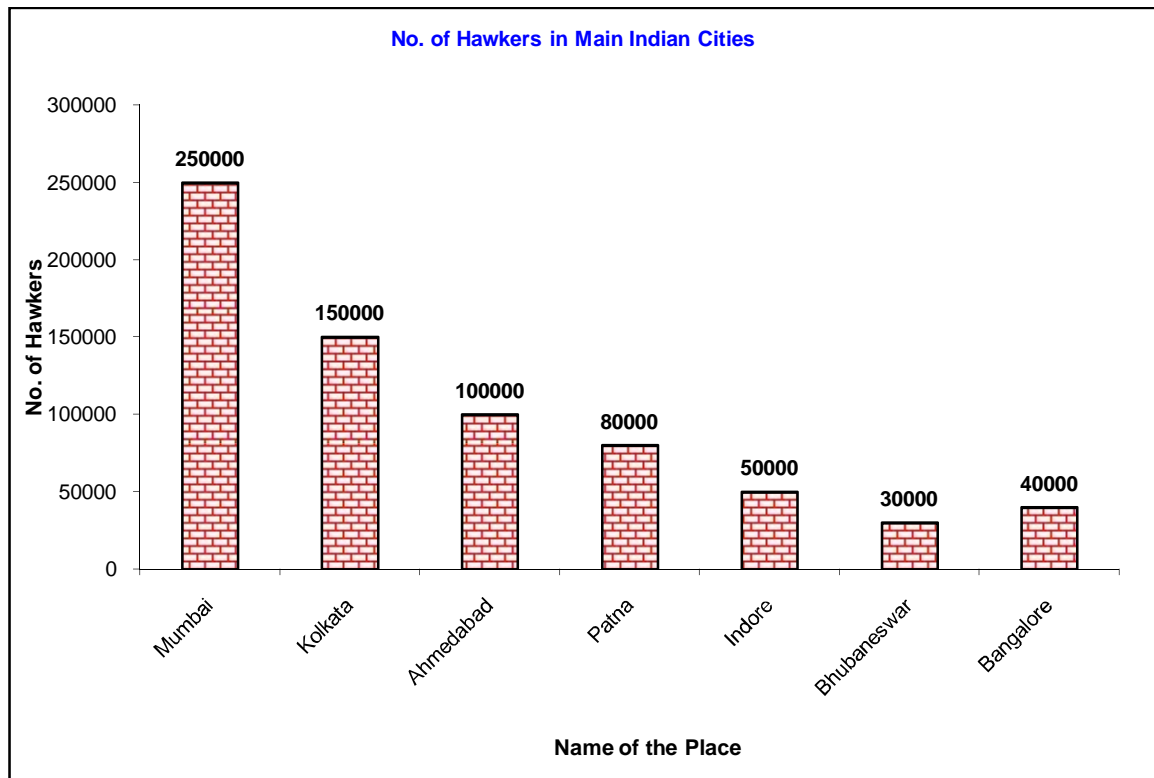


Figure 6

In a less developed country like us there is also the existence of dual market in the economy. One is the market for buyers belonging to the higher income group and another market belongs to lower income group in the present scenario of the society. Generally higher income group prefers to buy from shop, mall and big business houses. Lower income group on the other hand prefers to purchase from hawkers and different other small shops. However, higher income group also buys goods from hawkers if such goods are found to satisfy their taste.

In case of Kolkata Street hawkers are a unique lot. Most of their families have migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan or Post '71 Bangladesh to settle in the outskirts of the city. Many of them, of course, have somehow managed an overhead roof for themselves in some nook or corner of this expanding and receptive metropolis. But still, most of the street hawkers in Kolkata arrive in the city in the morning, stay and sell their wares throughout the day, and return to their suburban homes at night. The passage of days, months and years has hardly changed their daily routine. One often hears the proud assertion that everything – from a pin to an elephant – is available with the Kolkata street hawkers. The hawkers in Kolkata are a ubiquitous lot. They are to be found in the central downtown area of the city during office

hours dishing out their cheap and tasty fares. They occupy the sides of footpaths in front of the schools and colleges and office buildings. But their concentration is mostly pronounced in well-heeled residential-cum-business localities like Gariahat, Lake Market, Khidirpur, Dharmatala, Bhawanipore, Shyambazar and dozens of such places. It is also to be noted that the economic condition of the common masses of different neighbouring states was so low that the masses of neighbouring states migrated in Calcutta (Kolkata) as well as other urban cities for their livelihood. They choose hawking as their profession. The number of hawkers increased rapidly in Calcutta after independence and in this hawking profession Hindu, Muslims and other religion minded people clubbed together. It is a classical feature that these people for their subsistence and existence forget all about their religion cast and spirits and are united together. However there was an ethnic riot between Hindu and Muslim just before the independence. It is a remarkable lesson of the sociologist regarding the Indian culture and society.

The subject matter of this thesis is classified into eight chapters

The first chapter of this thesis presents the introduction in which the history of street hawking of different countries has been discussed.

The second chapter of the thesis contain literature review. Here discussions are made in three parts. In first portion of the literature review discuss activities of street hawkers in international level. In second portion of the literature review contains historical prospects of street hawkers on national level. Here positions of the hawkers in major cities of India are discussed. In third portion of the literature review relevant portions of international and national law in respect of street hawkers are discussed. To protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the ‘Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012’ has been introduced in Lok Sabha. It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Accordingly some state governments have placed their street hawking policy in their state legislative assembly to regulate street vending activities.

In third chapter of the thesis researcher has discussed different objectives of the study. The formulation of objectives helps the researcher to focus the study narrowing it down to essentials.

In forth chapter of the thesis researcher has discussed different hypothesis.

In fifth chapter of the thesis researcher has discussed research setting.

In sixth chapter of the thesis researcher has discussed methodology. It means the philosophy of the research process. A methodology is the analytical study of methods.

In the seventh chapter of the thesis researcher has used different mathematical and statistical tools based on a field survey on Kolkata Street Hawkers. Here researcher has discussed socio economic conditions and different problems of Kolkata street hawkers. In this chapter demographic profile of Kolkata street hawkers based on age, income, investment, trade, educational attainment, number of dependents, etc. are taken into account. Economic status

of Kolkata hawkers are represented through different parameters like average income per day, sales per day, average investment, profit margin on sales, return on initial investment p.m., investment turnover ratio etc. Different problems faced by Kolkata Street Hawkers in respect of working conditions, environmental hazards, health, basic facilities, obstruction from local authority etc are discussed herewith. In order to understand behavioural pattern of customers, researcher discusses customers' opinion in respect of hawkers. Organized retail trading is not only a threat to small retailers but also to street hawkers. Against the above backdrop researcher has concluded by discussing FDI and its implication.

Different mathematical and statistical analyses are done in respect of different variables like sales per day, income per day, income per hour, income per head, operating ratio i.e. profitability of the hawking business, return on initial investment, investment turnover and number of years doing hawking business etc. to understand the behaviour of hawkers and their customers in Kolkata. To predict the expected number of hawkers researcher uses the statistical tools of extrapolation. Factor analysis is done to study underlying structure of the variable that affects their hawking business and subsequently cluster analysis is done.

In the eighth chapter of this thesis researcher presents the model based on mathematical and statistical analysis. Concluding observations are done in respect of Street Hawkers in Kolkata.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

In review of the literature it is found street vending as a profession has been carried out all along in the known history and it has been an integral part of both urban and rural culture. There are many authors and researchers who have discussed different matters on urban street vending. A large number of books and articles deal with the practice of street hawkers in different countries. Here entire review of the literature is discussed in three parts. In the first part of the literature of review there is discussion mainly on the position of street hawkers or street vendors in the society, their contribution to the society and reasons for their increasing activity day by day in different countries. In the second part of the review of the literature there is discussion on socio economic conditions of street hawkers and different problems relating street hawkers in major cities of India. In third part of the review of the literature discussion are made on national and international law relating to street hawking.

In our country hawkers were a common sight in the different stories of Jataka. Tales of Jataka, like the panchatantra tales, are very old and have a long tradition of being passed on from generation to generation. These stories are stories of wisdom and morals written around 300 BC in a language called PALI, which were later translated and distributed to people across the world. These stories are mainly about past incarnations of Buddha, and are meant to teach the values of self-sacrifice, honesty, morality and other values to a common person. These tales show how good ultimately wins over evil. There is a tale named “The Golden Plate” (Greed and Honesty) in Jataka. The detail of this tale has been discussed in second part of this Chapter and the tale is based on two mobile hawkers. The moral of that tale is: "Honesty is the best policy". At that time hawkers meant mobile hawkers. B.L Gupta in his book “Value And Distribution System in Ancient India”, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi, ISBN 81-212-0405-4, in the Chapter 3, “Exchange-System and Methods”, pp 32-38 mentioned that in ancient India in the field of trading activities, various agencies, e.g. shopkeepers, small merchants, big traders, middlemen, brokers, agents, retailers and petty-hawkers were found. A hawker is a merchant who goes about from village to Village and from street to street carrying their wares for sales. One of the most influential times of history on the street vending business centred around Ancient Rome. During the popular gatherings at the Roman Collosium some hawkers were involved to feed and refresh those who were willing to pay and thereby plenty of money went into their pockets as earnings. In the 15th century different trade-cries were called out in the streets of London by itinerant seller of food and other commodities. During Victorian times population boomed at an

unprecedented rate and the new London crowds were predominately industrial workers, and they needed to be fed. “The Dictionary of Victorian London” which is edited by Lee Jackson mentioned that there were over 6,000 vendors working in the city.¹⁹ Street foods in Victorian London included tripe, pea soup, pea pods in butter, whelk, prawns and jellied eels.

Different books written on the topics of street food revealed that street hawkers were playing important role to provide food to urban poor and working class people. Historically, in places such as ancient Rome and later on London and other cities, street food was purchased because urban poor did not have kitchens in their homes. Small fried fish were a street food in ancient Greece.²⁰ B. W. Higman in his book “How Food Made History” mentioned street food was widely utilized by poor urban residents of ancient Rome whose tenement homes did not have ovens or hearths. In ancient China, where street foods generally catered to the poor, wealthy residents would send servants to buy street foods and bring meals back for their masters to eat in their homes. Mary Snodgrass in her book Encyclopedia of Kitchen History describes a traveling Florentine reporting in the late 1300s that in Cairo, people carried picnic clothes made of raw hide to spread on the streets and ate their meals of lamb kebabs, rice and fritters that they had purchased from street vendors. In Renaissance Turkey, many crossroads saw vendors selling "fragrant bites of hot meat", including chicken and lamb that had been spit roasted. Some of Lima's 19th century street vendors such as "Erasmus, the 'negro' sango vendor" and Na Aguedita are still remembered today.²¹ In the 1800s street food vendors in Transylvania sold gingerbread-nuts, cream mixed with corn, and bacon and other meat fried on tops of ceramic vessels with hot coals inside.²² French fries probably originated as a street food consisting of fried strips of potato in Paris in the 1840s.²³ The street food culture of South East Asia today was heavily influenced by coolie workers imported from China during

¹⁹ A History of English Food, Clarissa Dickson Wright, Publisher: The Random House Group Limited

²⁰ Cooking in Ancient Civilizations, Cathy K. Kaufman, Greenwood Press U.S.A, 2006, ISBN 0-313-33204-5, pp-75

²¹ Food Cultures of the World Encyclopedia edited by Ken Albala, Volume 1, pp – 269

²² Oxford Symposium on Food and Cookery 1991: Public Eating : Proceedings edited by Harlan Walker pp-100, Prospect Book Ltd., London

²³ France and the Americas: Culture, Politics, and History edited by Bill Marshall, Cristina Johnston

the late 1800s.²⁴ Katherine Leonard Turner in her book *Good Food for Little Money: Food and Cooking Among Urban Working-class American, 1875-1930*, pp-214 described during the American Colonial period, street vendors having sold "pepper pot soup" (tripe) "oysters, roasted corn ears, fruit and sweets," with oysters being a low-priced commodity until the 1910s when overfishing caused prices to rise. Many women of African descent made their living selling street foods in America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; with products ranging from fruit, cakes and nuts in Savannah to coffee, biscuits, pralines and other sweets in New Orleans.²⁵ Jeffrey M. Pilcher in his book *Food in World History* published by Routledge, New York, 2006, pp- 23 mentioned that after Spanish colonization of Peru and importation of European food stocks like wheat, sugarcane and livestock, most commoners continued primarily to eat their traditional diets, but did add grilled beef hearts sold by street vendors. Andrew F Smith in his book "Eating History: 30 Turning Points in the Making of American Cuisine" pp-100, Colombia University Press, New York, mentioned that Cracker Jack started as one of many street food exhibits at the Columbian Exposition. Today, people may purchase street food for a number of reasons, such as to obtain reasonably priced and flavorful food in a sociable setting, to experience ethnic cuisines and also for nostalgia. According to a 2007 study from the Food and Agriculture Organization, 2.5 billion people eat street food every day.²⁶

Carla Diamanti, Fabrizio Esposito, *Street Food: A Culinary Journey Through the Streets of the World* pp-191 describes that on the surface, cities like Naples and Marrakech, New York and Tokyo, Paris and Sao Paulo may appear to have rather more differences and contrasts than affinities, but there is one thing that links all these cities, or rather all the world's big cities: street food, which, as well as being perfect for sudden attacks of hunger, represents a genuine insight into metropolises and cultures around the globe. This book, packed with glorious coloured photographs, presents the very best in street food, with images, information, and recipes for the specialties habitually prepared and consumed on the street. It

²⁴ *Slow Food: Collected Thoughts on Taste, Tradition, and the Honest Pleasure of Food*, Chelsea Green Publishing Ltd., edited by Carlo Petrini, Ben Watson, Slow Food Editore, pp-63

²⁵ *African American Foodways: Explorations of History and Culture* edited by Anne Bower, pp71-72

²⁶ "Spotlight: School Children, Street Food and Micronutrient Deficiencies in Tanzania". Rome, Italy: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. February 2007.(<http://www.fao.org/AG/magazine/0702sp1.htm>)

is a discovery of traditions, cultures, customs, and ways of life through which street food reflects the lifestyle of a nation. It also represents an opportunity to meet and socialize: the outdoor, informal setting and the lack of set times facilitate interpersonal relations, be it in front of an all-American hot dog stand, over Sicilian arancini, Japanese yakitori, or Brazilian Bahia acarajés.

Presently this street hawker is a very important segment of the informal sector. This sector is providing a livelihood to a large section of the poor. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population. Third World nations are facing serious unemployment problem. As a result migrant cannot expect to secure a highly paid urban job immediately. It is much more likely, therefore, that on entering the urban labour market the migrant will either become totally unemployed or will seek casual and part-time employment in the urban 'traditional' sector. In making his decision to migrate, the individual must balance the probabilities and risks of being unemployed or underemployment for a considerable period of time against the positive urban-rural real income differential. This first category, namely low skill rural migrants, exists in all countries of Asia such as India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Cambodia, and Vietnam etc. Again some workers, who were earlier in the formal sectors, lost their jobs because of closures, downsizing or merging in the industries and had to seek low-paid work in the informal sectors in order to survive. The second category, namely, workers who were earlier in the formal sectors, exists in the countries like Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and India etc. One of the main reasons for increasing street hawking is the increase in population growth. Due to the inception capacity of the modern organized sector to provide employment for the rapidly expanding labour force, a large number of persons try to create or find income opportunities by joining hawking and other informal sector. Clapson Mark and Hutchison Ray in his books 'Research in Urban Sociology, Suburbanization in Global Society, Volume 10, 2010 by Emerald Croup Publishing Limited *mentioned* World population is expected to increase by some 2.6 billion from 6.9 billion in 2010 to more than 9.5 billion by mid-century. Most of this population increase will occur in the developing nations, and most of this increase will be absorbed in the rapidly expanding metropolitan regions of these countries - the so-called megacities of the twenty-first century (United Nations, 2009). And as urban development accelerates across the globe, most of the population increase will occur in the emerging megacities and other metropolitan areas in Africa, Asia and South America. Because the

original areas of settlement in the city centre have long been established, much of the population increase in these metropolitan regions will occur in the suburban areas of cities in the Global South - areas of favelas and shanty towns alongside earlier middle-class and upper-class suburbs, newly planned gated communities and garden suburbs, and indigenous models of suburban growth that will emerge in the next century. Effects of an increasing population growth in the era of globalization were compounded by a rapidly accelerating migration from rural areas to the urban areas. This accelerated pace of urbanization led to employment problems of both a quantitative and qualitative nature. Urban Labour force expands faster than the employment generated in the urban modern sector of the economy e.g. manufacturing and government services. Jobs generated in this sector ignore women who need to enter the labour market to supplement the household income and a large number of unskilled labour come from the rural areas. Over 25% of the workers globally operate in the informal sector. Due to constant influx of people from the rural areas, the informal economic activities mobilize 30% to 80% of the workforce especially in the urban regions of the developing countries. R.V Bhand and A.P Simopodoucs in their edited book “Street Foods”, Publisher: Karger, Basel, Switzerland, provide an overview of street food hawkers’ status in the selected developed and developing countries. The authors present information on the historical aspects, profiles of street vendors and consumers, safety and nutritional quality, types of foods, snacks and drinks, and licensing. Street foods are inexpensive and available foods that in many countries form an integral part of the diet because they are consumed with regularity and consistency across all income groups, but particularly among the urban poor and schoolchildren. The street food trade is large and complex, providing an important means of generating income, particularly for women, and it is an affordable source of food for many millions of people. Street foods have therefore been considered as a way of reducing problems of urban food insecurity and as a possible vehicle for micronutrient supplementation. Tinker, Irene , in his book “Street Foods : Urban Food and Employment in Developing Countries”, Publisher: Oxford University Press ,Location: Cary, NC, USA discussed street foods of different countries such as Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria etc. In this book, Chapter 9 explores first what food people eat on the street and where the foods are produced and prepared. At the end of this book he summarized the importance of street food trade and speculated about its future in the next centuries. Street foods are sold in almost every country in the world. Many urban and rural people depend on them for one or more meals each day. This book explores this world of entrepreneurs in

developing countries. When all of the participants in the delivery are counted, including local farmers, food processors, and street vendors, one realizes the enormous size of this "industry." Researches conducted by the authors with vendors, local community leaders, and public health officials, worked not only to collect data, but to raise the hygiene of the food that is sold. Carla Diamanti, Fabrizio Esposito, *Street Food: A Culinary Journey Through the Streets of the World* pp-191 described that on the surface, cities like Naples and Marrakech, New York and Tokyo, Paris and Sao Paulo might appear to have rather more differences and contrasts than affinities, but there is one thing that links all these cities, or rather all the world's big cities: street food, which, as well as being perfect for sudden attacks of hunger, represents a genuine insight into metropolises and cultures around the globe. This book, packed with glorious colored photographs, presents the very best in street food, with images, information, and recipes for the specialties habitually prepared and consumed on the street. It is a discovery of traditions, cultures, customs, and ways of life through which street food reflects the lifestyle of a nation. It also represents an opportunity to meet and socialize: the outdoor, informal setting and the lack of set times facilitate interpersonal relations, be it in front of an all-American hot dog stand, over Sicilian arancini, Japanese yakitori, or Brazilian Bahia acarajés.

Initially their activity was not serious concern to our society. People get their daily requirement at their doorstep at an affordable price. Perhaps ancient and medieval civilisations were tolerant to these wandering traders and that is why they flourished. In modern times it has been observed that street vendors are rarely treated with the same measure of dignity and tolerance. To sell their product they occupied urban space which causes obstruction for free flow of traffic movement. Different conflict arises between Government, hawkers and other section of the society like permanent shop keeper, pedestrian etc. As a result almost all courtiers specially developing and underdeveloped countries face these problems. Different researcher in this field highlighted these problems in their works.

J. De Barros in his book "Order and Place in a Colonial City : Patterns of Struggle and Resistance in Georgetown, British Guiana, 1889-1924", Publisher: McGill-Queen's University Press , Location: Montreal, QC, CAN in the chapter Hawkers and Milk Industries discussed about vendors having fallen into conflict with local politicians, members of medical/ scientific bureaucracy, and police officer and town constables. Philomena Muiruri in

his book *Women Street Vendors in Nairobi, Kenya: A Situational and Policy Analysis Within a Human Rights Framework*' Addis Ababa, Ethiopia : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa mentioned that street vending represents a significant share of the urban informal economy. Poverty and high levels of unemployment in Nairobi City have seen the number of women street vendors increase as they take up street trading as a means of survival and a livelihood strategy. However, there is limited understanding about the socio-economic characteristics of the women vendors, challenges they experience and the effects of the regulatory framework on their activity. This study used a human rights perspective to examine the situation of women street vendors because policies dealing with street trading should be based explicitly on the norms and values set out in the international law of human rights so as to promote and protect the rights of women street vendors. Data was collected from women street vendors who were selected from the streets using interview schedules while interview guides gathered data from key informants in the public and private sectors. Data analysis employed quantitative techniques on the questionnaires and hypothesis testing and qualitative methods for content analysis. Getting formal sector jobs depends largely on one's contacts or social network. Without good contacts it is difficult to obtain a formal sector job even after migrating to the city. Due to lack of social contact among the poor many people are forced to join informal sectors. The street and pavement vendors form a substantial proportion of the informal sector who earn their livelihood through vending. They have flexible vending hours ensuring the economic viability and dynamism of the city. It also creates employment thereby alleviating the hardships of employment. Van Eijk, G. in his thesis "Sustainable Urban Areas : Unequal Networks : Spatial Segregation, Relationships and Inequality in the City", IOS Press mentioned that Poor people living in poor neighborhoods would lack access to resources because, among other reasons, they live in socioeconomically segregated neighborhoods, and therefore they would lack opportunities to improve their societal and economic status (labour market position, political voice, education and skills, etc.). Due to lack of income, the resource-poor may be confined to their neighborhood for social and everyday activities. In that case, it is possible that their (local) networks are composed differently from the networks of their counterparts who live in socio economically mixed neighborhoods. People in poverty often lack money to join social or cultural clubs, and people without a job lack contact with colleagues, which could limit their opportunities to expand their network beyond their household and family. Furthermore, if locality-based ties and setting-specific relationships

such as with fellow-residents are relatively more important for resource-poor people, the neighborhood composition may indeed constrain their access to resources. Locality-based ties may be more important because they are more readily available; setting-specific ties may be more important because they need not be maintained outside the setting and thus may require less financial investment. In sum, when networks include relatively many locality-based ties, the neighborhood composition may have an effect. Network localness is associated with characteristics such as socioeconomic status and household status. **The researcher carried out multivariate analyses in four steps of including clusters of variables: first, residential category (model 1); second, socio demographic characteristics of the respondents (model 2); third, 'local status' (model 3); and fourth, all significant variables plus those variables that produce the best model (model 4).** Prof. Sarit K Bhowmick, "Street Vendors in Asia: A Review", Economic and Political Weekly, May 28-June 4, 2005, pp 2256-64 in his paper mentioned that according to information from Dhaka City Corporation, there are around 90,000 street vendors and here street vending is considered as an illegal trade and the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. Street Vendors in Sri Lanka appear to be in a slightly better position than their counterparts in Bangladesh and India. Street vending in most urban areas is not totally illegal and vendors can carry on their trade on the pavements by paying a daily tax to the municipal council. The most observable fact about Bangkok is its street vendors. Almost every street in this city has street vendors selling an array of items-clothes, curios, electronic items and a wide variety of cooked and raw food. The municipal authorities in Bangkok have demarcated sites where street vendors can operate. There are such 287 sites in the city. Singapore is the only country in the world where all street vendors are licensed. The significant feature about Malaysia is that it is one of the few countries in Asia that has given some form of recognition to street vendors. In 1990, Malaysia formulated the National Policy on Hawkers. The regulation and control of street vendors is under the Department of Hawkers and Petty Traders (DHPT) established in 1986. Street Vendors play an important role in urban Vietnam's commerce. They provide low priced goods and generate employment for a large number of people, specially women. The government of South Korea, like most of other governments in Asia, is insensitive to the problems of urban poor. Street vendors and slum dwellers are under constant attack by the government. Another peculiar feature about South Korea is that the government hires gangsters to evict street vendors and slum dwellers. The economic crisis in South Korea in 1998 resulted in massive restructuring. As a result several

workers in the formal sectors lost their jobs and had to move to informal sectors. At present Seoul has around 8,00,000 street vendors. Unfortunately, the governments in these countries have more or less refused to recognize street vending as a legal activity and they in fact view these vendors as irritants to the city's development. Even in the countries like Vietnam and Cambodia, which do not have a large formal sector, the governments did not give legal recognition to street vending. At present, the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. In 1998-99 country level studies on street vendors and urban polices were carried out in South Africa and Kenya by the institutions of "Street Trade in South Africa and Kenya (with support from IDRC)", "Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya", "Self-Employed Women's Union (SEWU), South Africa", "School of Development Studies, University of Natal, South Africa", "The Workers College, South Africa". Study on street trade in four other African Countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe (with support from the ILO and the Rockefeller Foundation) was conducted from 2000-2002 by the institutions "Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Uganda", "Kwame Nkurumah University of Science and Technology, Department of Housing Planning Research, Ghana", "University of Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire" , "Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA), Zimbabwe". Winnie Mitullah, the (then) Director of WIEGO's (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing) Urban Polices Programme, coordinated the studies of the above six countries. The studies, in each of the six countries, estimated the number of street vendors, the level and nature of organizing among street vendors, the policy and regulatory environment within which street vendor operate, and the degree/nature of street vendor participation in policy dialogues at local, national, and regional levels. These comparative country studies lead to a better understanding of street vendors on different dimensions.

Review on Historical Prospective of Street Hawking Against the National Backdrop:

In our Country street hawking as a Profession has been in existence since time immemorial. In the tales of Jataka we find street hawkers. Jataka Tales are very old and have a long tradition of being passed on from generation to generation. These stories are written around 300 BC and these are stories of wisdom and morals. Here one of such tale is discussed which is based on two street hawkers.

The Golden Plate [Greed and Honesty]

Once upon a time in a place called Seri, there were two hawkers selling pots and pans and hand-made trinkets. They agreed to divide the town between them. They also said that after one had finished visiting other's area, it was all right for the other to try and sell where the first had already been.

One day, while one of them was coming down a street, a poor little girl saw him and asked her grandmother to buy her a bracelet. The old grandmother replied, "How can we poor people buy bracelets?" The little girl said, "Since we don't have any money, we can give our black sooty old plate." The old woman agreed to give it a try, so she invited the hawker inside.

The hawker saw that these people were very poor and innocent, so he didn't want to waste his time with them. Even though the old woman pleaded with him, he said he had no bracelet that she could afford to buy. Then she asked, "We have an old plate that is useless to us, can we trade it for a bracelet?" The man took it and, while examining it, happened to scratch the bottom of it. To his surprise, he saw that underneath the black soot, it was a golden plate! But he didn't let on that he had noticed it. Instead he decided to deceive these poor innocent people so that he could get the plate for next to nothing. He said, "This is not worth even one bracelet. There's no value in this. I don't want it!" He left, thinking he would return later when they would accept even less for the plate.

Meanwhile the other hawker, after finishing in his part of town, followed after the first as they had agreed. He ended up at the same house. Again the poor little girl begged her grandmother to trade the old plate for a bracelet. The woman saw that this was a nice tender looking merchant and thought, "He's a good man, not like the rough-talking first hawker." So she invited him in and offered to trade the same black sooty old plate for one bracelet. When he examined it, he too saw that it was pure gold under the grime. He said to the old woman, "All my goods and all my money together are not worth as much as this rich golden plate!"

Of course the woman was shocked at this discovery, but now she knew that he was indeed a good and honest fellow. So she said she would be glad to accept whatever he could trade for it. The salesman said, "I'll give you all my pots and pans and trinkets, plus all my money, if

you will let me keep just eight coins and my balancing scale with its cover to put the golden plate in." They made the trade. He went down to the river, where he paid the eight coins to the ferry man to take him across.

By then the greedy hawker had returned, already adding up huge imaginary profits in his head. When he met the little girl and her grandmother again, he said he had changed his mind and was willing to offer a few cents, but not one of his bracelets, for the useless black sooty old plate. The old woman then calmly told him of the trade she had just made with the honest hawkers, and said, "Sir, you lied to us."

The greedy hawker was not ashamed of his lies, but he was saddened as he thought, "I've lost the golden plate that must be worth a hundred thousand." So he asked the woman, "Which way did he go?" She told him the direction. He left all his things right there at her door and ran down to the river, thinking, "He robbed me! He robbed me! He won't make a fool out of me!"

From the riverside he saw the honest hawker still crossing over on the ferry boat. He shouted to the ferry man, "Come back!" But the good hawker told him to keep on going to the other side, and that's what he did.

Seeing that he could do nothing, the greedy hawker exploded with rage. He jumped up and down, beating his chest. He became so filled with hatred towards the honest man, who had won the golden plate, that he made himself cough up blood. He had a heart attack and died on the spot!

The moral of the story is: "Honesty is the best policy."

In the Jatakas the hawkers were a common sight. Jatakas mentioned hawkers carrying their goods on donkey's back, in a cart or portable trays and even on their back or head. A petty hawker shouted with his wagon filled with cucumbers in the middle of the village with the trade cry "Buy my cucumber, buy my cucumber". A grocery daughter (Pannikadhita) hawked jujubes, in a basket shouting "Buy my jujubes, buy my jujubes". The pedlar dealing in pots and pans sold his goods with the cry "Buy waterpots". Thus this system of selling goods by crying out the name of the wares had been in vogue since Jataka-period which we can see even today in India. Hawkers in the day of Jatakas conducted not simply the local trade, but sometime they travelled with their commodities to a considerable distance. A hawker of Varanasi was said to have conducted a load of pottery to Takssilla. It was very likely that two hawkers with similar commodities could be hawking in the same street at the same time. This would be very annoying; therefore, the hawkers used to divide the streets between them and thus avoided competition. Even today we can see such types of gentlemen's agreements among different petty hawkers selling their commodities in streets, buses and railway

compartments. In the Mughal period we have also observed the existence of street hawkers. After finishing off Ibrahim Lodi and his army at Panipat, Babur had marched on to Delhi - and was bitterly disappointed at his conquest seeing the desolate look of Delhi Bazar. His first observation of Delhi was like that: "There is no cooked food available in the bazaars". One probable reason for this could be that Lodi's soldiers preyed on urban commerce - just as the khakiwallahs do today.²⁷ Babur could not even get good fruit. Thanks to the efforts of the Mughals that cities like Delhi and Agra soon had their bazaars bustling with street-food vendors, the pride of the city. In the old Mughal heartlands around Lucknow, locals swore by **kathi rolls** - meat barbequed on skewers and wrapped in **naan** - and **biryanis** made on the pavement.

In British period we find existence of hawkers in the different stories based on that period. *In the story of Kabuliwala* written by the novelist as well as Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore we are acquainted with the main character Abdur Rehman Khan, a middle-aged dry fruit seller from Afghanistan, coming to Calcutta to hawk his merchandise and befriending a small Bengali girl called Mini who reminded him of his own daughter Amina back in Afghanistan. *The famous Bengali film Neel Akasher Neechey* (Under the Blue Sky), a 1959 Bengali language film directed by Mrinal Sen, brought out a true life portrayal of a young Chinese vendor Wang lu in the street of Kolkata. In this film the life struggle of Wang lu, a street hawker has been set very artistically and intrinsically against the back drop of Indian's freedom struggle in 1930s with a clear and vibrant picturisation of political situation and upheaval of Calcutta when at the same time, both in national regional level freedom movement was in the full swing. After independence the two newly independent countries experienced a massive population transfer. Widespread communal riots also occurred just before partition throughout the country. Millions of Hindus migrated to India from Pakistan. The majority of them settled in West Bengal and Punjab. However the refugee crisis in the eastern border was markedly different from western border. In case of Punjab population transfer happened almost immediately after the partition as terrified people left their homes from both sides. Within a year, the population exchange was largely and systematically complete between East and West Punjab. But in Bengal population transfer was not done systematically. Here migration took place in a much more gradual fashion and continued over

²⁷ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/edit-page/Lodi-Barbarism/articleshow/1738294.cms?>

the next three decades following partition. Among Hindus in East Bengal, those who were economically better placed, particularly higher caste Hindus, left first. Government employees were given a chance to swap their posts between India and Pakistan. The educated urban upper and middle class, the rural gentry, traders, businessmen and artisans left for India soon after partition. They often had relatives and other connections in West Bengal and were able to settle with less difficulty. However poorer Hindus in East Bengal whose only property was immovable land holdings found it much more difficult to migrate. As their only property was immovable land holdings, they didn't have any skills other than farming. As a result most of them decided to stay in East Bengal. However the political climate in Pakistan deteriorated soon after partition and communal violence started to rise. In 1950 severe riots occurred in Barisal and other places in East Pakistan, causing a further exodus of Hindus. These types of migrants mainly faced much difficulty to settle their life in newly formed country and most of them joined informal sectors. Throughout the next two decades Hindus left East Bengal whenever communal tensions flared up or relationship between India and Pakistan deteriorated, as in 1964. The situation of the Hindu minority in East Bengal reached its worst in the months preceding and during the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, when the Pakistani army systematically targeted ethnic Bengalees regardless of religious background as part of Operation Searchlight.

The 1951 census in India recorded 2.523 million refugees migration from East Bengal. Among them 2.061 million settled in West Bengal. The rest went to Assam, Tripura and other states. By 1973 their number reached over 6 million. The Table 3 shows the major waves of refugee influx and the incident that caused it.

Table 3

Year	Reason	Number in lakhs
1947	Partition	3.44
1948	Hyderabad annexation by India	7.86
1950	Barisal riots	15.75
1956	Pakistan becomes Islamic Republic	3.20
1964	Riots over Hazratbal incident	6.93
1971	Bangladesh liberation war	15

In Punjab, Indian Government anticipated a population transfer and was ready to take proactive measures. Land plots which were evacuated by Muslims were allotted to incoming Hindu and Sikh refugees. Government allocated substantial resources for rehabilitation of

refugees in Punjab. In contrast there was no such planning in the eastern part of the country. Neither Central nor West Bengal state Government anticipated any large-scale population exchange and there was also no coordinated policy ready in hand in place to rehabilitate millions of homeless people. India and Pakistan signed the Nehru-Liaquat pact in 1950 to stop any further population exchange between West and East Bengal. Both countries agreed to take the refugees back and return them their property which they evacuated in their respective countries. But in practice both countries failed to uphold it. Even after it became clear that refugees were determined not to be sent back, the governments of both countries failed to provide any significant assistance. The Government policy of East Bengal refugee rehabilitation mostly consisted of sending them to 'empty areas', mostly outside of West Bengal. One of the most controversial of such schemes was the Government's decision to settle the refugees by force in Dandakaranya, a barren plot of land in central India. There was also significant migration during the civil war in Srilanka that began in 1983 leading to more than 800,000 Tamils being forced out from their homes within Sri Lanka, and many left the country for destinations such as Canada, India and Europe. In India they settled at major cities of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other parts of the India.

Though in independent Bangladesh, state sponsored discrimination of Hindus largely stopped yet the relationships of the two communities of continued to remain tense and occasional communal violence occurred, such as in the aftermath of Babri Mosque demolition. Migration to India continues to present day although now it is mostly due to economic reasons and is not limited to Hindus alone. Without having Government's assistance the refugees tried hard to settle themselves settle anyhow. Some found jobs in factories. Many took small businesses and hawking. Despite centre and state governments' best efforts, the pressure of millions of refugees, food shortages and industrial decline put post-independence West Bengal in a severe crisis. Dr. B. C. Roy's government tried to cope up with the situation by initiating several projects. The government built irrigation networks like DVC and Mayurakshi project, the Durgapur industrial zone and the Salt Lake City. But these failed to arrest West Bengal's decline. Poverty rose. West Bengal lost its top place and lagged well behind other Indian states in industrial development. Massive political unrest, strikes and violence crippled the state after independence. As a result more and more people began to join hawking and other informal sectors to earn their livelihood.

At present in our country street hawking and street vending have emerged as one of the critical means of earning a livelihood for the urban poor in India. In 1999, WIEGO and SWEA promoted a study of street vending in seven cities in India conducted by Prof. Sarit Kumar Bhowmick, Dept. of Sociology, University of Mumbai on behalf of the National Association of Street Vendors in India. The findings were presented to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in the National Workshop on Hawkers/Street Vendors organized jointly by the Ministry and SEWA at Delhi on 30-31 May 2001. The Ministry later announced the formation of a National Taskforce for Street Vendors. The object of this taskforce was to frame a national policy on street vending. In another paper “Street Vendors in Asia A Review’ Prof. Bhowmick, attempts to examine recent research on the street vendors in Asia with the aim of assessing the magnitude of street vending in different countries and composition of vendors. Verdery Katherine, Humphrey Caroline in their edited book “ Property in Question : Value Transformation in the Global Economy”, Publisher: Bloomsbury Academic, Location: Oxford, GBR presenting the paper of Arvind Rajagopal entitled “The Menace of Hawkers: Property Forms and the Politics of Market Liberalization in Mumbai” discuss on the problem faced by pheriwalas in Chapter 10 and describe pheriwalas as entrepreneurs, not wage slaves, but the condition of their survival is that they depreciate their own human capital while underselling those not obliged to so. They generate millions in revenue but are denounced as hurting “legitimate” business. This chapter explores recent debates on Mumbai pheriwalas to globalization in India. Although pheriwalas have for decades thronged the streets and sidewalks of Mumbai, a series of court battles won by the middle class activists in recent year have focused media attention on them. Media sympathy is with the middle-class activists. Pheriwalas survive at the margins of city spaces by the unquenchable and ever-growing demand for their services. But they must raise capital at exorbitant costs, and pay large bribes or fines (the distinction is unclear to pheriwalas) to police, municipal, and ward-level officers. Jonathan Shaprio Anjaria in his paper “Street Hawkers and Public Space in Mumbai” in Economic and Political Weekly, May 27, 2006 , considers street hawking as a “menace” or an “eyesore” that prevents the development of Mumbai as a world-class city. But this article explores the essential presence of hawkers in a city, which requires a critical understanding of the functioning of public space. The experiences of hawkers in Mumbai, as elsewhere in India, have taught them not to fear a regulatory state, but a predatory one, a state that constantly demands bribes and threatens demolition, against which a license provides security. Geetam Tiwari in his paper

“Encroachers or Service Providers?” proposes that, given the heterogeneous structure of our society, the presence of roadside vendors is inevitable. Once we accept the fact that they provide legitimate services needed by road users, it is possible to design spaces for them on the road as an integral part of road development plans. Such designs can ensure efficient movements of vehicles and pedestrians without causing hardship to honest hardworking citizens – the vendors. Sephi Bergerson in his book *Street Foods of India*, ISBN: 9788174365712, Year: 2009 mentioned that Street Food of India is a stunning visual documentation of the mind-boggling array of roadside snacks available in even the remotest corner of the country. In the historical context the street vending was viewed with suspicion and was seen to lead to the obstruction of pavements and blocking pedestrian flows, traffic congestion, crime, large volumes of garbage, dirt and often unsanitary waste products leading to unhygienic environment, health hazards and general deterioration and dilapidation of the important areas of the city. The street vendors were also seen to force unfair competition to formal traders as well as to create a poor impression about the city for outsiders. At the same time it is to be noted that the role of the informal sector is increasing day by day as more and more workers are getting retrenched in the formal sector. Street hawkers are creating their own employment without putting any burden on the government. Street vendors have always been part of the Indian urban culture and contribute significantly to the growth of the economy. Hawking is an important avenue of Indian employment. Government should give more importance to their problem and social recognition. But hawkers are exploited by the agents of trade union leaders, politicians, police and civic councillors. All the actions taken by the Government at all levels have created knee jerk reaction to some problems affecting street vendors. Impromptu, immediate, hasty, half-hearted decision on the part of the government has aggravated the agitations of the vendors in relation to their eviction and relocation. National Alliance of Street Vendors in India, *Street Vendors: Hand Book on Law, Policy and Judgments*, designed by Himmat Singh, printed by 4th Dimension, New Delhi described different judgments of High Court and Supreme Court in respects of street hawkers in India.

Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of urban poor as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. This section of the urban poor tries to solve their problems through their own meagre resources. Unlike other sections of the urban population they do not demand that government creates jobs for them, nor do they engage in

begging, stealing or extortion. They try to live their life with dignity and self-respect through hard work. The poorer sections too are able to procure their basic necessities mainly through street hawking, as the goods sold by them are comparatively cheap. The buyers find a large variety of affordable goods, with scope for bargaining. The products sold by street hawkers are easily accessible and are available almost round the clock. The vending stalls are located in close proximity of customers' residence and buying products from these stalls saves costs and efforts involved in travelling to nearby markets. Many college and office-goers rely on the cooked food sold by the vendors for their meals. Interestingly, most of the stalls are found to be located near hospitals, schools, colleges and office areas to provide food to the consumers there. Apart from cooked food customers buy fruits, clothes, house hold utensils, stationery, plastic items and vegetables from the vending stalls. The products (fruits, vegetables, cooked food) are fresh and it is one of the most positive aspects of their business activities. But there are some negative aspects of the street vending activities as per opinion of the customers. The roads get congested due to the vending activities. Quality of the goods may not be genuine. The hawkers carry on their activities in the parking areas and that result in traffic congestion because vehicles have to be parked on the roads. So both positive and negative aspects of vending activities are observed in urban street hawking. In many cases the positive aspects far outweigh the negative ones while in other cases the opposite happens. These features are more or less same in all major cities in India. Different publication in papers, journals, website, news paper, reports, pamphlets relating to street hawkers and their related problems in some major cities in India are discussed below.

DELHI

In Delhi most of the street hawkers are migrated from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and they started their professional life with this vending activity. Some hawkers' working earlier in factories or mills had joined street hawking due to the closure of their factory as per decision of the factory owners as they could not keep up with increasing competition and were incurring huge losses. Many young hawkers adopted street vending as profession as their relatives or friends who migrated to city are in already same occupation. Thus it became easier for them to find a livelihood in vending and it came to them as easy and known opportunity. In 2007 the estimated number of street hawkers in Delhi was about 3

Lakhs.²⁸ Hawkers are smart entrepreneurs who understand the demand-supply theory and apply this in their business practices. The number of hawkers and the frequency of pedestrians have the direct relationship as more the frequency of pedestrians, more the hawkers at a particular location. In Delhi, Nehru Place Market is the hub for all forms of IT (hardware), such as personal computers, servers, networking equipment and software products, documentation services, and all allied services. Here pavement vendors are engaged selling items such as printer toner cartridges, blank optical media, printer paper and even software from a small stall or cart. Also, a large number of hawkers are seen selling cooked food, tobacco and other goods which are required by the visitors. Millions of commuters use Delhi metro and state transport services to reach their destination on the daily basis. Almost all the metro stations, bus stands and bus terminus are surrounded by the street vendors specially selling fruits, vegetables, tea and cooked food. The substantial number of potential consumers such as relatives of the patients admitted in the hospital and also the other visitors make the surrounding of the big hospitals a natural market for the vendors. Hawkers outside a hospital would in most cases be found selling cooked food, tea and fruits. The demand for these items is higher in hospital areas. Street hawkers contribute largely to the city economy, subsidizing the need of the people, making life of marginalized section of society affordable to a large extent. However, street hawkers in Delhi are facing increasing assaults, hostile surroundings and a very competitive market due to increase in organized retail sector as well as in discount shops. Most of the hawkers give bribes essential to ensure their vending. Mobile hawkers are less prone to harassment when compared to static vendors and they pay lesser bribe as well. Police as usual merrily collect 'hafta' (rents) from the vendors. After the Delhi blast on 13th September, 2008 police did not allow vendors to vend mainly on crowded streets. They justify this as a precautionary measure in order to avoid any unfortunate attacks in future. They say that vending sites are crowded and due to continuous security threats they can't allow hawkers to vend. It is harsh and irrational because, if the vendors do not earn, they will die in hunger. But police officials are adamant on their stand and are not ready to let them operate, despite the fact that Delhi police admits that the vendors are their 'eyes and ears' to fight terrorism.

²⁸ <http://www.streetnet.org.za/docs/research/2012/en/NASVIReport-Survey.pdf>.

Mumbai

Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, is the capital of the state of Maharashtra. It is the most populous city in India, and the fifth most populous city in the world. It is also the richest city in the country and is regarded as commercial capital of India which generates highest GDP. The city attracts migrants from all over India and, in turn, makes the city a conglomeration of many communities and cultures as it has business opportunities, as well as potential to offer a higher standard of living. In case of Mumbai, apart from population migrating from rural and other cities there is also another section of the urban population that has taken to street vending. These people, or their spouses, were once engaged in better paid jobs in the formal sector. Most of them were employed in the textile mills or in other large factories. Formal sector workers in the city have had to face large-scale unemployment due to the closure of large industries. The textile workers' strike of 1981-82 resulted in job losses of over one lakh initially, after the mills restarted. Many of these retrenched workers or their wives have become street vendors in order to eke out a living. In the year 2000 number of Street Vendors in Mumbai were 2,50,000 or more.²⁹ Street vendors thus constitute a large section of the urban work force, and perhaps the most victimized. The total employment provided through street vending becomes larger if we consider the fact that it sustains certain industries by marketing their products. A lot of the goods sold by street vendors, such as clothes and hosiery, leather and moulded plastic goods, household goods and some items of food, are manufactured in small scale or home-based industries. These industries collectively provide employment to a large number of workers and their products are largely marketed through street vendors. In Mumbai most of the street hawkers are male. So far as religious orientation is concerned, maximum hawkers are Hindus and majority of the hawkers have received formal education, and the highest percentages of hawkers are educated up to the pre-board levels. A large number of young people are involved in street vending . Most of the hawkers earn between Rs.141-350 per day.³⁰ Over two-thirds of the hawkers in the city earn more

²⁹ According to the study conducted by the Prof. Sarit Bhowmick, Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai on street vending.

³⁰ Street Vending in Ten Cities in India, Sharit K Bhowmik and Debdulal Saha, School of Management and Labour Studies Tata Institute of Social Sciences Deonar, Mumbai, for National Association of Street Vendors of India, Delhi, June 2012.

than the minimum wages. Many hawkers are remitting a substantial portion of their earning to family members living in far-off towns and villages. Some of these families survive on the money remitted by the hawkers. Majority of the hawkers are static and have to support 3-5 family members. Hawkers sell vegetables, flower, fish, household utensils, plastic items, cosmetic products, leather goods, garments and electronic goods to the customers. A large majority of the hawkers approximately spend around 8-12 hours for street vending daily and the hours of work are always over the standard limit of decent work prescribed by the ILO³¹. Street hawkers in Mumbai work under constant threat of eviction. When evictions occur, it is observed that the vendors do not receive all the goods back even after paying the proposed penalties or even if they manage to get back all of their goods, some of those are either damaged or distorted. Street vendors return to their places after a few days of raids. The raids in fact do not solve the problem of encroachment. In some ways the raids encourage encroachment. The street vendors who are in debt, have to sell more after the raid is over to make up for their losses. Street vendors pay higher bribes to the municipal staff to get prior information of raid. Hence raids actually help the municipal and police officials to earn more.

Lucknow

Lucknow is the capital city of the most populous state in the country, namely, Uttar Pradesh. The street hawkers constitute an integral component of the urban-economy in the city of Lucknow. The city has around 1.5 Lakh street hawkers according to the rough estimates by some of the local unions and the Lucknow Municipal Corporation Officials. But there is severe lack of any official data regarding the exact distribution of street hawkers in the city and their socioeconomic conditions. Markets constitute an integral component of hawkers retailing in the city of Lucknow. Primarily, due to huge middle class customer base, a large number of hawkers are involved in weekly markets participating in different days in different areas. The key problem that comes in the weekly market in Lucknow is the lack of any specific places for street vending, thus the roadside stalls often lead to traffic congestions. In Lucknow the Aminabad market is one of the oldest markets of the city and one of the most famous markets of North-India since the age of Nawabs. The market is situated in the heart of old city and is surrounded by the localities of strategic importance towards all directions. The female street hawkers are very rare and this is due to the fact that Muslim men are reluctant to

³¹ <http://www.streetnet.org.za/docs/research/2012/en/NASVIReport-Survey.pdf>.

allow their women to participate in such activities. Here street-hawkers are more united and informed than in other parts of the city. The Chihat Market is situated on the highway connecting Lucknow and Faizabad and has a huge customer base. The huge variety of vases, sculptures, lamps, chandeliers, wall hangings and a lot of decorative items made of fine-clay, plaster of paris; ceramic-terracotta etc. are sold here. The market mostly consists of rural people and most of them are *Kumbhar* by caste, the major potter-makers caste in Uttar Pradesh. H.A.L. Sabzi-Fal Mandi is predominantly a vegetable and fruit market which is situated in the residential area of Lucknow where generally farmers come from a nearby village Ghazipur to sell. Dandaiya Market is one of the oldest markets and this market owes a large part of its economy also to the Ancient Hanuman temple in the market which was the reason for the development of the locality. The areas near the temple are full of hawkers selling products which are used in Hindu mode of worship. Even some of the Muslims are engaged in these shops and the fabric of the market shows immense communal harmony. Dandaiya market has a huge business activity due to its close proximity to the centre of some of the huge residential colonies of lower middle class people. The evictions and police harassment are regular features in the name of beautification, municipal norms, security concerns of politician convoys, VIP pressures etc. Most of the evictions are done by active consent of the senior officials of the Municipal authorities and district administration. Most of the anti-encroachment drives are done without any prior information to the street hawkers. This sometimes seriously affects the livelihoods of small vendors like vegetable sellers who usually work with very low capital. The Government of Uttar Pradesh in its gazette dated 4th February, 2008 stated that the vendors would be provided space for vending. The municipal authorities released a press note which stated that the list of areas within each of the 110 wards in the state capital should be identified by the ward committees and appropriate implementation measures would be taken as soon as possible. The authorities launched a massive anti-encroachment drive in the city on the directives of the Court in the name of '*beautification*' without prior notice and without giving them alternative space for vending. This was strongly opposed by the street vendors as the authorities have been giving false commitment to form vending committees, identifying vending zones and getting the registration of the vendors done. Vendors are highly unaware about their rights, primarily due to the lack of education.

AHMEDABAD

There are around 80,000 street hawkers in Ahmedabad. Around 40% of the hawkers in the city are females.³² The main reason for the proportion of females being higher than in the other cities is that they feel more secure in their profession. Most of the hawkers belong to the Backward Classes. Street hawkers work for 10 to 12 hours every day and walk long distances to get to their places of work from their residences. The income of female hawkers is lower than that of the males. The female hawkers could not devote as much time as the males to street vending because they had to take care of their children, cook and clean at home. Hawkers selling garments and foodstuffs have higher income but their investment is also higher. Harassment and bribery are less prevalent for female hawkers who are members of union. The police constables were wary of taking bribes from these hawkers. Those who are not unionised face regular harassment and have to pay bribes regularly to the municipal authorities and the local police to ward off harassment. The hawkers pay around Rs. 10 per day to these people, irrespective of their daily earnings.

JAIPUR:

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is the largest city in the state and the city is divided into 12 zones or wards as designated by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA). The hawkers are found in large numbers in areas near schools, colleges, railway stations, university and temples and even near airport. The temples provide places where weekly markets are held. A notable feature of Jaipur market is that the whole sale vegetable and fruit market in the city is the largest in Asia. A major part of the market's product is marketed by street vendors. The urban development organizations such as Jaipur Development Corporation (JDC) and Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) have tried to make some provisions for settling street vendors in the city. These spaces, comprising permanent stalls, have been provided by the municipal corporation. Both JDC and JMC have promised to provide sanitation facilities, drinking water and electricity in the new markets. This would be of great help to the hawkers especially the women. Drinking water would provide more hygienic conditions for food vendors. JMC has also agreed to provide licenses to the existing vendors. It will build hawking zones near

³² HAWKERS AND THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR: A STUDY OF STREET VENDING IN SEVEN CITIES Prepared by Sharit K. Bhowmik for National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)

places of tourist interest and other spots. After these zones are finalised the corporation will provide dust bins and other facilities for the vendors. Vendors will be provided spaces of 6x6 sq. ft. for each pitch. In most cities static vendors predominate. However in Jaipur there are more mobile vendors using carts than static vendors. These vendors mostly sell household products such as utensils, plastic goods etc. Vegetables, fruit and fish, food items are also sold by hawkers. The street vendors spend upto ten hours a day in their business. In addition to this most of them take upto five hours every day for preparations. The majority of the hawkers are males and most of the hawkers are between the age groups of 25 to 45 years. An overwhelming number of the hawkers are Hindus having to sustain 3-4 dependents. An overwhelming majority of hawkers earn between Rs. 100 to Rs 200 a day. These low incomes are a result of the socio-economic status of the street hawkers. They took to street vending not because it was a better option but because they could not get regular jobs and subsequently regular income. But they face hazards from the municipal authorities who take away a portion of their earnings as bribes or, even worse, resort to confiscating their goods. Bribe taking is less in Jaipur as compared with other cities. Thousands of street vendors from across the whole of Rajasthan marched to State Secretariat on September 30, 2012 on the streets of Jaipur demanding passing of long awaited Bill on Urban Street Vendors in the State Assembly as well as its early implementation in the state. The bill would ensure protection of livelihood of more than 1 million urban street vendors and will regulate street markets of Rajasthan. ³³

BENGALURU:

Bengaluru (formerly known as Bangalore) is one of the cities in the country that wants to emerge as a world class city. It is a major hub for information technology and other allied services such as Business Process Outsourcing (call centres). Though Bangalore is a large city, street hawking is not as widespread as in other similar cities such as Mumbai, Calcutta and Ahmedabad because alternative employment opportunities are available in the city whereas in case of other three cities, closure of industries has reduced employment opportunities and also resulted in layoffs of those employed. The city has an estimated number of 30,000 street vendors. Street hawking in the city centre is done by hawkers who

³³ <http://jeevika.org/rally-demanding-legislation-for-street-vendors-in-jaipur/>

squat near the main markets. In the suburbs there are more mobile vendors who move from place to place with their goods in baskets carried on their heads or on carts. Most of the hawkers are selling perishable items such as vegetables, fish, fruits, flowers etc. Other street hawking items are electronics, garments, leather, plastics, cosmetics and foods. Most of the hawkers are male. The females are mainly engaged in sale of vegetables and other perishable items. The religious break up showed that 72% are Hindus whereas 20% are Muslims and the rest comprised of other religions (Christians, Sikhs etc). The caste breakup of the vendors shows that OBCs form the largest group of street hawkers. Earlier Bengaluru (then Bangalore) had a municipality. Later, as the city grew, this was upgraded to Municipal Corporation. This body is known as Bruhath Bengaluru Mahanagar Palike (BBMP). There are adjoining urban areas that fall under the municipality. Street vending is controlled by three of the departments of BBMP. These are revenue department, estates department (which looks after the corporation's property) and the health department. Each department claims to have regulatory powers over street vending. All these departments collect 'taxes' from hawkers but give no receipts. In other words these officials are in fact collecting bribes in the name of taxes. As a result each hawker is required to pay bribes in the name of taxes varying between Rs 5 to Rs. 40 a day depending on their turnover. Since hawking is not a licensed activity in Bangalore, street hawkers face harassment from the police and the municipal authorities. Those working in the city centre are most harassed. This harassment is reflected through continuous eviction by the police and fines paid by the vendors which range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Sometime evicting street hawkers is seen as the only solution to remove traffic congestion and inconvenience to public. The street vendors at Gandhi Bazaar were evicted on January 23rd, 2012. The BBMP authorities said there was a demand from the traffic police and members of the public to clear the footpath and the road to ensure smooth movement of pedestrians and vehicles. There could be several reasons for the traffic congestion - one, street vending; second, underpass construction; third, lack of a service road after the commencement of underpass; and perhaps also the parking of vehicles along Gandhi Bazaar main road. In spite of that eviction, traffic is still messy there.³⁴ Initially the city of Bangalore had no legal guidelines in order to protect the interests of the street vendors. It was not just their interests but also the growing number of street vendors needed to be kept under

³⁴ <http://bangalore.citizenmatters.in/articles/view/3849--gandhi-bazaar-street-vendor-eviction>, By Kiran Keswani , 16 Mar 2012, Citizen Matters

check. Therefore, after seeking the intervention of the High Court of Karnataka in 1991, the Hawkers' Union and associations managed to influence the BBMP to direct a set of rules and regulations in order to procure hawking licenses. It was only in 1999 that this became a reality, with the BBMP announcing a scheme for hawking licenses under the direction of the court. The BBMP has determined hawking and non-hawking zones in different parts of the city, by assembly/constituency.³⁵

HYDERABAD:

On November 1, 1956, Hyderabad became the capital of Andhra Pradesh. After becoming the capital, the city slowly started gaining importance politically, geographically and economically. People from various parts of the state started settling and investing here. The city has a considerable Marathi, Malayalam and Sikh population. Two categories of street hawkers are found – mobile hawkers and static hawkers. More than 80% of the hawkers are engaged in static vending while rest of them are mobile. More than 64% of the hawkers are engaged in selling non-perishable goods. Many of them sell more than one category of products at a time. Some of them change their products periodically or seasonally. Coconut water and lime water are more in demand than fruit juice because they are cheaper. Vendors selling perishable goods like vegetables, fruits and fish also earn less than those dealing in industrial goods like garments, cheap electronic gadgets, plastic items etc. Vendors selling fruit juice and fruit salad earn more. Another factor influencing daily income is the location of street vending. The income of street vendors fluctuates on a day-to-day basis. Most of the street vendors sell their goods remaining in standing position which can be extremely tiring. The marketing areas for these vendors are mainly bus stand, in front of offices, shops or railway station. They sell food upto lunch time. Hawkers are paying bribe to the police or municipal officials every day. The amount of bribe ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 everyday. The amount depends on the locality (high, medium or low earning locality) and items of vending. However, payment of bribe does not completely stop harassment of vendors at the hands of the police and municipal officials. The most painful situation for hawkers is when they are unable to pay the fine instantly and their goods are confiscated. Some have faced multiple evictions. Construction of road, building and flyover are reasons for their eviction.

³⁵ The <http://www.ichangemycity.com/node/1286e> street vendor story, Meera Sankar | 24 Jan 2012

INDORE:

Indore is the largest city in Madhya Pradesh. Indore was once an industrial city and it was famous for its textile industry. This industry, like its counterparts in other cities such as Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Kanpur, has declined. Now Indore has converted into a commercial city from an industrial city. The city attracts migrants from other parts of the state who are poor. These people come to Indore to seek gainful employment. They are agricultural labourers, small farmers and crafts persons who have been displaced by machine made products. Many of them take to street hawkers as it requires low capital and low expertise. They collectively form the urban poor. Many former textile workers, due to lack of employment opportunities, have joined street hawking or work in small establishments in order to eke out a living. The majority of the hawkers are aged between 26 and 45 years. The sex composition shows that most of the hawkers are males. The religion of the hawkers shows that 82% are Hindus while 15.5% are Muslims. The vendors belong mainly to backward classes. The incomes of the hawkers are low. Most of the hawkers sell perishable goods such as vegetables, fish and fruits. The other hawking items are household items, leather goods, cigarettes, groceries etc. A significant fact is that the state of MP is one of the few states that has a policy for street hawkers which are in line with the national policy. The union has also been demanding zones for hawking so that street vendors can pursue their trade without harassment. The municipality has agreed to set up four such zones. The union and the municipal authorities scouted for locations and agreed on four places. These places have to be developed so that the vendors could put up their stalls.

BHOPAL:

In Madhya Pradesh recently the state government is chalking out a scheme for housing facilities to the street vendors. The urban local bodies will identify and develop specific places for the street vendors. Such places will be categorised into three zones - Green, Yellow and Red. In the Green Zone, street vendors would do business throughout the day while in Yellow Zone trading time will be fixed and in Red Zone, vending will be prohibited after

consulting with the street vendors.³⁶ State Govt. is trying to issue identity cards to all street hawkers in the state. As per opinion of the State Govt. these identity cards to street vendors would help eliminate the possibilities of their harassment. The street vendors having Identity Cards will be eligible to a number of welfare measures like education of children, health cover, and marriage of daughters, delivery and assistance during accidents. Under Chief Minister's Welfare Scheme for Urban Poor Street Vendors-2012, identity cards have been issued to 32 thousand 584 urban street vendors in the state so far. In all, 67 thousand 538 urban poor street vendors have been surveyed in all the 50 districts of the state. Under Chief Minister's Welfare Scheme for Urban Poor Street Vendors-2012 has been launched to ensure welfare of the poor people who carry out small business on roadsides in the urban areas. Under the welfare scheme, the State Government has provided Rs. five thousand as assistance to each of the urban street vendors to carry out their business. This includes loan worth Rs. 2,500 and subsidy worth Rs. 2,500 besides Rs. 250 share of beneficiary. Besides, beneficiaries of the scheme are also extended to social securities such as assistance for marriage, delivery, ex-gratia amount on death, insurance etc.³⁷

HARYANA:

The Haryana government has extended the benefit of national health insurance scheme to street vendors. Under the scheme, each family will get reimbursement of medical bills up to Rs 30,000. Now street vendors would also be covered under the scheme. The concerned municipal committee or council would identify such families and prepare a list and their smart cards would be prepared by the Health Department. There are over 20,000 vendors in Gurgaon and more than one lakh people are dependent on street-vending for their livelihood³⁸.

³⁶ http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-01-24/bhopal/30658826_1_street-vendors-credit-cards-soft-loans

³⁷ <http://mvonews.com/2012/05/29/32-thousand-584-urban-street-vendors-get-identity-cards-in-mp/3692/>, MVO News on May 29, 2012

³⁸ <http://www.rtiindia.org/forum/105624-rti-activism-haryana-gurgaon-survey-street-vendors-questioned.html>

KERALA:

In Kerala during the festival, the City Corporation has given guidelines on where and when street vendor can do business. The civic body has registered the names of street vendors. Putharikandam Maidan, the Central Theatre stretch and the Attakulangara-Eenchakkal road are the designated zones where they can do business with permission. Some regular vendors around Putharikandam say they will continue business in a state of apprehension once the festival scheme ends. Onam has come and gone, and hawkers who filled the city streets with festival wares are back to facing a quandary. Standing Committee on Welfare of the Corporation is trying to help out hawkers. A list of vendors doing business in the city has been prepared by a Corporation committee, which includes its officials and those of the Public Works Department and also representatives of the street vendors. The main focus of this project is to provide mobile stalls. Each stall costs Rs.1 lakh. The money will come from the Kerala State Urban Development Programme, Canara Bank and the State Bank of Travancore. Hawkers in the Museum area, Medical College and Shangumugham areas will be benefited. While the offer of the mobile cart has been received well, they are keen on having fixed zones where they can function freely without posing a problem to pedestrians and traffic. A veteran fruit-juice seller who has been in the business at different spots around East Fort for over 20 years says“True, the city does not have much land to spare, but if some provision is made for us to do business in a particular place or time, it will help.”³⁹

Street food vendors have been a part of Kochi’s food culture since time immemorial. Street food is a treasure house of local culinary traditions and is increasingly playing an important role as an enhancer and force multiplier of tourism sector. These vendors operate, mostly, at evenings or nights. They cater to the needs of night travellers, labourers and immigrant bachelors and are even successful in promoting the fast food culture in the city. The youth of the city working late at night also choose to eat out at these categories as they are always ready to provide them food even at the dead of night. They provide easy access to food for the inhabitants at reasonable prices.⁴⁰ The times are not good for the food vendors in the streets of the capital city Thiruvananthapuram. Already facing action from authorities,

³⁹ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Thiruvananthapuram/article3853796.ece>,The Hindu, Thiruvanthapuram, September 3, 2012.

⁴⁰ <http://cpr.blogspot.in/2012/03/street-food-vending-policy-case-study.html>

including the police, as part of attempts to ensure hygiene and to maintain law and order, the sector is anticipating tougher days as more operational norms are to be brought into force. Hawkers serving spicy omelettes, piping hot ‘dosas,’ and steaming tea to late-night office-goers, the IT people, and other passers-by, are now worried over their very existence. “We do not have any problems in a stricter food safety regime coming. But yes, before that is brought into force, we would like the authorities to ensure basic facilities like supply of clean water, proper drainage, garbage disposal facilities, and adequate power supply,” says Gopakumar, who operates a mini tea-stall adjacent to the compound wall of the Transport Bhavan in Thiruvananthapuram.⁴¹

BHUBANESWAR:

Bhubaneswar is the capital of Orissa. Orissa is one of the few states in the country that has accepted the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors. The existing street vendors are permitted to squat and sell their wares in the demarcated zones. These zones are selected by the municipal authorities. The vendors who operate from the zones have to pay a social charge which is non-refundable. On being allotted the spot for vending, the vendor has to pay a stipulated fee to the municipality. The municipal authority provides yearly licenses to the vendor. The hawking zones provided them with security to continue their trade free of tension. Many vendors feel that they have now got an opportunity to pursue their trade without fear. The vendors of each zone have formed their committee with elected office bearers. These committees are mainly set up to articulate the problems of vendors in their zone. There were also some negative views regarding these zones. Some vendors complained that they were allotted places in zones that were either far from public places or where parking space was not available. This reduced their sales as the consumers find it difficult to access these areas and as a result the vendors are losing their business. The other grievance is that public utilities such as electricity, water and sanitation are not available at most sites. In 1999-2000, Bhubaneshwar had around 30,000 street vendors. Most of the street vendors (81%) are residents of the state. The rest are from West Bengal and Bihar. Hawkers in

⁴¹ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Thiruvananthapuram/small-food-vendors-taste-a-sour-tang/article3934706.ece>.

Bhubaneswar are comparatively new to the field, as compared to vendors in other cities who have been plying their trade for several decades. Most of the vendors (78%) started vending since 1986 onwards. Street hawkers in Bhubaneswar sell variety of items that are needed by the consumers. These are perishable as well as non-perishable goods. But sale of non-perishable goods are greater than that perishable ones. The perishable goods include fish, vegetables, flowers and fruits and non-perishable goods are household items, leather goods etc. A majority of them travel 10 kilometres or more. Some of them travel for 30 to 40 kilometres every day. The harassment vendors' faces at work are mainly related to their illegal status. Municipal authorities and police raid their places and confiscate their goods. They had to pay fines to release their goods. This causes loss, as they cannot ply their trade during that period.

PATNA:

Patna is the capital of the Indian state of Bihar and it is located on the southern banks of river Ganga. The city has long been a major agricultural centre of trade, its most active exports being grain, sugarcane, sesame, and rice. It is also an important business centre of eastern India. In Patna there are around 80,000 hawkers in 1999-2000. Among them 32% reside in Patna, while the rest reside in the out skirts of the city or in the neighbouring districts. 33% of the hawkers are females and 67% are males. Most of the female hawkers are mobile vendors because they feel that this is a safer way to ward off harassment. Moreover they are reluctant to sit in a market place or a fixed spot because most other hawkers are males. Working conditions of the hawkers are very tough. The hawkers, or their spouses, leave their homes between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. to collect their goods. After returning home for a short while they start vending at 9 a.m. and, in case their homes are close to their workplaces, they return at 3 p.m. for lunch and rest for a couple of hours. They are back at their workplaces by 5 p.m. and they return home by 9 p.m. or 10 p.m. Most of the hawkers have to travel from 10 km. to 12 km. daily to their workplaces. They carry their wares in baskets, on their heads or on pushcarts. Very few use cycle rickshaws or auto rickshaws for transporting their wares as this would increase costs. At an average, a hawker has to work for 10 hours a day to earn his income. Their sources of working capital are mainly moneylenders. Some hawkers get credit from credit societies. Hawkers face constant harassment and have to pay bribes almost every day. The police, the municipal authorities and local musclemen all contribute to playing

havoc with their lives and their earnings. It is a common practice with the police to charge Rs. 2 per day from each vendor. Often policemen pick up fruits and vegetables from them free of cost. Even after paying fines the hawkers could have their goods confiscated by the 'Halla Gari' (local name for the truck used by the municipality to conduct raids). It seems that the only way the vendors can escape harassment from the police and the municipality is when their area of work is controlled by local musclemen. The vendors are forced to pay Rs. 2 per day to these goons as protection money which is popularly known as 'Rangdhari Tax'. These goons too pick up fruits and vegetables from the vendors under their 'protection' without paying them. Bihar Govt. is now considering of issuing of licenses. Despite state government's declaration about formation of vending zones in all towns, not a single proper vending zone has yet come up in the state.⁴²

RANCHI:

On an average more than 10,000 street vendors do their business in the Ranchi city every day. Lalpur, Ratu Road, Morhabadi, Kantatoli, Bariatu are some of the areas where the roads and pavements are often seen encroached by them. The Ranchi Municipal Corporation (RMC) has been demarcating land for making vending zones. Vending market at Madhukam is being made and will be completed soon. Land has also been allotted near Jaipal Singh Stadium, Argora Chowk, Bariatu, Kanta Toli Khadgara, Survey Ground, Morhabadi Ground, Harmu Road, Doranda Bazar, Karbala Chowk and Hatia railway station ground which will soon be provided for vendors. A 17-member town vending committee is in the process of formation to deal with the hawkers' problems and to make identity cards for them but that has still not been made. The process of constituting the committee is pending at the whims of RMC. Once the RMC approves it, the committee will be constituted. Till then, the hawkers have to suffer as there is no other option. While on one hand vendors are not being rehabilitated, on the other police keep removing these vendors from the roadside frequently in the name of anti-encroachment drive and thereby hampering their business. The police come at an unexpected time and break the shades and seize their goods and so they have to run away. Once the anti-encroachment drive starts, that whole day hawkers are unable to sell anything because if they return to the same place their goods will be seized. Many of the street vendors are boys who

⁴² <http://nasvinet.org/newsite/bihar-government-and-its-municipal-bodies-need-to-move-beyond-pilot-mode-mentality/>

study in colleges and work as vendors to pay their fees. The anti-encroachment drive affects them the most.⁴³ The vending zone being constructed at the Jaipal Singh Stadium will have a holding capacity for just 500 vendors. But Street vendors' zone at Jaipal stadium is too little, too late.⁴⁴ Jharkhand has become the first state to offer medical insurance under the Rashtriya Swasthya Beema Yojana (RSBY) to bidi workers and street vendors, promising an annual coverage of Rs 30,000 for treatment in hospitals of their choice. Chief minister Arjun Munda, accompanied by Union minister for labour and employment Mallikarjun Kharge and his Jharkhand counterpart Chandra Prakash Choudhary has distributed health cards. Praising the Jharkhand government for extending the insurance scheme to the poorer sections of the society, Kharge said, "Jharkhand is the first state to provide insurance under RSBY to street vendors and bidi workers, while other states are still identifying beneficiaries."⁴⁵ The exact number of street vendors, who fall in the unorganized sector, across the state is not known.

GUWAHATI:

In Guwahati there could have been a population of 45,000 street vendors. Expressing concern over the continuous uncertainty looming large over street vendors in Assam, the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) has urged the state government to frame rules for implementing a national policy undertaken by the Centre. Assam government is yet to frame state rules on the basis of National Policy for Urban Street Vendors, 2004, which was revised later in 2009. While framing rules for vendors in the state, their social background will have to be kept in mind.⁴⁶ Women belonging to indigenous tribal communities like Garo, Khasi, Bodo, Karbi, Rabha, etc., living in the villages located in the peripheries of the city commute regularly to the city with vegetables and locally available products that they sell in the street corners, pavements and markets. Each one of these women vendors has to encounter the struggle of surviving and carrying out their livelihood. Women

⁴³ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/Vendors-still-favourite-shop-stop-in-Ranchi/articleshow/13547168.cms>, The Times of India, May 27, 2012, 06.38AM IST

⁴⁴ <http://dailypioneer.com/state-editions/ranchi/83702-street-vendors-zone-at-jaipal-stadium-is-too-little-too-late.html>, Thursday, 26 July 2012 23:13 , Suyash Verma n Ranchi , Hits: 152

⁴⁵ http://nasvi.in/read_news.htm?id=11, News Date : 11-04-2012.

⁴⁶ <http://nasvi.in/fka/street-vendors-seek-policy-safeguard>

vendors are constantly harassed, physically abused and are compelled to pay bribes to police, local goons and municipal functionaries.⁴⁷

SHILLONG:

Street hawkers in the streets of towns and cities of the State Meghalaya, like Shillong, have become an inconvenience to pedestrians. These street hawkers aren't rich and obviously do not earn enough to put up a real shop. Street hawkers who earn their living on the streets of Shillong, a small hill-station located in the north-eastern part of India, are selling items varying from toys to vegetables to fruits, local products, flowers, fast-food snacks, cigarettes, chips, chocolates, or almost anything imaginable.⁴⁸ To stop them totally is also an inhuman act because they too have families to feed. On quite a number of occasions, the authorities from Shillong Municipal Board went on a sudden raid to discourage these illegal hawkers. During such operations, goods are seized thereby causing great loss to those poor hawkers, many of whom barely manage to earn their livelihood. So the authorities are facing a dilemma.⁴⁹

DIMAPUR:

Dimapur being the commercial hub in the state of Nagaland has witnessed a lot of showrooms, shopping malls, hotels and restaurants. Dimapur street vendors can now heave a sigh of relief with the opening of spacious 'City Market' near Lions Club, Dimapur. By opening the market Dimapur Municipal Council is trying to reduce the burden of the street vendors. On receiving complaints from land owners, DMC with the help of the police has to ask street vendors especially at Khermahal and Clock tower junction to leave the place.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ <http://www.assamtribune.com/scripts/detailsnew.asp?id=jul1212/city06>, Guwahati, Thursday, July 12, 2012

⁴⁸ <http://dipayanbhattacharjee.wordpress.com/tag/street-vendors/>

⁴⁹ http://www.meghalayatimes.info/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21747:urban-street-vendors&catid=46:cfm&Itemid=6

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<http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDAxNzc1MQ%3D%3D-c%2B0rREDvQKI%3D>

IMPHAL:

Imphal is the capital of the state of Manipur, in North East India. It is a small state with a population of around 23 lakhs. The street hawkers in Imphal are concentrated in the Khwairamband (main) Market. Hawkers in Imphal are exclusively women. These women constitute the poorer sections of traders in the city. The positive aspect about hawkers in this city is that they have fought for their rights and have won after a long and arduous battle. There are around 6,000 female street hawkers in the city, most of whom have licenses to ply their trade and they are allotted space in the city's six markets. Most of the hawkers' goods are contained in baskets. Others spread their goods on the raised platforms provided for them. Despite the facilities they have got, their working conditions are as tough as street hawkers in other cities. The busiest hours are from 6.30 to 8.00 in the mornings and 4 to 6.30 in the evening. The women have to start work at 4.30 or 5.00 in the mornings to get their goods. The age distribution shows that most of them are between the ages 35 to 54. The next highest age group is 55 to 64 years. Hence the age distribution shows that the street hawkers do not belong to the young brigade of the state. They are older women who perhaps took to hawking because of economic problems in the family. They have to maintain 3 to 6 dependents in the household. Most of the women had to run their families with this earning. They earn this amount after putting in 12 hours of work daily. They also are the main earners in their respective families. The ethnic composition of the vendors shows that majority belong to general castes and low portion to scheduled tribes. Nagas, who form a sizable proportion of the population of the state, have not taken to street vending, at least in Imphal. The caste Hindus are in Vashnabs that predominate the valley and Imphal city. Most of them sell vegetables, fish and fruits, which are perishable. The other articles sold are household goods, rice, dal, dried fish, plastic goods, cosmetics, leather goods etc. Since the vendors are mostly women, they prefer to remain in one place in the market for selling their wares. Evictions and harassment take place only in the main market perhaps because it is a profitable area to work in. There are hardly any evictions or bribe taking in the areas outside the market. The unlicensed vendors face problems from the police. The municipality refuses to grant them licenses as it claims that there is no space in the markets. Around 70% of the vendors have paid bribes to avoid eviction temporarily. The range of bribes is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 a week. When evicted, most of them do not get any receipts for goods confiscation. According to the data maintained by the Imphal Municipal Council (IMC) and the Planning and Development Authority (PDA), the number of street vendors has risen to 10,000. Since it is not possible to

accommodate all of them in the existing temporary market in the capital, the government has taken its decision to hold lottery for allotment of seats.⁵¹ Over 400 women traders staged a protest at Nagamapal on 22nd February 2011 in protest against the government's move of holding lottery to allot seats to street vendors in the temporary market shed. The decision was taken after it was found that it was difficult to accommodate all the vendors in the market shed. With the number of vehicles increasing by one lakh annually on average in Imphal and greater Imphal area, the volume of traffic has surged quite high resulting in unprecedented congestion in almost all the roads around Imphal city. In order to reduce traffic congestion, the government had dismantled shops on both sides of the BT road, but even this has not prevented traffic congestion. The government has already provided seats for license holder street vendors. Despite the foreseen problems, government is arranging a place for them at Lamphel shopping complex. But the street vendors have been enraged by the same Government plan contending and anticipating that very few customers would come to Lamphel Shopping Complex for shopping. The street vendors have already made their stand clear saying that they would rather die than shift their business to Lamphel.⁵²

PORT BLAIR:

In the recent past, it has become a practice for some shopkeepers, hawkers of Aberdeen Bazaar to display their old stocks of everyday items such as clothes, utensils, shoes, plastic buckets etc. on the roadside for sale on the days of National importance such as Independence Day and Republic Day. Since these old stocks are being sold at very cheap rates, there is a heavy footfall on these special days to this already congested area of Aberdeen Bazaar. But the sales of merchandized goods & products by the occasional traders, street vendors & hawkers at Aberdeen Bazaar were not allowed during the Independence Day-2012 as done before as congregation of massive crowd at an already congested area is very dangerous from the point of law and order and public safety as any sort of rumour, quarrel, mischief or even an animal could cause a stampede, resulting in drastic consequences. It is also apprehended that if any fire incident takes place at that time, it is impossible for the fire tenders to reach the spot and the situation then would be disastrous. Because of the density and heavy foot fall

⁵¹ The Times of India, Feb 22, 2011, Imphal street vendors agitate over allocation of place in market

⁵² <http://www.e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=24..300411.apr11>, **TODAY** - Thursday, Oct 11, 2012

of the huge crowd, eve teasing and molestation become a temptation to baser elements. In addition, the stretch of the road used is at a steep slope, which is another dangerous factor in case of panic or stampede. The District Magistrate, South Andaman, has notified on 15th August, 2012 after conclusion of the Independence Day function that Market/Bazar will henceforth be shifted at the 1st Circle as well as on the second circle of ITF Ground. Hawkers shall sell their goods & products from 06.00 AM to 05.00 PM from Aug 15, 2012 onwards at the Circle-I and Circle-II of the ITF ground subject to the conditions that no outward construction or projection on the outer wall/roof of the complex will be allowed. All furnishings should be limited to the inner portion of the stall (excluding cover passage). The administration will not be responsible for any loss or damage to any material belonging to the hawkers during the allotted period. No hawkers are allowed to sit on road sides for selling their goods in front of ITF ground as well as on the road side from Guru Narayana Temple to Helipad.⁵³

Street Hawkers in Different Tourists Spots:

A street hawker serves as a strong meeting point between communities and tourists. In India tourism is a source of economic opportunity for a large number of people in the informal sector especially street hawkers. Street attracts a large number of people selling goods and services on streets or footpaths near temples, heritage sites, beaches, parks, museums. They offer goods and services such as fresh fruits, vegetables, cooked food, snacks, clothing, guide books, jewellery, tattoos, and souvenirs at low prices making them an indispensable feature of the tourism landscape. Hawkers at tourist sites interact with a diverse segment of tourist population. Street hawking adds site-specific flavour to the tourists' experience in a number of ways by serving local cuisine, and extending their hospitality in informal ways. In this connection role played by street hawkers in some tourist spots is discussed herewith.⁵⁴

⁵³ <http://echoofindia.com/port-blair-hawkers-mart-itf-7716>, The Echo of Time, Thursday, 11 October, 2012 - 13:35

⁵⁴ WOMEN STREET VENDORS & TOURISM:Negotiating Lives and Spaces, Editorial and Research Team: Surabhi Singh,Ulrike Replik, Aditi Chanchani, Swathi Seshadri,Rosemary Viswanath)

In Bihar, Bodhgaya is an important tourist and pilgrimage destination of the Buddhist circuit. In 2002, the Mahabodhi Temple, located in Bodhgaya, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its historic importance of being the place where Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment and became a Buddha. Bodhgaya, 13 km from the holy city of Gaya, is situated near the Niranjana river in the state of Bihar. The main tourist attractions in Bodhgaya are the Bodhi tree and Mahabodhi Temple. A number of countries, where Buddhism is an important religion like Japan, Myanmar, China, Burma, Korea and Sri Lanka, have constructed their temples and monasteries here. Tourism is a significant contributor to Bodhgaya's economy.⁵⁵ Bodhgaya has a large number of women hawkers consisting of a mixed group. Some vendors are from the local communities or the nearby villages which lie 4-5 kms away from Bodhgaya. Hawkers sit mainly in four areas- along the road leading to entrance gate of the temple, inside the temple complex which is called 'Lal Pathar Chowk', the road at the back gate of the temple, the entire stretch from front road to the Kalchakra Maidan and the Tibetan Market which lies opposite the Kalchakra Maidan. Most of women hawkers sell food items, jewelery, puja articles at low prices and earn less as compared to men who are involved in varied jobs like shops, restaurants, transportation, jobs in various outlets like ticket counters, watchman, guards etc. They purchase the articles from Gaya or prepare the food at home with help of their family members, bring it to the site every day, display their goods on a sheet or basket for the whole day and carry back the unsold items to their home every day. Their customers are mainly domestic as is reflected through the kinds of articles they sell. The women hawkers from other states/countries come from Ladakh, Himachal, Uttarakhand, Tibet. For Tibetans, the Government has given space to set up Tibetan Market. As pilgrims, they come in tourist season with their family members wherein they bring all stuff from their respective places or areas. Most of them sell woolen items such as caps, socks, jewelry, food of their respective areas, puja items made of metal and handmade bags etc. They stay in rented house for which they pay 3000-4000 per month. With increasing cost of living, they earn enough to meet their daily expenses.

Bhubaneswar with its large number of Hindu temples, is often referred to as a "City of Temples" and it is an important Hindu pilgrimage centre. With Puri and Konark, it forms the Golden triangle of Eastern India. Some of the main tourist attractions are Udaygiri and

⁵⁵ http://www.telegraphindia.com/1110516/jsp/bihar/story_13986029.jsp

Khandagiri caves, Dhauli Stupa, Lingaraj Temple, Nandankanan, Mukteshwar Temple. Puri carries the potential of pilgrim tourism (for Hindus) throughout the year. The Jagannath temple (main temple) and Beach area are the major tourist attractions. The entire stretch of Grand road also known as Puri main street has the Jagannath temple at one end and Gundicha temple at five km distance from the main temple at the other end. The entire five km street serves as a market space for a large number of hawkers. The Beach area is another major attraction for tourists where hawkers sell food items, trinkets and also offer the tourists horse riding and photography. Most of the hawkers display their goods which include puja articles, sweets, food on a sheet or in a structure fixed of broken wooden pieces. Since street hawkers are evicted frequently from the temple area, most of the hawkers including women do not use the structure fixed with wooden pieces as it gets damaged during eviction. Whereas, in the crowded beach area, the hawkers sell food articles, fashion accessories or handbags in tiny shops or on push carts which mean bearing the cost of structure/ pushcarts on their own. In the temple area, some of the hawkers run their business using a tiny wooden structure which is built by the business community for giving it on rent or on commission basis to the hawkers. Though the existence of the structure is illegal, since the business community shares a 'good' relationship with the municipality and the police, the authorities neither object to the construction of the structure nor destroy the structure during evictions. Accessing a place to vend depends on the amount of bribe paid as well as on the relationship shared with the police officials. This is true especially in the temple area since hawkers are not allowed near the temple gate. The hawkers at the both sites of the temple area and the beach area, pay Rs. 5/- per day to the police.

Goa is a popular tourist destination among both foreign and domestic tourists. The state of Goa is located on the western Konkan coast of India. The vast expanse of the Arabian Sea on the west forms the magnificent coastline for which Goa is famous. In the early '90s there were only a few mobile and stationary hawkers on the northern beaches and adjoining villages of Goa selling sunscreen creams, fruits, etc. By the early 2000 there were many more hawkers; some of whom had started moving south all the way to the Palolem beach selling souvenirs, jewellery, garments, fruits, slippers, pens, books, tattooing, henna and massages. In Goa, the hawkers can be categorised in two groups. First, is stationary hawkers who run their business in a tiny shop/ or at a permanent location. The other is mobile hawkers who run their business around the beaches / villages to sell the products. The Panchayats grant

licenses and register mainly Goan vendors who are allowed to vend in the Panchayat area. While the hawkers with stalls have some protection as they have rented stalls or are put up on private lands, the ones hawking on the beach are considered illegal, as hawking is not allowed on the beach area. The Goa Tourist Places (Protection and Maintenance) Act, 2001 Section 3 declares 'All the beaches within the State of Goa' as tourist places come under the Department of Tourism, with the Director of Tourism being appointed by the Government of Goa to be the competent authority for the purpose of the Act for the entire State of Goa.

There is a conflict of interest between the retailers and the street hawkers since they compete with each other in marketing their goods. Very often the same items are sold by the retailers and hawkers. Since a tourist is able to purchase the same item at a lower price from the hawkers, they are preferred. Retailers including hoteliers, restaurateur and other businessmen from nearby areas, with an eye to setting up shops in a tourism destination, use their political and financial power to influence the district administration and police so that they harass and evict the street hawkers.

Kolkata, formerly **Calcutta**, is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. It is located in eastern India on the east bank of the River Hooghly. The city's documented history, however, begins with the arrival of the British East India Company in 1690, when the Company was consolidating its trade business in Bengal. Job Charnock, an administrator with the Company who eventually settled in Sutanuti after invading through Hijli Kingdom, was traditionally credited as the founder of the city; however, recently experts have endorsed the view that Charnock was not the founder of the city.⁵⁶ Like other large cities, Kolkata continues to struggle with problems of urbanization such as poverty, pollution, and traffic congestion. Street hawking is one of the integral parts of Kolkata since British period. Prof. Indira Chakravarty, in her paper "Capacity Building to Ensure Safe and Hygienic Street Foods-The Calcutta Model", Proc. Intl. Symp. Building Leadership Skills in Food and Nutrition Essential for National Development, CFTRI, Mysore (India), June 23-25, 2006, pp 50-56 mentioned that causes behind the exploding number of street food vendors are the urban growth, diversification of economic activities, pace of daily life, cost of food prices, the variety and

⁵⁶ Subhrangshu Gupta, Job Charnock not Kolkata founder: HC Says city has no foundation day (<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030518/nation.htm#3>)

test of street food, etc. She suggested a plan of action leading to consumer safety and provision to vendors with fair access to acceptable street food handling practices, after ascertaining the existing situation. Prof. Bhowmick in his report on “Hawkers and the urban informal sector: a study of street vending in seven cities”⁵⁷ mentioned the legal status of hawkers, their position in the urban society, their contribution to urban economy and perception of consumer. His report was based on seven cities Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Patna, Banglore, Bhubaneshwar, Imphal and from each city, 300 samples were collected. While discussing socio-economic position of Kolkata’s hawkers, he mentioned that average income of hawkers is Rs. 75 per day. To earn this income, they spend about 10 hours every day at work and some of them work even longer. Some hawkers employ one or two assistants to help them by paying Rs.200 to Rs.500 p.m. along with meals. Regarding perception of consumers, he mentioned 82% of consumers in Kolkata buys vegetables daily or more than three times a week from hawkers. The main buyers of the hawkers in Kolkata are with the middle and lower income groups. It was found that at an average consumer from middle income group spends Rs.1700 a month in purchases from hawkers. Prof. Bhowmick also mentioned that hawkers’ income depends on the type of goods sold, e.g. the income of food vendors is higher than the other vendors mainly because, despite the low prices, the margin of profit is higher than those of other vendors. Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay in his research publication *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. XLIV4 No 17, April 25, 2009 describes the hawkers’ movement in Kolkata from 1975 to 2007. In 2010 Report *Street food in Kolkata – A hygienic perspective* Project supervised by Prof. Susanne Knøchel and Lektor Jeanette Otte submitted by KU LIFE through the organization Innoaid (an NGO based in Denmark) in Kolkata description hygienic practice among the middle- class street food vendors in Kolkata by: Examine the current level of hygiene practice and knowledge among vendors, identifies the major hygiene problems, and makes proposal for initiatives to increase the hygiene of street food in Kolkata. Data was collected using observations, interviews, questionnaire and a workshop and have focus on involvement of the vendors’ own perspectives and experiences on maintaining good hygiene practice. The data is divided into four categories in order to use the various methods and collected data in conjunction with each other. The findings show that the vendors actually have a reasonable understanding of hygiene but they do not always practise their knowledge. These results are discussed and followed by suggestions for

⁵⁷ <http://www.streetnet.org.za/English/studybow.htm>

improvements. Ultimately the report ends with our personal learning outcomes. In collaboration with the National Hawkers Federation, YUVA (**Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action**) undertook the study to review the various forms in which the National Policy is being implemented across the country in order to make recommendations based on the challenges and successes revealed by this empirical evidence. A State-by-State Status Report in May 2009 report covers twelve cities in nine states, including Kolkata. To date, no city has paired implementation of the National Policy with provision of social security. In terms of self-compliance and skill up-gradation, however, Kolkata's model food zones are a best practice. Working with the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, the Hawker Sangram Committee of Kolkata has trained over 3,000 hawkers in proper hygienic food preparation and has established four model food zones where all food hawkers maintain strict standards of food preparation and cleanliness.

Review on International and National Law:

The valuable contribution made by street hawkers in the society cannot be ignored. These hawkers are among those who are the most regulated but the least acknowledged. Their contribution to the national economy has not been computed by government. Hawkers as a whole decentralize the marketing system of the city; thereby meet the ever increasing consumer demand. Equally important is the ability to generate employment, rather self-employment in a productive manner, especially when the government fails to provide jobs to the job seekers. Despite this contribution to the economy, hawkers are considered a nuisance as well as obstruction by the agencies of the State, the general public and even those who use the services of the hawkers. The question arises, is hawking in the city an illegal activity? Do the vendors have a constitutional right? If 'yes' then why they are constantly harassed? If constitution does not provide any right to them why the authority allows them to hawk in and around the city? Being an issue of urbanisation why have our town planners often neglected the right of hawkers to freely engage in trade? Many of the cities in the developed world have liberal policies towards street vendors. They have weekly markets where vendors can participate and in some cases vendors can be allowed in some areas of the cities. These vendors lend colours to the city's market and they also promote tourism. The story is different in developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Most of the vendors in every city are providing essential services to the urban poor. At the same time almost all municipal bodies are hostile to street vendors. They are harassed and face constant eviction in most of the countries.

Urban planners in developing countries formulate policies to control the operation of the informal sector activities, particularly street vending. Such policies reflect the anti-vending attitude and the total lack of comprehension and/or recognition of the socio-economic processes affecting the urban economy. Many local authorities enforce development control regulations so strictly that vendors become forced to violate them simply to make a living. The policy concerning environment for street traders in any given locality is a function embracing both the legal context and the political environment. In terms of the legal context, many countries have constitutional provisions related to the individual rights to work and to private property, and the collective rights to public space and economic association, that impinge on street vendors. Aside from these constitutional provisions, however, very few

countries have a national policy on street vending. More commonly, provincial and local level by-laws and ordinances govern street trade. These laws and ordinances change frequently and commonly result from urban planning processes that exclude street traders and their organizations. In 1990 there was the growing phenomenon of globalisation which threatened the livelihood of street vendors in different developing countries. Where vendors lack voice in the policy-making process and visibility in policy circles, their ability to influence political outcomes is limited. In local jurisdictions, policies toward street vending are contingent and fluid, ebbing and flowing according to election results and bureaucratic currents.⁵⁸

Serious focus on street hawkers began with the Bellagio International Declaration of street hawkers which called for national policies for street hawkers, and follow up action by individual hawkers, hawkers associations, city governments and international organization. The Bellagio Declaration identified **six problems** of street traders around the world, namely: **1) lack of legal status and right to hawk, 2) lack of space or poor location, 3) restriction on licensing, 4) cost of regulation, harassment, bribes, confiscation and evictions, 5) lack of services and infrastructure and 6) lack of representation or voice** and informal employment. Efforts to strengthen the voice of street vendors resulted in promoting the activities of member-based organizations. At the international level, StreetNet⁵⁹ supports vendors' efforts to strengthen their policy voice by promoting the exchange of information and ideas across countries and regions. At the national level,

⁵⁸ <http://wiego.org/informal-economy/occupational-groups/street-vendors>.

⁵⁹ StreetNet International alliance of street vendors was launched in Durban, South Africa, in November 2002. Membership-based organizations (unions, co-operatives or associations) directly organizing street vendors, market vendors and/or hawkers among their members, are entitled to affiliate to StreetNet International. The aim of StreetNet is to promote the exchange of information and ideas on critical issues facing street vendors, market vendors and hawkers (i.e. mobile vendors) and on practical organizing and advocacy strategies. Through StreetNet, member organizations should gain an understanding of the common problems of street vendors, develop new ideas for strengthening their organizing and advocacy efforts, and join in international campaigns to promote policies and actions that can contribute to improving the lives of millions of street vendors, market vendors and hawkers around the world. Representatives from four organisations, in particular, have played a key role in the genesis and evolution of StreetNet International: the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India; the Self-Employed Women's Union (SEWU) in Durban, South Africa; Women's World Banking in New York, and the International Coalition of Women and Credit in New York. StreetNet is supported by the action research of Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) – primarily its Urban Policies Programme.

organizations such as Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)⁶⁰ and NASVI⁶¹ in India and KENASVIT⁶² in Kenya have brought vendors' voices to the national policy arena through legal and political strategies. At the local level, projects such as the Warwick Junction Urban Renewal Project in Durban, South Africa⁶³ and the Street Vendor Project in

⁶⁰ SEWA is a trade union registered in 1972. It is an organisation of poor, self-employed women workers. These are women who earn a living through their own labour or small businesses. Constituting 93% of the labour force, these are workers of the unorganised sector. Of the female labour force in India, more than 94% are in the unorganised sector. However their work is not counted and hence remains invisible. In fact, women workers themselves remain uncounted, undercounted and invisible. SEWA's main goals are to organise women workers for full employment. Full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security (at least health care, child care and shelter). SEWA organises women to ensure that every family obtains full employment.

⁶¹ Beginning as a Network in 1998, The National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) was registered in 2003 under the Societies registration Act of 1860 to bring together the street vendor organizations in India so as to collectively struggle for macro-level changes which had become imminent to support the livelihood of around 10 million vendors which stand severely threatened due to outdated laws and changing policies, practices and attitudes of the powers that be. NASVI is a national federation of street vendor organizations. It is a coalition of Trade Unions, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and professionals. In terms of recognition among street vendors, the membership of NASVI is increasing day by day. Presently, NASVI has 2, 92,452 members from 373 organizations in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.

⁶² Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT) is a national alliance of street vendors, hawkers and informal traders in Kenya. KENASVIT was formed in 2005 and registered by the Registrar of Societies in February 2006. The mission of the alliance is to organize and empower street vendors and informal traders, in order to improve their businesses through training, access to credit, dialogue with local authorities and other relevant organizations on appropriate by-laws and policies that give recognition to, and bring to an end harassment and discrimination against traders.

⁶³ The Warwick Junction Urban Renewal Project was organized in response to inefficient, unsafe, and unsanitary conditions that developed at a primary transport node located in the South African city of Durban. The impetus for the project stemmed from urban management and design issues that resulted from increased taxi and street trading activity. The project leaders recognized an opportunity to engage the local street traders in developing the redesign. Historically, the street traders were regarded as a nuisance and leaders controlled the situation by exclusion or severe limitation of these activities, using police force when deemed necessary. This was a new approach in management that explicitly sought to include street traders in the redesigning of the site rather than removing them. Street trading activities are dynamic making them difficult to manage as a homogenous entity. The traders represented diversity in their backgrounds and their needs for space. For example, traditional medicine traders needed concrete to chop their plant products on and mealies (corn on the cob) cooks needed a safe place to have a fire. The diversity of stakeholders required integrated, area-based development where the management and planning was decentralized. The project was to adopt a sector-by-sector approach.

New York City⁶⁴ have helped street vendors develop a more participatory, consultative model of urban policy-making. In some countries, street vending organizations have campaigned successfully for inclusive planning practices.

Vending is thousands of years old and has thrived in America since the 1600s. The first law regulating food carts was known as the Thirty Minute Law, wherein a pushcart had to re-locate every thirty minutes. That was a difficult law to enforce (especially in the overcrowded poorer neighborhood of the Lower East Side) and the law was probably disobeyed more than it was obeyed. In fact, the very first pushcart market was established on Hester Street in 1886 when four Jewish peddlers decided to stay with their pushcart for much longer than 30 minutes. New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) is devoted to the protection and enhancement of those fundamental rights and constitutional values embodied in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New York. Int. 621, a proposed local law, seeks to overhaul and streamline the current assortment of laws regulating street vending in New York City. The particular growth and visibility of street vending in Los Angeles can be attributed to the successive pulses of immigration to Southern California from the 1970s onwards. **In Los Angeles, Latino street vendors are often regarded as illegal vendors and/or illegal aliens regardless of their actual citizenship status, and such public narratives contribute to transforming Latino vendors into embodied representations of national anti-immigrant discourses.** National and state anti-immigration policies and attitudes inform the way in which Latino street vendors are regarded by local-state agents and residents of non-Latino neighbourhoods. Local and state policy makers also perceive the work of Latino street vendors as an economic survival strategy, which is supported by the fact that Latino immigrants constitute the majority of the workforce in the low-wage labour sector. **In 2009 Atlanta** officials decided to create a citywide vending monopoly. The city signed off on a deal that handed over all vending on

⁶⁴ There are as many as 20,000 street vendors in New York City — hot dog vendors, flower vendors, t-shirt vendors, street artists, fancy food trucks, and many others. They are small businesspeople struggling to make ends meet. The Street Vendor Project is a membership-based project with nearly 2,000 vendor members who are working together to create a vendors' movement for permanent change. They reach out to vendors in the streets and storage garages and teach them about their legal rights and responsibilities. The Street Vendor Project is part of the Urban Justice Center, a non-profit organization that provides legal representation and advocacy to various marginalized groups of New Yorkers.]

public property to a single multibillion-dollar corporation. Atlanta Mayor signed an exclusive 20-year contract with a Chicago-based shopping-mall management company, General Growth Properties (GGP). The GGP contract calls for the construction of vending kiosks around Atlanta. As the kiosks are built the existing vendors are forced to move out or else start paying up to \$20,000 annually in rent and fees to work out of a cramped GGP kiosk. Vendors used to paying \$250 a year for their vending site must now hand over \$500 to \$1,600 every month for the privilege of working for the monopoly. This makes it all but impossible for most Atlanta vendors to stay in business. This is not the first time Atlanta legislation has had the effect of destroying vending businesses. When Atlanta hosted the Olympics in 1996, the then-mayor Bill Campbell gave a personal associate the right to sublease out vending spots throughout the city. Thousands of vendors were pushed away, and many lost their businesses and life savings. **A new national report released by the Institute for Justice (IJ), *Streets of Dreams*, evaluated the vending regulations in the 50 biggest cities in the United States.** The results were disturbing. For instance:

- 33 cities have established no-vending zones, which often include potentially lucrative areas such as downtown or areas near sporting venues.
- 20 cities ban vendors from setting up near bricks-and-mortar businesses that sell the same or similar goods.
- 19 cities prohibit mobile vendors from staying in one spot, forcing them to spend much of their day moving instead of selling.
- 5 cities prevent mobile vendors from stopping and parking unless flagged by a customer.

In January 2011 IJ launched its National Street Vending Initiative, creating a nationwide litigation and activism effort aimed at vindicating the right of street vendors to earn an honest living. The first targets were El Paso (Texas) and Atlanta.⁶⁵

In Britain Street trading is controlled under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. A council may designate any street in its area as a prohibited street, a consent street or a licence street. This means that a consent or licence is required in order to trade in a consent/licence street. Trading in a prohibited street is forbidden. The Licensing

⁶⁵ http://www.fee.org/the_freeman/detail/the-battle-to-save-american-street-vending#axzz2a4eXaLCK.

Authority has designated a number of streets as either prohibited streets or consent/licence streets. Here **street trading** means the selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including a living thing) in a street. **Street** includes any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without payment and a service area as defined in section 329 of the Highways Act 1980 and also includes any part of a street. Applications for licenses may be referred to the Council's Licensing Committee for a decision and if this is the case the applicant will be invited to attend. Licences may be granted for a restricted time period. Applicants who are refused permission to trade will be sent a formal notice of refusal which includes the reason for the decision. A notice will also be served if the council grants the licence on different terms than those applied for, confines trading to a particular place in a street, varies conditions of a licence or revokes a licence. Applications may be refused if any of the following grounds exists:

- There isn't enough space in the street.
- To trade for less days than any minimum required trading days
- Unsuitable to hold a licence do to any previous convictions or for other reasons
- Previously failed to pay fees due under another street trading licence or have failed to use a previous street trading licence.

Applicants granted permission will be issued consent or license to trade which will be subject to conditions which must be complied with at all times. Breaches of condition may result in prosecution and / or revocation of a license. It is an offence to trade in a prohibited street, to trade in a consent street without having obtained consent/license, to breach certain conditions attached to a consent/license or to make a false statement. Any person found guilty of these offences can be fined for each offence.⁶⁶

Local Authorities in Africa are a major obstacle to the street vendors. Most of them use out-dated restrictive policies, by-laws and regulations originally intended to control and regulate the growth of indigenous enterprises. The restrictions make vending principally illegal, and view street vendors as responsible for making cities dirty, obstructing traffic and therefore emerging as a public nuisance. Such provisions and perceptions were for dealing with cities planned for colonial governors. The policies did not appreciate the role of street

⁶⁶ <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=497>.

vending in an urban economy. Most cities have placed the responsibility for street trading in wrong departments, through the Traffic and Enforcement Departments. In this respect, street vendors are viewed as a problem that has to be controlled rather than to production units that contribute to the urban economy.

The South African National Government is committed to create a conducive environment for small informal economic activities, including street trading. In order to realise this, at National, Provincial, and Local Levels, new laws are in place or about to be put in place. The Business Act of 1991 changed the legal approach to informal trading. The Act acknowledged street traders as business people who contribute to the economy. The Act has provided the traders with the right to trade, whereby the Local Authorities merely regulate but cannot prevent traders from trading. **The White Paper on National Strategy for Development and Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa of March 1995, commits the Government to the creation of an environment that encourages and assists the development of all categories of the informal economy.** The 1998 White Paper on Local Government requires that Local Government should be committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and to improve the quality of their lives. The progress made in South Africa, differs across South African cities with Durban having the best environment for street vendor operations. Durban has a Department of Informal Trade and Small Business Opportunities. The Council has also designed innovative private sector based approaches for managing street vending. The approach includes street vendors' organisations taking lease of land from the Council and further distributing land to their members on organisation's terms.

The policies and regulations in the cities of Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire are not appropriate for street vendors and the street vendors are hardly consulted in the development of the by-laws and planning vending sites in respective urban areas. Additionally, except for Kenya and Uganda, street vendors are not aware of the by-laws applicable to their operations. In Zimbabwe many street vendors are unaware of the existence of by-laws, and have no access to them, while others know but choose to ignore them. This is made worse by the lack of effective street vendors associations to expose vendors to policies and regulations and to lobby for the review of policies, by-laws and

integration of vending activities in urban development. This is a major obstacle to the growth of street vending activities in Africa.⁶⁷

In Uganda, the Local Government Act of 1997 does not engender a review of by-laws. The Act simply **gives powers to Local Authorities to enforce laws and by-laws consistent with the National framework.** This implies that the Local Authorities have to review their by-laws to be in line with the 1997 Local Government Act. The Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has issued a new directive to street vendors and hawkers to leave the streets or face forceful eviction. The directive follows a meeting with representatives from the government, KCCA and several political leaders over the matter. Kampala Capital City Authority has issued a deadline of 4th September 2011 for all illegal street vendors and hawkers to leave the street. Authority had identified over 8,000 spaces in 69 city markets where the vendors can sell their merchandise. The eviction was part of a wider plan to ensure trade order in the city, in accordance with the Trade Order Ordinance, 2006. This move would help to reduce congestion that clogs the city, especially during peak hours, and protect consumers from fake products sold on the streets.⁶⁸

In Kenya licensing of street traders is a major problem and has contributed to the confrontation between street traders and urban authorities. Few street vendors have a license to trade. The prevailing situation is that many vendors are trading without any license. Some urban authorities charge daily fees, while others fear that this would attract more street vendors in the streets. The process of obtaining a license is cumbersome in most of the case study cities, and most urban authorities issue very few vending licenses and generally have a negative attitude towards vending. In Kenya, those who get a licence have to either pay a bribe or are well connected to urban authorities or influential personalities. **The Kenya National Alliance of Street Vendors and Informal Traders (KENASVIT) is an umbrella organisation of associations representing urban street vendors and informal traders.** Informal traders in Kenya are in desperate need of formal protection. They are exposed to constant threats and attacks from local authorities in almost all urban centres. The absence of a proper regulatory framework has been contributing to the current state of conflict leading to

⁶⁷ Street Vending in African Cities : A Synthesis of Empirical Findings from Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa; Winnie V. Mitullah; WIEGO Urban Policies Programme Director; University of Nairobi, Institute for Development Studies.

⁶⁸ <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/12/764012>

sporadic disputes sometimes even resulting in the tragic loss of life. KENASVIT works to ensure the welfare of its members, and to protect them from government harassment. Traders need recognition and protection under the law, and KENASVIT is pushing for legislation that will legalise street vending. Since its formation in 2005, KENASVIT has brought about huge improvements in the lives of street vendors, both at a national level such as through the lobbying for the Micro and Small Enterprises Bill to a local level such as getting sanitation and water provided in markets.⁶⁹

In Zimbabwe Vendors can be spotted everywhere. Their wares range from sweets and cigarettes to bananas, potatoes and even roasted mealies. They are persistent and annoying, yet they provide a valuable service. They are chased off the streets because they do not have a licence to sell. **The Hawkers and Street Vendors by-law section 4a) requires that “no person shall, whether as principal, agent or servant, carry on the business of a hawker unless he is in possession of a valid license or a disc...”**. Food sold by vendors is usually placed in unclean plastic containers or on pieces of cardboard on the ground, irrespective of the Food Hygiene by-law section 8 k (II) which says “do not place any food lower than 500 millimeters from the ground on any pavement or in or about any forecourt or yard... ensure that open food, while displayed or exposed for sale or during delivery, is kept covered or is otherwise effectively screened so as to prevent any infection or contamination”. In pre-independence Zimbabwe, the health of the people who consumed food in restaurants and canteens was protected by the Food Hygiene by laws of 1975. Vendors operations today remain guided by the Hawkers and Street Vendors by laws of 1978.⁷⁰

Lagos (Nigeria) has been strict and aggressive regarding enforcement of the ban on hawking and street trading in the name of beautification. The Street Trading and Illegal Markets Law of 1984 states that “no person shall sell or hawk or expose for sale any goods, wares, articles or things or offer services whether or not from a stationary position (on any street in Lagos state).” The law allows government agents to seize any items offered for sale, and provides that a first-time offender shall be liable for a fine of up to N5,000 (\$33) and a term of up to six months in prison. The law also prohibits the *purchase* of items on the street, with equal punishments for street purchasers as well as street sellers.

⁶⁹ <http://www.waronwant.org/overseas-work/informal-economy/street-vendors-in-kenya>.

⁷⁰ <http://www.thezimbabwean.co/news/analysis/64782/economic-conflict-city-by-laws.html>

Finally, while the street trading law only applies on the public roadway, vending on private property between the road and the building line, in the area known as the setback, is also prohibited in Lagos. The Environmental Sanitation Law, while universally flouted, provides a legal basis for enforcement officials to arrest street vendors whether or not they set up shop on the public right-of-way. While initial efforts focused on the destruction of illegal stalls and containers along the roadside, once those are destroyed, enforcement turn to people selling from tables, carts, or their own hands. Kick Against Indiscipline (KAI), a 500-member enforcement body within the state Ministry of Environment, has been devoted almost exclusively to enforcing the street trading ban. KAI's stated mission is quite broad: "to ensure the enforcement of the state environmental laws and inculcate into the psyche of the citizenry the need for self-discipline with respect to protection of the environment."⁷¹

In Ghana the issue of banning street hawking had been in the public domain for quite a long time now and had formed part of the plans of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly's (AMAs) efforts in beautifying the city of Accra. **In January 15th 2013 the Chief Executive Officers of the Accra and Kumasi Metropolitan Assemblies are out, warning petty traders (hawkers) to "voluntarily vacate" the streets and public spaces or face the consequences.**⁷² The Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) reignited its protracted battle with street hawkers by clearing them off the streets and footbridges of Accra. The exercise took the AMA Taskforce to the Central Business District, Achimota, the Kwame Nkrumah Circle and Kaneshie towards enforcement of their programme.⁷³

Although the urban authorities collect revenue from vendors, street vendors hardly participate in important issues such as planning and management of urban development. There is poor communication between the urban authorities and street vendors and their associations. There is hardly any dialogue, and relationships are largely determined by favouritism, nepotism and corrupt practices. Thus, the vendors have no influence on any policies developed for managing their operations, while the urban authorities hardly provide services nor are they

⁷¹ All Fingers Are Not Equal A report on street vendors in Lagos, Nigeria, By Sean Basinski July 16, 2009 CLEEN Foundation.

⁷² <http://vibeghana.com/2013/01/17/street-hawkers-the-harder-they-come-the-harder-they-fall-part-i/>

⁷³ <http://sethnews09.blogspot.in/2013/01/ama-clears-hawkers-off-street-page-19.html>.

accountable to vendors. This has affected potential joint action and impaired relationships between vendors and urban authorities. This is partly due to a lack of joint action by the different weak vendors associations. Their weakness has partly contributed to the imposition of decisions by urban authorities on their operations. In order for their welfare and their associations to influence policy, the street vendor needs to be organised with well-established effective channels of communication with urban authorities. **Most urban authorities have no consistent policies and regulations applying to vendors as far as regulations and registration is concerned.** They view street trade as a nuisance, and in some cases, even the licensed vendors are harassed in generalised raids.

In case of Latin America at one end, countries such as Chile and Colombia have relatively clear legal frameworks and jurisdictional mandates that facilitate the enforcement of and compliance with written law. **At the other end, countries like Peru and Venezuela have legal frameworks that do not easily and clearly accommodate street traders, as well as overlap jurisdictional mandates that produce confusion and conflict between vendors and governments,** resulting in a lack of adequate enforcement and low levels of compliance with written law. The clarity of the legal framework seems to have an important effect on working conditions, particularly security of workspace.⁷⁴

Colombian law designates a single agency, the Fondo de Ventas Populares (FVP), as the entity responsible for governing street commerce in the capital. The FVP is responsible for generating alternatives for the organization, training, formalization, and/or relocation of ambulatory and stationary vendors. Licensing was the primary mechanism for governing street commerce in the pre-1988 era in Bogota. Street vendors who held licenses to vend in public space during this time were more likely to obtain credit and less likely to face police harassment than unlicensed vendors. However the process by which licenses were obtained was less than transparent; vendors needed intermediaries with influence or political connections in order to obtain them, and many found such intermediaries in street vendors' unions. Commercial wholesalers also performed the role of intermediary on behalf of client

⁷⁴Street Trade in Latin America: Demographic Trends, Legal Issues, and Vending Organizations in Six Cities, Sally Roever, Department of Public Administration Leiden University (Netherlands), Prepared for the WIEGO Urban Policies Programme, October 6, 2006

vendors who sold their products. After democratic elections were introduced in the Bogota mayor's office in 1988, the licensing process was decentralized, which in turn undermined the patron-client relations that predominated during the pre-1988 period.

In Venezuela two national-level laws, the Ley Organica de Ordenacion Urbanistica and the Ley Organica del Regimen Municipal, assign municipalities the responsibility for governing public space. The legal instrument with which municipalities are to do so is the Municipal Ordinance. In the case of Metropolitan Caracas, however, the Special Law for the Caracas Metropolitan District states that the Metropolitan Mayor is responsible for urban planning within the metropolitan region. The absence of a clear legal framework encourages street vendors in Caracas to privately appropriate space through strategies of negotiation and confrontation with city governments. 1998 ordinance issued by the Municipality to regulate street commerce is ignored by both government officials and street vendors, and instead the municipality has followed a decree published in 2004. While some street vending leaders were consulted in the development of the decree, there was no general participation by the sector, and consequently most vendors also ignore it and instead develop everyday methods of resistance and negotiation to establish and defend their space in the streets. Repeated efforts by Caracas Mayor Antonio Ledezma to establish order in the street vending sector after his election in 1995 resulted in some successful relocation projects in areas where markets had degenerated into crime-ridden areas. However, at the same time that Ledezma's office undertook efforts to clear problem areas of vendors. The Governor's Office of Caracas was issuing permits to vendors for the holiday season. **Once Chavez was elected president, he joined the fray by declaring that street vendors not be touched, a part of his political strategy to garner the loyalty of the popular sectors.** This declaration derailed the efforts of subsequent mayors, as opposition to relocation projects sparked popular resentment. Current policy toward street vendors in Caracas is relatively tolerant as a result of President Chavez's intervention.

Peru is typical of many Latin American countries in that its national level laws are designed to promote the small enterprise sector and help micro entrepreneurs grow their businesses, while local level ordinances are designed to restrict the activities of street traders as petty entrepreneurs. Comprehensive national laws from 1991, 2000, and 2003 aimed to promote the formalization, growth, development, and job-creating

capacity of small-scale enterprises through tax incentives, simplified registration procedures, and state-sponsored programs. Street vendors operate small-scale enterprises and therefore in theory are subject to these laws. At the same time, however, local ordinances tend to heavily regulate street vendors' activities, most commonly by designating certain areas as *zonas rígidas* (restricted zones where vending is prohibited) and requiring vendors to pay fees, purchase licenses, maintain their posts at a certain size, and comply with health and safety regulations. The vast majority of vendors are more directly affected by local ordinances that are enforced by local security services, whereas off-street vendors are more likely to enjoy the benefits of the national promotional measures. The legal status of vendors in Lima is ambiguous. Without the weight of clear rulings issued by a high court, vendors and governments in Lima engage in endless disputes over vendors' occupation of public space, and most commonly individual vendors or vending organizations negotiate their own agreements with the authorities.

To prohibit street vending in the Historic Center in Mexico City the Popular Commerce Improvement Program (Programa de Mejoramiento del Comercio Popular) was launched in 1993 and prompted the relocation of thousands of vendors to off-street commercial centers. However, vendors were relocated to commercial centers in the Historic Center, quite close to their previous markets, and when their sales dropped these vendors simply moved back into the streets. Vending organizations continued negotiating with the authorities over the years, and high concentrations of vendors were slowly displaced towards the east of the Historic Center, a popular-class zone. Two other programs followed the 1993 program: the Street Commerce Reorganization Program (Programa de Reordenamiento del Comercio en la Vía Pública) in 1998, and the Commercial Plaza Program for the relocation of Street Commerce (Programa de Plazas Comerciales para la Reubicación del Comercio en la Vía Pública) in 2003.

Street vending in Santiago, Chile is regulated by local governments. Metropolitan Santiago consists of 32 political-administrative units called *comunas*, which are governed by mayors and are equivalent to local municipalities in other capital cities in the region. **Local officials in the *comunas* primarily regulate two aspects of street commerce: first, the place and time in which street markets are authorized to operate; and second, the issuance of licenses which authorizes individual vendors to occupy market space.** In terms of the first aspect, most markets are open from 8 am to 3 pm, so that investments in lighting and security for night time vending are unnecessary. Though vending associations

and residential associations are given input into the public space allocated for official street markets, local officials ultimately determine market regulations. In terms of the second issue, local officials attempt to control access to vending space by issuing a limited number of licenses. By limiting the quantity of licenses available, local authorities attempt to diminish the negative effects of street markets, such as noise, congestion, and the accumulation of garbage in public space. Nonetheless, limitations on the number of licenses issued in low-income areas where formal employment is scarce have led to increase in unlicensed vendors.

Though there is no national legislation on street vending in Brazil, legislation related to street commerce in Sao Paulo dates back to three centuries. Patron-client relations between street traders and public officials in Sao Paulo, as well as corruption within local bureaucracies and police forces, have resulted in an absence of clear legal definitions and a tendency among local authorities has grown up to oscillate between tolerance and repression of street trade. The city official issue licenses that grant permission to vendors for the occupation of public space, but that licensing program encompasses only 30% of all vendors occupy in public space. The legal decision regarding street trade, sanctioned by **City Hall in 2002, established controls over street vending near certain public assets, such as schools, hospitals, and railway stations.** Only those vendors who are able to negotiate favours with the authorities are granted access to those restricted zones, which tend to be more profitable because of the high levels of pedestrian traffic. Those who cannot secure licenses must pay bribes in order to enjoy the commercial advantages of these locations.

The street vending is a major issue in Latin American urban governance and there is the need for more systematic policy across the region. In this sector representative procedure through democratic process is also more likely to produce good policy. Some countries have adopted relocation projects which is a common strategy to solve the problems of overcrowded street markets.

There is a substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major Asian cities. In Singapore Hawker centres sprang up in urban areas following the rapid urbanisation in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1971, a national programme aimed at building food centres and markets to resettle licensed street food hawkers was taken up. The programme provided basic stall facilities and services such as piped potable water,

electricity and garbage collection and disposal. The hawkers' department plays an active role in ensuring that the hawkers keep their environment clean and do not place constraints on pedestrians. Its officials inspect all stalls and see that they abide by the Environmental Public Health Act of 1968. By February 1986, all street hawkers were completely rehabilitated in hawker centres. Fifteen years on, **there are now 139 hawker centres** owned by National Environment Agency (NEA), the Housing & Development Board (HDB) and the Jurong Town Corporation (JTC). Collectively, these hawker centres hold a total of 17,331 occupied stalls; 10,333 being market stalls and 6,998 being cooked food stalls.⁷⁵ The government decided to upgrade the food stalls in the densely populated residential areas. By 2003, 45 such centres were upgraded. The hawker centres in Singapore are owned by three government bodies, namely the National Environment Agency (NEA) under the parent Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources (MEWR), Housing and Development Board (HDB) and JTC Corporation. All the centres, in turn, are managed by NEA. On 5 March 2010, NEA launched www.myhawkers.sg, which is an interactive web portal that offers useful information on hawker centres and food stalls. The portal allows registered users to review or recommend hawker stalls or hawker centres and to provide feedback to NEA on hygiene matters in hawker centres.⁷⁶ **In October 2011, the government announced plans to build ten more hawker centres over the next decade.**⁷⁷

In Hong Kong, most cooked food centres are either located in market complexes of residential districts, or as a standalone structure (this being the case in most industrial areas), with only a few exception (e.g. Mong Kok Cooked Food Market is located in the lower levels of Langham Place Hotel). **Cooked food centres are managed by Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. Most of the stalls from hawker centres are converted from former dai pai dong by strict regulations and management;** the Hong Kong Government regards the provision of cooked food centres as a way to eliminate traditional dai pai dongs from local streets in the 1970s. During the industrial boom in the 1960s and 1970s, the government also built cooked food markets in industrial areas in order

⁷⁵ http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/ccird/pg_66_69.pdf.

⁷⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawker_centre.

⁷⁷ <http://remembersingapore.wordpress.com/2012/08/27/singapores-vanished-markets-and-hawker-centres/>

to cater to the needs of the working class in major industrial centres such as Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan and Fo Tan.⁷⁸

In 1990, Malaysia formulated the National Policy on Hawkers. This is a comprehensive plan to tackle the social and economic problems associated with street vending. Its implementation includes the provision of funds to support credit schemes and training programmes for street vendors to improve their facilities. The regulation and control of street vendors is under the **department of hawkers and petty traders (DHPT) established in 1986.** The objectives of the department include the development, modernisation and management of the street vendors in line with the objective of making Kuala Lumpur a clean, healthy and beautiful city for the local people and tourists. In addition, City Hall, Department of Hawkers and Petty Traders, has implemented measures to try to control the number of hawker licenses; since 1996, a complete freeze in the issue of new licences began. However, this drastic measure apparently has not been totally effective, as more street hawkers have appeared. The following problems associated with the increase of the street hawker population:

- Inappropriate location and poorly designed/non-uniform stalls
- Inadequate basic amenities; wastes are not properly disposed of
- Poor management and low personal hygiene habits.
- Improper food handling practices; lack of adequate health awareness.

Currently in Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Department of Hawkers and Petty Traders is planning to regulate street food vending to include the designation of specific street areas as well as provision of support to vendors through the construction of adequate food stalls and related facilities. Joint plans with the Hawkers Association include the design of adequate vans for mobile food vending.⁷⁹

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's (BMA) policies on street vending are changing under different governors. There is an attempt to regulate, register and relocate

⁷⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawker_centre.

⁷⁹ <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y2258e/y2258e05.htm>.

street vendors; this stems from the view that street vendors are posing obstacles to pedestrians and traffic and they are as an eyesore to the beauty of the city. In 1972, BMA enacted a new law to monitor street food vending. From 1973 to 1977, the governors were lenient to vendors. During the recessions of 1979 and 1982, street vending was encouraged as a solution to unemployment. In 2000-2002, BMA launched regulations to improve orderliness of the city, and started charging sanitation fees from vendors (150 baht per square metres every 15 days), introduced registration of vendors and issued licences. However, this has resulted in rent-seeking by officers who collect the fees. In 2003, Government encouraged converting assets into capital to allow poor people to benefit from the microcredit scheme. With this, street vendors were allowed to present their rights to trade in public area as their collateral 'asset' to take loans from government banks. To comply with this policy, BMA intensified the campaign to improve orderliness in public spaces, and cracked down on illegal occupants of sidewalks and public roads. Stalls outside designated areas were demolished. In 2005, there were many cases of extortion by powerful gangsters for protection or permission fees from vendors. The Prime Minister took serious note of this problem, and in response, the BMA governor formed a committee to address the issue of extortion. The committee declared a policy to decrease the number of street vendors by 10 percent each year. BMA also prohibited any building owners from renting out space in front of buildings. With this, street vendors would no longer be able to sell in prohibited areas, and these vendors were also asked to contact the district offices that would designate alternative spaces where to sell. The problem for vendors is that policies on vending change with each governor in accordance with and his/her response to national and local politics. There is no concrete direction for vending management, and vendors are often caught off-guard.⁸⁰

In 2001 the Philippines government took a decision to legalize street vending. The government decided to issue them identity cards and allow them to ply their trade in certain areas. This move was taken to protect and uphold the rights of the informal sector. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed by the department of interior and local government, department of labour, department of trade and industry and the league of provinces. According to the MoU, city and municipal governments should designate markets,

⁸⁰ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro_bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_bk_pb_119_en.pdf.

vacant areas near markets, public parks and side streets as certified places. A head count of street vendors would be made to register them as informal workers. The MoU also mentioned that the vendors' associations would be encouraged to take on the responsibility of regulating street vendors by ensuring that cleanliness on the streets and proper hygiene for food should be maintained by the street hawkers.⁸¹ Municipal authorities were authorised to establish flea markets (*tiangge*) or vending areas in selected streets, roads and open spaces. The municipal ordinance No. 79 - 2 of 1/5/79, issued by the Metropolitan Manila Commission, indicated that the Mayors of the cities and municipalities in Metro Manila were in charge of the design, measurements and specifications of the structures and equipment to be used in these flea markets or vending areas such as the allowable distances, the days and times allowed for conduct of the business authorised, the rates of fees or charges to be imposed, levied or collected, the kinds of merchandise, goods and commodities sold and service rendered, and other matters and activities related to the establishment, maintenance, management and operation of the flea markets and vending areas. However, the establishment of such flea markets and vending areas under such terms and conditions was subject to the final approval of the Metropolitan Manila Commission. With the implementation of the Presidential Decree 856, Code of Sanitation of the Philippines, hawkers are no longer allowed to sell food on the streets. The City Council of Metro Manila formulates and implements policies on the operation, licensing and control of hawkers. The Bureau of Permits under the City Council of Metro Manila, Office of the Mayor, is directly in charge of licensing street hawkers and enforcing local regulations. Nevertheless, street food hawkers are still operating in Metro Manila and current trends indicate that their number is increasing in the more commercial areas. Currently, a municipal fine is levied on all street vendors found plying their trade within a 200-metre distance from public markets for the use and occupancy of city property.⁸²

In Vietnam Street vendors are neither protected nor empowered by the government or NGOs, nor do they belong to any union. The Vietnamese government does not recognize the contributions of street hawkers to the economic and social well-being of urban Vietnam. Street vendors are often subject to police harassment and are excluded in the planning

⁸¹ Street Vendor in Asia: A Review, SHARIT K BHOWMIK

⁸² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/y2258e/y2258e04.htm#TopOfPage>

process. Prior to 2008, policy towards street vendors had been at most ambiguous. However, in August 2008, the Hanoi municipal government formally enforced a ban on street vendors on 62 major streets and 42 market areas of Hanoi, places with the highest concentration of vendors. Officials of the Hanoi People's Committee, the city's governing body, announced that the ban was meant to restore order and "civilization" to the city's chaotic streets. But instead of decreasing, the number of street vendors is fast growing.⁸³

In Mongolia street vending is not explicitly prohibited. However, they need to be registered. The registration process is very cumbersome, requiring many documents and is time-consuming as well as expensive. At the same time, there is no clear advantage for street vendors in acquiring a licence, as it can be used only for a month. So, vendors remain illegal and are vulnerable to police harassment and extortion. Recognising the importance of growing informal employment, the Government of Mongolia adopted a policy on informal employment in January 2006. This policy aimed at providing government services to people and also the creation of legal, economic, labour and social protection to the people in this sector.⁸⁴

In Cambodia, the national development policy and urban development policy are not explicit in their policy direction about street vending. The market committee manages the place in and around the public marketplace, and the Khan (District)/Sangkat (Sub-district) manages other streets. They will take decisions on regulations and fees. There is little room for street vendors to participate in the governance of markets and streets. Even though they pay taxes legally, they also pay the police and the market committee to secure a place where to sell.⁸⁵

In Bangladesh street vending is considered an illegal trade and the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. In January 2007 urban authority strictly evicted

⁸³ <http://yonseijournal.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/capability-approach-to-street-vendors-in-vietnam.pdf>

⁸⁴ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro_bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_bk_pb_119_en.pdf.

⁸⁵ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro_bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_bk_pb_119_en.pdf

hawkers and street vendors became jobless in Dhaka City.⁸⁶ Street-hawkers of the Dhaka city are to pay toll worth millions of Taka to a corrupt section of the law enforcing agencies daily for doing their (hawkers) small business. Police habitually extort money from all other cities and towns of the country. Hawkers pay bribe to the police on a daily basis. Unless Bangladesh reforms its policing system, makes it a professional body, equipped and trained to serve the people as required in any modern democracy, there will be no hope for the people, failing which justice, equality, and fair trial would be quite impossible to obtain in the country. This is the observation based on the AHRC's (Asian Human Rights Commission) annual report-2012 made on human rights situation in Bangladesh.⁸⁷

Street vendors in Sri Lanka appear to be in a slightly better position than their counterparts in Bangladesh. Street vending in most urban areas is not totally illegal and vendors can ply their trade on the pavements by paying a daily tax to the municipal council. On closer look we find that their fate is no different from street vendors in other countries. Despite gaining some legal recognition, vendors are evicted if the municipal council feels that they are causing problems to the general public.

In our country street hawkers are playing an important role in the economy as also in the society. But in certain urban areas they have been unofficially legitimised by the urban local bodies charging them with a fee. **They are treated as unlawful entities and are subjected to continuous harassment by the police and civic authorities leading to a violation of their fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy under article 19(1)(g), article 21⁸⁸ and article 39 (a) and (b). These points to the pressing need for the State to intervene and regulate this space.**

As per Article 19(1)(g) in The Constitution Of India 1949 all citizen are guaranteed the right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

⁸⁶ <http://benjapan.org/iceab10/10.pdf>.

⁸⁷ <http://www.thefinancialexpressbd.com/index.php?ref=MjBfMTJfMTFfMTJfMV84OF8xNTI4Njc>

⁸⁸ **Article 21 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

Protection of life and personal liberty No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

Accordingly the right to carry on trade or business on street pavements, if properly regulated cannot be denied on the grounds that streets are meant only for walking and playing of the traffic and no other use.

Article 19(1)(g)⁸⁹ in very general terms guarantees to all citizens the right to carry on any occupation, trade or business and Clause (6)⁹⁰ of **Article 19** protects legislation, which may in the interest of the general public impose reasonable restriction on the exercise of the right conferred by **Article 19(1)(g)** and observed likewise **Article 301**⁹¹ declares that trade and commerce throughout the territory of India shall be free but subject to the provisions of **Articles 302 to 305**⁹² of the **Constitution. The fundamental right to do business is to be restricted in public interests.**

⁸⁹ **Article 19(1) in The Constitution Of India 1949**

- (1) All citizens shall have the right
- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
 - (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
 - (c) to form associations or unions;
 - (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
 - (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and
 - (f) omitted
 - (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

⁹⁰ **Article 19(6) in The Constitution Of India 1949**

(6) Nothing in sub clause (g) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub clause, and, in particular, nothing in the said sub clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevent the State from making any law relating to,

(i) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

(ii) the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise

⁹¹ **Article 301 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse Subject to the other provisions of this Part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free

⁹² **Article 302 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest

Article 303 in The Constitution Of India 1949

Restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in Article 302, neither Parliament nor the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule

Articles 39(a) and (b)⁹³ further mention that the State shall direct its policy so that-

- (a) The citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- (b) The ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub-serve the common good.

On the basis of the above constitutional provisions different judgements are made by Supreme Court and High court.

In 1985 **Y. V. Chandrachud, C.J. and A. N. Sen, J. gave remarkable judgment against the case ‘The Supreme Court of India Vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation and Ors.’ regarding street hawking.** Constitution - Right of Trade - Article 19 of Constitution of India and Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 - Petitioners sought for declaration that provisions of Sections 313, 313-A, 314(3) and 497 of Act were void since, they confer upon Respondents power to refuse to grant or renew licences for hawking and to remove goods

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India

Article 304 in The Constitution Of India 1949

Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States Notwithstanding anything in Article 301 or Article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law

- (a) impose on goods imported from other States or the Union territories any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced; and
- (b) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest: Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President

Article 305 in The Constitution Of India 1949

Saving of existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies Nothing in Articles 301 and 303 shall affect the provisions of any existing law except in so far as the President may be order otherwise direct; and nothing in Article 301 shall affect the operation of any law made before the commencement of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955 , in so far as it relates to, or prevent Parliament or the Legislature of a State from making any law relating to, any such matter as is referred to in sub clause (ii) of clause (6) of Article 19

⁹³ **Article 39 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

without affording to hawkers an opportunity to be heard - Hence, this Petition - Held, right conferred by Article 19(1)(g) of Constitution to carry on any trade or business was subject to certain provisions of Clause (b) of that Article, which provided that nothing in Sub-clause (g) of Article 19(1) should affect operation of any existing law it imposes or prevents State from making any law imposing, in interests of general public - However, reasonable restrictions was imposed in interests of general public, on exercise of right of hawkers to carry on their trade or business that to cause nuisance, annoyance or inconvenience to other members of public - **Therefore, Hawkers had right to do their business, subject to reasonable restrictions in interests of general public** - Petition disposed of.

Ratio Decidendi: "Restriction shall be imposed on Right business in public interest."

The right to life includes protection of means of livelihood. Forcible eviction of hawkers without prior notice is infringement of Article 21 of the Constitution. **In Olga Tellis & Ors vs. Bombay Municipal Council**, the court observed that "no person can live without the means of living that is the means of livelihood. If, the right to livelihood is not treated as a part of constitutional right to life, the easiest way of depriving a person of his right to life would be to deprive him of his means of his livelihood to the point of abrogation." Performance of public act must be fair and reasonable. So before eviction of the hawkers from the area, they must be served with notice so that their right is not infringed.

The 1985 case of Olga Tellis is not directly relevant to street vendors, however, it does point to dejure recognition of the governments duty to provide an affected impoverished class with rehabilitation. Here the court held that though the slum dwellers do not have a right to erect permanent structures on the roadside, they are entitled under article 21 to rehabilitation by the government keeping in mind their right to livelihood. Hence, we see not the recognition of a fundamental right to housing but of the right of access to livelihood.

Another remarkable decision was made by the Supreme Court Judgement against the case **Sodan Singh and others versus New Delhi Municipal Corporation in 1989** with respect of street hawkers.

The petitioners in these special leave petitions and writ petitions claim the right to engage in trading business on the pavements of roads of the city of Delhi. The special leave petitions are against the judgments of the Delhi High Court dismissing their claim.

It is contended on behalf of the petitioners that (i) they were allowed by the respondents to transact their business by occupying a particular area on the pavements on payment of certain charges described as Tehbazari and the refusal by the municipal authorities to permit them to continue with their trade is violative of their fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution; and (ii) the petitioners are poor people and depend on their business for their livelihood and if they are not allowed to occupy some specific places demarcated on the pavements on a permanent basis for conducting their business they may starve which will lead to violation of their fundamental right under Article 21 of the Constitution. The respondents, on the other hand, contend that nobody has got a legal right to occupy exclusively a particular area on the road-pavement for pursuing a trading business and nobody can claim any fundamental right in this regard whatsoever. Some remarkable judgment of that case are :

(1) A member of the public is entitled to legitimate use of the road other than actually passing or re-passing through it, provided that he does not create an unreasonable obstruction which may inconvenience other persons having similar right to pass and does not make excessive use of the road to the prejudice of the others. Liberty of an individual comes to an end where the liberty of another commences.

(2) What will constitute public nuisance and what can be included in the legitimate user can be ascertained only by taking into account all the relevant circumstances including the size of the road, the amount of traffic and the nature of the additional use one wants to make of the public streets. This has to be judged objectively and here comes the role of public authorities.

(3) The right to carry on trade or business mentioned in Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution, on street pavements, if properly regulated, cannot be denied on the ground that the streets are meant exclusively for passing or re-passing and for no other use. Proper regulation is, however, a necessary condition as otherwise the very object of laying out roads--to facilitate traffic--may be defeated. Allowing the right to trade without appropriate control is likely to lead to unhealthy competition and quarrel between traders and traveling public and sometimes amongst the traders themselves resulting in chaos. The right is subject to reasonable restrictions under clause (6) of Article 19.

(4) The proposition that all public streets and roads in India are vested with the State but that the State holds them as trustee on behalf of the public and the members of the public are entitled as beneficiaries to use them as a matter of right, and that this right is limited only by the similar rights possessed by every other citizens to use the pathways and further that the State as trustee is entitled to impose all necessary limitations on the character and extent of the user, should be treated as of universal application. The provisions of the Municipal Acts should be construed in the light of the above proposition and they should receive a beneficent interpretation.

(5) The petitioners do have the fundamental right to carry on a trade or business of their choice, but not to do so on a particular place, as circumstances are likely to change from time to time. But that does not mean that the license has to be granted on a daily basis; that arrangement cannot be convenient to anybody, except in special circumstances.

(6) Article 21 is not attracted in the case of trade or business-either big or small. The right to carry on any trade or business and the concept of life and personal liberty within Article 21 are too remote to be connected together.

(7) The provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, are clear and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has full authority to permit hawkers and squatters on the side walks where they consider it practical and convenient.

(8) A scheme should be drawn up as soon as possible containing detailed necessary provisions dealing with all relevant aspects, and capable of solving the problems arising in the situation in a fair and equitable manner.

(9) The demand of the petitioners that hawkers must be permitted on every road in the city cannot be allowed. If a road is not wide enough to conveniently manage the traffic on it, no hawking may be permitted at all, or may be sanctioned only once a week, say on Sundays when the rush considerably thins out. Hawking may also be justifiably prohibited near hospitals or where necessity of security measures so demands. There may still be other circumstances justifying refusal to permit any kind of business on a particular road.

(10) Some of the hawkers in big cities are selling very costly luxury articles including sophisticated electronic goods, sometimes imported or smuggled. The authorities will be fully justified to deny to such hawkers any facility. They may frame rules in such manner that it may benefit only the poor hawkers incapable of investing a substantial amount for starting the business. Attempt should be made to make the scheme comprehensive, dealing with every

relevant aspect, for example, the charges to be levied, the procedure for grant and revocation of the licenses, etc.

As per Kuldip Singh, J.

(1) The guarantee under Article 19(1)(g) extends to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The object of using four analogous and overlapping words in Article 19(1)(g) is to make the guaranteed right as comprehensive as possible to include all the avenues and modes through which a man may earn his livelihood. In a nut-shell the guarantee takes into its fold any activity carried on by a citizen of India to earn his living. The activity must of course be legitimate and no anti- social like gambling, trafficking in women and the like.

(2) Once street-trading is accepted as legitimate trade, business or occupation it automatically comes within the protection guaranteed under Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution of India.

(3) There is no justification to deny the citizens of their right to earn livelihood by using the public streets for the purpose of trade and business.

(4) Street trading being a fundamental right has to be made available to the citizens subject to Article 19(6) of the constitution. It is within the domain of the State to make any law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interest of general public. This can be done by an enactment on the same lines as in England or by any other law permissible under Article 19(6) of the Constitution.

In India importance of vending license, planning of hawking zones and other related matters were seriously considered after Bellagio International Declaration of Street Vendors in 1995. In 1998, the National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) was formed in Ahmedabad at the initiative of SEWA. In 1999, NASVI conducted a survey on street vendors in seven cities. Based on this data the NASVI and Ministry of Urban Development organized a workshop. It is at this workshop that the first National Task Force on Street Vendors was set up with the mandate of drafting a National Street Vending Policy. The National Policy for Urban Street Vendors was drafted in 2004 and the Ministry of Urban Employment And Poverty Alleviation made a marginally modified version available in 2009. These policies seek to guarantee that urban street vendors find recognition for their contribution to society. It is envisaged as a mechanism for urban poverty

alleviation by providing support to dignified livelihood. **Based on these policies the Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill 2009 has been formulated.**

Considering the significant contribution made by street vendors to the urban society as a whole, more specifically to the comparatively poorer sections, and to enable them to earn a livelihood through creation of good working conditions, without causing obstruction to the public, the Government of India brought out revised **National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009** which aims at securing right of the citizens to have adequate means of livelihood as enshrined in articles 14, 19(1)(g), 38(2), 39(a), 39(b) and 41 of the Constitution and fostering a congenial environment for the urban street vendors to carry on their activities, without harassment from any quarter. It also aims at providing a mechanism for regulation of street vending activities to avoid congestion on sidewalks and to ensure free flow of traffic on roads by a legislative framework to enable street vendors to pursue a honest living without harassment. Thus, **the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Lok Sabha to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.** The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012, recommends the introduction of the Bill in the House under article 117(1) and the consideration of the Bill under article 117(3) of the Constitution. This Act may be called the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2012. It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different States and any reference in any provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to any State as a reference to the coming into force of that provision in that State. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railway Act, 1989.

The Bill puts forth a more detailed definition of street vendors in Chapter I, section 2(1)(m): “street vendor” means a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side

walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area or from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and the term street vendors' includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words "street vending" with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly. No street vendor can be forcefully evicted. If eviction has to be carried out to serve a public purpose, various guidelines to ensure adequate remuneration have been enumerated in the policy. It is noteworthy that there is no mention of these safeguards in the Bill; the appropriate government is to frame the relevant guidelines. Under this bill every street vendor shall have the right to carry on the business of street vending activities in the vending zones⁹⁴ allotted to him in accordance with the terms and conditions mentioned in the certificate of vending and the scheme framed by the appropriate Government⁹⁵. No street vendor shall carry on any vending activities in no-vending zone. Every person who has completed the age of fourteen years, or as the case may be, the age prescribed by the appropriate Government, and has intended to do street vending, may make an application to the Town Vending Committee for registration as a street vendor. The registration of all street vendors who make application shall be made by the Town Vending Committee⁹⁶ within such period, and in such manner, as may be specified in the scheme. No appeal shall be disposed of by the local authority unless the appellant has been given an opportunity of hearing.

⁹⁴ "Vending Zone" means an area or a place or a location designated as such by the local authority for the specific use by street vendors for street vending and includes footpath, side walk, pavement, embankment, portions of a street, waiting area for public or any such place considered suitable for vending activities and providing services to the general public.

⁹⁵ "Appropriate Government" means,— (i) in relation to the lands owned or controlled by the Central Government, the Central Government; (ii) in relation to the lands owned or controlled by the State Government, the State Government; (iii) in relation to lands owned or controlled by the Union territory Administration, the Union territory Administration; (iv) in relation to any other land, the authority empowered to make law with respect to such land under any law for the time being in force.

⁹⁶ "Town Vending Committee" means the body constituted by the appropriate Government under section 22. Provided that the appropriate Government may, if considers necessary, provide for constitution of more than one Town Vending Committee, or a Town Vending Committee for each zone or ward, in each local authority. Each Town Vending Committee shall consist of :— (a) Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, who shall be the Chairperson; and (b) such number of other members as may be prescribed, to be nominated by the appropriate Government, representing the local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, local police, association of street vendors, market associations, traders associations, resident welfare associations, banks and such other interests as it deems proper.

Provided that the number of members nominated to represent the street vendors shall not be less than forty per cent. Provided further that one-third of such members shall be from amongst women vendors. Provided also that representation shall be given to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and persons with disabilities.]

Every street vendor, who possesses a certificate of vending, shall be entitled for carrying out his vending activities as may be determined by the local authority. Where a street vendor occupies space on a time sharing basis, he shall remove his goods and wares every day at the end of the time-sharing period allotted to him. Every street vendor shall maintain cleanliness and public hygiene in the vending zones and the adjoining areas. Every street vendor shall maintain civic amenities and public property in the vending zone in good condition and not damage or destroy or cause any damage or destruction to the same. Every street vendor shall pay such periodic maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zones as may be determined by the local authority⁹⁷ .

The local authority shall, having regard to public nuisance or obstruction of movement of general public caused by the street vendors or for any other public purpose, relocate such street vendors in such manner as may be specified in the scheme. Where the local authority is satisfied that a street vendor has consistently failed to comply with his duties and obligations under the Act or the rules and the scheme made there under, can evict such street vendor in such manner as may be specified in the scheme. No street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority from the site allotted to him unless he has been given seven days notice for the same in such manner as may be specified in the scheme. A street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority physically in such manner as may be specified in the scheme only after he had failed to vacate the site after the expiry of said period of notice. Every street vendor who fails to relocate or vacate the site allotted to him after the expiry of the said period of notice shall also be liable to pay, for every day of such default, a penalty which may extend up to rupees five hundred as may be determined by the local authority. The local authority, in addition to evicting the street vendor under section 18, may, if it deems necessary, confiscate the goods of such street vendor in such manner as may be specified in the scheme. The street vendor whose goods have been confiscated may, reclaim his goods in such manner, and after paying such fees, as may be specified in the scheme. The appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Town Vending Committee, local authority, planning authority and street vendors associations or unions,

⁹⁷ "Local Authority" means a Municipal Corporation or a Municipal Council or a Nagar Panchayat, by whatever name called, or the Cantonment Board, or as the case may be, a civil area committee appointed under section 47 of the Cantonment Act, 2006 or such other body entitled to function as a local authority in any city or town to provide civic services and regulate street vending and includes the "planning authority" which regulates the land use in that city or town.

undertake promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors.

The objective of this bill is to give street vendors legal status. Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code punishes the nuisance of causing danger or obstruction in public way or the line of navigation. Similarly, section 34 of the Police Act makes obstruction in any street or public place punishable. Hence, even if the municipal authorities demarcate areas as street vending zones, the police have the right to evict street vendors in these zones. Even licensed street vendors can be evicted under this law. These two provisions create the contradiction between a legal 'licensed' vendor and 'illegal' obstruction or causing nuisance resulting in physical eviction of even licensed vendors. Central government and all states should amend these laws by adding a rider as follows: "Except in case of street vendors /hawkers and service providers with certain reasonable regulations". The Bill does not indicate any move towards this direction. It would possibly be ambitious to expect such a mention in the text of the Bill. Perhaps at the time of passing this legislation, the Parliament will undertake the required amendments to the above-mentioned laws.

The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therein contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act: Provided that where a **State has enacted a law for protecting the livelihood of street vendors and regulation of street vending, and such State law is not inconsistent with this Act, then, the State Government may apply all or any of the provisions of this Act in the State. Different state Government has already placed street vendors bills to their state legislature.**

Bihar Government has introduced in the Legislative Assembly "**Bihar State Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Trade) Bill, 2010**" to provide for protection of livelihood of urban street vendors and to regulate vending trade and services provided by street vendors to the public and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act may be called the Bihar State Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Trade) Act, 2010. It extends to the State of Bihar. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the railway.

Different Chapter of that bill are discussed herewith.

- Chapter I – Preliminary discussion on Definitions, Short title, extent and commencement.
- Chapter II -Scheme for Street vending.
- Chapter III - Town Vending Committee, Meeting of town vending committee, Temporary association of persons with town vending committee for particular purposes, Office space & other employees vending committee, Constitution of ward vending committees, Functions of town vending and Publication of annual accounts statement.
- Chapter IV – Registration of Street Vendors- Application for registration, Registration of street vendors, Preference In allotment of stalls to registered street vendors and Grant of license.
- Chapter V - Duties of Municipal / Local Authority.
- Chapter VII – Beaches of Conditions and Penalty - Cancellation or suspension of Registration, Cancellation or Suspension of allotment of stall, license and Penalty for contraventions.
- Chapter VIII – Miscellaneous – Returns, Promotional Measures, Research, Training and awareness, Power to make bye-laws and Power to make Rules.

In 2011 Rajasthan Street Vendor bill was introduced in Rajasthan State Legislature to provide for protection of livelihood of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act may be called the “Rajasthan Urban Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2011”. It shall extend to all municipal areas in the State of Rajasthan. It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. This Bill also contains eight chapters like Bihar State Hawkers Bill and contains more or less same matter.

In Mizoram Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending) Bill – 2009 was framed on the basis of National Policy on Street Hawkers. It will be extended to the whole of the state of Mizoram and it contains eight chapters.

The Government of Chhattisgarh makes the “Urban Street Vendor & Hawkers (Registration and Regulation) Byelaws, 2010” for regulating street hawkers. In exercise of the powers vested in it vide section 432-A of the CG Municipal Corporation Act, 1956, the Government of Chhattisgarh makes the following Model Byelaws for regulation under sub section 24 of section 427 of the Act, of the management of municipal markets insofar as these relate to Urban Street Vendors and Hawkers by the Municipal Corporation in the State⁹⁸. Different provisions of this model law are as follows.

1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement:-

(a) These bye-laws shall be called Urban Street Vendor & Hawkers (Registration and Regulation) Byelaws, 2010

(b) These bye-laws will be applicable in the area covered by the administrative jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of in Chhattisgarh.

(c) These bye-laws will come into force, subsequent to notification by the Government from the date of their adoption by the Corporation under sub section 2 of Section 32-A and/or sub section 3 of Section 432-A of the Act as applicable.

2. Different definitions and terms of this law.

3. Regulation of Vending.

4. Exemptions.

5. Formation of Town Vending Committee (TVC).

6. Formulation of the Ward Vending Committee (WVC).

7. Appointment of Superintendent.

8. Powers, Duties and Functions of the Commissioner.

9. Powers, Duties and Functions of the Superintendent.

10. Procedure Prescribed for Grant of Vending Rights.

11. Undertaking Mandatory for Grant of Vending Rights Card.

⁹⁸ Urban Street Vendor & Hawkers (Registration and Regulation) Byelaws, 2010 STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, RDA BUILDING, BAJRANG COMPLEX, G.E. ROAD, RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH, *Jeevika: Law, Liberty & Livelihood Campaign*

12. Regulation of Hawking.

13. Abetting of Illegal Vending.

In September 2004, the Andhra Pradesh State Government issued order (G.O.Ms.No.398, M.A. Date: 25.9.04) to Municipal Corporation and Municipalities – “Policy on simplification of regulation of street vending /hawking in urban areas through earmarking specific areas and time etc”. This Policy aimed at the mobile street vendors and hawkers in the entire town. This policy does not cover:

- Stationary or static vendors with permanent / semi permanent structures including bunks undertaking business on regular basis.
- Street side vending by established / licensed / organized business houses and traders.
- Those carrying dangerous and offensive trades.

For identification of street vendors, demarcation of vending areas, registration and constitution of Town Vending Committee etc., guidelines appended to this order shall be followed. **Each urban area are divided into green, amber and red zones for signifying free access, trade and or time based access for which a predetermined fee may be collected and prohibited access respectively**

- Free / Green vending area – areas where street vending is allowed without restrictions.
- Restricted / Amber vending area – area where vending is permitted on specific days and or time and or by trade.
- No / Red vending area – area where no street vending is permitted.

The division into green, amber and red categories may vary with time of day, the day of the week and shall be revised periodically. This division shall be worked out by each of the urban local bodies through formal consultation of elected representatives, local Chambers of Commerce/ Trade residents associations, vendors associations, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and DWCUA (Development of Women and Child in Urban Areas) groups etc. The identified areas in each ULB shall be required to display on the street, sign boards green colour for free access, red colour for no access and amber colour for restricted access to certain trades which carries some amount of user fee to be paid by vendors. Vending to be allowed at a safe distance from sensitive and objectionable areas like electric

transformers, public toilets and garbage collection points, nalas, water bodies, places of religious worship, schools etc.

Any poor person who wishes to be a street vendor shall do so by a simple act of registration. **The Town Vending Committee (TVC) shall be responsible for proper implementation and regular monitoring of the programme at required intervals. The Ward Committee (WC) may undertake this function at decentralized level.** The TVC is responsible for:

- Monitoring street vending activity in the town.
- Monitoring quality of the urban basic services provided in the designated areas.
- Taking corrective action in case of violations.
- Report to the Council on the implementation along with the suggestions for improvement.

At the state level, the Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration shall monitor the programme implementation and submit periodical reports to the Government. The Commissioner of all Municipal Corporations and Municipalities shall take necessary action in the matter.

“Just Like the National Policy” The state government of Tamil Nadu issued its **Tamil Nadu Policy on Urban Street Vendors in October 2006**, directing all municipal corporations to implement it in full. The state policy is very much based on the National Policy and its overarching objective is the same. It calls on all Urban Local Bodies to conduct a comprehensive survey, in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department and 'Mahalir Thittam' to identify street vendors within their area and the natural markets that hawkers have developed over the years. The Policy gives a deadline that all surveys should be completed by 31 December 2006. The Tamil Nadu policy also calls for constitution of Zone Vending Committees in municipal corporations, under the chairmanship of the zonal chairman, and with membership of the zone assistant commissioner, revenue department representative, deputy commissioner of police, street vendors' representatives, and lead district manager of a national or commercial bank. The Policy also states that eligibility for registration and

regularization should not be based on any “numerical restriction or quotas or prior residential status requirements of any kind.”⁹⁹

In April 2006, the Chennai High Court approved a Scheme drafted by retired Justice Kanakaraj which covers ten zones of the city and aims at rehabilitating and accommodating 5,000 hawkers. The Court also appointed an Implementation Committee, to be chaired by Justice Ramamurthi, and also to include the Chief Engineer (General) of the Municipal Corporation, the Joint Commissioner of Police (Law and Order), and a town planning officer to carry out the processes of identification of hawkers and issuing them identity cards. Importantly, the Court order also included deadlines for implementation of the scheme. Salient points of the scheme include:

- It does not apply to flower vendors doing business around temples or churches, small vegetable vendors occupying less than 15 sq. feet, or seasonal vendors.
- It further criminalizes hawkers that violate the new regulations, calling for violators to be not only evicted but liable for prosecution before a Magistrate, to be fined Rs.5000/- or imprisoned for one month if found guilty.
- A municipal zone by zone review for upgrading and standardizing stalls and markets with better ventilation and/or toilet facilities. In some places, the scheme recommends that the Chennai Municipal Corporation (CMC) purchase vacant lots or convert municipal land for use as hawkers’ markets. In Zone 2, for example, the scheme recommends ready-made garment hawkers to be rehabilitated into a two-storey market on municipal land. Similarly, in T Nagar, the largest hawkers’ market, it is recommended that “the Corporation of Chennai can build a huge market shopping plaza and accommodate all the hawkers ... except flower vendors, vegetable vendors, and eateries.” The flower, vegetable, and food vendors should be accommodated into a vacant lot nearby.

⁹⁹ Draft Andhra Pradesh Street Vendors’ (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending) Bill – 2011, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development, *Jeevika: Law, Liberty & Livelihood Campaign*

- No new hawkers will be allowed into the newly regularized areas.
- Mobile vendors will receive identity cards, but are prevented from using pushcarts.

All grievances are to be dealt with by the Implementation Committee, and union leaders report that around 80% of affected hawkers are satisfied with the scheme. The remaining 20% complains that relocation has caused a loss of business. Significantly, the scheme is silent on the fate of the more than 2,000 hawkers that do business on Marina Beach, who are constantly harassed and evicted. Their case is pending. In June 2007, Justice Kanakaraj submitted the Hawkers' Committee Report for a second scheme, based on his survey of several more areas in the city. Scheme II includes recommendations on a zone by zone, road by road basis that include, in different areas: rehabilitation and relocation, time restrictions, lines to demarcate vending space from pedestrian space, municipal markets, banning of vehicular traffic, etc.

In the 1970's, the Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC, now the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, or MCGM) issued licenses to more than fifteen thousand hawkers, though the BMC has not issued any new licenses (legally) since then. The first call for renewal of a plan to regularise hawkers in the city came from the Bombay High Court in a 1985 case (Bombay Hawkers Union v. Bombay Municipal Corporation).

On 12th August, 1986 Bombay Municipal Corporation approved some guidelines. It then constituted an Advisory Committee composed of officials of the Corporation, representatives of the Residents' Association, NGO's, elected representatives of the Traffic Police and representatives of the hawkers. **In 1988, the BMC authorised a daily receipt or *pauti* scheme known as “Unauthorised Occupation cum Refuse Removal Charges,”** which charged the hawkers a few rupees per day and was generally favoured by the unions. **The Bombay High Court struck down the BMC's Daily Recovery/*pauti* system in a 1998 court order, based on the argument that such a collection system was not authorized under the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act of 1888. A draft scheme was framed on 12th August, 1996. Under the draft scheme 488 zones were shown as hawking zones. Under the draft scheme 49,000 hawkers were to be accommodated. Under the draft scheme**

28 sites, in different wards, were earmarked for construction of hawkers' plazas. Under the draft scheme highways, arterial and trunk roads, foot over bridges, subways, certain distance around railway stations, certain radius around municipal markets, religious places, educational institutions, medical institutions and large traffic junctions, were totally banned for hawkers. On 31st July, 1999 BMC modified this scheme and the number of hawking zones were brought down from 488 to 377. The number of hawkers who could be now accommodated were 38,000. **On 1st May 2003 court made suggestions for additional areas for hawking zones. BMC is agreeable to include 51 more roads as hawking zones. 49 additional roads meet all the criteria and can be included in the hawking zones. Therefore the 187 + 49 roads are approved as hawking zones. The approval of these additional 49 roads is subject to approval/NOC from the traffic police.** The restrictions/conditions on which the hawkers shall do the business are:

- an area of 1 mtr x 1 mtr on one side of the footpath wherever they exist or on an extreme side of the carriage way, In such a manner that the vehicular and pedestrian traffic is not obstructed and access to shops and residences is not blocked. Where hawking is permitted, it can only be on one side of the footpath or road and under no circumstances on both sides of the footpaths or roads. Aarey/Sarita stalls and sugar cane vendors would require and may be permitted an area of more than 1 Mt. by 1 Mt. but not more than 2 Mt. by 1 Mt.
- Hawkers must not put up stalls or place any tables, stand or such other thing or erect any type of structure. They should also not use handcarts. However they may protect their goods from the sun, rain or wind. Obviously this condition would not apply to Aarey/sarita stalls.
- There should be no hawking within 100 meters from any place of worship, holy shrine, educational
- Hawking is banned near institutions and hospitals or within 150 meters from any municipal or other markets or from any railway station. There should be no hawking on foot-bridges and over-bridges. Further certain areas may be required to be kept free of hawkers for security reasons. However at outside places of worship hawkers can be

permitted to sell items required by the devotees for offering to the deity or for placing in the place of worship e.g. flowers, sandalwood, candies, agarbattis, coconuts etc.

- The hawkers must not create any noise or play any instrument or music for attracting the public or the customers.
- Hawkers can only sell cooked foods and no cooking of any nature whatsoever shall be permitted. Even where cooked food or cut fruits or the like are sold, the food must not be adulterated or unhygienic. All municipal licensing regulations and the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act must be complied with.
- Hawking must be carried out only between 7.00 am and 10.00 pm;
- Hawking will be done on the basis of payment of a prescribed fee to be fixed by BMC. However the payment of prescribed fee shall not be deemed to authorize the hawker to do his business beyond prescribed hours and would not confer on the hawker the right to do business at any particular place.
- The hawkers must extend full cooperation to the municipal conservancy staff for cleaning the streets and footpaths and also to the other municipal staff for carrying on any municipal work.
- No hawking would be permitted on any street which is less than 8 meters in width. Further the hawkers also have to comply with Development Control Rules thus there can be no hawking in areas which are exclusively residential and where trading and commercial activity is prohibited. Thus hawking cannot be permitted on roads and pavements which do not have a shopping line.
- BMC shall grant licences which will have photos of the hawkers on them. The licence must be displayed, at all times, by the hawkers on their person by clipping it on to their shirt or coat.
- Not more than one member of a family must be given a licence to hawk. For this purpose BMC will have to computerize its records;
- Vending of costly items e.g. electrical appliances, video and audio tapes and cassettes, cameras, phones etc are to be prohibited. In the event of any hawker found to be selling such items, his licence must be cancelled forthwith.
- In areas other than the Non-Hawking Zones, licences must be granted to the hawkers to do their business on payment of the prescribed fee. The licences must be for a period of 1 year. That will be without prejudice to the right of the Committee to

extend the limits of the Non-Hawking Zones in the interests of public health, sanitation, safety, public convenience and the like. Hawking licences should not be refused in the Hawking Zones except for good reasons. The discretion not to grant a hawking licence in the Hawking Zone should be exercised reasonably and in public interest.

- In future, before making any alteration in the scheme, the Commissioner should place the matter before the Committee who shall take a decision after considering views of all concerned including the hawkers, the Commissioner of Police and members of the public or an association representing the public.
- It is expected that citizens and shopkeepers shall participate in keeping non hawking zones/areas free from hawkers. They shall do so by bringing to the notice of the concerned ward officer the presence of a hawker in a non hawking zone/area. The concerned ward officer shall take immediate steps to remove such a hawker. In case the ward officer takes no action a written complaint may be filed by the citizen/shopkeeper to the Committee. The Committee shall look into the complaint and if found correct the Committee will with the help of police remove the hawker.
- BMC shall give wide publicity in the city of Mumbai and invite applications for allocation of licences. Each application must state the area, where a pitch is sought and the type of items proposed to be sold.

Court adjourned these matters to 23rd July, 2004 and hope the above exercise shall be completed within 6 month¹⁰⁰. When the State Government repeatedly delayed taking such action, asking for extensions from the Supreme Court, the hawkers' unions filed a new case against the State Government, alleging contempt of court. The State Government's new guidelines are yet to be implemented. Evictions and bribes continue. The increasing number of malls and corporate retail shops (like Reliance Fresh & Subiksha) represent a threat in terms of competition for the hawkers, as well as in the form of beautification and the practice by some malls of hiring goondas to harass the hawkers. Hawkers are also increasingly evicted due to congestion. All too often, their vending space is then occupied by illegally parked cars. Waves of slum demolitions pose an obstacle to hawkers' well-being, threatening to dislocate

¹⁰⁰ <http://indiankanoon.org/doc/1240612>, Maharashtra Ekta Hawkers Union ... vs Municipal Corporation, Greater ... on 9 December, 2003 Indian.

them from their places of business or eliminate their housing and assets. Political regionalism has made north Indian hawkers the target of violence by political party cadres and increased harassment by police.

The first call for a hawking policy in Delhi came from the Supreme Court in the case 1989 lodged by a Delhi hawker (Sodhan Singh v. New Delhi Municipal Committee) and the Supreme Court directed the municipality to frame rules and schemes to regulate street vending. That case was also important for its clarification of the rights of hawkers in which the Court confirmed hawking as an “occupation, trade, or business” according to Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution, which gives the right to work. The Court also clarified that the trade was subject to restrictions, however; that this right was specifically for poor hawkers and that hawkers do not have a right to occupy any particular place on the pavement nor can they occupy any place permanently. The city, however, took no action on this Court directive. **In 1992, the municipal corporation initiated a Tehbazari “licensing” system for those hawkers who could prove their continuous business presence in one place between 1970 and 1992.** Only an estimated 4,000 Tehbazaris were ever issued, and the process was known to be highly corrupt. **Another call for regulating hawking in the city came from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in 2001, when it issued a policy for street vendors and rickshaw pullers. The then Prime Minister Vajpayee recommended that the city be divided into three types of zones: green for unlimited access to hawkers, amber for limited access, and red for hawking prohibited.** The municipal corporation took no measures to implement this scheme however. Finally, after the National Policy was issued in 2004, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) responded fairly and quickly and officially declared its intention to implement the Policy in October of that year. The MCD appointed a sub-committee to make suggestions towards registration of Tehbazaris in line with the National Policy and also appointed twelve Zonal Vending Committees and 134 Ward Vending Committees. Real progress towards implementation stopped with the appointment of these Vending Committees. Since then the MCD, the courts, and the hawkers have been mired in confusion about the status of existing Tehbazari licensees, about the designation of fresh squatting/non-squatting and hawking/non-hawking areas, and about how many hawkers should ultimately be regularised to vend. Reviewing an MCD scheme developed by the Vending Committees, the Supreme Court concluded in a February 2007 case that “on a rough estimate about 3 lakh hawkers/squatters may be accommodated

including existing tehbazari/vending sites.” There is a huge gap between the number of vendors being issued licenses and the total space that has been allocated for them. While the MCD will issue 300,000 licenses, the total space earmarked can only accommodate 30,000 street vendors. The MCD has fixed a limit on the number of street vendors to 300,000. Considering that this number grows as the pressure of population of Delhi grows, the MCD does not define a clear method of identifying, selecting and eliminating the excess street vendors. The MCD and NDMC in the last 30 years have issued only 3000 tehbazaris as compared to nearly 100,000 who applied in 1993 under the Gainda Ram Scheme. A procedure on how the genuine vendors will be identified from the many ‘benami’ applications is also not defined. The policy requires that vending zones should be created in close proximity to already existing natural markets which is not the case with the earmarked hawking zones. The National Policy identifies street food as essential and a necessity for the poor and a few sections of the middle class. But the MCD has taken permission to get the Supreme Court to ban street food. The ban will not result in abolishment of street food but will lead to an increase in the corruption and bribery. A provision for controlling the timings of street vending is also in place which would lead to more harassment for vendors.

There are still about 3,000 licensed hawkers in Delhi and New Delhi, while the MCD continues to ask for extensions on the issuance of new licenses. In the meantime, evictions continue. **Despite passage of the Delhi Special Provisions Act 2006, which put a one year hold on eviction and clearance of hawkers until hawking zones were finalised and then another order issued by Parliament in 2007 to the same effect, the MCD continues to carry out such evictions on a regular basis. In 2008, the MCD's Deputy Commissioners issued new appointment letters to reconstitute the city's Zonal Vending Committees, highlighting the extent to which these Committees are also subject to the whims of politics. Meanwhile, beautification and development projects under way for the 2010 Commonwealth Games also threatened hawkers' access to space, while the spread of corporate retail chains threatened their livelihoods. In issuing licenses to the street vendors, it has been decided to give preference to vendors who have been in the profession for a considerable period of time.**¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ Implementing the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors A State-by-State Status Report May 2009 Prepared by Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action. (YUVA).

The state government of Jharkhand has so far not taken full initiative to implement the National Policy at the state-level. Bokaro is a the city which is not under any municipal corporation or any government body whatsoever. All the land of Bokaro belongs to the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), which is a public sector company. All land is leased or rented out by the company, and planned into the city are residential colonies, commercial shopping areas, banks, police stations, and public parks all meant to cater to the needs of SAIL employees. Until a few years ago, there had been no vacancies available in the company since 1984. Consequently, an entire generation of SAIL employees' children came of age without employment options, but with nowhere else to call home. Many turned to retail, opening up unregularised shops in the parking lots and vacant spaces of commercial areas, as well as along roadsides throughout the city. They make affordable goods and services available at competitive prices. Within SAIL, matters of urban planning are managed by the Nagar Sewa Bhavan, under a General Manager. In 1996, SAIL led an eviction drive, breaking all of the city's unregularised shops without providing any compensation. The hawkers quickly got organised, however, and they have managed to avoid eviction since then. Still, they want regularisation based on the National Policy. Bokaro has ample space, and hawkers are willing to pay a monthly fee. More importantly, Bokaro's residents are behind the hawkers. In an experiment, the hawkers once closed down all their shops and lights for an evening. The response from customers was universally negative; they didn't like the inconvenience and many feared theft from the darkness and open space.

Nagpur's Development Plan for the period 1986-2011 includes hawking zones which remain unimplemented. Hawkers in the designated zones are still harassed by extortion and eviction. In several places over the years, Municipal Commissioners have made promises to the hawkers that they would create hawking zones. Unfortunately, these have mostly remained empty promises. Where space has been given, such as the five feet on one side of the road in Jagnadi Chowk, the hawkers have no security of a formal arrangement. They still endure extortion and eviction. Those zones which were promised are now occupied by parked rickshaws, bikes, and cars.

In Pune approximately 8,000 hawkers are licensed. The Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) has not issued any new licenses since 1989. Only in the last few years, the PMC

has taken initiative to implement a comprehensive policy for regularising hawkers.

According to the policy, Ward Vending Committees will handle the day-to-day business of hawking, while the Zone Committee will give licenses, provide facilities like electricity and water, address disputes, and handle pension, savings, and other benefits. A separate Rehabilitation Committee will decide who will hawk where. The policy also calls for funding for implementation, calling for a budget of 50 paisa per day per hawker to be allocated by the PMC for the work of the Zone Committee. Identity cards will be issued to hawkers before they are rehabilitated into newly-constituted vending zones, while the policy also calls for fairly generous health benefits, including subsidized procedures at four major hospitals. According to the policy, however, eligibility for regularization will be restricted to those hawkers being domicile in Pune city or villages newly added to the PMC, which means only those who can prove that they've been living in the area for the last fifteen years, as well as those working in the city who have a domicile certificate of Maharashtra state. This draft policy was passed by a Standing Committee of the PMC. Policy implementation has focused more on clearing hawkers from major roads, while the subsidized health benefits that the policy promised remain on paper only. In particular, as many as 45 major roads have been the focus of much debate on the policy, where hawkers are being cleared altogether on account of "alleviating congestion." Hawkers, in turn, are being promised space in up to 40 malls and two-storey markets to be built on municipal land throughout the city. Four designated areas of the city would have hawkers' malls for over 10,000 hawkers. Both the PMC and private developers have made bids to build these malls. Looking to the future, furthermore, the policy has provision for future development, including a recommendation to the Development Plan that twenty vendor shops of 50-60 square meters be planned in new developments for every one hundred flats. Funds for implementing the policy in Pune are coming from the central and state governments, as well as the PMC, on a sharing scheme. The PMC, in turn, is using Rs.27 crore from the Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for implementing the policy.

In Manipur three markets of Purana Bazaar, New Market, and Laxmi Market have a population of at least 5,000 women vendors. There are several units of Khwairambad Bazaar, also known as Sana Keithel (Golden market) in the heart of Imphal that are exclusively run by women. In March 2003, the Governor announced plans to redevelop

the women's markets in Imphal into a modern multi-storey supermarket. Estimates put the cost of the project at Rs. 45 crore, which the Union Ministry of Urban Development was willing to fund in full. The women hawkers opposed this development scheme, but in April 2005, the Manipur Housing and Urban Development Board attempted to evict them. Women vendors resisted this eviction. In 2007, the government finally agreed to negotiate with the women. As part of their truce, the women agreed to move to a rehabilitation site for one year while their old markets were restored. After two years, the women are still working in the “rehabilitation” market, which they complain is in a less desirable location. Hence, their business has been badly affected by the move. Furthermore, around 500 licensed women hawkers did not receive any space in the rehabilitation market. There are around 4000 to 5,000 licensed women vendors in the city. Meanwhile, various government agencies have been relinquishing their responsibilities in terms of funding and construction of the old market sites.

The Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC), working with hawkers' representatives, has identified and relocated hawkers into 30 vending zones as part of its city-wide “Clean and Green” initiative. These thirty zones accommodate 2000 to 3,000 vendors, while the BMC is also planning new zones to accommodate another 7,000 hawkers. Other areas of the city have been declared as non-vending zones. Stalls in the vending zones are constructed out of steel at a cost of around Rs.15,000 each. Half of this cost was borne by hawkers, with some assistance schemes provided by the BMC, while the other half was paid for through the sale of advertising space on top of the stalls. The BMC has instructed its engineers to provide water supply to the zones and is issuing licenses to the zone vendors, who also pay a monthly fee to the BMC.

In 1997 The High Court of Calcutta gave remarkable judgment against case **South Kolkata Hawkers Association vs. Government of West Bengal and others.** The judgment in the said case is in favour of the street vendors. The court holds that hawking is a fundamental right, subject to reasonable restrictions. It advises the Municipal authorities to come up with hawking and non-hawking zones, so as to prevent issues of congestion and eviction in the future. It also specifies that prior notice before eviction needs to be provided. It also asks the government to address the problem of growing rural to urban migration, so as to reduce the number of people occupying the streets. It also asks the government to attempt as far as

possible to rehabilitate the hawkers that are displaced and to make sure that no favouritism is shown, as well as people who have not been displaced should not benefit from the rehabilitation schemes.

Ratio Decidendi:

(i) Unauthorized stalls and structures which have been constructed should be removed but after giving at least 24 hours notice to the stall holders for removing their structures or goods therein by issue of a notice to the stall holders of particular footpaths or area.

(ii) The hawkers have fundamental right to carry on trade or business of their choice but not to do so on a particular spot or place and this fundamental right is subject to reasonable restriction imposable under Art. 19(6) of the Constitution of India.

(iii) It is within the domain of the State to make any law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interest of general public on such right (right to hawk).

(iv) It is for the Government to take reasonable steps to prevent movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is a matter of executive policy than for judicial fiat.

(v) The State and the Municipality must designate the streets and earmark the places from where street trading can be done.

(vi) It is expected and desirable that the State being a welfare State should immediately formulate schemes and policies for the purpose of rehabilitation of the hawkers in such manner as the State may think fit and proper.

In 1986 in *Gopal Basak And Ors. Vs. State of West Bengal And Ors.* Case, The High Court of Calcutta has given the judgement against the rights of the street vendors. The court holds that the vendors have no fundamental right to hawk their wares, and that any such activity is in contravention of municipal laws and that the municipal corporation has complete authority to evict them from the premises. Street hawking is not a Fundamental right; it is also not a legal right enforceable under law.

Again in 2007 *Howrah Ganatantrik Nagarik Samity And Ors. Vs. Union Of India (Uoi) And Ors.* Case the Judgement of Calcutta High Court is against the street vendors. The court holds that the street vendors are to not be allowed in the specific area. No reason for this is given. The municipal authority is allowed to evict street vendors and is expected to keep the streets free of street hawkers. On the question of burning of dry leaves and removal of

hawkers, this Court has already passed direction upon the Commissioner of Police, Kolkata, to see that no person is permitted to hawk with a distance of 50 meters from the Victoria Memorial Hall ("VMH") area and that no dry leave is allowed to be burnt within 3 kms. from that area.

So some cases of Calutta High Court are against the street hawking and some cases are in favour of them. **We see the following provision in THE WEST BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1993:**

- The Board of Councilors may, without notice, itself or by any officer authorised by it in writing in this behalf, remove, alter or otherwise deal with any structure, wall, hoarding, scaffolding, fence, rail, post, platform or other projection, obstruction or encroachment which has, without first obtaining its written permission, been erected or set up in, over, above or upon any public street, house-gully, sewer, drain, aquaeduct, watercourse or ghat.
- Any expenditure incurred for the removal of any projection, obstruction or encroachment shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under this Act from the person who erects or sets up such projection, obstruction or encroachment.
- No person shall be entitled to any compensation in respect of the removal of any projection, obstruction or encroachment.
- No commodity or article or animal or bird shall be sold or exposed for sale by a hawker or squatter within a distance of forty-five meters from the outward confines of any municipal market or licensed private market without the permission of the Board of Councilors.
- No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a licence granted by the Board of Councilors in this behalf,
 - (a) hawk or expose for sale in any place any article whatsoever, whether it is for human consumption or not; or
 - (b) use in any place his skill in any handicraft or render services to the public for their convenience for the purpose of gain or making a living.

In our state the National Policy implementation on street hawking begin in February 2006. The Mayor of Kolkata starts to meet formally with hawkers' unions from across the city to collectively finalize a city policy for hawkers. The mayor formalized one Apex Committee for formation and implementation of the policy, which consists of 28 members, out of which 21 are hawkers' representatives. The policy decided consists of four major points:

- No permanent structure shall be erected by the hawkers.
- No hawker shall encroach on the carriageway.
- No hawking shall be allowed within 50 feet of major intersections.
- 1/3 of every footpath should remain free for hawking, with remaining 2/3 to be kept free for movement of pedestrians.

In October, 2010 The Cabinet of West Bengal Government has passed the West Bengal Urban Street Vendor Policy in line with the Centre's 'National Street Vendor Policy-2009'. The main objects of the policy are to develop a supportive environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their vocations and to ensure that the vending activities do not lead to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in public places and streets.

According to the policy, hawkers can occupy one-third of roads and must leave two-third for pedestrians. Municipal Vending Committees (MVC) will be formed at every municipality and Municipal Corporation should have at least 40% representation from hawkers to implement the policy and look at every nitty-gritty.

While the hawkers' body wanted the policy to keep hawking restricted to 50 ft from crossings at 58 major intersections in the city, the final policy has left it for the vending committees to decide. The then urban development minister of West Bengal Sri Asok Bhattacharya said: "This will vary from one urban area to another. Each vending committee will decide how much area to leave from at important crossings." The policy acknowledges that hawkers have a social, economic and environment role to play. According to the policy each Urban Local Authority shall formulate a city plan with regulations following the guidelines.

- Regulate street vending by way of designated 'Restriction free Vending Zone', 'Restricted Vending Zone', and 'Non-Vending Zone' taking into account the natural propensity of street vendors to locate in certain places at certain times.
- In Municipal areas vending shall not be allowed within 100 meters of road crossing and in other urban local body areas vending shall not be allowed within 50 meters of road crossing.
- A minimum two-third width of the footpath to be kept open for movement of the pedestrians and vending would be restricted within one third width of the footpath subject to the width of footpath and need of the pedestrian movement. Vendors will be allowed to occupy only one side of the pavement.
- A Street Vendor would be allowed a minimum space of 15 sq. ft. and a maximum space of 40 sq. ft. This will be decided according to transparent norms.
- Space should be earmarked for a stationary vendor initially for 10 years. Further renewals of earmarking may be extended depending on his/her poor economic condition.
- At the time of earmarking of space to the stationary vendors, reservation for schedule cast, scheduled tribe. Minority and physically challenged persons should be in accordance with their share in total population of the city/town. Equal opportunity to either sex is essential.
- No permanent, semi-permanent or temporary structure will be allowed on any pavement.
- Street vendors are not allowed to sell prohibited and explosive and hazardous items as directed by Government.
- Urban local authority will be responsible to maintain records of street vendors, to issue identity cards as per their category and evict illegal/unauthorized/non-violating/policy violating street vendors.
- A onetime registration fee, renewal fee of registration/license should be payable by the street vendor as prescribed by the local authority.
- Urban authority will have to cover the street vendors under various urban healthcare programmes of the State, various social security schemes (like Provident Fund for the workers of unorganized sector, old age pension, widow pension etc.)

- Credit may be arranged for street vendors from petty loan from the community Development Society, by forming self help group etc.
- This policy is applicable for that street vendor who is an Indian citizen above 18 years of age. Vending by child vendor should be prevented by rehabiling them through vocational training, Shishu Siksha Prakalpa, National Child Labour Project etc.
- State Government shall constitute Steering Committee for monitoring and implementation of this policy properly.

The Municipal Vending Committee (MVC) will be formed in different areas for monitoring and proper implementation of the policy. They will meet once in three months to observe the rules and difficulties and to ensure proper implementations of different welfare measures.

The successful implementation of the National Policy in all the states of India is dependent on the participation of the hawkers' groups and unions in the decision making bodies like ward vending committees and town vending committees. Without the participation of the hawkers' representatives in these forums, the objectives of the National Policy would not be achieved. Different policies at state and national level envisage three modes of regulation: licenses, registration and self compliances, but the main work that is being carried out is on the principle of exclusion. Traditionally issuing licenses to vendors was seen as an instrument to give them 'legal' status, in an environment where urban vending is illegal under various laws. The national policy observes that numerical limits to such licenses were justified on the grounds of avoiding congestion in public places.

The National policy suggests the registration of all vendors in each city and also states **the power to register would be vested with the Town Vending Committee.** Chapter II of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 is devoted to the 'Registration of Street Vendors'. **The Bill states that the appropriate government may assign the granting and revoking of registration of certificates to the Town Vending Committee. If the government does not assign this responsibility to the Town Vending Committee it will render it without teeth.**

The national policy promotes organizations of Street vendors to facilitate their empowerment by provision of access to group insurance/ social security, financial services/ housing and

vocational training and capacity building for awareness as well as skill up-gradation/development of small and medium enterprise. The policy emphasizes the need for insurance given that street vendors are part of the unorganized sector and hence are extremely vulnerable. In addition it points to a pressing need to provide them with social security. The policy suggests that the contributory system would be the most appropriate for these vendors. Two modes are available to collect contributions: collection of the contribution of street vendors by the registration office on monthly basis or by the street vendors' unions assisted by NGOs or self-help groups. The policy also suggests the need for a special insurance scheme to cover the vendor's products. With regard to provision of financial services the policy recognizes that since the street vendors are a part of the unorganized sector they have little access to credit from the formal sector financial institutions. Thus, they have to depend on private moneylenders and are subject to high interest rates. The policy also discusses the possibility of the Vendors' Associations being assisted by NGOs. In addition it also envisages assistance under the SJSRY Scheme by SHGs to help create a financial interface between the vendors and formal sector financial institutions. This will allow vendors to gain access to credit not only for income generation but also for housing. The policy also points out the importance of skill upgradation for micro entrepreneurs like street vendors. Emphasis is laid on upgrading technical and business skills. This will help the vendors increase their income as well as to look for alternatives forms of enterprise.

There are three basic issues, which the 'Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012' ignores.

- Preservation of natural markets¹⁰²: The markets are located where customers find them useful. Consequently, one finds street vendors outside railway stations, hospitals, temples, and bus depots where people find it convenient to buy daily necessities. The policy underlined the importance of keeping these natural markets intact. Unfortunately the Bill does not refer to this principle as discussed above.
- Licenses: The policy suggests regularizing the existing street vendors by issuing licenses and then accommodating new vendors as required. The Bill does not

¹⁰² "Natural Market" means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for more than a specified period for the sale and purchase of specific products or services and has been determined as such by the local authority.

recognize the rights of existing vendors, possibly leaving open enormous room for abuse of discretion by the local authorities and spur rent seeking activities. Additionally the issue of licenses has been assigned to the local authorities and the Town Vending Committees have been left out of it.

- Eviction: The policy emphasized that eviction should be an action of last resort and a procedure was suggested for eviction. Such a provision is imperative to protect the rights of this powerless section of society. As in the absence of regulation the local authorities can evict street vendors indiscriminately.

In terms of substantive rights, the Bill comes up empty, with most issues being left to the executive to implement via schemes. This is a recurrent problem faced with the contemporary legislation. The institutional structure of Town Vending Committees though mandated to be set up could be rendered ineffective if the appropriate government decides in its discretion not to assign the suggested responsibilities to the Committee. Enforcement in terms of penalties has been detailed in an entire chapter X. Clearly penalties have more relevance than rights in our society. The procedural mechanism has some good sides as well as some bad sides. Registration is dealt with comprehensively in Chapter II and more importantly it has been laid down that the principles of natural justice have to be adhered to. An application for registration cannot be rejected without a hearing. Unfortunately, when it comes to licensing the Town Vending Committee has been excluded from this process and no suggestion of a fee-based issue has been acknowledged. If this bill is enacted after being added with public value then it is certainly a step forward in the direction of effective regulation.

While most of the states agreed to bring the street vendors in the fold of some sort of social security mechanism, they differed in defining the non-vending zones and in determining the composition of the TVCs. Many street vendors' associations have questioned the limited possibilities of stake-holder participation in the TVCs that are, in many states, heavily populated by high-level state executives. Activist groups have also questioned the city-specific legal frameworks under which any street vendor policy is to work. In the state of West Bengal, for example, street vendors are implicated in the repressive Municipal Corporation Act (1951 and 1997). Section 371 declares that street vending is a non-bailable and cognisable offense. **The National Policy does not provide a guideline for the states to handle surplus labour force in the sector. For this reason, the National Policy should be**

linked with a larger employment generation scheme led by the state. Again, in the absence of any clearly specified law safeguarding the vendors, the implementation of spatial restrictions and the registration mechanism will give the governments an informal flexibility to favour powerful lobbies and local-level regime functionaries. In 2010, West Bengal came up with the “West Bengal Street Vendor Policy” that proposed to declare a 100 meter radius around all busy street crossings in the city of Kolkata as non-vending zones along with the immediate vicinities of hospitals, schools, colleges, offices, and heritage buildings. The idea of a non-vending zone is unique in the sense that it is based on conception of attempting to make street crossings free of traffic congestion due to hawking there. But the National Policy seems to lack the common sense that it is congestion and density of human activities that cause street vendors' presence in the proximity of crossroads and not the other way around as the more congestion and density of population, the more risk is their sell. It was additionally observed that the presence of several other factors unrelated to street vending such as car parking areas in the vicinity of the crossing, auto rickshaw stands, road repair works, narrow road and pavement spaces compared with the extent of traffic, existing retail shops encroaching pavement spaces, and instinctive violation of traffic rules by pedestrians and automobiles, caused more congestion and anarchy. ¹⁰³

The zoning law for street vendors might not be able to solve the problem of traffic congestion at street crossings, because street vendors do not seem to be the principal cause of congestion in the intersections. Other factors are to be taken into consideration. **An upper limit on the number of street vendors in the city may be considered from time to time** with the consultation of major street vendors unions. A baseline year can be set. However, in doing so, the implementing state agencies **should take into account two things:** a) **under no conditions should the upper limit be less than the number of existing street vendors, to avoid the risk of displacing livelihoods;** and b) **any upper limit on the number of street vendors should be drawn only when the government can assure viable employment alternatives with similar payoffs.**

103.<http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/india-in-transition-the-rights-of-street-vendors/article2490788.ece>

The overall discussion in relation to street hawkers in our country as well as other part of the universe concentrates on socio-economic condition of hawkers, their position in the society, legal issue, their demographic profile, reasons for increasing hawking activities and different problem faced by them while doing hawking business. Researcher has tried to discuss **not only socio economic condition but also the different problems of street hawkers in details and their way of solution after conducting detailed survey in different areas of Kolkata**. Detailed discussions are made on different problems of hawkers in Kolkata with the help of quantitative technique. Different case studies have also been conducted to justify the above result.

CHAPTER 3:

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

A well-structured objective helps the researcher to focus the study narrowing it down to essentials. It organizes the study in clearly defined parts or phases. A properly formulated, specific objective facilitates the development of research methodology which finally helps to orient the collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Here attention has been given so that the objectives are realistic considering local condition.

The amount of literature of the street hawkers in respect of Kolkata is limited. The majority of study is about demographic profile, socio-economic condition and obstruction faced by the hawkers from authority while doing hawking business. **There are no comprehensive studies available that focus their problems in details.** In the discussion of street hawkers other groups of the society e.g. police, municipality, state government, customer, general pedestrian, permanent shop holder etc. are considered. **This study aims to understand the various problems of our society relating to hawkers.**

Specific Objective of the Study

- To study about the socio-demographic and other back ground of the street hawkers in Kolkata.
- To find out economic profile of street hawkers in Kolkata.
- To find out the nature of the problems faced by the street hawkers in Kolkata.
- To throw light on the working condition and trade union activities of hawkers in Kolkata.
- To study whether trade union activities are satisfactory or not.
- To study opinion of general people regarding purchase from hawkers in Kolkata.
- To study who are the people buying from hawkers and why they buy from hawkers. What according to them are the positive and negative aspects of street hawking?
- To study whether the behavior of hawkers are good or bad.
- To study whether the quality of the goods sold by hawkers are good or bad.
- To study the effect of globalization on them.
- To study the various reasons for entering hawking.

- To discuss present number of hawkers in Kolkata.
- To predict future number of hawkers in Kolkata in 2020.
- To find the average income of hawkers in different parts of Kolkata.
- To show the income pattern of hawkers in different parts Kolkata.
- To show that income of hawkers depends on socio-economic background of customers in different localities.
- To show role of hawkers in the informal economy.
- To show whether purchase habit of customer in respect of hawking goods in different parts of the Kolkata are same or not.
- To show which income groups of people prefer to purchase from hawkers.
- To study of relationship between different socio-economic factors of street hawkers in Kolkata.
- To find out the important and significant factor.
- To find out homogeneous group i.e. cluster on the basis of these significant variable selected.
- To draw perceptual maps which represents graphical display of the income of hawkers according to locality.
- To study different measures taken to solve the problems of hawkers in Kolkata and whether such measures are effective or not.

CHAPTER 4:

FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS

There are basically two kinds of research questions: testable and non-testable. Neither is better than the other, and both have a place in applied research. Respondents' answers to the non-testable questions could be summarized in descriptive tables and the results might be extremely valuable to administrators and planners. Business and social science researchers often ask non-testable research questions. The shortcoming with these types of questions is that they do not provide objective cut-off points for decision-makers. In order to overcome this problem, researchers often seek to answer one or more testable research questions.

A research hypothesis is a testable statement of opinion. A hypothesis is a statement about some real-world phenomenon that can be tested through observations. It is a proposition that suggests that one thing will result in some effect on or change in another. Put more formally, it is an argument that change in one variable will result in some change in another. Hypothesis should be clear and precise. It state relationship between variable. Hypothesis should be stated as far as possible in most simple terms so that the same is easily understandable by all concerned. By using the hypothesis plus other known and accepted generalizations, one should be able to deduce the original problem condition.

In the light of the objective of the study following hypothesis are formulated.

- *Measure the income pattern*

The first hypothesis is that the income patterns of hawkers are not uniform. Kolkata is a large city. Socio-economic backgrounds are not same in different parts of Kolkata. They vary from person to person.

- *Second hypothesis is that incomes of hawkers depend on place. As socio-economic backgrounds are not same in different parts of Kolkata, average income of hawkers varies from place to place within the same city. Location plays a vital role for hawkers' income.*

- *Third hypothesis is that the number of hawkers in Kolkata is increasing day by day. People from different districts and nearer states swarm into the Kolkata city every day and are encroaching pavements.*
- *Fourth hypothesis is that the choice of customer purchasing from the hawkers depends on their income level. The economic competition is becoming harder day by day in the city of Kolkata. As a result many people are forced to purchase from hawkers to get their daily necessities at convenient prices.*
- *Fifth hypothesis is that the choice of customer purchasing from the hawkers depends on area.*
- *Sixth hypothesis is that most of the hawkers in Kolkata are economically backward and they are forced to do hawking business. Alternative arrangements are not sufficient to solve the problems of hawkers in Kolkata.*

CHAPTER 5:

RESEARCH SETTING

Research setting is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort, time and money. It is a plan the source and types of information relevant to the research problem. The research setting is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. Research setting decisions happen to be in respect of :

- What is the study?
- Why is the study being made?
- Where will the study be carried out?

In this chapter first discussions are made about application of different sociological theory in this thesis Next discussions are made on in which sector street hawkers are belonging and the study will be carried out.

Theory is a generalisation separated from particulars, an abstraction separated from a concrete case (J.C Alexander). In sociology, sociological theories are used to analyse and explain objectives of social study. In this thesis application of some major general sociological theory is discussed below.

- Conflict theory is a way of framing and analyzing society and what happens within it. This theory focuses on the negative, conflicted, and ever-changing nature of society. This perspective is derived from the works of Karl Marx, who saw society as fragmented into groups that compete for social and economic resources. In this thesis researcher shows different conflicts between street hawkers and other sections of the society.
- Critical theory is a type of social theory oriented toward critiquing and changing society as a whole, in contrast to traditional theory oriented only to understanding or explaining it. Critical theories aim to dig beneath the surface of social life and uncover the assumptions that keep us from a full and true understanding of how the world works. It was developed by a group of sociologists at the University of Frankfurt in Germany who referred to themselves as The Frankfurt School, including Jürgen Habermas, Herbert Marcuse, Walter Benjamin, Max Horkheimer, and Theodor Adorno. In this thesis there is an attempt to explain what is wrong with current social reality, identify the actors to change it, and provide both clear norms for criticism and achievable practical goals for social transformation.

- Functionalism theory focuses on how elements of society need to work together to have a full functioning whole. It has its origins in the works of Emile Durkheim, who was especially interested in how social order is possible or how society remains relatively stable. Functionalism interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole society. The different parts are primarily the institutions of society, each of which is organized to fill different needs and each of which has particular consequences for the form and shape of society. The parts all depend on each other. In this thesis discussions are made on various problems faced by street hawkers and their contribution in the society.
- Economics plays a huge role in human behavior. That is, people are often motivated by money and the possibility of making a profit, calculating the likely costs and benefits of any action before deciding what to do. This way of thinking is called **rational choice theory**. Rational choice theory was pioneered by sociologist George Homas. Since it is not possible for individuals to attain all of the various things that they want, they must make choices related to both their goals and the means for attaining those goals. Individuals must anticipate the outcomes of alternative courses of action and calculate which action will be best for them.

The evolution of society of all the countries shows that since the age of slavery the different economic activities gradually started to grow in the form of cottage industries where artisans were involved in different types of productive activities. It was a type of social division of labour. The traditional activities of small traders also accordingly developed who used to sell the products of farmers and artisans. It continued until the factory system developed as a result of industrial revolution. The Great Britain was the pioneer in the field of industrial revolution and other countries of the West were late-starters in this process. This marked the growth of capitalistic system that took a long period of 150 years roughly estimated up to the 1st decade of 20th century. The emergence of capitalistic system based on the modern factory system caused wide spread destruction of these traditional unorganized industrial activities. The process of industrial revolution was associated with gradual process of modernization of agriculture which evicted many agriculturists also from their traditional activities of farming. So these labourers also tried to search their means of livelihood from unorganized economic activities. However the growth of modern capitalistic system paved the way for increasing application of capital-intensive technology. It increased unemployment as well as economic

uncertainty among the working class. The growth of organized industrial sector caused simultaneous growth of organized service sectors. So those who were thrown out of employment from the organized industrial as well as service sectors were compelled to participate in different activities of self-employment in the unorganized sector.

In our country according to the National Policy of Urban Street Vendors, 2009, a street hawker or a street vendor is defined as ‘a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure’. There are three basic categories of street vendors: (a) stationary, (b) peripatetic and (c) mobile. Stationary vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location. Mobile street vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods and services on bicycle or mobile units on wheels, whether motorized or not. They also include vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc. Peripatetic vendors are one type of mobile vendors. Like mobile vendors they do not visit door to door to sell their products and services but change their place within the same days, next days or weekly. Other local terms of street vendors or street hawkers are pheriwalla, rehri-patri walla, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders etc. The expansion of cities came about as a result of increase in population, plus the migration of outsiders from farms, villages and small towns. Villagers migrated to the towns because of lack of opportunities in the rural areas, coupled with the apparent advantages and attractions of the cities, where the streets were ‘paved with gold’ (jobs, wealth, a wide range of goods and services). In the era of LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) large cities have become concentrated and the social problems that afflict society as a whole have intensified to a great extent. One factor is most certainly poverty; another is unemployment leading to movement and rapid changes. The formal economy often struggles to absorb the influx into the work force. In the most cities in the developing world, it is the informal economy that allows those to work who cannot find formal work to make ends meet.

In local terms, formal or *organized sector* in India refers to licensed organizations, that is, those who are registered and pay sales tax, income tax, etc. These include the publicly traded companies, incorporated or formally registered entities, corporations, factories, shopping malls, hotels, and large businesses. Informal *sector*, also known as unorganised or *own account enterprises*, refers to all unlicensed, self-employed or unregistered economic activity such as owner manned general stores, handicrafts and handloom workers, rural traders,

farmers, etc. Time to time different authors used different alternative names to describe informal activities or unorganized activities which are shown below (see Box 1).

Table 4

Box 1: The informal sector by some other names	
<i>Term</i>	<i>Author</i>
Trade-Service Sector	Reynolds (1969)
Informal Income Opportunities	Hart (1971)
Unenumerated Sector	Weeks (1971)
Informal Sector	ILO (1972)
Intermediate Sector	Child (1973), Steel (1976)
Community of the poor	Rempel (1974), Gutkind (1967)
Unstructured Sector	Emmerij (1974)
Family-Enterprise Sector	Peattie (1974), Mazumdar (1976)
Irregular Sector	Standing (1977)
Unorganized Sector	Joshi (1976), Harriss (1978), CSO (1980) cited in Chandra and Pratap (2001).
Petty Commodity Production	Moser (1978)
Lower-Circuit of Urban Economy	Santos (1979)
Casual Work	Bromley and Gerry (1979)
Non-Plan Activities	Sarin (1979)
Non-Westernized Sector	Hackenberg (1980)
Urban Subsistence Sector	Cole and Sanders (1985)
The Informal Economy	Portes, Castells and Benton (1989)
Informals	De Soto (1989)
People's Economy	Sasono and Rof'ie (1987)
Non-formal Sector	ILO-SAAT and UNDP (1998)

There are two broad approaches to defining the informal sector. One is the enterprise approach and other is the labour status approach. The enterprise approach defines the informal sector on the basis of the size of the enterprise (e.g. enterprises with fewer than 10 workers or 5 workers, depending on a country's policy of institutional coverage for regulation/control or protection). The labour status approach focuses on the working status of the labour force. Labour protection laws do not cover certain categories of the labour force like "self-employed", "own-account workers", and "self-employed assisted by family members" and "family workers" etc. These categories of labour groups comprise the informal sector from a labour status standpoint. The concept of informal sector varies from country to country. In this connection the concept of informal sector in different Asian countries is given below.

Informal sector in Cambodia defines any activities which do not have a firm, identifiable postal address, where workers are self-employed like road side vendors. Non availability of data on such business through census survey, labour intensive nature of operations, quick turnover, part-time or full time working, the use of energy input from human or animal source, activities not recognized activities taking place in a non-structured premises, activities not under any regulations, license, insurance and activities paying no tax fall under the

purview of informal sector so far our knowledge is concerned. In Philippines informal sector includes economic activities as self-employed with or without unpaid family workers, and employment in enterprises with less than 10 persons. In Thailand the National Statistical Office (NSO) defines informal sector to include enterprises typically operating with a low level of organization on a small-scale, low and uncertain wages and with no social welfare and security. NSO also defines formal sector as employing at least 10 persons, which implies that enterprises employing 1 to 9 persons should be included in informal sector. In Vietnam officially informal sector is defined to include small-scale activities characterized by self-employment, mainly using self-labour and household labourers (usually less than ten), running with simple technology, low level of organization and unfixed operation of premises and working hours. The informal sector in China refers to very small-scale units outside the legally establishment enterprises. According to organizational forms, three types of such enterprises are distinguished as: micro-enterprises, family enterprise and independent service persons. In Republic of Korea officially, the term informal sector is not used. Researchers define it to include the self-employed with or without family labour and micro-enterprises with fewer than five workers. In Japan the categories of workers which can be considered to comprise the informal sector are: the self-employed with employees, self-employment without employees, family workers, and persons doing home handicraft. In Bangladesh formal employment is defined as employment in establishments employing 10 and more workers. By implication the informal sector is comprised of enterprises with less than 10 workers. In Sri Lanka Informal sector is defined to include enterprises and activities which employs less than five persons, mainly from family sources where investment in buildings and equipment is quite low, technology applied is labour intensive, management system is simple with minimum documented controls, and where technical know-how and skills are acquired from formal educational system.

In India according to the Central Statistical Organization, all unincorporated enterprises and household industries (other than organized ones) which are not regulated by law and which do not maintain annual accounts or balance sheet, constitute the unorganized sector. The directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) defines the organized sector as comprising all establishments in the private sector, which employs 10 or more persons. By implication of this definition, informal sector is comprised of enterprises with less than 10 employees. These are *not* (a) organized systematically, (b) made formal through mandatory

registration or license, (c) covered by legislation to protect minimum labour standards in employment and (development) unionized. India has not only long been using the label “unorganized sector” but has also systematically collected data on the unorganized, as well as the organized, sector. India's Ministry of Labour, in its 2008 report, classified the unorganized labour in India into four groups. This classification categorized India's informal or unorganized labour force by occupation, nature of employment, specially distressed categories and service categories.

- The unorganized occupational groups include small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, share croppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, beedi rolling, labelling and packing, building and construction workers, leather workers, weavers, artisans, salt workers, workers in brick kilns and stone quarries, workers in saw mills, and workers in oil mills.
- On the basis of nature of employment informal sector includes attached agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract and casual labourers.
- Another separate category dedicated to distressed unorganized sector includes toddy tappers, scavengers, carriers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, loaders and unloaders.
- The last unorganized labour category includes service workers such as midwives, domestic workers, barbers, **vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors, pavement vendors**, hand cart operators, and the unorganized retail.

Despite variations in terminology, conceptual understanding of the sector converges towards a definition of an entity that has official non-status, lacks solid legal status, and is unprotected or unregulated by state institutions. Often these attributes arise because of its small size. So the *informal sector refers to the part of the economy that does not fall under the purview of organized economic activities*. The informal economy has been growing rapidly in almost every corner of the globe, including industrialized countries. It can no longer be considered a temporary or residual phenomenon. In recent years in this sector the bulk of new employment opportunity, particularly in developing and transition countries, are increasing. Most people have been *going into the informal economy because they cannot find jobs or are unable to start business in the formal economy*. In Africa, for instance, informal work accounted for almost 80 per cent of non-agricultural employment, over 60 per cent of urban employment and over 90 per cent of new jobs over the past decade or so. In India 90% labour force are

employed in informal economy. But work in the informal cannot be termed “decent” compared to recognized, protected, secure, formal employment. Rural-urban migration is one of the main reasons for increasing informal activities in urban areas. In this connection different model for rural-urban migration are discussed in Chapter 7.

The labour force employed in the unorganized sector may also be classified in two different groups such as producers in activities of unregistered unorganized manufacturing and services on the one hand and unregistered small traders on the other. These unorganized small traders do not produce but they purchase different products from different producing units and sell the same. They constitute the so-called hawkers. So these hawkers belong to the informal service sector. It is quite unfortunate that the estimate of national income of a country always excludes the output and the value added in unorganized economic activities on account of several practical difficulties of accounting of the same. In all the less developed and developing countries like India, these unorganized economic activities in industrial and service sectors contribute huge output but that remains excluded from the estimate of national income of these countries. Increase in population, migration from rural area, change in occupational distribution etc. are the various reasons for increasing informal sector and side by side street hawkers in different urban areas of India. Table 5 shows the population trend in rural and urban areas.

Table 5

Indian Rural and Urban Population : 1901 to 2011

Year	Population (million)			% of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	213	25	238	89.50	10.50
1911	226	26	252	89.68	10.32
1921	223	28	251	88.84	11.16
1931	245	34	279	87.81	12.19
1941	274	44	318	86.16	13.84
1951	298	63	361	82.55	17.45
1961	360	79	439	82.00	18.00
1971	439	109	548	80.11	19.89
1981	525	160	685	76.64	23.36
1991	627	217	844	74.29	25.71
2001	743	286	1029	72.21	27.79
2011	833	377	1210	68.84	31.16

Source : i)Census of India, 1991, Paper 2

ii)Census of India 2011; RURAL URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (Provisional Population Total) DR C. CHANDRAMOULI REGISTRAR GENERAL & CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, NEW DELHI : 15th July 2011.

The population of India, at the turn of the twentieth century, was only around 238.4 million. This has increased by more than four times in the period of one hundred and ten years to reach 1210 million in 2011. Interestingly, the population of India grew by one and half times in the first half of the twentieth century, while in the later half it recorded a phenomenal three-fold increase. Percentage of increase of urban population is shown in the following diagram.

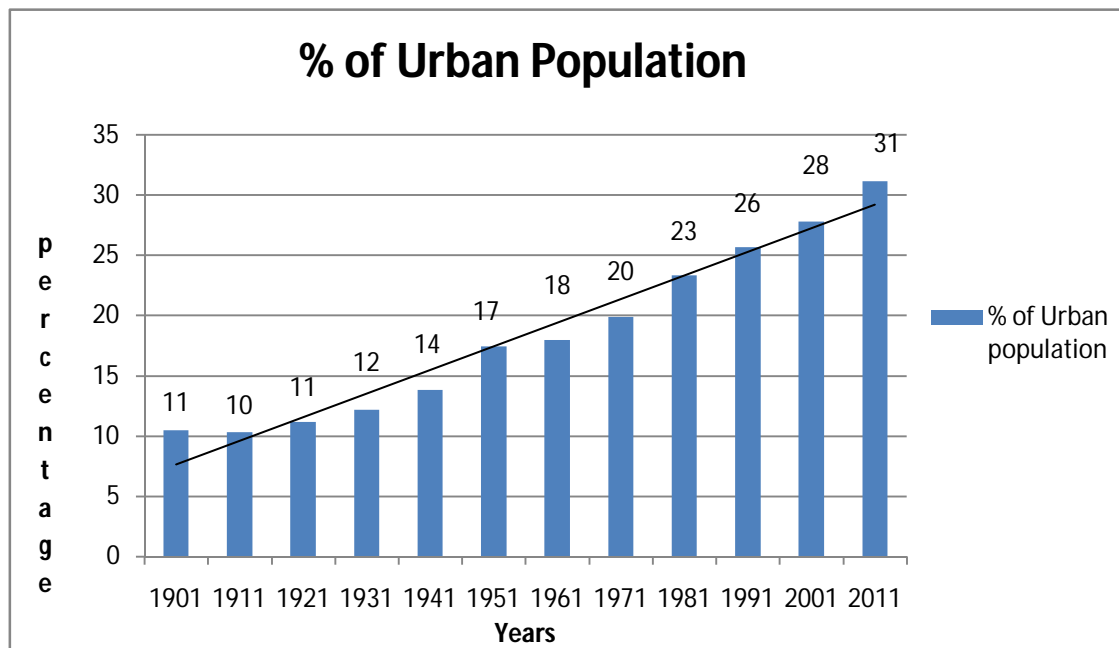
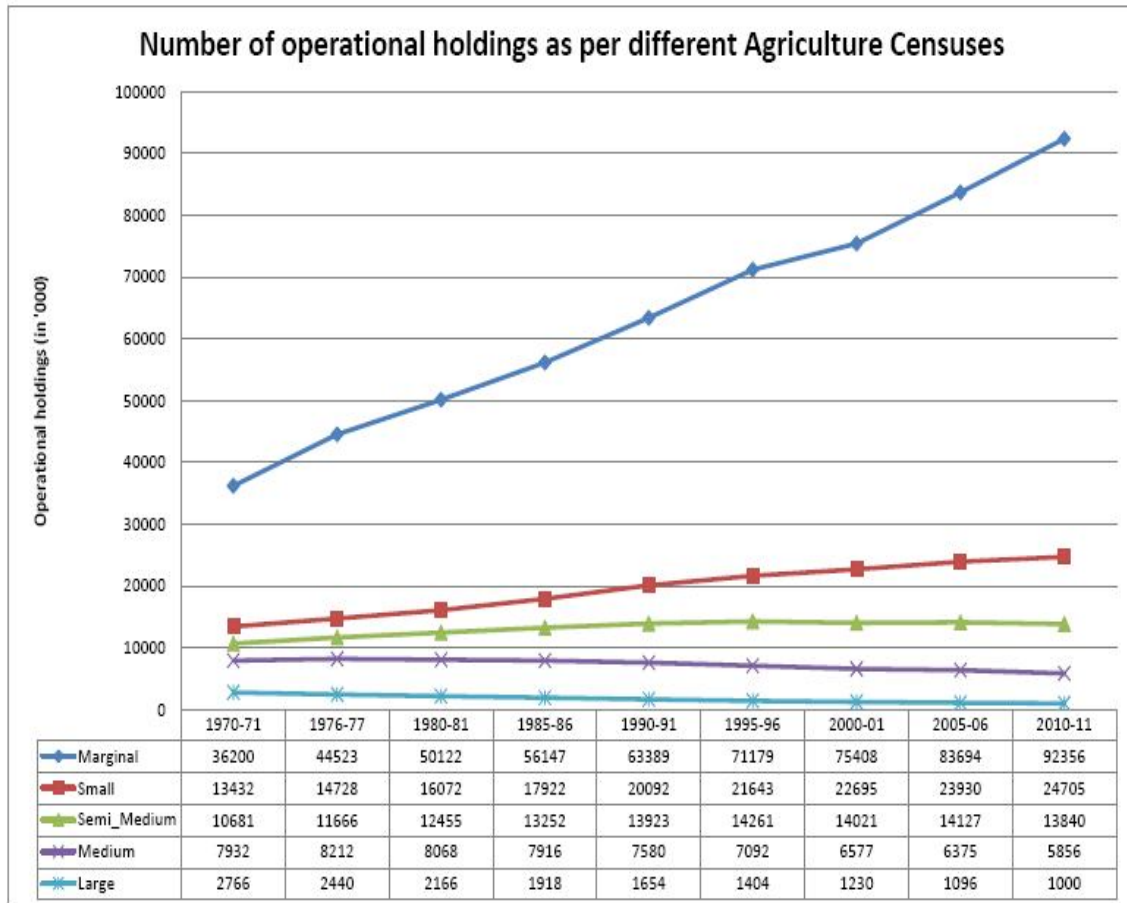


Figure 7

Here we see that at the beginning of the twentieth century percentage of urban population was 10% and at the middle of the twentieth century it was 17%. In 2011 percentage of urban population has reached 31%. Due to lack of proportionate development of formal employment more and more people are joining in informal sector.

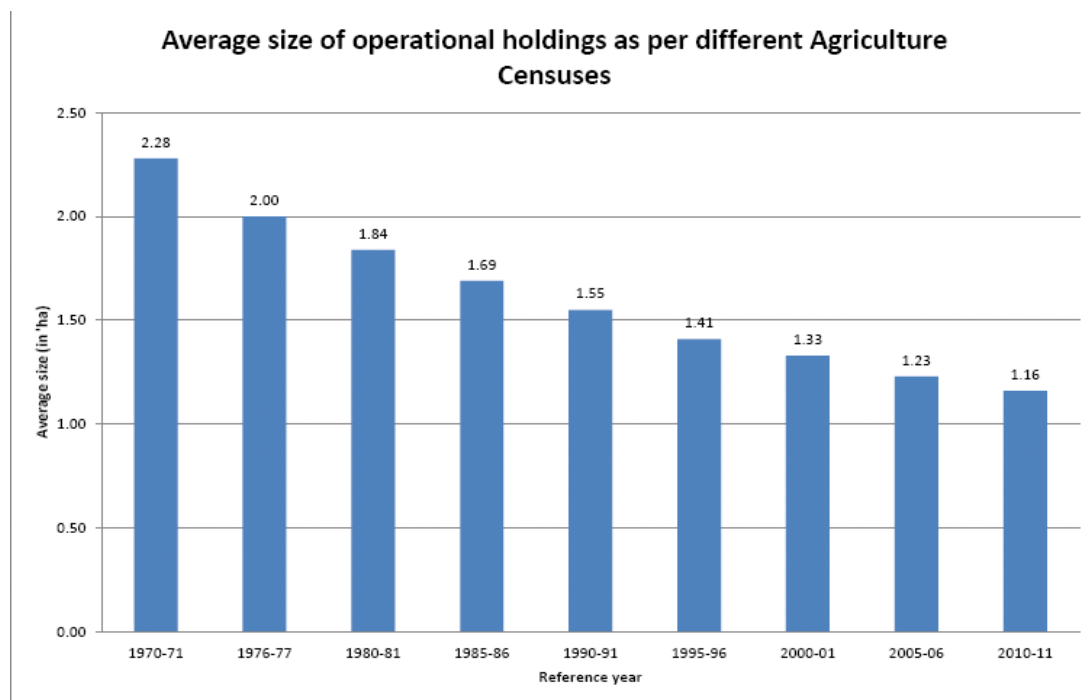
Again, the increase in population has also contributed to smaller land holdings, while the subdivision of original family land holdings over generations has left many families with land holdings too small to provide an adequate stream of income. With small land holdings, farmers have limited incentive to adopt capital-intensive farming. As a result more and more people have migrated in urban area to increase their income by adopting temporary informal job. In Figure 8 the line chart shows the increasing trend of marginal land holding.



Source : Agriculture Census 2010-11, All India Report on Number and Area of Operation Holding , Agricultural Census Division, Department of Agriculture & Co-Operation Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 2012.

Figure 8

Here marginal means size of the land holding up to 1 hecter, small means land holding between 1 to 2 hecters, semi medium means holding 2 to 4 hecters, medium means 4 to 10 hecters and large means holding 10 hecters of land. Over the last few decade it has been observed holding of medium and large size land are continuously decreasing and marginal size land holding is increasing. If we are looking into the average size land holding it will be found that is also deceasing.



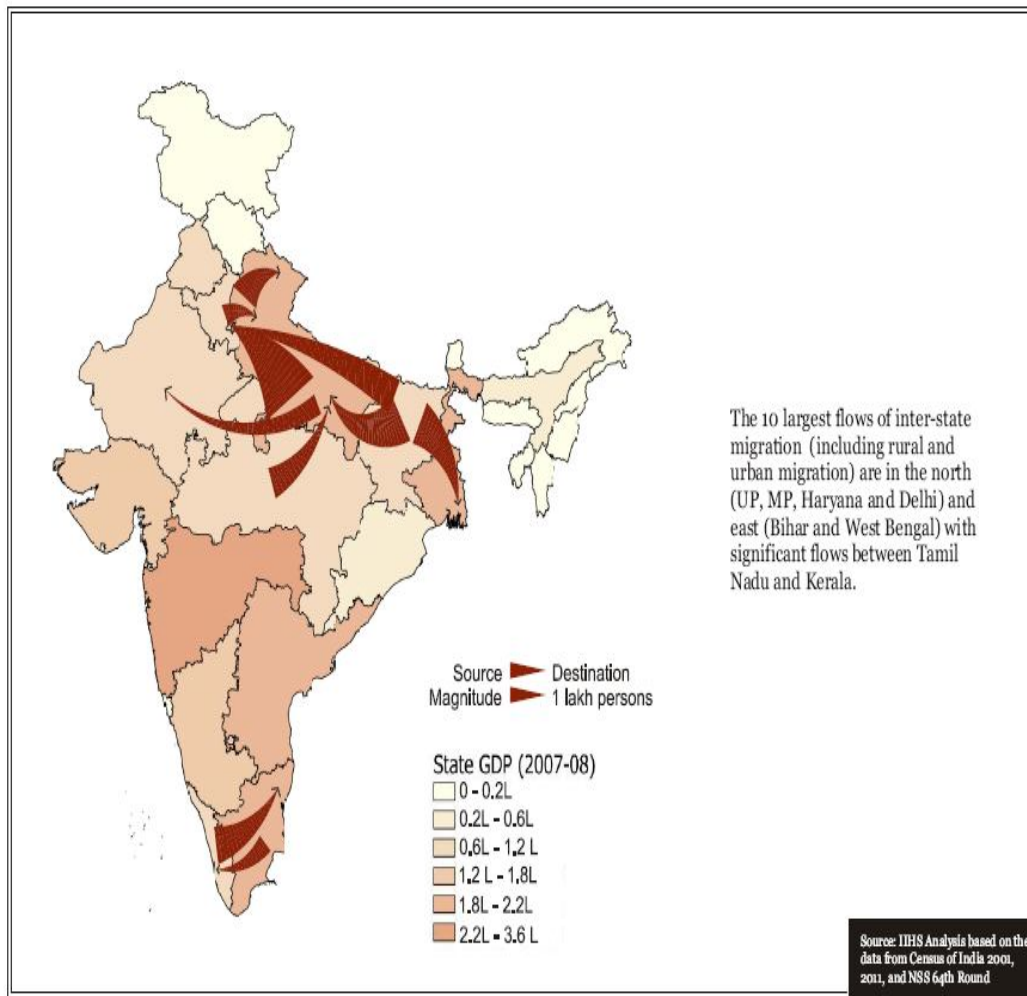
Source : Agriculture Census 2010-11, All India Report on Number and Area of Operation Holding , Agricultural Census Division, Department of Agriculture & Co-Operation Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 2012.

Figure 9

In 1970-71 average size land holding was 2.28 hectares and in 2010-11 it comes down to 1.16 hectares. This is mainly due to increase in population and different land reform policy adopted by the State Governments. Opportunities in urban areas for employment, education etc. has been a pull factor attracting migration from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas.

In India the net migration share in urban growth is up from 21 percent over the last decade to about 24 percent over 2001-11. The distribution of migrants by migration streams (i.e., rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas) is generally associated with the degree of economic and social development. Economic developments in all the states are not uniform. This leads to lot of inter-state migration. In Picture 8 the maps explore spatial trends in inter-state migration over the 2001-2011 periods.

Estimated Major Inter-State Migration Streams : 2001-2011



Source: IIHS Analysis based on the Data from Census of India 2001, 2011, and NSS 64th Round

Picture 8

The most significant total migration flows (urban & rural) are from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Key destination states are Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Among the migrants large number has come from other countries. A massive population transfer immediately began after partition. Millions of Hindus migrated to India from East Bengal. The majority of them settled in West Bengal specially in Kolkata. A smaller number went to Assam, Tripura and other states. These types of migrants faced difficulty to settle their life and most of them joined in hawking and other informal sectors.

Kolkata, formerly known to the world as Calcutta, is one of the largest cities with a city population of 4.5 million and, more importantly, a metropolitan population of more than 14

million. It is the leading city in Eastern India and one of the country's leading ports. Kolkata was the capital city of British colonial India from the late 18th century until the early 20th century when the capital was moved to Delhi. Hawkers in Kolkata is a common sight since British period. **Sarat Chandra Pandit** (1880–1968) better known as 'Dada Thakur' was a well known composer of humorous rhymes, writer, publisher and social critic acting as a street hawker also before independence with a view to selling 'Bidushak' (Jester), a pamphlet of satire, humor and social commentary and using it as his weapon for social change and to bring public awareness against corruption. While hawking his articles in the street he also faced police obstruction. Then Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose arranged special permission from Calcutta Municipal Corporation for him for hawking on the street. So the concept of licensing or permission of doing hawking on the street is not a new one.

Within metropolitan Kolkata and in its suburbs, street vending began, in a noticeable magnitude, when the refugees, many of whom from fairly well-to-do middle and upper middle class families had started migrating to West Bengal during the late 1940s following the second partition of Bengal in 1947. There they found it unavoidable to try and earn their livelihood by self-financed petty selling of varied consumer durables. They were able to erect semi-permanent and permanent structures on the pavements with the encouragement and support from various organizations and individuals connected with the then political party in power. After that, different ruling parties of State Government tried to solve the encroachment problem due to street hawking by providing alternative places or enacting forceful eviction. But none of those became successful. In 1952, the State Govt. tried to evict the book-hawkers along College Street so that the magnificent colonial architecture of Presidency College and the University of Calcutta could be visible from a distance. In order to keep a constant flow of books at a cheap price available, the teachers of Presidency College requested the then Chief Minister, Dr. Bidhan Roy not to evict the book-hawkers. The stalls thrived under middle class patronage (*Amritabazar*, 21 July 1952). At that time State Government tried to solve hawkers' encroachment problem by transforming different vacant public lands into "hawkers' corners". Thus, in 1955 a hawkers' corner adjacent to the "Jogubabu Bazar" and the residence of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, in Bhawanipore region was built. The large stable opposite the Greek Orthodox Church in Russa Road (now Syamaprosad Mukherjee Street) was very soon converted into "Kalighat Refugee Hawkers' Corner". Eviction of the hawkers became a routine act for the corporation during the 1960s

with the coming of fresh refugees from East Pakistan. An eviction drive took place in the Esplanade Tram Depot (adjacent to the Central Business District (CBD)). But the evicted hawkers were soon rehabilitated near the location they had occupied. The new rehabilitation market was named Bidhan Market. As this drive was backed by a sound rehabilitation scheme, it did not provoke much fracas in the city. In 1972, the state government ventured to evict the hawkers occupying the pavements across the Chowringhee (now Jawaharlal Nehru Road). Again the mission proved to be a futile one. In 1975, the representatives of Calcutta Municipal Corporation (henceforth corporation), Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA), and the public works department (PWD) jointly took a “decision” on the removal of the hawkers from the pavements of the city to give it back to the pedestrians. Before this, the state and the municipal government had made sporadic attempts to evict or resettle hawkers that yielded only contextual solutions. In the initial years of the Left Front government, ruling party wanted to maintain a status quo with regard to the question of the urban vote bank. Its initial strategy was to consolidate the existing incumbency without a further radicalization of the urban poor. Being in government, the party had begun to understand the difficulty to satisfy its heterogeneous clients. So the realistic step for the party was to consolidate benefit distribution through its affiliated labour unions by restricting new membership after 1977. Consequently, the government declared that no hawker, who had occupied the pavement after 1977, would be given the vending licence. The implication of such a declaration was that if somebody violated the norm, then he would not be granted a resettlement when an eviction would take place in future. In other words, the new strategy of the government and the party was to tighten control over the existing mobilized groups by giving them patronage but restricting their proliferation further. All the policies relating to the hawkers up to 1996 undertaken by the government of West Bengal took 1977 as the benchmark year. In 1986, the committee on petition presented in the ninth legislative assembly a report in the matter of framing suitable laws for controlling and regulating the unauthorized occupation of public lands and thoroughfares by the hawkers and others in this state (West Bengal legislative assembly 1986). The committee then sought not to evict the hawkers but to chalk out a proper regulatory/ control mechanism to check their further proliferation. The proposal of reform included the recommendation of creation of hawking and non-hawking zones in the city. The report also recommended the rehabilitation of the hawkers in low cost market complexes. At the dead of night on 24 November 1996, municipal authorities and the police jointly conducted action called “**Operation Sunshine**”,

to demolish all street-side stalls in Kolkata. 1640 stalls were demolished and 102 hawkers were arrested at that time. But ultimately “Operation Sunshine” was unsuccessful in the eviction of Kolkata Street Hawkers. In 1997, the state legislature brought about an amendment to the Kolkata Municipal Act that declared any form of unauthorized occupation of streets and pavements by hawkers a cognizable and non-bailable offence. But, within a few months the hawkers began to reclaim their previous positions mobilized by their unions and opposition party of the ruling Govt. The government had to think again of “regulation” of hawking as opposed to eviction and rehabilitation. In October, 2010 The Cabinet of West Bengal Government passed the West Bengal Urban Street Vendor Policy in line with the Centre’s ‘National Street Vendor Policy-2009’. The main objects of the policy are to develop a supportive environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their vocations and to ensure that the vending activities do not lead to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in public places and streets. According to the policy, hawkers can occupy one-third of roads and must leave two-third for pedestrians. The Municipal Vending Committee (MVC) will be formed in different areas for monitoring and proper implementation of the policy. In West Bengal after 34 years of ruling of Left Front Government, opposition party came into the power in 2011. Present Chief Minister Smt. Mamata Banerjee’s dream of transforming Kolkata into London has raised serious concerns amongst certain class. In such a situation it is necessary to regulate hawking activity in the Kolkata City. In January 2012 about 150 odd hawkers selling goods in front of SSKM Hospital were evicted. Hawkers protested their eviction by blocking roads for an hour. In May 2012 state urban development minister said that the government’s policy is that hawkers will not be evicted without rehabilitation but they will not be allowed to encroach upon footpaths and road sides. The hawker policy has almost been formulated and it was decided that meeting would be held with the hawker unions before finalizing it. In March 2013 in Lake Market area some local people meet Chief Minister to make complaint that the newly built up Lake Market Building cannot be opened due to forceful occupation by hawkers in front of it and they requested the chief Minister to look into this matter.

From that above discussion it has been observed that from time to time different ruling parties forming the Government in West Bengal have tried to solve the problem of Hawkers in Kolkata by either forcefully evicting them or by providing them alternative arrangements to other places. But hawking problem still continues. Most of the street hawkers in Kolkata arrive in the city in the morning, stay and sell their wares throughout the day, and return to

their suburban homes at night. The passage of days, months and years has hardly changed their daily routine. Many unemployed persons have entered into this independent profession and got the opportunities to earn for them and for their family. This profession should not be eliminated from the street; but they should be regulated through enactment of laws and Government should provide them spaces along with other facilities like the formal sector. Current paradigm of urban planning is based on the anachronistic concept of static Master Planning. This planning process has proved to be exclusionary. The Master Plans have failed to provide space for shelter and livelihoods to these poorer urban communities. There is a need for complete overhaul in the system. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill 2012 had already been introduced in Parliament in a bid to help street vendors, the poorer sections of the urban population, determined to fight poverty through self-enterprise, to pursue their livelihoods in a hassle-free environment honestly and courageously. Researcher has tried to find the various problems faced by the hawkers in Kolkata and way of solution. To find out the appropriate answer researcher employed structured questioners with the aid of which he conducted face-to-face interviews of hawkers and their customers in different areas of Kolkata. Further details of the procedure of the researcher's study will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 6:

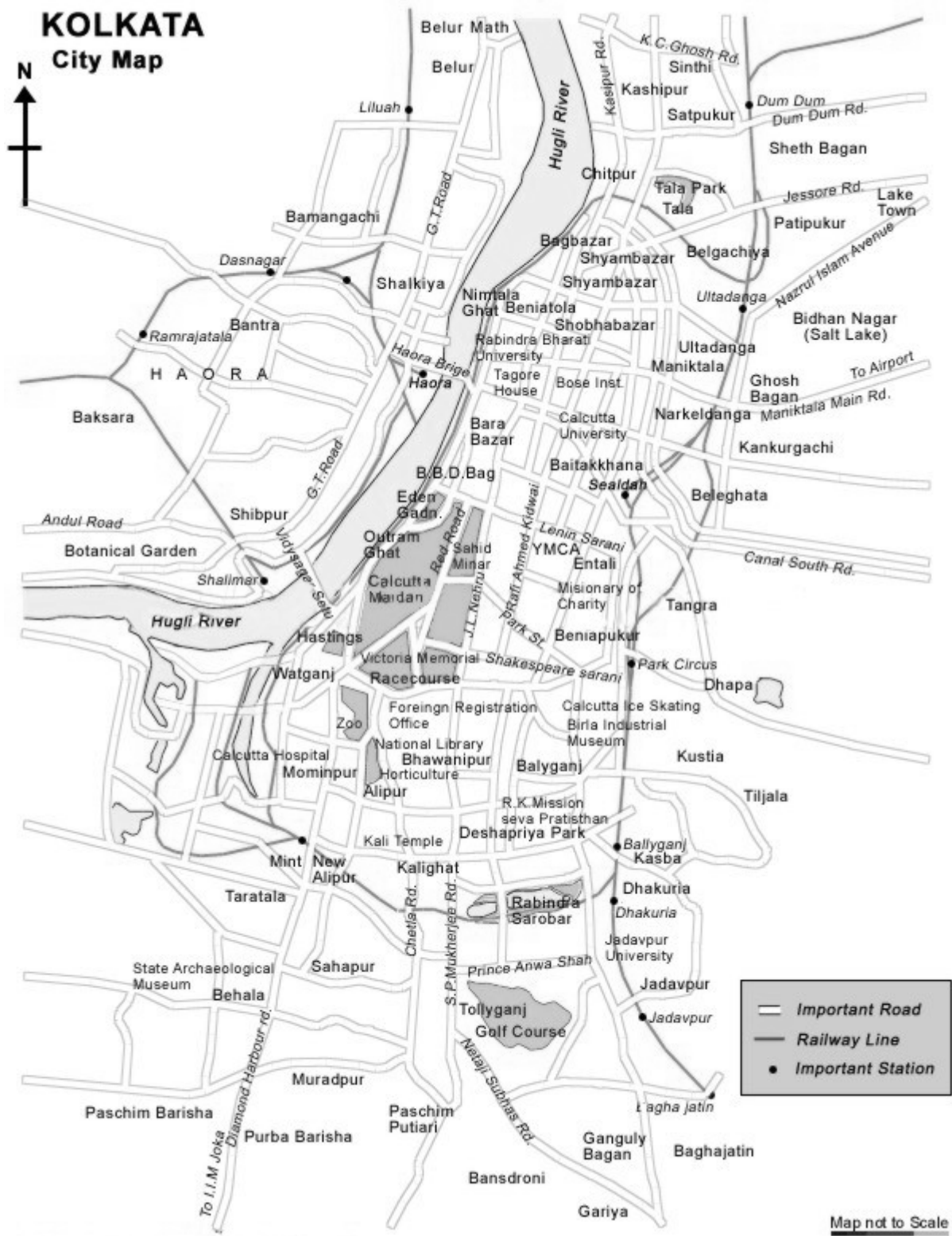
METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It means the philosophy of research process. The term like methodology, method and technique are to be understood in clear term. A methodology is the analytical study of methods. On the other hand, a method is the broad category, which includes many techniques used to ensure successful field enquiry. Where as a technique is an actual device, a means or a procedure for collecting and processing data in the particular context of a scientific enquiry. When we talk of research methodology we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique.

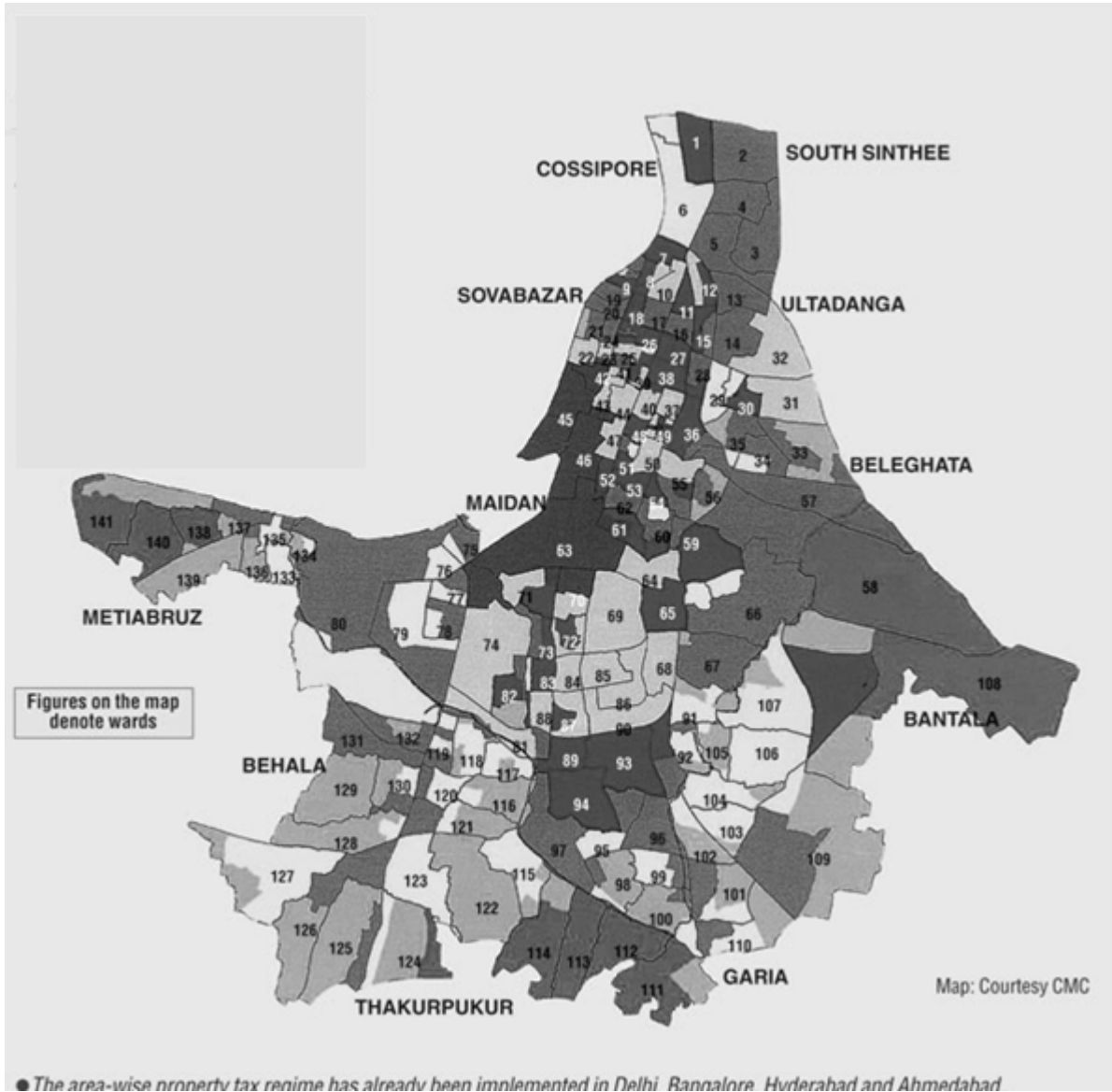
The present work was carried out to study the problems of street hawkers in Kolkata. Here area sampling technique is applied. Under area technique present researcher first divides entire Kolkata in four parts (according to Durga Puja Road Map) and non-probability sampling is followed to collect data. In first phase, a direct interview was conducted after designing the questionnaire. Researcher has collected data relating to hawkers from Northern and Central Kolkata (Shyambazar, Sova Bazar, Maniktala, College Street, Hedua etc.), Southern Kolkata (Bhabanipore, Kalighat, Rasbehari Avenue, Lake Market, Desopriya Park etc.), South Suburban Area (Gariahut, Ballygunge, Jadavpur, Tollygung, Garia etc.) and Port Area (Khidirpur, Gardenrich). Sample size of the street hawkers is 2961. Researcher has also collected data from different sections of the people like students, teachers, service men, housewives and other people to know their opinion regarding hawking business. To know the effect of FDI on hawkers and small traders researcher has conducted survey in one ward of Kolkata (98 No. Ward).



Picture 9

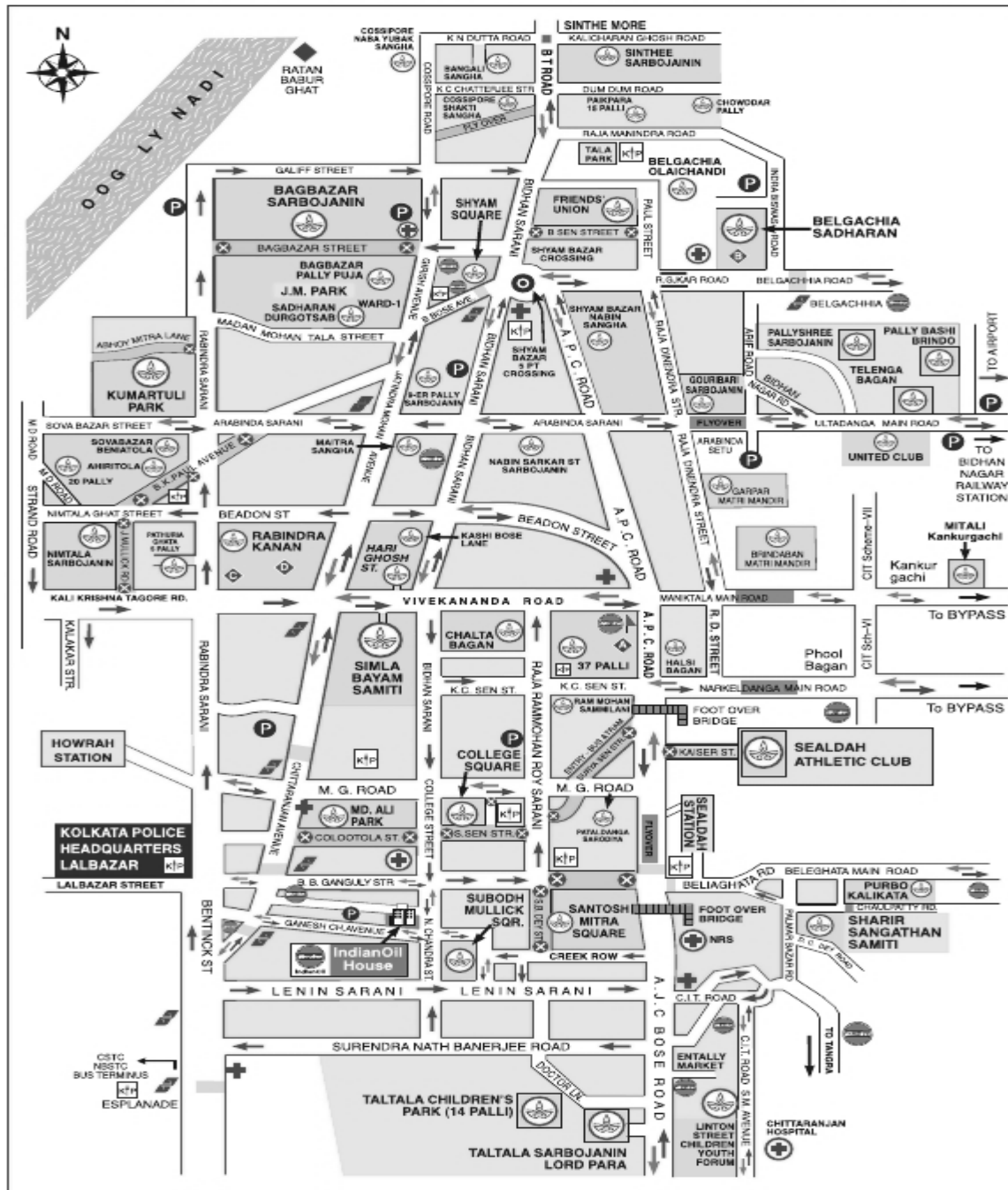


Picture 10



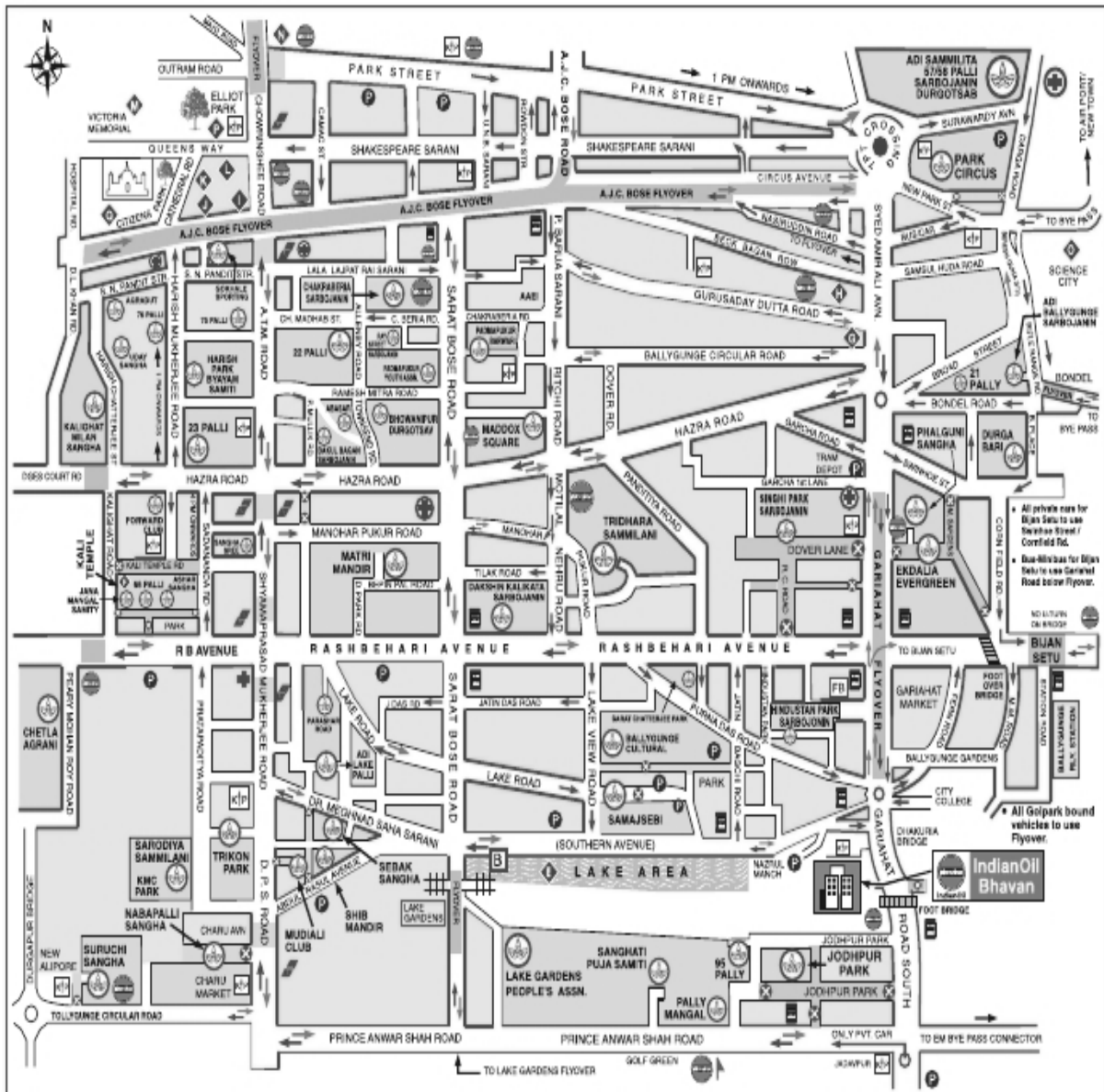
Picture 11

NORTH & CENTRAL KOLKATA

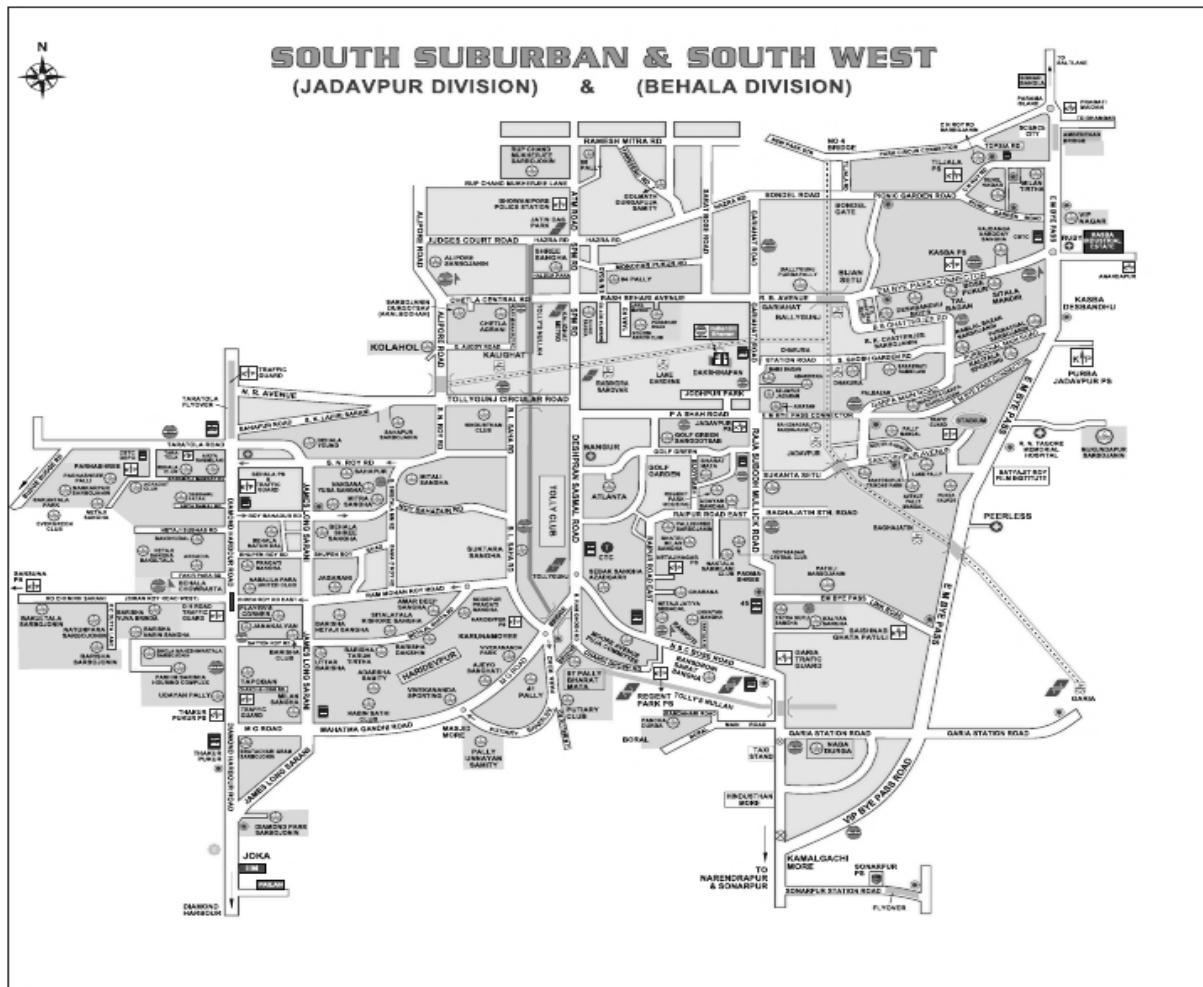


Picture 12

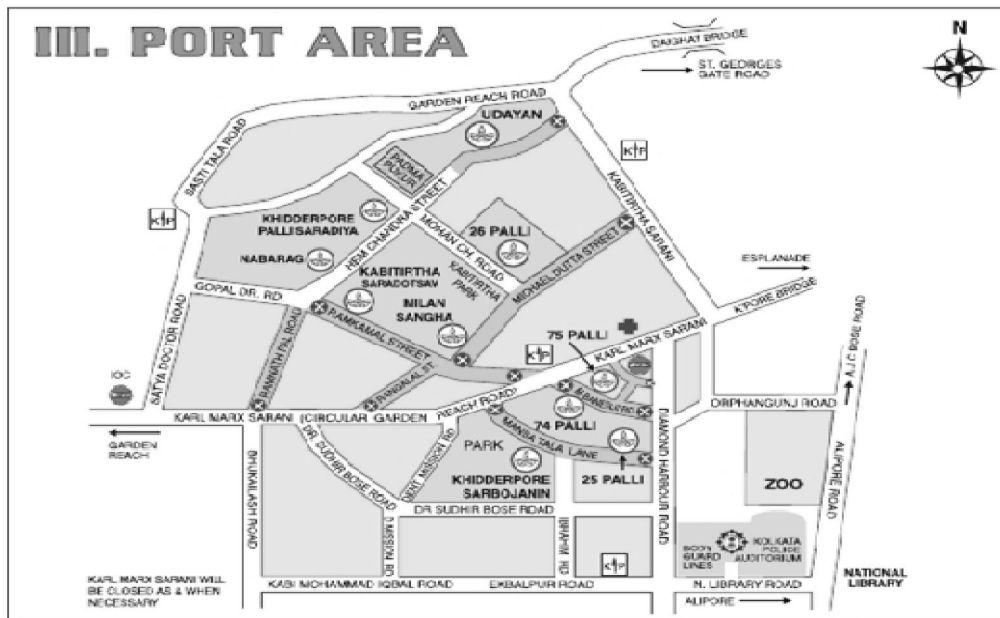
II. SOUTH & SOUTH EAST KOLKATA



Picture 13



Picture 14



Picture 15

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques are follows here. Although it is common in the social sciences to draw a distinction between quantitative and qualitative aspects of scientific investigation, it has been argued that the two may go hand in hand. Qualitative methods might be used to understand the meaning of the numbers produced by quantitative methods. Using quantitative methods, it is possible to give precise and testable expression to qualitative ideas. This combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering is often referred as mixed-methods research.

Quantitative Method

Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. In very board term quantitative research was described as entailing the collection of numerical data and exhibiting a view of the relationship between theory and research as deductive, a predilection for a natural science approach and having an objectivist conception of social reality. The process of quantitative research is:-

- Theory.
- Hypothesis.
- Research Design.
- Device measures of concepts.
- Select research sites
- Select research subjects/respondents.
- Collection of data.
- Process data.
- Analyze data.
- Findings
- Write up conclusions.

The present researcher has tried to follow the above mentioned steps in order to conduct the research successfully.

From the above discussion it is clear that the researcher needs to formulate a well structured questionnaire/schedule which may be self administered or filled up by the researcher on the basis of face to face interview. Question may be open ended and close ended. In an open ended question respondents can answer in their own terms. The researchers allow unusually

questions to be derived. The open ended questions do not suggest certain kinds of answer to respondents; they are also useful for exploring new areas. On the other hand there is the close ended question. Closed ended questions are easy to process answers. It enhances the comparability of answers. It may clarify the meaning of a question for respondents. Close ended questions are also easy for interviewers and respondents to complete. In the present research, the researcher has used both open and close ended questions.

A structured interview sometimes called a standardized interview entails the administration of an interview schedules by an interviewer. The aim is for all interviewees to be given exactly the same context of questioning. This means that each respondent receives exactly the same interview stimulus as any other. The goal of this style of interviewing is to ensure that interviewees' replies can be aggregated and this can be achieved reliably only if those replies are in response to identical cues. Interviewers are supposed to read out questions exactly and in the same order as they printed on the schedule. Questions are usually very specific and very often offer the interviewee with a fixed range of answers. The structured interview is the critical form of interview in survey research. Over here researcher has used both the interview and observation technique.

On the basis of data collection three separate databases are prepared. One is for street hawkers, another is for customer and third one is for small retailers and petty hawkers in 98 No. Ward in Kolkata. In this connection researcher has used SPSS package for data base and different statistical analysis.

- For 1st hypothesis researcher has applied skewness to know income pattern of hawkers in Kolkata.
- *Test of significance is a procedure to assess the significance of a statistics or difference between two independent statistics. In this connection null hypothesis is the hypothesis, which is tested for possible rejection under the assumption that it is true. Any hypothesis, which is complementary to null hypothesis, is alternative hypothesis. In case of parametric tests parameters are known and hypotheses tested have been stated with reference to the various population parameters. In real life situation many a time, information about the exact shape of population distribution is*

not known. In that case alternative framework is available in the non-parametric tests. These do not require any information whatsoever about the specific form the population distribution may possess. **For 2nd hypothesis researchers has applied Chi-Square Test.** It is a non-parametric test and is *used in testing hypothesis concerning the difference between a set of observed frequencies of a sample and a corresponding set of expected or theoretical frequencies.*

- ***To predict the expected number of hawkers,*** researcher *uses extrapolation* formula. Extrapolation deals with obtaining the forecast or projections beyond the given range of series. In this regard, it is to be noted that the technique of estimating a past figure is termed as interpolation, while that *estimating a probable figure for the future is called extrapolation. Programme is also written in C language to find extrapolation value.*

- Regarding 4th and 5th hypothesis **researcher uses ANOVA test (two ways)** to verify whether the choice of customer purchasing from hawkers depends on their income level and if there is any difference in different places.

- Researcher has used Factor Analysis. It is a statistical approach that can be used to analyze interrelationship among a large number of variable and explain variable in terms of their common underlying dimension (factors). It is a class of procedures primarily used for data reduction and summarization. The objective is to find a way of condensing the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of varieties (factors) with a minimal loss of information. When variables are correlated, the researcher needs ways to manage these variables: groping highly correlated variables together, labeling or naming the groups, and perhaps even creating a new composite measure that can represent each group of variables. The primary purpose of factor analysis is to define the underlying structure among the variables in the analysis. As an interdependence technique, factor analysis attempts to identify grouping among variables based on relationships represented in a correlation matrixes. It is a powerful tool to better understand better the structure of the data, and

it also can be used to simplify analyses of a large set of variables by replacing them with composite variables.

- Cluster analysis is applied here to classify objects or cases into relatively homogeneous groups called cluster. The purpose of cluster analysis is to classify trades or objects into a small number of mutually exclusive groups, ensuring that there will be as much likeness and as much difference among groups as possible.
- To draw a perceptual map researcher has used Multi Dimensional Scaling (MDS). It is a technique that measures objects in multidimensional space on the basis of the respondent judgment of the similarity of the object.

Here statistical tools are used to test different hypothesis and draw conclusions on the basis of that.

Qualitative Research

Qualitative research is concerned with the qualitative phenomenon, i.e. phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. Qualitative research differs from quantitative research in several ways. Most obviously, qualitative research tends to be concerned with words rather than numbers. Qualitative researchers are much more inclined than quantitative researchers to provide a great deal of descriptive details when reporting the fruits of their research. This is not to say that they are exclusively concerned with description. They are concerned with explanation.

Observation Method

Observation method is most commonly used method specially in studies relating to behavioural sciences. Under the observation method, the information is sought by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking from the respondent. This method is used for collection of information by seeing the behaviour of the individuals to be studied in its natural settings, to grasp the dynamic, situation based features of conduct. The observation method may be two types- participant observation and non-participant observation. In participant observation the observer always involves himself to some extent to the life and

activities for the group. While in the later, one does not participate in the actual activity of the group, but collects data by observing them from a distance. In this present study the researcher was both a non-participant and participant observer. The participant observation has been employed in many, many a times the researcher himself attended the meeting of hawkers as an invited guest.

Case Study Method

The case study method is a very popular form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. It is a method of study in depth rather than breadth. The case study places more emphasis on the full analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their interrelations. To justify the quantitative result different case studies have also been conducted in this research. A "Case" studied not only represents hawkers but also customers in different areas of Kolkata. While doing case study researcher has adopted 'focus interview' method. Focus interview is meant to focus attention on the given experience of the respondent and its effect. Under it interviewer has the freedom to decide the manner and sequence in which the question would be asked and has also the freedom to explore reasons and motives.

Audio Recording, Photography and Video Recording Technique:

With the advent in the field of science and technology audio and video recording along with photography has been done in order to represent the field correctly. Photography and video recording has helped to capture the numerous moments of the respondent's lifestyle under a single frame which has helped to conduct research accurately.

CHAPTER 7:

RESULT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

(A) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

(B) CASE STUDIES

A) STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Socio-Economic Condition of Street Hawkers in Kolkata :

The term socio comes from social, and it refers to any number of demographic and social conditions, such as the age structure, racial composition, sex ratio, marriage & divorce rates, and so on. Economic refers to the economic conditions, such as income, unemployment rates, savings rates, and so on. In social science socioeconomic is used as an umbrella term to cover a wide variety of interrelated social and economic factors that might tend to explain an observed phenomenon, event or set of events. Socioeconomic status is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth, and place of residence. Sociologists often use socioeconomic status as a means of predicting behaviour. In this chapter demographic profile, economic status and different problem faced by Kolkata street hawkers are discussed on the basis of samples collected from different areas of Kolkata.

Demographic Profile of Street Hawkers in Kolkata:

Demography is the statistical study of human populations. It includes the study of the size, structure, and distributions of different populations and changes in them in response to birth, migration, aging, and death. It also includes the analysis of the relationships between economic, social, cultural, and biological process influencing a population. Here demographic profile encompasses the study of the size, structure and distribution of hawkers in Kolkata in respect of age, gender, educational attainment, religion, number of dependence, nature of product sold by hawkers etc.

Gender

Hawkers require physical strength because they have to carry goods and move around in hot and rainy days. They continue their business by facing tough environmental hazards like heat, rain, cold etc. As a result most of the hawkers are male. Here, composition of hawkers in respect of gender is given Figure 10.

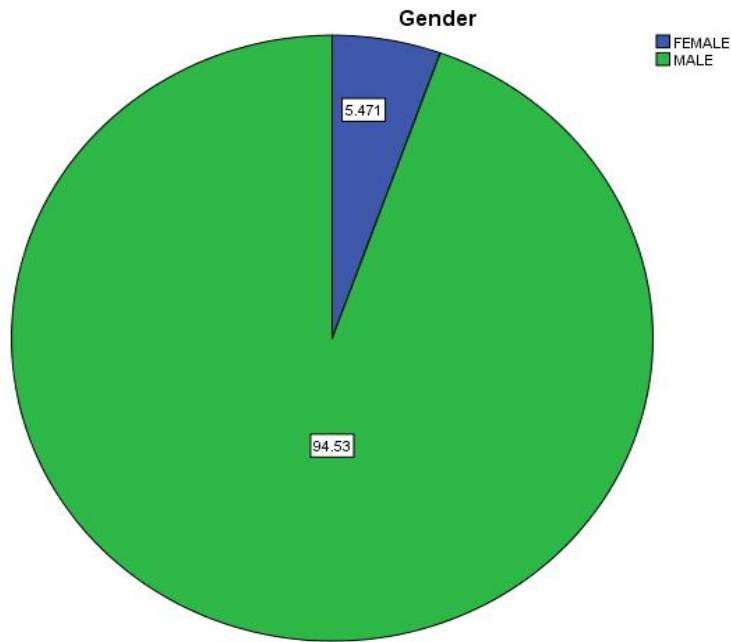


Figure 10

In case of Kolkata overwhelming majority of street hawkers are males. Above diagram shows that 94.53% are male and only 5.47% are female.

Religion

An overwhelming majority of street hawkers in Kolkata belong to the Hindu communities. There is a close association between location of work and religion. For example in case of Port Area of Kolkata (Khidirpur) which is dominated by Muslim, higher concentrations of Muslim vendors are found. Table 6 shows the cross table of Hawking Zone vs. Religion in Kolkata.

Table 6

Cross Table - Hawking Zone in Kolkata vs. Religion						
		Zone_Code				Total
		North & Central	South Suburban	South	Port Area	
Hindu	Count	762	836	821	141	2560
	% within Religion	29.8%	32.7%	32.1%	5.5%	100.0%
	% within Zone_Code	99.0%	98.9%	93.2%	30.3%	86.5%
	% of Total	25.7%	28.2%	27.7%	4.8%	86.5%
Muslim	Count	8	9	60	324	401
	% within Religion	2.0%	2.2%	15.0%	80.8%	100.0%
	% within Zone_Code	1.0%	1.1%	6.8%	69.7%	13.5%
	% of Total	.3%	.3%	2.0%	10.9%	13.5%
Count		770	845	881	465	2961
% within Religion		26.0%	28.5%	29.8%	15.7%	100.0%
% within Zone_Code		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total		26.0%	28.5%	29.8%	15.7%	100.0%

The Table 6 shows that in Port Area 69.7% hawkers belong to Muslim and 39.30% belong to Hindu where as in South Kolkata hawking class is dominated by Hindu. In overall Kolkata as per samples collected reflects that 86.5% belong to Hindu and 13.5% belong to Muslim which is shown in the pie chart in Figure 11.

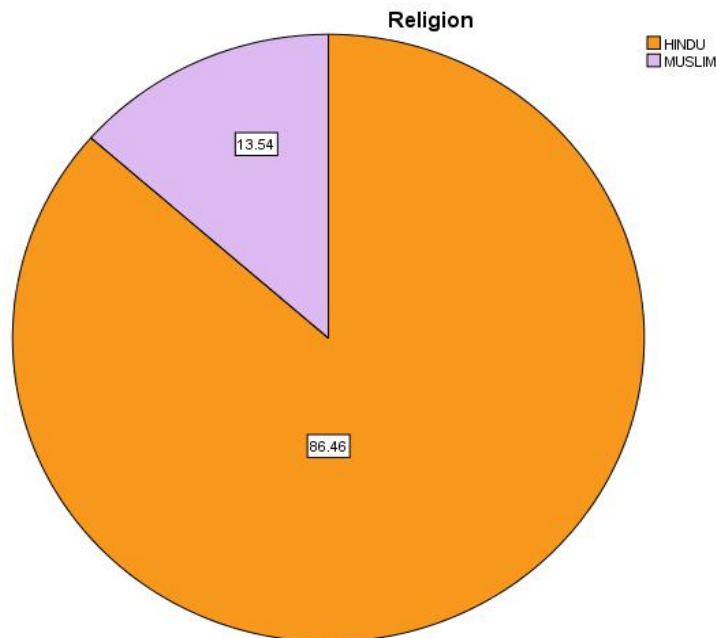


Figure 11

Age

The age distribution was aimed to know which category of people were more engaged in street hawking thus whether it was dominated by children, adult or senior citizen.

Table 7

Age Groups	Percentage
Less than 18	0.7
18 to 25	9.4
26 to 35	27.9
36 to 45	31.7
46 to 55	19.6
56 to 65	8.5
Above 65	2.2
Total	100

In Table 7 shows that majority of the street hawkers are between the age group of 26 to 35 years (27.9%) and 36 to 45 years (31.7%). This means a large number of street hawkers belong to young work force. Only 2.2% hawkers are above 65 years. Very young (18 to 25 years) and older age-group (56 to 65 years) constitute a small proportion, just 9.4% and 8.5% respectively, while 19.6% are in the middle age group of 46 to 55 years. Though child street hawkers are only 0.7% yet a large number of child labour, specially in cooked food items, are found involved as helping hands. The following diagram represents percentage of hawkers involved in Kolkata under different age group.

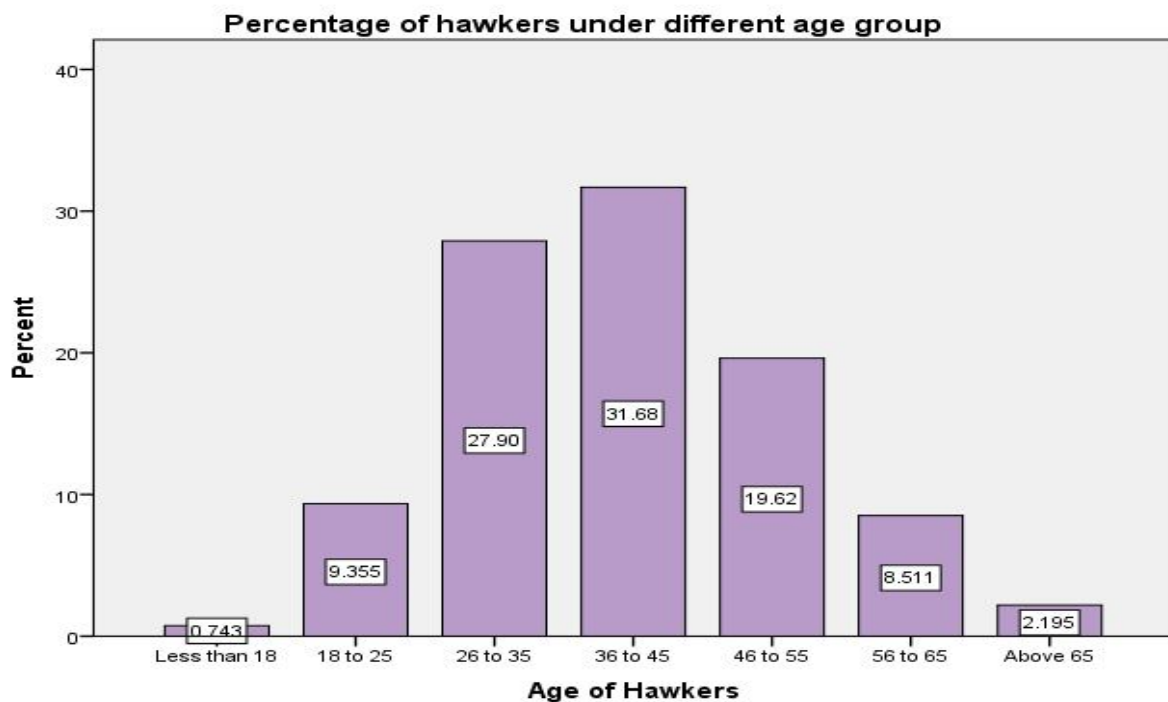


Figure 12

Educational attainment by hawkers:

The literacy level among the street vendors is very low, however, this is not universal as even graduates are found vending on streets due to lack of gainful employment opportunities in the formal sector.

Table 8
Educational Attainment by Hawkers

	Percent
COLLEGE	3.0
H.S	7.2
ILLITERATE	19.9
MIDDLE SCHOOL	36.6
PRIMARY	18.2
SECONDARY	14.9
UNIVERSITY	0.2
Total	100.0

The Table 8 shows that only 19.9% hawkers are illiterate and the balance 80.10% are literate. It is to be noted that 36.6% hawkers are middle school pass, 14.9% hawkers are secondary pass, 7.2% hawkers are Higher Secondary pass, 3.2% hawkers are graduate and above. Regarding the qualification of the hawkers we like to mention that 62.2% of hawkers are eligible to get government service as per qualification norm of the country. But the system of our country has debarred them from getting job in the government sector. The Government, both Central and State have failed to create opportunities for job for all the young brigade of the country due to so many reasons. Failure to treat population boom, failure to laying out proper infrastructure for industrial globalization, failure in reaching total literacy of the country even after sixty seven years of independence are some of the major reasons towards creating job opportunities for all. As a result it has no other alternative but to turn them into a street hawker. Most of the male hawkers are school drop outs. Generally the drop out happens between class V to IX. The reason behind dropping out is the poor economic condition of the family. A few of them have to leave school in order to take care of their younger siblings at home. In case where street vending has been the family occupation, they have to start at younger age, initially as a helping hand. The bar diagram in the Figure 13 shows the educational attainment of hawkers.

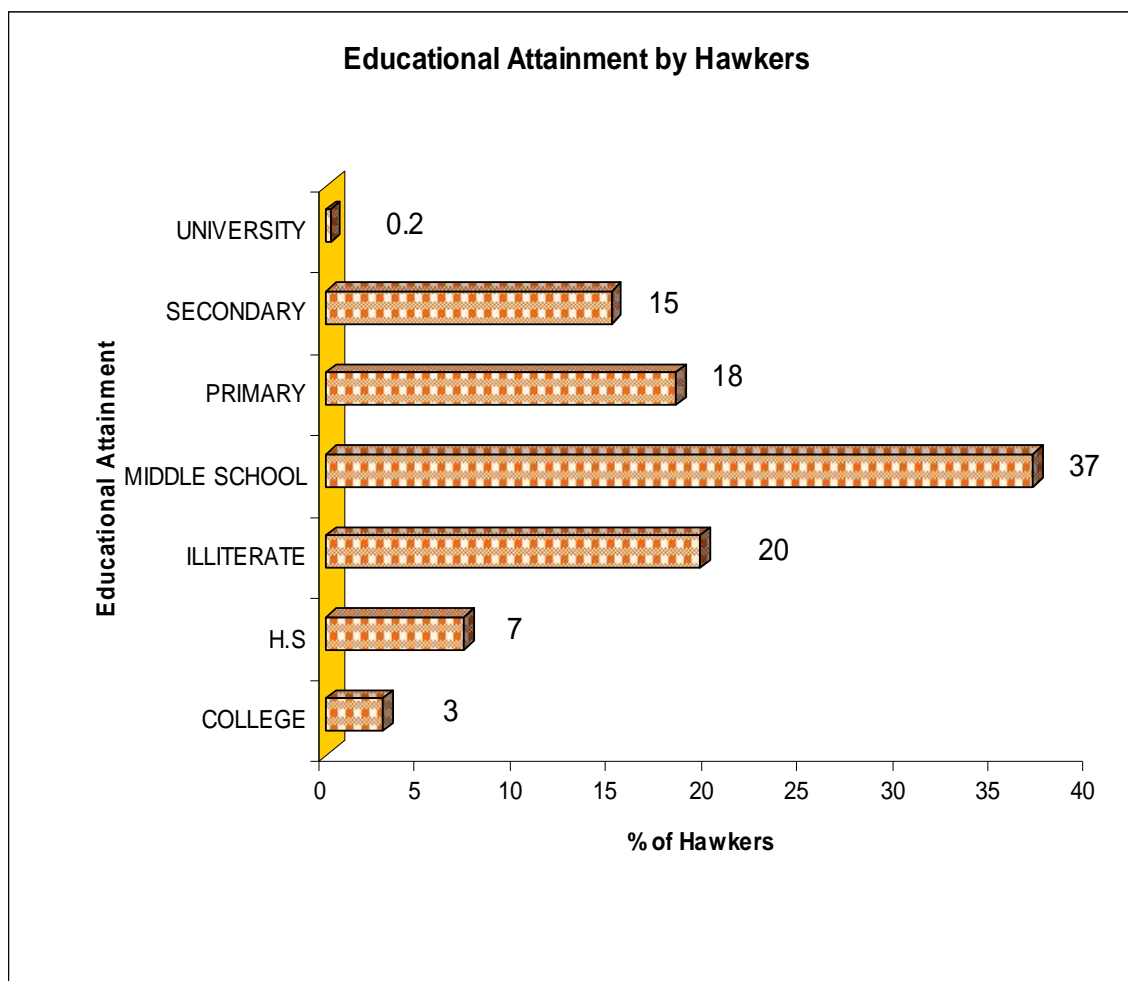


Figure 13

No of dependent and family members:

This indicates number of family members who are directly dependent on each hawker.

Table 9

No of Dependents

	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 3	34.2	34.2
4 to 7	59.5	93.7
8 and above	6.3	100.0
Total	100.0	

In case of Kolkata, the number of the dependents are high. The majority of street vendors of Kolkata (59.5%) have to sustain between 4 to 7 dependents each. 34.2% have to maintain up to three dependents and 6.3% have to maintain 8 and above dependents. This would mean that the income earned is eroded by the cost of maintaining their dependents. This would in turn affect reinvestment in their business. Hence, even though the vendors earn fairly well by local standards, they also have expenditure on other non-earning members of their families. This also implies lower per capita income for people of these households. Some of the dependents do contribute to the total earnings but these are lower than the earnings of the main earner.

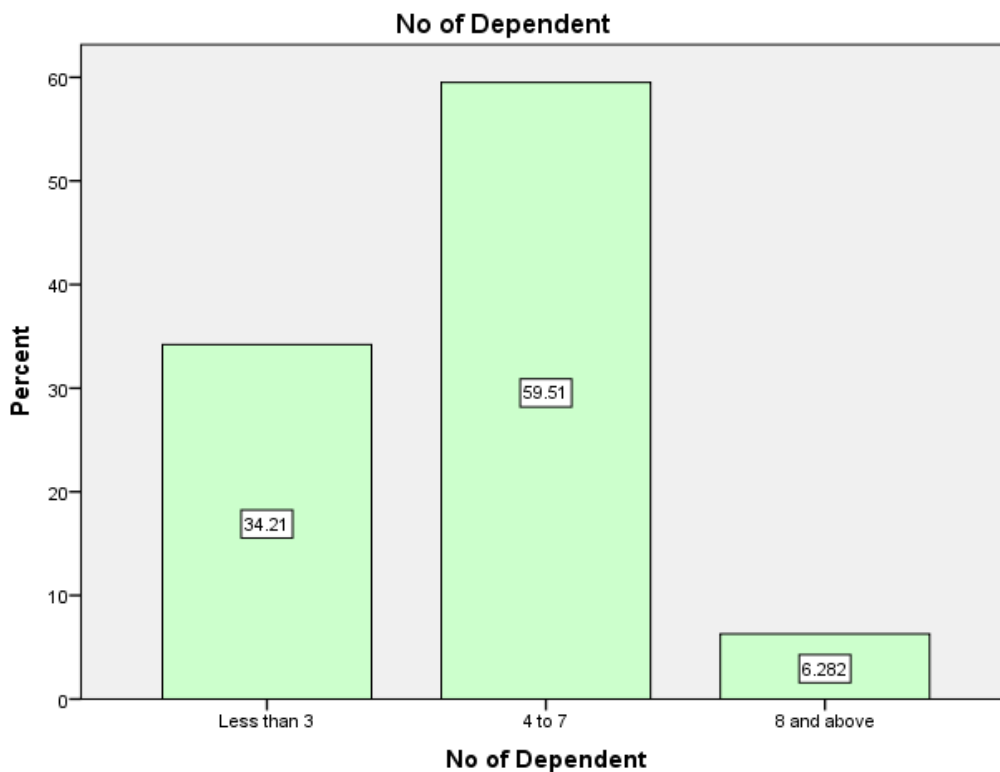


Figure 14

Nature of products sold:

The products sold by the street vendors can be divided into perishable items and non-perishable items. Items like vegetables, flower, fish, meat, fruits, food and sweets come under the category of perishable items whereas rest of the items such as garments, household items, gift items, lather items, electronics, books and journal, cosmetic and jewellery goods comes under the category of non-perishable items. 73% of the hawkers are engaged in selling non-perishable goods and 27% are selling perishable items.

Table 10

Nature of Product Sold	Percentage
BOOKS & JOURNALS	2
COSMETICS & JEWELLERY	9
ELECTRONICS	1
FOOD & SWEETS	5
FRUITS	6
GARMENTS	29
GIFT ITEMS	6
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	13
LATHER ITEMS	6
OTHERS INCLUDING SERVICES	5
TEA, SNACKS, PAN, CIGARATTE	6
VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, FISH, MEAT	10
Total	100.0

The Table 10 shows major three items being garments, household and vegetables. 29% hawkers are involved in selling garment items, 13% engaged in selling household items and 10% hawkers are involved in selling vegetables, flowers, fish and meat items.

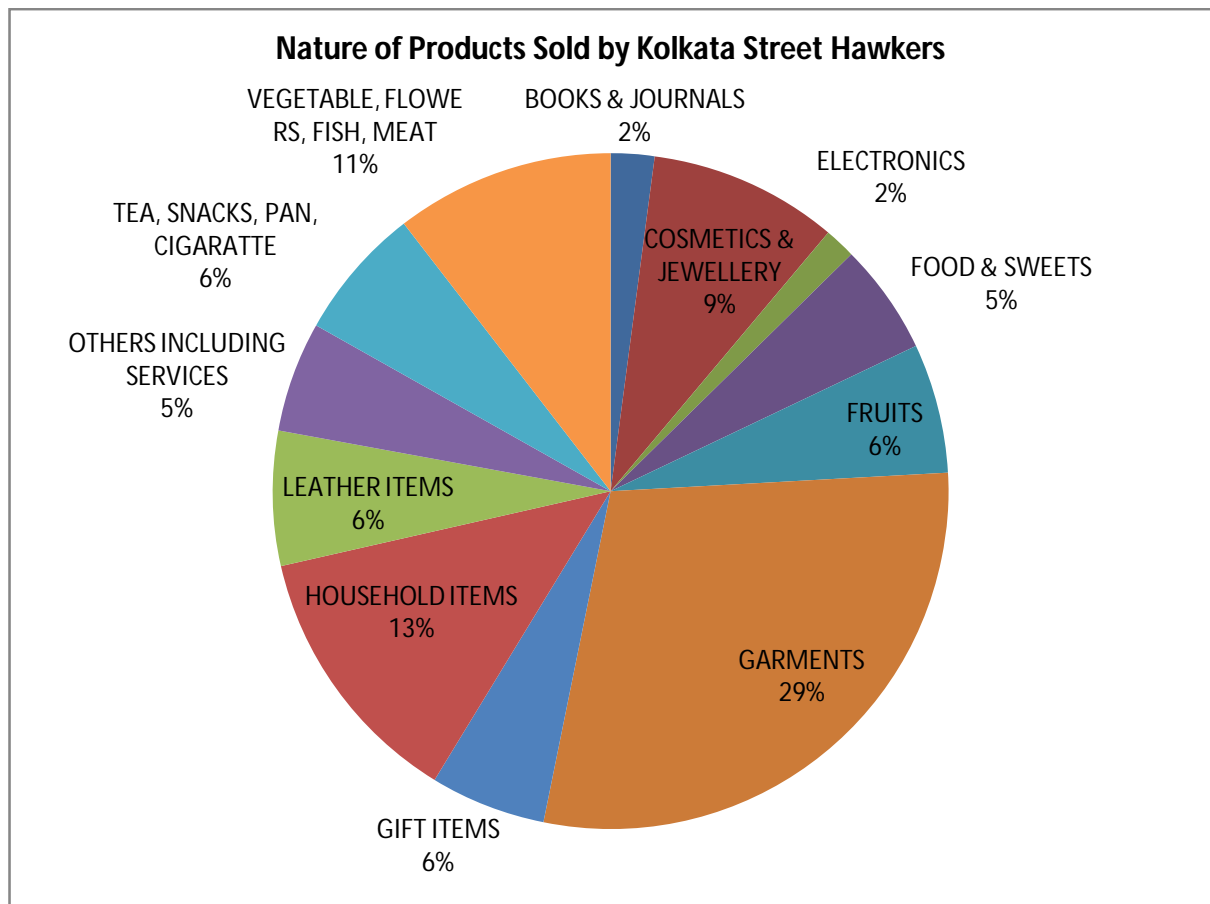
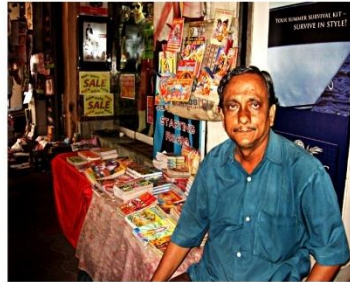


Figure 15

Kolkata Street Hawkers



Bag



Books



Cosmetics



Jewellery



Electronics



Food



Fruits



Garments



Tea



Vegetables



Barber



Mehendi

Various Hawkers Dealing in Different Articles

Picture 16

Economic Status of Street Hawkers in Kolkata:

Here economical status of hawkers are represented through different parameters like average income per day, sales per day, average investment, profit margin on sales, return on initial investment p.m., investment turnover ratio etc. The figure given below reveals wide variation in daily income among street vendors due to variation of products. Here the income or net profit of hawkers is calculated after deducting their expenditure incurred on purchasing goods, rent for storage of unsold material, transportation of goods from the wholesale market, payment to the police, municipal authority (if any), pavement rent (legal or illegal), lighting etc.

Table 11

	Hawking Goods	Average Investment	Sales per day	Income per day	Profit Margin on Sales	Return on Initial Investment p.m (%)	Investment Turnover p.m.
			Mean	Mean			
1	BOOKS & JOURNALS	5732	556	157	28	82	2.91
2	COSMETICS & JEWELLERY	8000	690	172	25	65	2.59
3	ELECTRONICS	10452	769	232	30	67	2.21
4	FOOD & SWEETS	5587	705	184	26	99	3.79
5	FRUITS	3681	876	218	25	178	7.14
6	GARMENTS	12917	920	209	23	48	2.14
7	GIFT ITEMS	9848	739	178	24	54	2.25
8	HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	6764	612	162	26	72	2.71
9	LEATHER ITEMS	9240	699	153	22	50	2.27
10	OTHERS INCLUDING SERVICES	6574	614	167	27	76	2.80
11	TEA, SNACKS, PAN, CIGARATTE	3793	553	139	25	110	4.37
12	VEGETABLE, FLOWERS, FISH, MEAT	4021	1044	267	26	199	7.79
		8289	731	186	26	67	2.65

The average income and sales per day of Kolkata street hawkers according to different products are shown in the following charts.

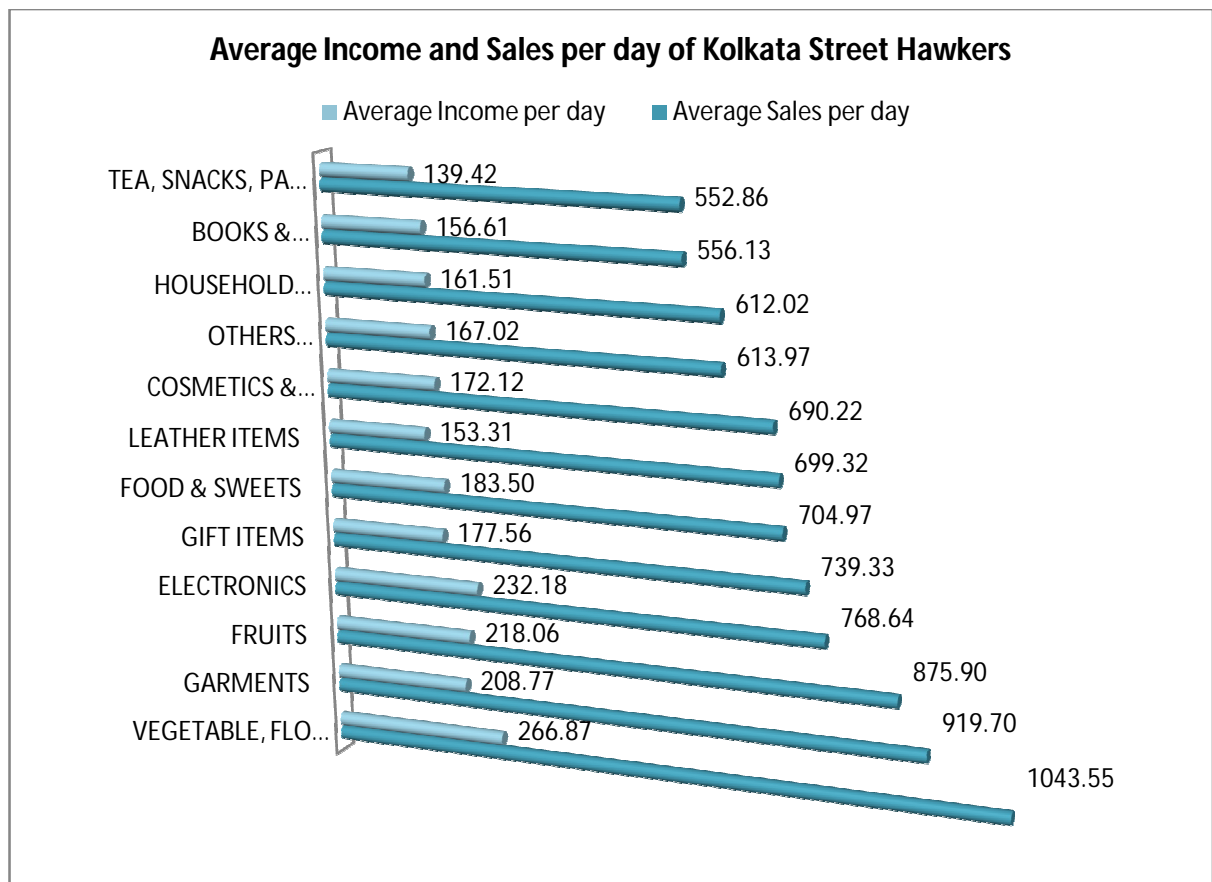


Figure 16

The hawkers selling perishable goods like vegetables, flowers, fish, meat, fruits, food and sweets earn more. In case of non-perishable items hawkers selling garments, electronic goods earn more.

Profitability reflects the financial result of any business operations. Profit margins on sales show the relationship between profit and sales. The Figure 17 chart shows the percentage of profit margin on sales of different products sold by hawkers in Kolkata.

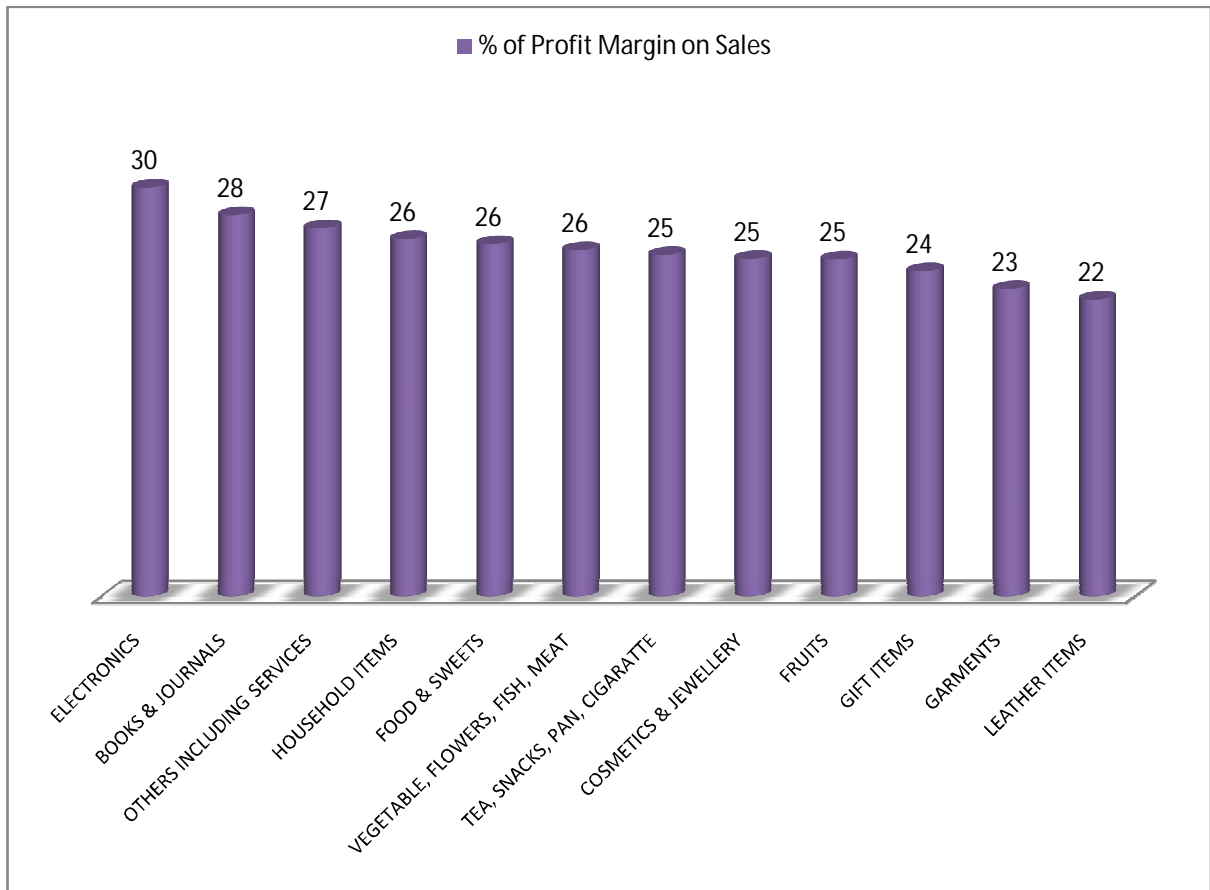


Figure 17

For street hawkers profit margin on sales varies from 22% to 30%. In case of electronics items hawkers earn highest profit margin (30%). Next highest profit margin on sales item is books and journal. In case of lather and garments items, profit margins are low.

Rate of return on initial investment p.m. reflects the relationship between profit and investment. It is calculated by profit per month divided by initial investment. Return on initial investment p.m. for different products are shown in the Figure 18.

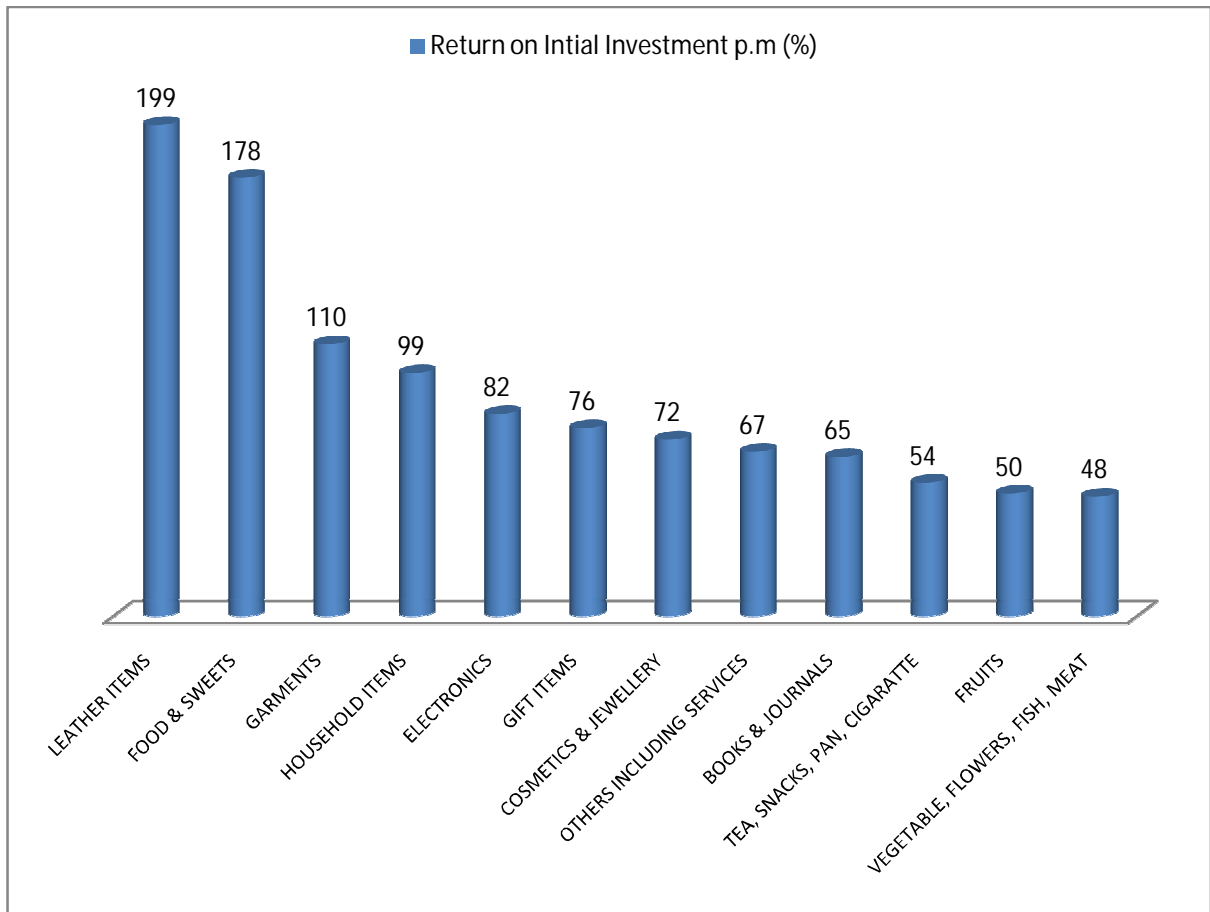


Figure 18

Though profitability of leather item is low yet return of investment in this item is highest as compared to other products. The other items are food & sweets and garments where return on initial investment per month are more than hundred percentage.

Investment turnover ratio measures sales per rupees of investment in hawking business. This ratio is supposed to measure the efficiency with which amount is employed – high ratio indicates a high degree of efficiency in investment utilisation and low ratio reflects inefficient use of investment. It is calculated by sales divided by investment. This ratio measures how efficiently money employed in hawking business are used. Following diagram shows the investment turnover ratio per month.

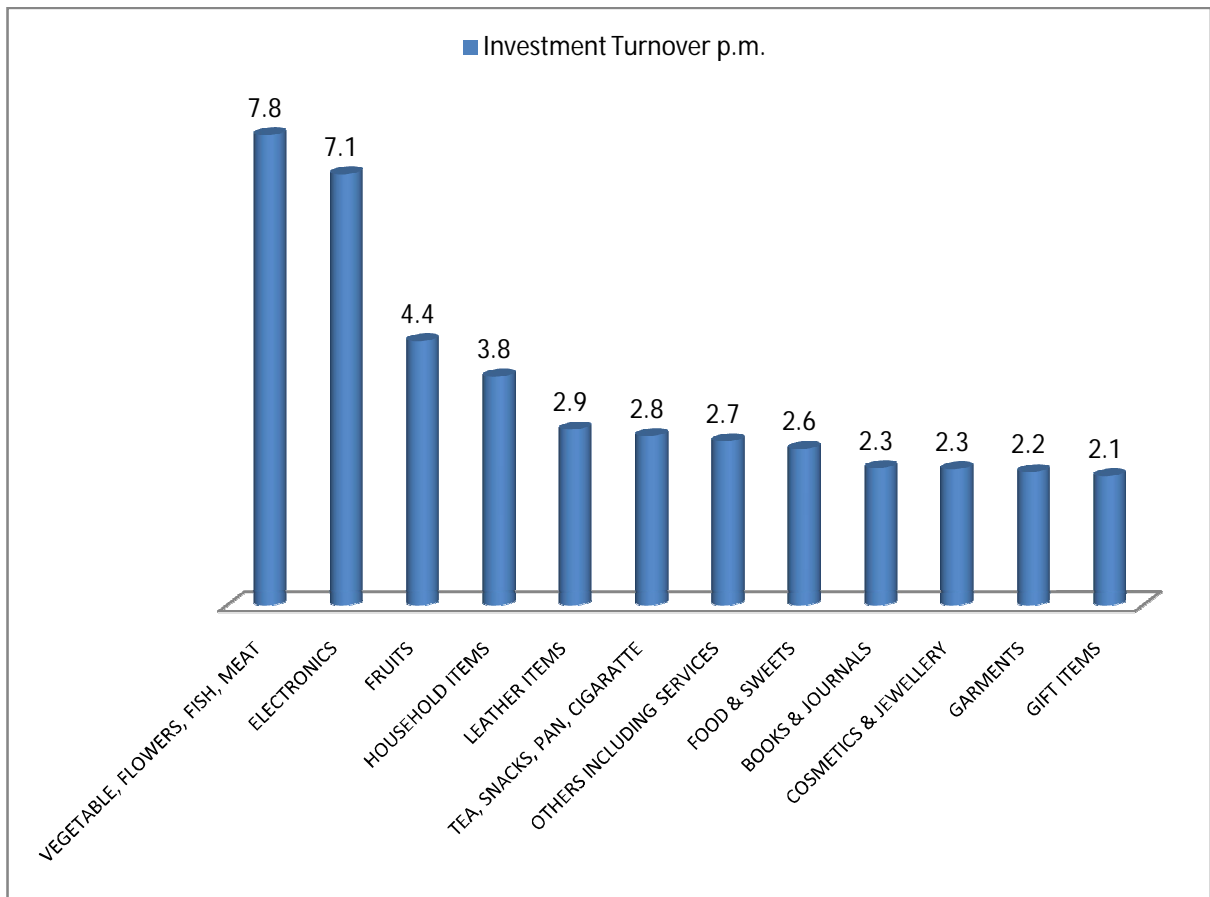


Figure 19

The Figure 19 shows that investment turnover ratio for perishable items like vegetables, flowers, fish, meat are high. Among non-perishable items investment turnover ratio of electronics item is more.

Opportunity Cost or Alternative Cost :

Hawkers chose this profession because there were no other jobs available which could give them dignity, though most of them believed that they did possess skills for other more permanent activities like peons in government offices or factory workers. But such jobs were not available. Other important reasons for choosing this profession are that in this spare entry is easier and investment is also low. Opportunity cost means **alternative arrangement for income** that is required to replace hawkers from road. This opportunity cost is calculated on the basis of expected income if alternative arrangements are provided to them. Following table shows the expected income of hawkers for alternative arrangements other than hawking on the street.

Table 12

Expected income for alternative arrangements

Alternative Income	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto 3000	12.4	12.4
3001 to 6000	48.4	60.8
6001 to 9000	20.4	81.2
9001 to 12000	4.0	85.2
12001-15000	9.6	94.8
Above 15000	5.2	100.0
Total	100.0	

The Table 12 shows that 12.4% hawkers are willing to stop hawking business if only Rs.3000 are provided to them. 48.4% are willing to stop hawking business if Rs.3000 to Rs.6000 are provided to them and 20.4% hawkers willing to stop hawking business if Rs. 6000 to Rs.9000 are provided to them as alternative permanent income. This indicates that total 81.2% hawkers are willing to stop hawking business on the street, if alternative incomes up to Rs. 9000 are provided to them.

Nature of Problems faced by Street Hawkers in Kolkata

Time Spent on Hawking

Working conditions of the hawkers are not at all friendly. Most of the street hawkers sell their goods while in standing position which can be extremely tiring. Those who sell flowers, vegetables, fruits, books and journals, etc. use to sell their products sitting on the pavements or by the side of the road. Many hawkers leave their homes in the early morning and return home at dead of night. The distances travelled by some hawkers to their workplaces are also long causing to them excessive physical exhaust per day. Following table shows how much time is spent by hawkers per day while conducting their business.

Table 13

Woking hours per day	Percentage of Hawkers
Less than 8 Hours	2.1
8 to 10 Hours	12.6
11 to 12 Hours	82.1
Above 12 Hours	3.2
	100.0

The Table 13 shows that 2.17% hawkers work less than 8 hours a day, 12.6% hawkers work between 8 to 10 hours a day and 82.1% hawkers work between 11 to 12 hours a day and 3.2% hawkers work more than 12 hours a day. This means most of the hawkers engage themselves on full time basis. The marketing areas for these vendors are mainly in front of offices, hospital, near bus stop or railway station and reputed market area. In case of vendors engaged in fish, vegetable vending, the total time spent in carrying out vending extends much beyond the time spent on the street. Their typical day starts at 4 o'clock in the morning and have to reach the market by 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning. These long hours of work are also accompanied by lack of basic facilities such as water and sanitation, making their work more difficult and tougher.

Table 14 shows the different problems faced by Kolkata hawkers in different areas of Kolkata.

Table 14

Hawking Zone vs Problems of Hawkers Cross tabulation						
			Harassment from Govt. Authority	Lack of Basic Facilities	Shortage of Capital	Environmental Hazards
Hawking Zone	North & Central Kolkata	% within Problem	9.6%	22.3%	29.3%	49.1%
	Port Area	% within Problem	12.9%	19.9%	36.6%	10.2%
	South Suburban	% within Problem	38.8%	35.9%	17.1%	32.9%
	South Kolkata	% within Problem	38.6%	21.8%	17.1%	7.9%
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Harassment from Govt. Authority

Trading in the pavements is full of uncertainties. Hawkers are constantly harassed by the authorities. A municipal raid is like a cat and mouse game. Besides these sudden raids, in many cases street hawkers have to pay bribe regularly to the authorities in order to carry out their business on the streets. The municipal and police authority do not directly prohibit hawking as a profession. But they impose certain restrictions on the use of urban spaces for street hawking. The police, the municipal authorities and local musclemen all contribute to playing havoc with their lives and their earnings.

Harassment from Police and Municipal Corporation in South Suburban Area (38.8%) and South Kolkata Area (38.6%) are more as compared to North & Central Kolkata (9.6%) and Port Area (12.9%). This is because in North & Central Kolkata and in Port Area hawkers are more united through Union. In case of South Kolkata, different areas are controlled by multiple hawker's union and they are less united.

In some area hawkers pay daily bribe from Rs.50 to Rs.80 per day. On an average hawkers have to pay Rs.100 p.m. as bribe to the different government authorities. Sometimes union representatives negotiate with the police and municipal authority to fix up the bribe amount. They have to pay as bribes 2% of their income i.e. sum of Rs. 15 crore p.a. to the different agencies in order to conduct their hawking facing less harassment.

Lack of Basic Facilities

Lack of basic facilities such as toilets, drinking water, electricity etc. are also problems faced by the street hawkers. Availability of drinking water is a serious problem in some of the areas where public source of water is not available. Public toilets are not available in all areas. Even where they are available they are normally dirty and unhygienic. As a result women hawkers often suffer from urinary tract infections. Due to lack of electricity they could not display their articles properly after sun set.

In South Suburban Area 35.9% hawkers are reported to be lacking in basic amenities. In case of North & Central Kolkata, South Kolkata and Port Area this figure are 22.3%, 21.8% and 19.9% respectively. So the problem relating to lack of basic facilities is more in South East Kolkata as compared to other areas.

Shortage of Capital

A factor influencing income is the sources of capital. More capital would mean more profits as then they can buy more goods for sale. In case of street vending the sources of finances are limited. The hawkers are unable to get institutionalized loans. In other words, no bank or other recognised institutions are willing to give loan to them as capital for their business as they are unable to provide co-lateral security. As a result most of the hawkers have to invest their own savings as working capital. At certain times such as festivals or the beginning of academic year vendors require large sums of money to expand their stock as per increase in demand. In that case they have to borrow money from money lenders at high rates of interest. Only a few vendors are able to get goods on credit to run their business. The other sources include loans from friends, relatives and others.

As per report of the hawkers regarding shortage of capital, 36.6% belong to Port Area, 29.3% belong to North & Central Kolkata area, 17.1% belong to South Suburban Area and 17.1% belong to South Kolkata. Hawkers in Port Area and North & Central Kolkata area are facing problem of shortage of capital more as compared to South Kolkata.

Environmental Hazards

Hawkers run their business in open air and they don't have any permanent arrangement which forces them to face the hard weather. Permanent structure is strictly prohibited and

absence of shade leads to face unpleasant weather conditions during summer and winter. No polythene shades are allowed. So they are forced to do their business in 5 feet by 3 feet area. In rainy season they have to face more problems. Rainfall and water logging in the street damage their goods thereby affecting business. Wastage of unsold goods such as flowers, vegetables, fruits, food items etc. is caused especially in summer which poses another tougher problem before them to tackle with.

On the basis of the complaints received from hawkers regarding environmental hazards 49.1% belong to North & Central Kolkata area, 32.9% belong to South Suburban Area, 10.2% belong to Port Area and balance 7.9% belong to South Kolkata.

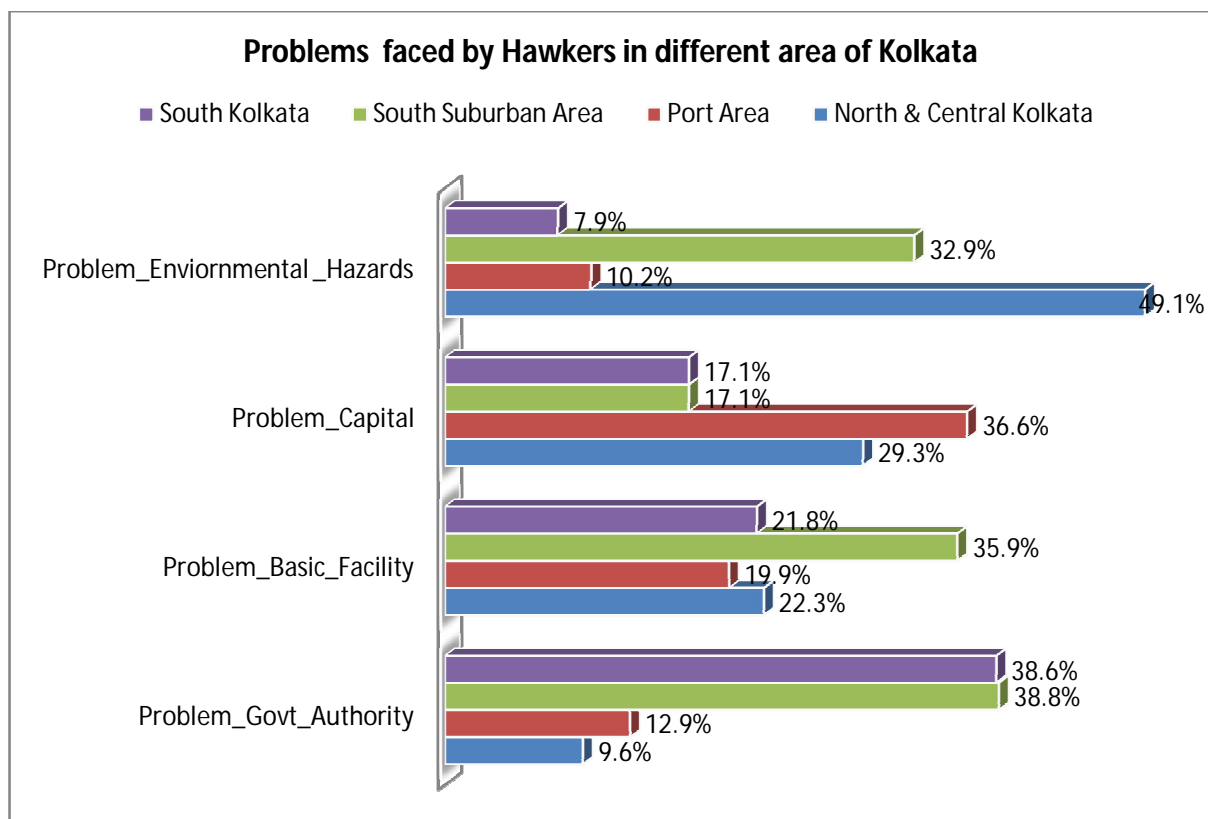


Figure 20

Political and Union Problems

Most of the hawkers are scared to reveal their problems and the harassment they have to face during their business hours both from the different unions as well as political parties. These problems are identified from case study. Hawkers expressed that conducting sidewalk business is impossible without the nod of the political godfathers of the area, agents of the union leaders, local police station and civic councillors i.e. in every area one will find

someone controlling pavement rights. In some areas, for 10 square ft. space of a pavement one has to shell out at- least Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000 as salami to a political godfather. It is a little known fact that since the local unemployed city youths cannot pay this kind of money, people from neighbouring states even from Bangladesh are occupying the pavement as they are financially stronger.

Some hawkers are the owners of two or three stalls. They engage two or three persons in each stall to look into the hawking business with remuneration of Rs.80/- to 100/- per day. At night owners come and collect the sale proceeds of the whole day. The employees expressed their grievances regarding the above system but they have nothing to do as they lack financial strength. It is in the knowledge of all the hawkers' unions, but they have no role regarding this affair of business because many leaders of the hawkers' unions are themselves the owners of two or three stalls. Some people who were in the hawking business earlier now have rented their occupied space to others for conducting business after getting better higher alternative income opportunity.

Health Problem

Most of the hawkers are not concerned about their health. Their only aim is to earn livelihood for their family. Hawkers are facing hypertension, arthritis, sleep-deficiency etc. The wretched working and living conditions of the hawkers have left a disastrous impact on their health status. A majority of the street hawkers spend more than 10 hours a day on their job. In fact 85.3% of the street hawkers have to work for over 10 hours a day. The long hours at work under unfavourable conditions take a toll on their health. Most of their working time is spent in the open streets. They are exposed to the scorching sun during most months of the year and to the unkind rain in some months. Some hawkers are reported to be prone to respiratory ailments due to constant exposure to dust when they carry hawking on the street. Backache also has been reported by the hawkers which may either be due to remaining for a long time on squatting posture or due to remaining on a standing position for long hours while hawking. Sometimes they have to walk also for quite a long time covering a long distance. Pain in the joints and headaches is a regular occurrence. A significant portion of the hawkers has been reported to be suffering from fever, cough, body ache, skin diseases, typhoid, dysentery, ulcer, eye strains, anaemia etc. Even in their illness they continue to go for hawking for fear of losing customers and place.

Customers' opinion regarding purchase from Street Hawkers in Kolkata:

In order to understand to customers' view regarding street hawking total 1498 samples has been collected by direct interview from different areas of Kolkata. Each of the consumers was found to buy a variety of items from the street hawkers. Hence the responses were not mutually exclusive. Here researcher analyses the customers' opinion in respect of the following three questions asked at the time of survey.

- a. Whether street hawking is good or bad?
- b. What is the behaviour of hawkers?
- c. What is the quality of the goods sold by hawkers?

Regarding the specific question whether street hawking is good or bad, 11.21% made no comment. 54.21% gave opinion against street hawking and only 34.58% were in favour of street hawking. The pie chart in Figure 21 shows the opinion of hawkers regarding street hawking.

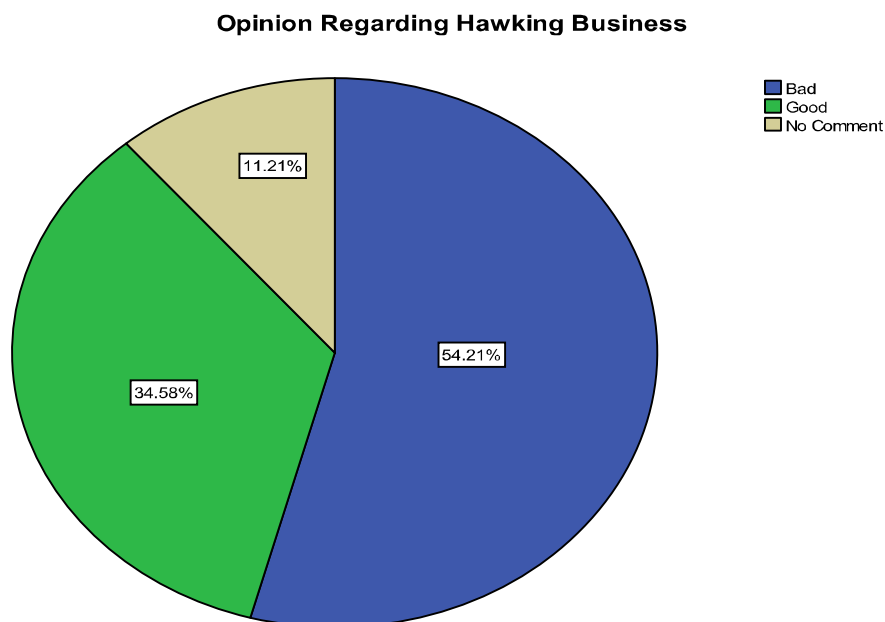


Figure 21

Behaviour of the hawkers is another important point. If hawkers do not behave properly, people will not go to purchase from them. Only 6% customer expressed that behaviour of the hawkers were bad. 50% customers expressed medium behaviour, 40% expressed in favour of

good behaviour. Figure 22 shows the behaviour of hawkers in respect of customers at the time of selling goods.

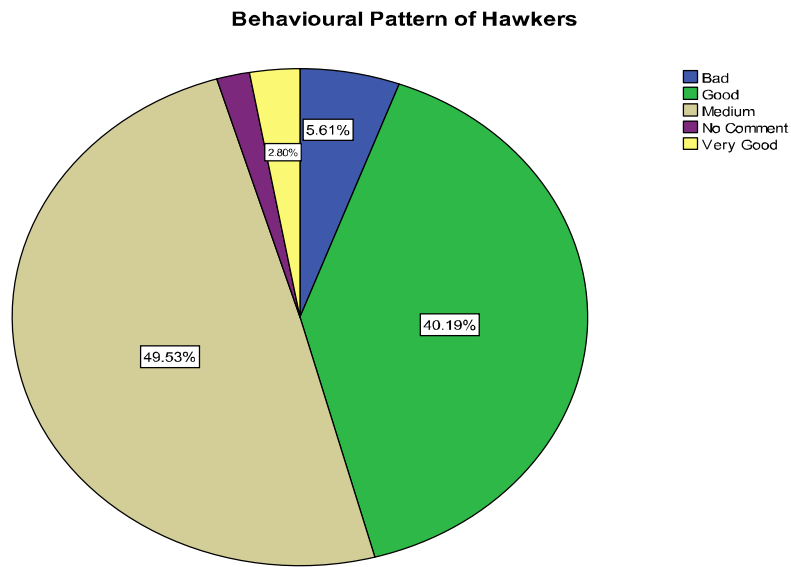


Figure 22

While conducting survey it has been asked to the customers whether qualities of the hawking goods are good or bad. The pie chart of Figure 23 shows opinion of customer regarding quality of the hawking goods.

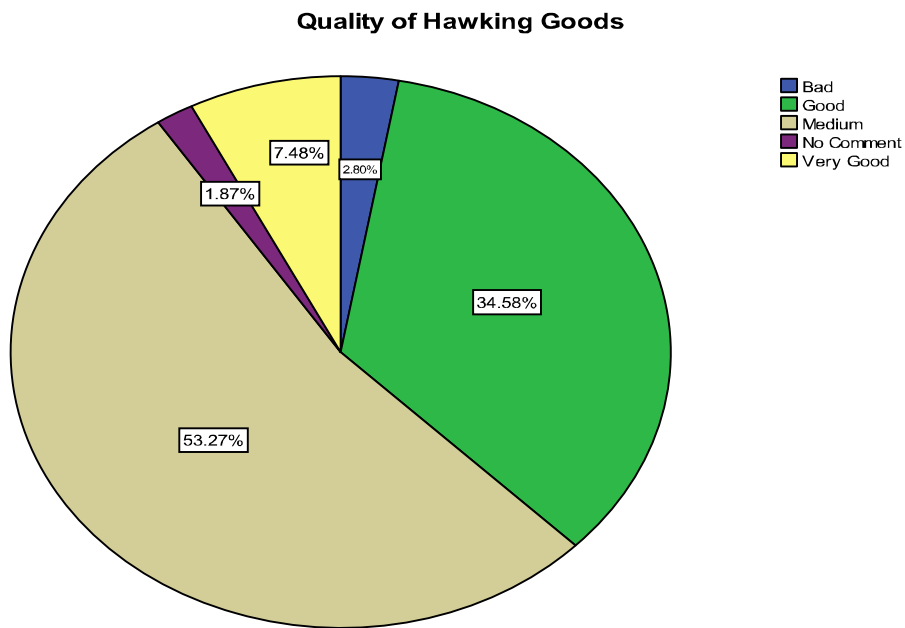


Figure 23

Figure 23 shows that 53.27% customer expressed their opinion favouring medium quality, 34.59% expressed their opinion in favour of good quality and 2.8% expressed their opinion in favour of bad quality.

The consumers' responses were mixed and they mentioned both positive and negative aspects of street hawking activities. In many cases the positive aspects far outweigh the negative ones while in other cases the opposite happens. The positive responses were diverse and each consumer gave multiple reasons in support of his/her answers. Buyers found a large variety of affordable goods, with scope for bargaining. Further, hawkers' goods were found to be easily accessible and buying from them saved their time which would have otherwise been spent on travelling to and from the market. The freshness of the products especially vegetable items attracted the consumers. But some consumers said that street hawking led to traffic congestion. They sold cheap quality items. Hawkers charged very high rates for their products and excessive bargaining was required to buy them at modest prices. Some consumers said that the hawkers plied their trade in unhygienic conditions. Interestingly, some consumers reported that the products "looked dirty" and were therefore not preferred. The positive and negative attitudes of customers towards street vending depend on their economic background and also area.

FDI on Retailing:

The retail sector is one of the fastest rising sectors in India. It has contributed 14% share of total GDP and 7% share of total employment in 2004. *Retailing includes all activities involved in selling goods and services directly to final consumers for personnel, non-business use.* The retail industry is mainly divided into two categories, one is organised retailing and other is unorganised retailing. Organised retailing refers to trading activities undertaken by licensed retailers, i.e. those who are registered for sales tax, income tax, etc. These include the corporate-backed supermarkets and retail chains, and also the privately owned large retail businesses. Unorganised retailing, on the other hand, refers to the traditional formats of low-cost retailing, for example, the local *kirana* shops, owner managed general stores, *paan/beedi* shops, convenience stores, hand cart and street hawkers, etc. Before 1991, the retail sector was mainly unorganized and fragmented. The unorganized retail outlets used to play the most dominant role in the retail trade in India. Only 2% of total retail sector in India belonged to the organized sector and rest of the 98% belonged to the unorganized retail sector in 2004. But over the period, the whole scenario of retail sector has been changing. After the liberalization in 1991 and with the beginning of the storm of the ‘Supermarket revolution’ all over the world, the organized retail sector started to find its place in the Indian retail market also and they have been growing in a rapid rate. Presently, organized retail sector is capturing the market of fresh vegetables and fruits in which the unorganized sector had previously a lion’s share of the market in India. The different forms of organized retail outlets such as super markets, big malls etc. have entered the market with some extra facilities and with different new technologies. This has resulted in a problematic situation for the entire traditional unorganized retail including street hawkers.

India being a signatory to World Trade Organisation’s General Agreement on Trade in Services, which includes whole sale and retailing services, had to open up the retail trade sector to foreign investment. There were initial reservations towards opening up of retail sector arising from fear of job losses, procurement from international market, competition and loss of entrepreneurial opportunities. However, the government in a series of moves has opened up the retail sector slowly to Foreign Direct Investment (“FDI”). In 1997, FDI in cash and carry (wholesale) with 100 percent ownership was allowed. 51 percent investment in a single brand retail outlet was also permitted in 2006. Until 2011, Indian central government

denied foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail, forbidding foreign groups from any ownership in supermarkets, convenience stores or any retail outlets. Even single-brand retail was limited to 51% ownership and a bureaucratic process. In November 2011, India's central government announced retail reforms for both multi-brand stores and single-brand stores. These market reforms paved the way for retail innovation and competition with multi-brand retailers such as Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Tesco, as well as single brand majors such as IKEA, Nike, and Apple. The Govt. of India announced retail reforms for both multi brand and single brand retail but on 14th Sept.2012 allowed FDI in multi brand retails up to 51% and in single brand retail up to 100% with some safeguards.

In India the vast middle class and its almost untapped retail industry are the key attractive forces for global retailer. Indian retail is expected to grow 25 per cent annually. Modern retail in India could be worth US\$ 175-200 billion by 2016. Retail stalwarts such as Wal-Mart, Tesco and Marks & Spencer have already made entry into the Indian retail industry with multi-billion dollar investments by major domestic players such as Reliance Retail. Spencer's Retail with 200 stores are in India, and with retail of fresh vegetables and fruits accounting for 55% of its business claims retail reform to be a win-win situation, as they already procure the farm products directly from the growers without the involvement of middlemen or traders. Spencer's claims that there is scope for it to expand its footprint in terms of store location as well as procuring farm products. Foodworld, which operates over 60 stores, plans to ramp up its presence to more than 200 locations. It has already tied up with Hong Kong-based Dairy Farm International. With the relaxation in international investments in Indian retail, India's Foodworld expects its global relationship will only get stronger. Again a large young working population with median age of 24 years, nuclear families in urban areas, along with increasing workingwomen population and emerging opportunities in the services sector are going to be the key factors in the growth of the organized Retail sector in India. The growth pattern in organized retailing and in the consumption made by the Indian population will follow a rising graph helping the newer businessmen to enter the India Retail Industry.

Kolkata, formerly known to the world as Calcutta, is one of the largest cities with a city population of 4.5 million and, more importantly, a metropolitan population of more than 14 million. Spencer's Retail, Pantaloons and Future Group's Home Town have their top-selling

outlets in Kolkata. "Kolkata has been one of the best kept secrets in modern retailing," says Kishore Biyani, CEO, Future Group. "Consumption in Kolkata is much more stable than in other metros where it goes through ups and downs. And there is high level of festival-linked purchases throughout the year," he says.¹⁰⁴ Retailers say adoption of modern trade in Kolkata is rising at the fastest pace across India. Spencer's Retail Executive Director (Marketing) Sanjay Gupta quotes Nielsen data to say modern trade adoption in Kolkata has grown by 21% over last year. The share of modern trade in sales is 12.5% in Kolkata against national average of 9.2%, he adds.

The Retail Industry in Kolkata has come forth as one of the most dynamic and fast growing industries with several sectors entering the market making it highly competitive. Here a sample survey has been conducted in Ward No. 98 under Kolkata Municipal Corporation to make a comparison between organised and unorganised retailers. Out of 400 retailers of that ward total 150 samples have been collected by direct interview from different retail traders who are engaged in providing goods and services in that area. Following table shows nature of trade of 150 retailers. The monthly sales, expenses, percentage of profit of 149 unorganised retailers and one organised retailer of that area are shown in Table 15.

¹⁰⁴ http://articles.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/2012-09-11/news/33763265_1_kolkata-future-group-modern-trade.

Table 15

Items	Frequency	Average p.m.							% of Profit on Sales
		Sales	Purchase	Electricity	Rent	Salary	Overhead	Profit	
BOOKS & STATIONERY	12	29583	21017	623	135	417	189	7204	24
CLOTHING & GARMENTS	13	110000	74769	742	354	4308	477	29350	27
CONSTRUCTION & HARDW	2	22500	8000	250	593	3000	20	10638	47
COSMETIC & JEWELLERY	6	86000	65333	417	112	2500	154	17485	20
ELETRIC & ELECTRONIC	7	207571	152286	2343	43	10429	294	42177	20
FRUITS & VEGETABLES	9	41889	23422	556	0	444	189	17278	41
FURNITURE & FIXTURE	3	170000	96667	1000	0	16167	908	55258	33
GROCERY	20	97400	65250	1160	269	1800	181	28740	30
HOTEL, RESTAURENT &	9	109667	75500	1240	128	15111	233	17455	16
HOUSE HOLD ITEMS	13	64231	38077	2175	1387	2423	141	20028	31
MEDICAL, MEDICINE &	1	60000	40000	400	0	3000	133	16467	27
MOTOR PARTS & BATTER	4	35250	24875	353	38	4000	41	5944	17
OTHERS	3	36333	22000	133	200	5667	60	8274	23
PAN & CIGRATE	15	35033	24333	240	27	233	79	10121	29
SERVICES	13	56385	30500	1907	258	5731	479	17510	31
SWEETS	4	102500	68250	550	2000	8450	1546	21704	21
TEA & SNACKS	10	46700	35220	310	88	400	193	10489	22
XEROX AND MOBILE	5	49000	32600	1970	70	0	700	13660	28
Total	149	74809	49891	1026	313	3777	288	19513	26
ORGANISED RETAILER	1	3000000	1800000	100000	60000	83000	1083	955917	32

Here comparing is made with 67 samples of unorganised retailer with one organised retailer selling same items in the same locality. Following table shows the sales and expenses break up.

Table 16

Items	No	Total Sales p.m.	Total Purchase p.m.	Total Electricity p.m.	No. of Employee	Total Salary p.m.	Total Rent & Other Overhead p.m.	Total Profit p.m.
COSMETIC	4	119000	77000	3200			798	38002
ELECTRONICS	6	453000	266000	8900	12	31000.00	2192	144909
FRUITS & FRUIT JUICE	4	273000	153000	5000	1	4000.00	1417	109583
GROCERY	20	1948000	1305000	23500	16	36000.00	9001	574499
HOUSE HOLD ITEMS	13	835000	495000	29770	8	31500.00	19860	258870
STATIONERY	11	320000	227700	7770	1	5000.00	3684	75846
SWEETS	4	410000	273000	3500	22	33800.00	14183	85517
VEGETABLES	5	104000	57800	2300			783	43117
Total	67	4462000	2854500	83940	60	141300	51918	1330342
Average		66597	42604	1253		2109	775	19856

ORGANISED RETAILER	1	3000000	1800000	100000	10	83000.00	61083	955917
--------------------	---	---------	---------	--------	----	----------	-------	--------

Here we see that total sales of all 67 unorganized retailers are 44,62,000 p.m. whereas sales of one organized retailer is 30,00,000 p.m. Average retail sales of all unorganized retailers are 66597. The ratio between one organized retail sales vs. unorganized retail sales is 45 (Rs.30,00,000/Rs.66597). This means sales of one organized retailer covers the sales of 45 unorganized retailers. After 1990 due to increase in population and change in economic condition trading pattern in 98 No. Ward in Kolkata has changed. Earlier this area was dominated by refugee from Bangladesh. Due to change in economic condition and customers' buying habit of the locality organized retailers are entering that area. Interesting point is that 127 families (67 retailers + 60 employees) are depending directly on same type

of retail trading. Here one organized retailer has employed 10 persons but covers sales of 45 retailers. So unorganised retailers, including hawkers are facing threat from organised retailers. Organised retail trading is not only threat to small retailers but also to street sellers. In Gariahat area hundred of hawkers demonstrated at the time of inauguration of the second hyper mall of the Spencer's, promoted by the RPG Enterprises. The hawkers even prevented RPG Enterprises vice-chairman Sanjiv Goenka from entering the swank three-storied mall located in between Gariahat crossing and Ballygunge Station. Majority of the street hawkers launched movement against opening of the above mall and shop owners of that locality also rendered their passive support to this hawkers' movement for their own interest. The general secretary of the Hawkers' Sangram Committee, Shaktiman Ghosh, told reporters that some 6,000 hawkers conducting their trade between Ballygunge railway station and Rasbehari Crossing would be affected."We are more concerned here because the density of hawkers is very high here compared to other locations. We will allow Spencer's to open here if they refrain from selling fruits, vegetables, food articles and cheap garments," Ghosh said.

Application of Mathematical and Statistical Tools on Different Working Hypothesis:

Presently in our country street hawker is a very important segment of the informal sector. This sector is providing a livelihood to a large section of the poor. Effects of an increasing population growth in the era of globalization were compounded by a rapidly accelerating migration from rural areas to the urban areas. This accelerated pace of urbanization led to employment problems of both a quantitative and qualitative nature. Urban labour force expands faster than the employment generated in the urban modern sector of the economy e.g. manufacturing and government services. A large number of unskilled labour come from the rural areas. Over 25% of the workers globally operate in the informal sector. Due to constant influx of people from the rural areas, the informal economic activities mobilize 30% to 80% of the workforce especially in the urban regions of the developing countries. The labour in India consists of about 487 million workers. Of these over 90 percent work in unincorporated, unorganized. It is estimated that the total number of street hawkers in India is around 10 million in 2000. They comprise around 2% of the total population in the metropolitan cities. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to a majority of the urban population. Despite this contribution to the economy, hawkers are considered a nuisance and obstruction by the agencies of the State, the general public and even those who use the services of the hawkers. All the actions taken by the Government at all levels have created knee jerk reaction to some problems affecting street vendors. Like other large cities, Kolkata continues to struggle with problems of street hawkers. Under this back drop it is necessary to require to details study of different socio-economic factors, income, the role of customer etc. Here researcher has applied different mathematical and statistical techniques on different working hypothesis.

Firstly a forecasting model is developed to predict the expected number of hawkers in 2020.

Secondly researcher presents asymmetric distribution in income of hawkers in Kolkata on the assumption that the income of hawkers depends on social economic background of the locality.

Thirdly researcher has made an empirical study on economic condition of hawkers of Kolkata.

Fourthly Researcher analyze of customers profile with respect to Kolkata street hawkers.

Researcher has also made factor analysis on different variables of socio-economic conditions of street hawkers in Kolkata to analyze interrelationships among underlying dimensions or factors and subsequently cluster analysis has also been made to find homogeneous group. Multidimensional scaling has been carried out to draw perceptual map. Different case studies have also been conducted for qualitative analysis. Here the elaborate discussions are made on the above mention background.

i) Forecasting of Number of Kolkata Street Hawkers in 2020:

Informal economy refers to all economic activities by workers and economic units that are not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements. The street hawkers are belong to the informal sector. Their numbers are increasing day by day mainly because of the lack of appropriate mechanisms that would have contributed to the absorption of the labour force into the national economy. The bulk of new employment in recent years in many of the countries has taken place in the sector of informal economy. These street hawkers can no longer be considered as a temporary phenomenon. This sector has a significant job and income generation potential and also helps to meet the needs of poor consumers by providing accessible and low-priced goods and services.

Kolkata has turned into a hawkers' city with more than 2.5 lacs hawkers and occupying footpath from South Kolkata to North Kolkata and East Kolkata to West Kolkata. People from different districts and nearer states swarm into the Kolkata city every day and are encroaching pavements. Here researcher tries to *predict the number of Hawkers in 2020 in Kolkata city by using different mathematical techniques*. A programme has been used to determine the value.

The objectives of this study are

- a) To discuss the various reasons behind increasing hawking day-by-day.
- b) To discuss present number of hawkers in Kolkata.
- c) To predict future number of hawkers in Kolkata by using extrapolation formula

Design & Methodology of the Study:

- 1) This analysis is based on samples collected from different areas of Kolkata.
- 2) On the basis of the samples, an available trend of hawkers is drawn.
- 3) **To predict the expected number of hawkers in 2020, researcher use extrapolation formula.** Extrapolation deals with obtaining the forecast or projections beyond the given range of series. In this regard, it is to be noted that the technique of estimating a past figure is termed as interpolation, while that **estimating a probable figure for the future is called extrapolation.** Programme is written in C language to find extrapolation value.

Reasons behind increasing Street Hawkers

A man has to perform many roles in his life, the most crucial of which is that of an earning member. It is crucial not because a man spends approximately one-third of his lifetime performing this role and it determines both his likelihood and status. It makes possible for him to achieve power, too. If a person with a capacity and potential refuse to work or fails to obtain work, he not only does not gain any status in the society but also comes to suffer from several emotional and social problems. His plight affects himself, his family and the society too. No wonder, unemployment and underemployment has been described as the most significant sociological problem in society. In our country, we are also facing with massive problems of unemployment and underemployment. Various *sociological problems arise from unemployment and underemployment* and street hawking problem is one of them. The

growth of street hawkers during the last decades is tremendous and it is interrelated to the growth of informal sector. The following are the *various reasons for increasing informal sectors and side by side in street hawkers*.

- a) The *limited capacity of agriculture and the formal economy to absorb surplus labour*, together with increasing number of job seekers, has boosted the size of the informal economy. In India with high rates of *population growth or urbanization, the informal economy tends to absorb most of the growing labour force in the urban areas* when the manufacturing industry and off-farm activities in general do not grow at the same pace. Indian labour force is growing at a rate of 2.5% annually, but employment is growing at only 2.3%. Thus the country is faced with the challenge of not only absorbing new entrants to the job market (estimated at seven million people every year) but also clearing the backlog.
- b) *Excessive costs and government regulations as well as corruption in areas such as business start-up, granting of business permits and land titles* have forced people to remain informal.
- c) The *weak capabilities of formal institutions to provide education, training and infrastructure* as well as other incentives for structural reforms have contributed to the growth of the informal economy.
- d) Structural adjustment programmes during the eighties and nineties have fuelled the growth of the informal economy in developing countries. The *disappearance of public sector jobs and the closure of uncompetitive businesses have forced many laid-off workers to find other ways to survive*. Since the late 1960's and early 1970's, Kolkata industries have declined and several of the large number of factories have shut down rendering hundreds and thousands of workers unemployed. They have been forced to join in informal sector in order to eke-out a living.
- e) The *globalization* of the world economy as well as *global trade and investment patterns* thus tends to privilege capital and *disadvantage labour*, especially *lower-skilled workers that cannot migrate easily* or at all.

- f) The informal economy has been boosted by rural to urban migration in conjunction with *the demand for low-cost goods and services* from those employed in the formal and informal economies. Specially *poor and middle class families get* their daily necessities from informal sector because goods and service proved *at cheap*.
- g) *Many governments are unaware* of the economic contributions of the informal economy and the problems found in it and have therefore *found it unnecessary to intervene*. The informal economy has often been left unattended and thus had few obstacles for its growth.
- h) The *catastrophic partition of the country in 1947* witnessed an unending flow of uprooted millions to border-skirting states of India. The migration of starving refugees still continues; only the number has come down to a steady trickle. Thousands of uprooted families have spread themselves in various towns and cities. The employment situation in most of the service sectors is discouraging enough. To feed for themselves, the number of such families have joined informal sectors.

Mainly because of the lack of appropriate mechanisms that would have contributed to the absorption of the labour force into the formal sectors, it has lead to increase informal sector in many of the countries in recent years. All segments of the informal workforce – self-employed, casual, sub-contract, temporary and part-time workers and micro entrepreneurs are also appear to be growing. Side by side, street hawkers are also increasing in all major cities.

Model on Formation of Street Hawkers in Kolkata

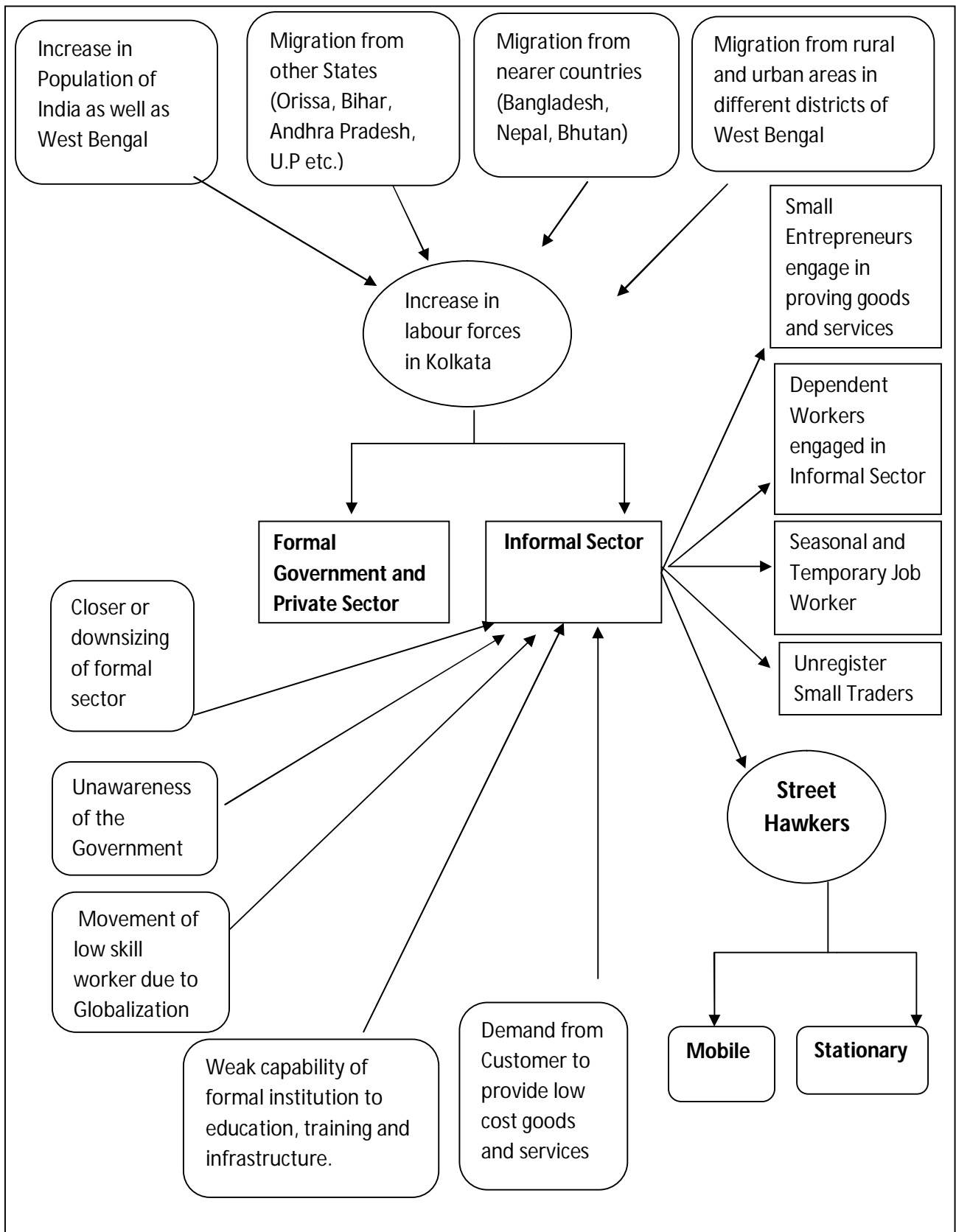


Figure 24

In 2009-10, total number of hawkers became more than 2.50 lacs. While collecting data, it was asked from them the year on which they entered in hawking business. Some hawkers are doing hawking business since before independence. That means, for more than six decades they are engaged in hawking profession. On the basis of samples collected researcher has drawn the Table 17.

Table 17

Engaged in Hawking Since (Years)	No of Hawkers	Cumulative Number
1940-1950	427	427
1951-1960	2494	2921
1961-1970	11399	14320
1971-1980	36335	50655
1981-1990	59561	110216
1990-2000	68039	178255
2001-2010	71745	250000
	250000	

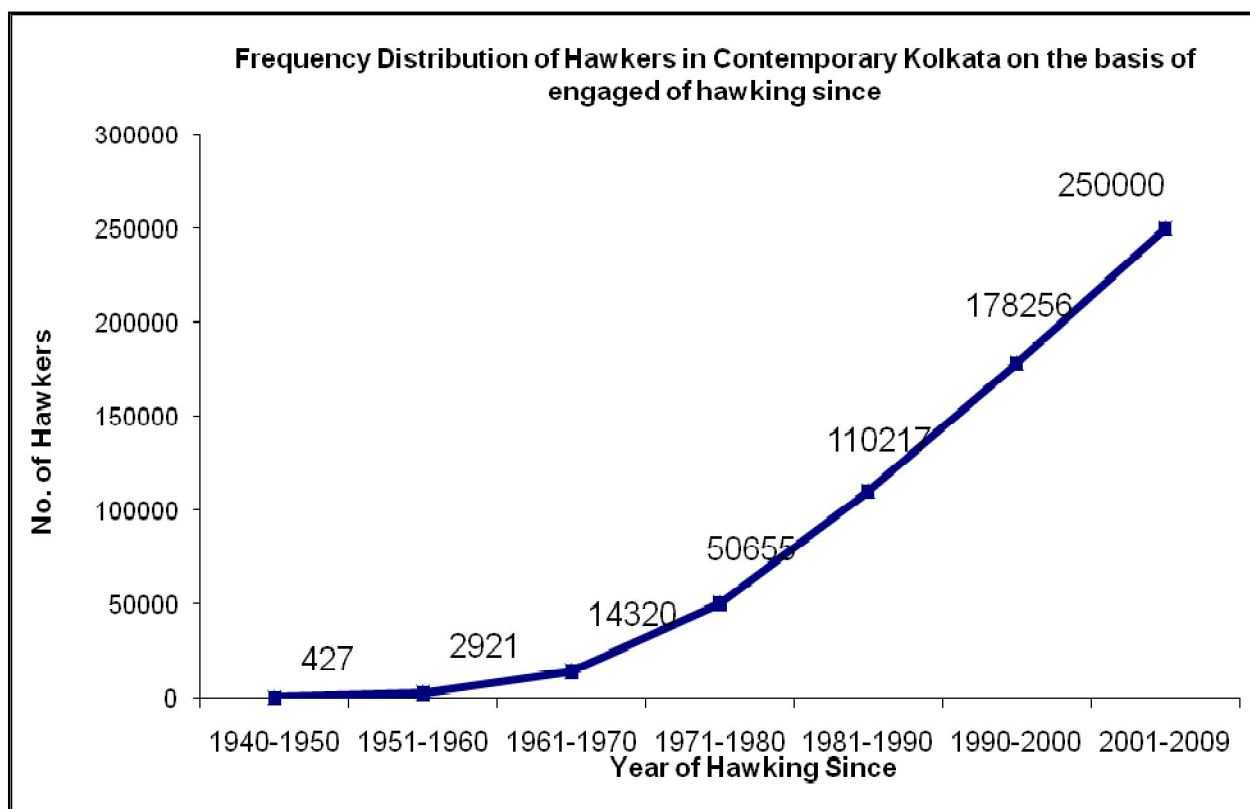


Figure 25

From the Figure25, it appears that the trend of hawkers' numbers seems to be high after 1980. In this regard, it should be remembered that no extensive survey was done so far to find the

exact number of street hawkers by Kolkata Municipal Corporation and any other Government Agencies. So it is very difficult to find the exact number of street vendors. Recently, different newspapers claiming different numbers while discussing the problems of street hawkers in Kolkata on the basis of some estimation.

Data Analysis and Results

Both interpolation and extrapolation give us only most likely estimates under certain assumptions. It is to be noted that the figures obtained by the technique would not be absolutely correct in practice. The variations between actual and estimated values are quite natural. We can say that interpolated and extrapolated values are only best possible estimates under certain assumptions that there are no sudden jumps in the series from one period to another due to abnormalities and irregular fluctuations like earthquakes, wars, floods, political disturbances, etc., and in the absence of the evidence to the contrary, there is a regularity in the fluctuations so that the rate of change in the given data is found uniform.

Different graphic and algebraic methods may be used for interpolation or extrapolation. Different algebraic methods are Method of Parabolic Fitting, Method of Finite Differences (Newton Forward differences and Newton Backward differences Formula), The Binomial Expansion Methods, Divided Differences Methods and Lagrange method (generally used for unequal interval of arguments).

Table 18
Difference Table

Engaged in Hawking (Years)	No of Hawkers Y	Cumulative Number	dy_0	d^2y_0	d^3y_0	d^4y_0	d^5y_0	d^6y_0
1940-1950	427	Y0	427					
			2494					
1951-1960	2494	Y1	2921	8905				
			11399	16031				
1961-1970	11399	Y2	14320	24936	-17741			
			36335	-1710	4703			
1971-1980	36335	Y3	50655	23226	-13038			18311
			59561	-14748	23014			
1981-1990	59561	Y4	110216	8478	9976			
			68039	-4772				
1990-2000	68039	Y5	178255	3706				
			71745					
2001-2010	71745	Y6	250000					

Newton's formula is a very conventional tool of finding any value of arguments when the arguments are at equal intervals. Generally Newton's Forward difference formula is used for estimating the arguments which lies at the beginning of the difference table and Newton's Backward difference formula is used for estimating the value which lies towards the end of the difference tables.

Here arguments, i.e. engagements in hawking (Years) are of equal differences and to find expected number of hawkers at the end of 2020, we used Newton's Backward Difference Formula because the value lies towards the end of the difference table. Here computer programme is written in C language to estimate Newton's backward difference formula.

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i,n,j,k,l,n1;
    float xn,y[20],f[10][10],x[10],z[10],h;
    float u,p;
    //int x1[10],z1[10];
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter the value of n:");
    scanf("%d",&n1);
    n=n1-1;
    printf("\nEnter the last value of x:");
    scanf("%f",&xn);
    printf("\nEnter the step size h:");
    scanf("%f",&h);
    printf("\nEnter the value of y:");
    for(i=0;i<n+1;i++)
        scanf("%f",&y[i]);
    printf("\nEnter the required no. of interpolated values of y:\n");
    scanf("%d",&l);
    printf("Enter the %d values of x for which values of y are required:\n",l);
    for(k=0;k<l;k++)
    {
        scanf("%f",&x[k]);
        // x1[k]=(int)x[k];
    }
    for(j=0;j<n+1;j++)
        f[0][j]=y[j];
        for(i=1;i<n+1;i++)
            for(j=i;j<n+1;j++)
                f[i][j]=f[i-1][j]-f[i-1][j-1];
    for(k=0;k<l;k++)
    {
        u=(x[k]-xn)/h;
        z[k]=y[n];
        p=1;
        for(i=1;i<n+1;i++)
        {
            p=p*(u+i-1)/i;
            z[k]=z[k]+p*f[i][n];
            // z1[k]=(int)z[k];
        }

        printf("The values of x and y are : %f\t%f\n",x[k],z[k]);
    }
    getch();
}
/*

```

For running programme

Enter the value of n:7

Enter the last value of x:2010

Enter the step size h:10

Enter the value of y:427 2921 14320 50655 110216 178255 250000

Enter the required no. of interpolated values of y:

1

Enter the 1 values of x for which values of y are required:

2020

The values of x and y are : 2020.000000 371980.000000

*/

So in 2020 the street hawkers in Kolkata will be 371980 or approximately 4 lacs.

The result will be same if **Lagrange Formula** is used and which may be also written in C Language.

Observation

Hawkers have encroached on most footpaths in different parts of Kolkata. Official figure of Kolkata Municipal Corporation was 1.2 lakhs, but actually number of hawkers in Kolkata at present is more than 2.5 lakhs. If new entry in hawking business continues at the end of the present decade, it will increase to 4 lakhs approximately. At the time of Operation Sunshine in 1997, there were 1100 hawkers in Gariahat Market and now there are more than 2,500 hawkers. The rules have been thrown out of the window. More than half of the pavements are taken in most part of the city footpaths for doing hawking activities. At some points, there is just two feet space for pedestrian wriggle through. There is no denying fact that hawkers are an essential part of Kolkata's booming retail economy and bringing about a balance in the daily trading. They should be allowed to stay but in a balanced fashion.

ii) Asymmetric Distribution in Income of Hawkers in Kolkata:

Hawkers are increasing in different cities due to increase in urban poor. These people are able to procure their basic necessities mainly through hawkers, as the goods sold by them are cheap. Prof. Bhowmick in his report on '*Hawkers and the Urban Informal Sector*' mentioned the legal status of hawkers, their position in the urban society, their contribution to urban economy and perception of consumer. His report was based on seven cities Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Imphal and from each city, 300 samples were collected and discussing socio-economic position of street hawkers. While discussing socio-economic position of Kolkata's hawkers, he mentioned that average income of hawkers is Rs. 75 per day. To earn this income, they spend about 10 hours every day at work and some of them work even longer. The main buyers of the hawkers in Kolkata are with the middle and lower income groups. It was found that at an average consumer from middle income group spends Rs.1700 a month in purchases from hawkers. Prof. Bhowmick also mentioned that hawkers' income depends on the type of goods sold, e.g. the income of food vendors is higher than the other vendors mainly because, despite the low prices, the margin of profit is higher than those of other vendors. Here discussion is made on that assumption that income of hawkers depends on socio-economic back ground of the locality. Kolkata is a large city. Socio-economic backgrounds are not same in different parts of Kolkata. Different statistical tools like median, quartile deviation, skewness are applied here to discuss asymmetric distribution in income of hawkers in different areas and this process is unique.

Objective of the Study

- 1) To find the average income of hawkers in different parts of Kolkata.
- 2) To show whether the income pattern of hawkers is symmetric or asymmetric in different parts Kolkata.
- 3) To show that income of hawkers depends on socio-economic background of customers in different localities.

Methodology

- 1) This analysis is based on 2961 samples collected from different areas of Kolkata.
- 2) On the basis of samples available here, we divide entire Kolkata in four parts like North and Central Kolkata, South Kolkata, South Suburban Area and Port Area.
- 3) Average income of hawkers of different areas is ascertained. Average is a single numerical figure representing the characteristics of a given distribution; proper care should be taken in interpreting its value, otherwise it might lead to very misleading conclusions. In this context, it might be appropriate to quote a classical joke regarding average about a village school teacher who had to cross a river along with a family. On enquiry, he was given to understand that the average depth of the river was 3 feet. He measured the heights of the members of the family and found that their average height was $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Since the average height of the family came out to be higher than the average depth of the river, he ordered his family to cross the river. But when he reaches the other side of the river, three of his children were missing. He again checked his arithmetic calculations which still gave the same result and was wondering as to where was his mistake. In fact, the teacher had the misconception about the average depth of the river which he mistook for uniform depth; but in fact, the river was very shallow in the beginning but became deeper and deeper in the middle, it was as deep as 4 feet or more. Accordingly, the members of the family with height below 4 feet were drowned. A proper and judicious choice of an average for a particular problem is very important. Here open-end classes of hawkers' income have taken. So it is better to use Median (M_d) or 2nd Quartile (Q_2) to find the average income of hawkers and it is also not affected by extreme value.
- 4) To measure the variability of income, here researcher has used quartile deviation.
- 5) With the help of skewness, we can find the extent of symmetry or asymmetry distribution in income of hawkers in Kolkata. If Median + Quartile Deviation (Q.D) is equal to 3rd Quartile (Q_3) and Median – Quartile Deviation (Q.D) is equal to 1st Quartile (Q_1), the distribution would be regarded as normal or symmetrical and value of the skewness is zero. If the left tail of the distribution is longer than the right tail,

the distribution is said to be negatively skewed in that case $Q_3 - M_d < M_d - Q_1$. If the right tail of the distribution is longer, the skewness is said to be positive in that case $Q_3 - M_d > M_d - Q_1$.

Data Analysis and Results

Hawkers Income pattern:-

In North Kolkata

In North Kolkata samples are collected from of Shyambazar, Sova Bazar, Maniktala, College Street, Hedua, etc and following table shows per day income of 770 hawkers in North Kolkata area.

Table 19

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No, of Hawkers</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
<i>F</i>		
<i>Less than 100</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>193</i>
<i>100-200</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>597</i>
<i>200-300</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>702</i>
<i>300-400</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>744</i>
<i>400-500</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>750</i>
<i>Above 500</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>770</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>770</i>	

$$Q_1 = 100$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (Median)} = 148$$

$$Q_3 = 196$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation (Q.D)} = 48$$

$$\text{Median} + \text{Q.D} = 196 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Median} - \text{Q.D} = 100$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 = 48 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2 - Q_1 = 48$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Skewness} = 0.00$$

Here average income of hawkers is Rs.148 per day and 75% of hawkers earn less than Rs.196/- per day. Here $M_d + Q.D$ is equal to Q_3 and $M_d - Q.D$ is equal to Q_1 . So income distribution pattern is normal, i.e symmetric distribution. Again since $Q_3 - Q_2 = Q_2 - Q_1$, so skewness is zero.

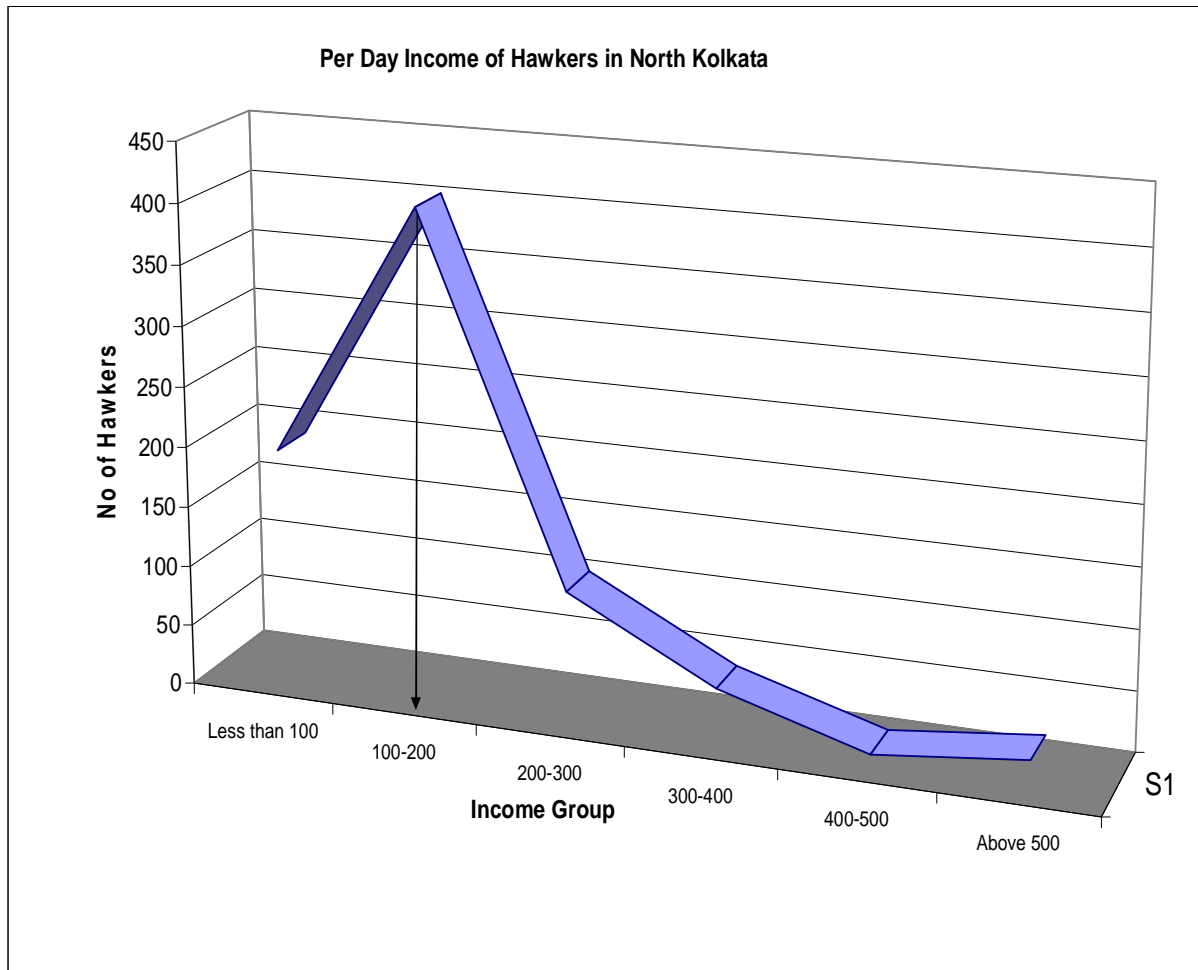


Figure 26

The Figure26 shows symmetric distribution pattern in income of Hawkers in North Kolkata. This locality is the oldest part of the city with 19th century architecture and narrow alleyways. Most of the customers are coming from middle and lower income groups. New entry of higher income group people is less and moreover, some people who were earlier in higher income groups, now at present come under lower income group due to fall of their economic condition. As a result, here hawkers earn more or less steady income and their customers are more or less fixed.

In South Kolkata

In South Kolkata samples are collected from Bhabanipur, Lake Market, Alipur, Garia, etc., and Table 20 shows the per day income of 881 hawkers in South Kolkata area.

Table 20

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No. of Hawkers</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
	<i>F</i>	<i>C.F</i>
<i>Less than 100</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>180</i>
<i>100-200</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>525</i>
<i>200-300</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>702</i>
<i>300-400</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>764</i>
<i>400-500</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>792</i>
<i>Above 500</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>881</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>881</i>	

$$Q_1 = 112$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (Median)} = 176$$

$$Q_3 = 227$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation (Q.D)} = 83$$

$$\text{Median} + \text{Q.D} = 259 \text{ and Median} - \text{Q.D} = 93$$

$$Q_3 - Q_1 = 101 \text{ and } Q_2 - Q_1 = 64$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Skewness} = 0.23$$

Here average income of hawkers is Rs.176 per day and 75% of hawkers earn less than Rs.227/- per day. Here $M_d + Q.D$ is not equal to Q_3 and $M_d - Q.D$ is not equal to Q_1 . So income distribution pattern is not normal, i.e asymmetric distribution. Again we see $Q_3 - Q_2 > Q_2 - Q_1$ and so skewness is positive, i.e. skewed to the right.

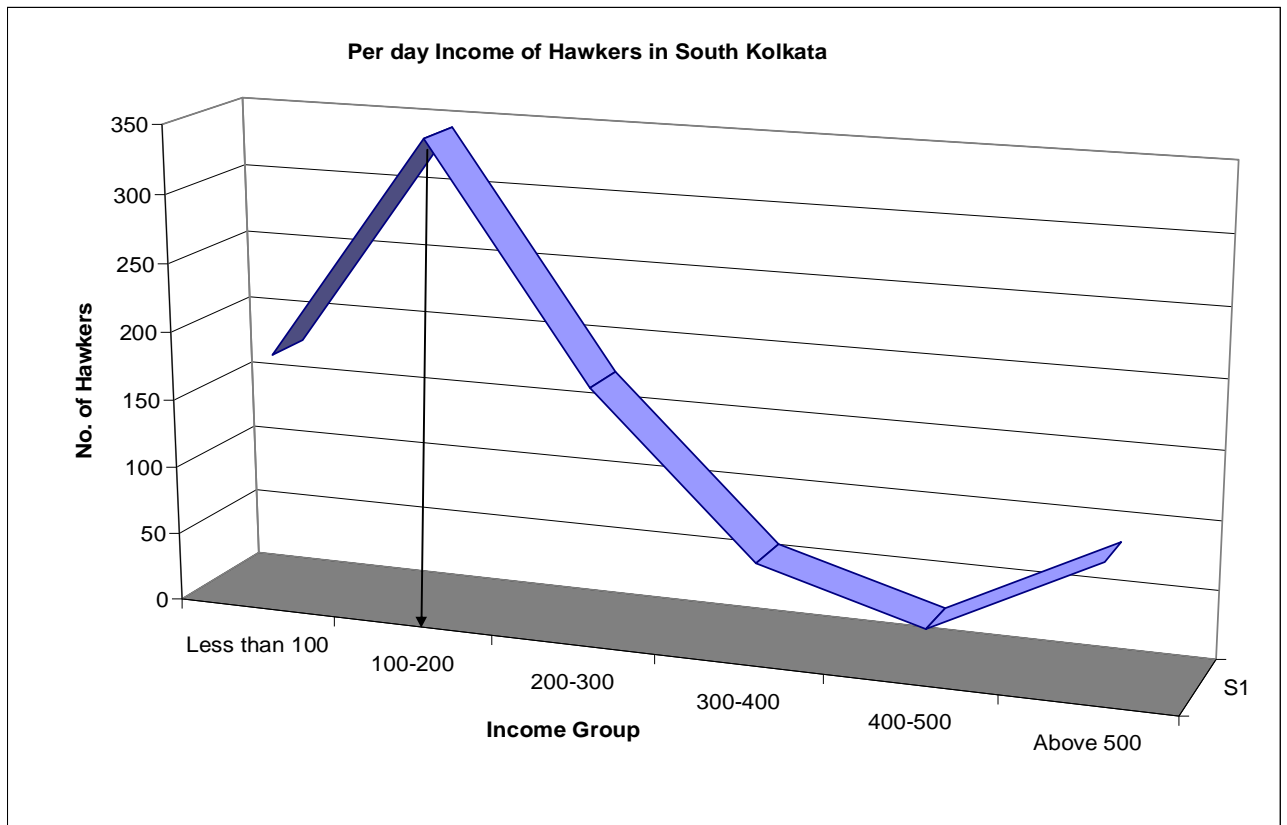


Figure 27

The Figure27 shows the asymmetric distribution pattern in income of hawkers in South Kolkata area. South Kolkata grew mostly after independence and consists of well-to-do and posh locality. Here different new housing complexes, apartments develop rapidly and relatively high middle and upper income groups occupy those places. Purchasing capacity is relatively high as compared to North Kolkata and as a result, average income (Rs.176) of hawkers in south Kolkata is more than the average income (Rs.148) of North Kolkata.

In South Suburban Kolkata

In South Suburban area samples are collected from Baligunge, Gariahat, Kasba, Dhakuria, etc., and Table 21 shows per day income of 845 hawkers in South Suburban Kolkata.

Table 21

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No. of Hawkers</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
	<i>F</i>	<i>C.F</i>
<i>Less than 100</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>100-200</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>509</i>
<i>200-300</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>662</i>
<i>300-400</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>722</i>
<i>400-500</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>744</i>
<i>Above 500</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>845</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>845</i>	

$$Q_1 = 118$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (Median)} = 176$$

$$Q_3 = 282$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation (Q.D)} = 82$$

$$\text{Median} + \text{Q.D} = 258 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Median} - \text{Q.D} = 94$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 = 106 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2 - Q_1 = 58$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Skewness} = 0.29$$

Average income of hawkers in South Suburban Kolkata is Rs.176, i.e same as South Kolkta. Here $M_d + Q.D$ is not equal to Q_3 and $M_d - Q.D$ is not equal to Q_1 . So income distribution pattern is not normal i.e asymmetric distribution. Again we see $Q_3 - Q_2 > Q_2 - Q_1$ and so skewness is positive, i.e. skewed to the right.

Per Day Income of Hawkers in South Suburban Kolkata

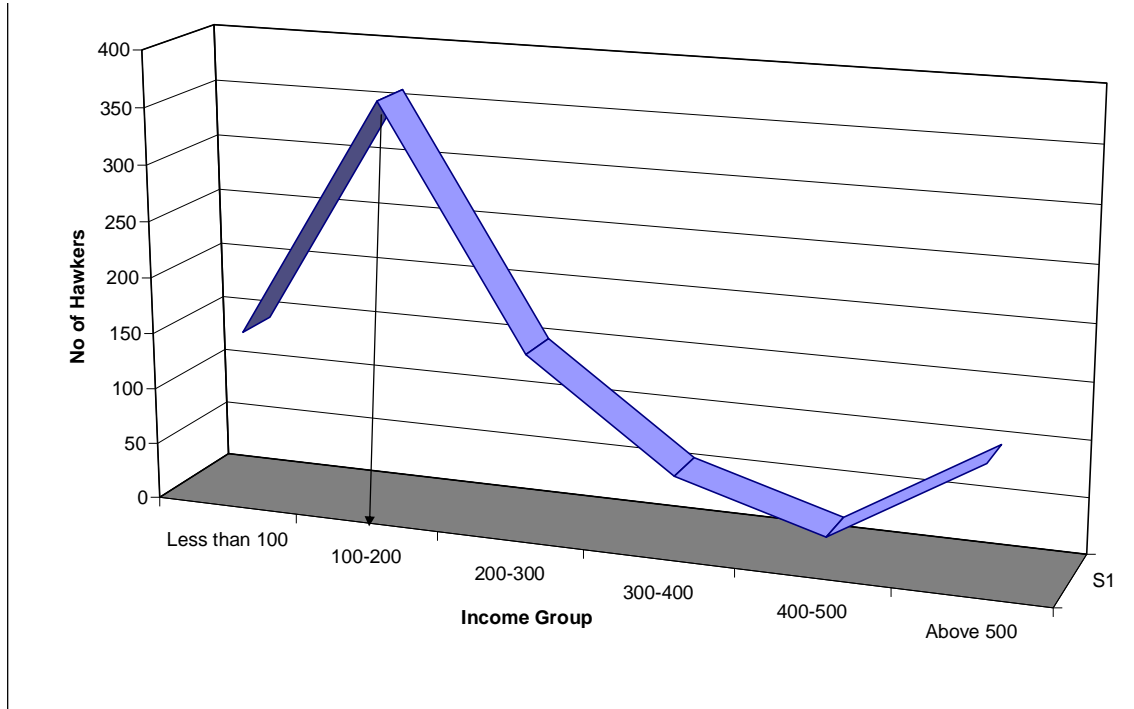


Figure 28

Figure 28 shows asymmetric distribution income pattern of hawker's income in South Suburban Kolkata. After independence more and more migrants have come from East Pakistan and occupy these places. Still people from Tripura, Assam, Bangladesh are coming continuously and occupying different newly built up housing complexes and apartments. Their income is relatively high. Hawkers sell more or less same item in both North and South Kolkata. But in South and South Suburban Kolkata, hawkers earn an average of Rs.900 to Rs.1000 p.m. more as compared to North Kolkata because economic backgrounds are not same.

In Port Area of Kolkata

In Port Area samples are collected from Khidirpur, Garden Reach areas and following table shows per day income of 465 hawkers in Port Area.

Table 22

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No. of Hawkers</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
	<i>F</i>	
<i>Less than 100</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>100-200</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>364</i>
<i>200-300</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>436</i>
<i>300-400</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>453</i>
<i>400-500</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>463</i>
<i>Above 500</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>465</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>465</i>	

$$Q_1 = 89$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (Median)} = 144$$

$$Q_3 = 194$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation (Q.D)} = 52$$

$$\text{Median} + \text{Q.D} = 196 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Median} - \text{Q.D} = 92$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 = 50 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2 - Q_1 = 55$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Sqewness} = 0.0$$

Average income of hawkers in Port Area of Kolkata is Rs.144 per day and 75% of hawkers earn less than Rs.194/- per day. Here $M_d + \text{Q.D}$ is almost equal to Q_3 and $M_d - \text{Q.D}$ is almost equal to Q_1 . Coefficient of Skewness up-to one decimal place is zero. So income distribution pattern is normal, i.e symmetric distribution.

Per Day Income of Hawkers in South Suburban Kolkata

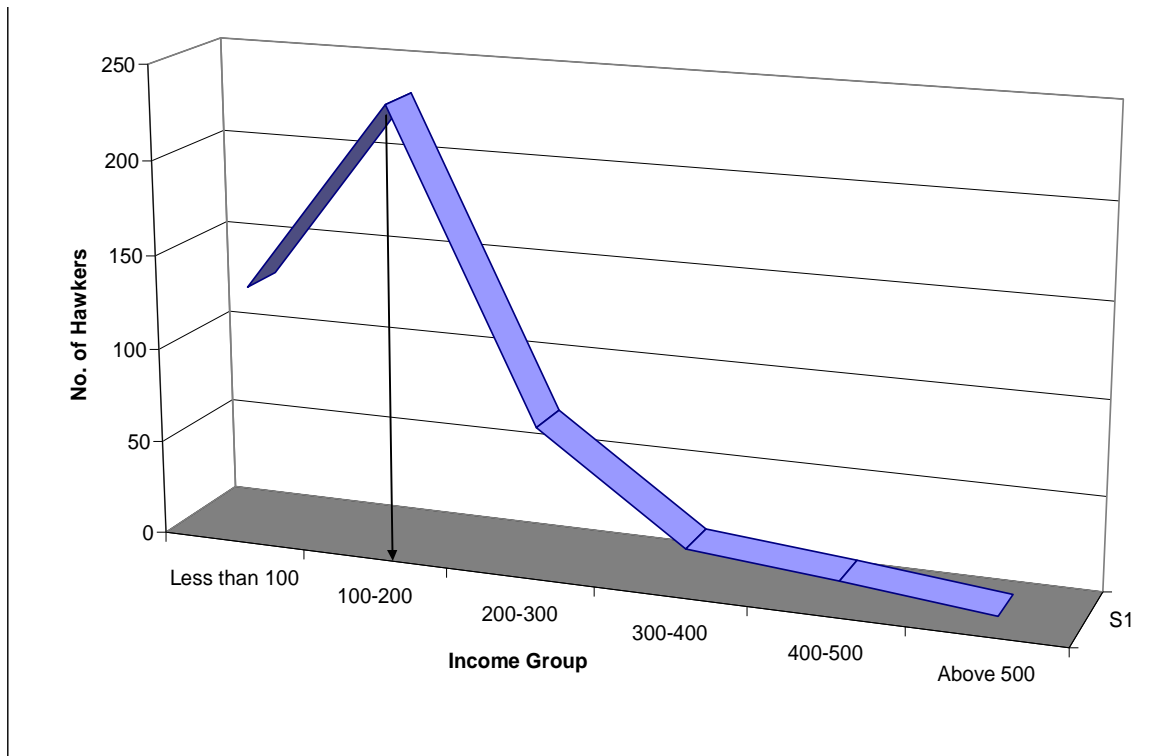


Figure 29

Figure 29 shows the symmetric distribution pattern in income of hawkers in Port Area. This area is Muslim dominated. Out of 465 samples, 313 hawkers (i.e. 67%) are Muslim. Incidence of poverty among Muslim in urban areas is the highest. Muslim regular workers get lower daily earnings (salary) in public and private jobs compared to others socio regional categories in India. Overtime changes in poverty levels also show that the economic conditions of Muslim in urban areas have not improved as much as the other socio regional categories. Substantially large portions of the Muslim households in urban areas are in less than Rs.500 expenditure brackets. Here purchasing capacity of customer is less and this reflection is found in average income of the hawkers in that area. As compared to other areas here average income of hawkers is lowest. The similar feature is found in other Muslim dominated areas like Rajabazar, Parkcircus, etc as per observation.

Overall Kolkata

Following table shows the income per day of total 2961 samples from North, South, Port Area and South Suburban area of Kolkata.

Table 23

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>No. of Hawkers</i>	<i>Cumulative Frequency</i>
<i>F</i>		
<i>Less than 100</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>651</i>
<i>100-200</i>	<i>1344</i>	<i>1995</i>
<i>200-300</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>2502</i>
<i>300-400</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>2683</i>
<i>400-500</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>2749</i>
<i>Above 500</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>2961</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2961</i>	

$$Q_1 = 107$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (Median)} = 162$$

$$Q_3 = 245$$

$$\text{Quartile Deviation (Q.D)} = 69$$

$$\text{Median} + \text{Q.D} = 231 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Median} - \text{Q.D} = 93$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 = 83 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_2 - Q_1 = 55$$

$$\text{Coefficient of Skewness} = 0.20$$

Average income of hawkers in overall Kolkata is 162 per day and 75% of hawkers earn less than Rs.245/- per day. Quartile deviation is Rs.69, i.e. income varies from Rs.93 to Rs.231. Here $M_d + \text{Q.D}$ is not equal to Q_3 and $M_d - \text{Q.D}$ is not equal to Q_1 . So income distribution pattern is not normal, i.e asymmetric distribution. Again we see $Q_3 - Q_2 > Q_2 - Q_1$ and so skewness is positive, i.e. skew to the right.

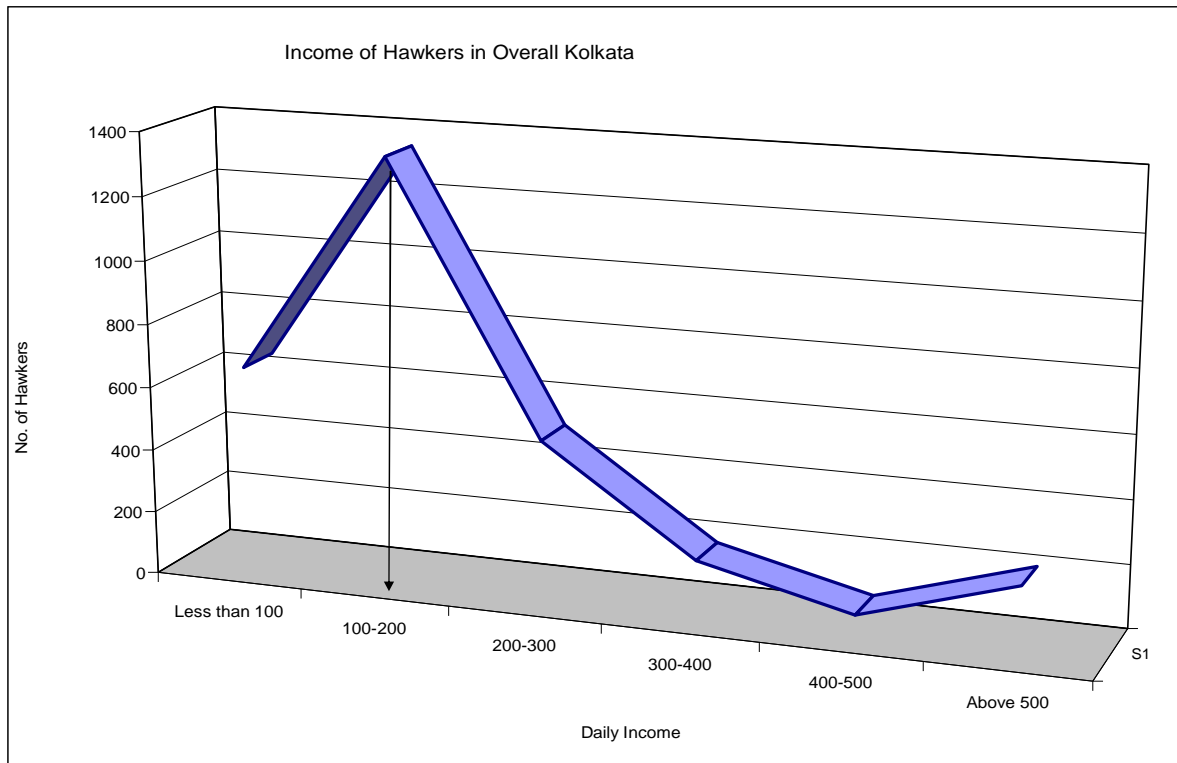


Figure 30

Here researcher has seen that in some places (North and Port Area of Kolkata), symmetric distribution pattern in income of hawkers and in some places (South and South Suburban Area of Kolkata), asymmetric distribution pattern. Here Figure 30 shows income of hawkers in overall Kolkata and which is asymmetric. Skewness is positive, i.e. most of the hawkers earn at the lower level of income per day. Only 7% hawkers earn Rs.15000 p.m. and above. Maximum hawkers earn between Rs.3000 to Rs.7000 p.m. Coefficient skewness, i.e. percentage of variability of hawkers income in overall Kolkata is 20%.

Observation

Different income patterns of hawkers in different places of Kolkata may depend on customer’s social and economic background. The pattern of income of hawkers in North and Port Area of Kolkata is symmetric and income of hawkers in South and South Suburban Area of Kolkata is asymmetric. The income of hawkers in overall Kolkata is asymmetric and positively skew i.e. most of the hawkers in overall Kolkata earn low level of income.

iii) Chi-Square Test on Income of Hawkers in Kolkata

The history of social and economic development witnessed different stages such as primitive communism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and socialism. The entire history of growth of economics was visualized essentially as the growth of organized economic activities through rapid industrialization via capital formation and the expansion of domestic and export demand. The reality is such that a large section of population was still suffering from poverty and is working outside the organized sectors that are later broadly termed as “informal”. The focuses of development policies are gradually shifting from pure economic growth to growth with equity and eradication of poverty. Street hawking is one of the important segments of the informal sector. It is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in the cities and towns but also a means to provide ‘affordable’ as well as ‘convenient’ services to the urban population. Income of hawkers depends on the type of goods, time, investment, age of hawkers etc. Average Income of hawkers of any place depends on socio-economic background of that locality. Here chi-square test has been applied to verify that hawker’s income depends on the location of hawking and to verify the same, here we have taken the samples of hawkers' income in different parts of Kolkata. Socio-economic backgrounds are not same in different parts of Kolkata. As a result average income of hawkers varies from place to place within the same city.

West Bengal is one of the rapidly urbanizing states in India with the decadal urban growth rate of 20 percent during the last decade. A total of 22.8 million i.e. more than 28 percent population live in urban areas of West Bengal, which is slightly above the national average of urbanization in the country. However, the urbanization level is skewed in favour of large cities. Cities and big towns hold 74 percent of total urban population, while the remaining towns contribute only 26 percent. The urban population of the state is projected to reach 25.49 million in 2011 and 29.42 million in 2026. This is primarily due to growth of peri-urban areas, and indeed many rural areas are changing their character as urban. Besides, development of secondary, tertiary and particularly the service sectors and migration from nearby rural areas and neighbouring states in search of livelihood have also contributed substantially to the growth of urban populace.

Keeping in tune with the rapid urbanization, urban poverty has been evolving as a stark reality. Most of the urban poor families live in the slums, which accommodate around 30% of the total urban population in the State. The influx of population has fuelled the growth of street vendors in the cities and towns. Besides, due to closure of many industrial units and as well as proliferation of sick industries, a major portion of workers have diversified their occupation into business of goods/services through street vending. These vendors, however, have become vital contributors to the city economy without whom many of the support systems for city life would collapse. However, sufficient attention needs to be focused on this phenomenon and its impact on the cities.

II) Objectives of the study:

The objectives of this study are

- a) To discuss different Models of Rural-urban Migration.*
- b) To show role of hawkers in the informal economy.*
- c) To show different income patterns of hawkers in different places in Kolkata with the help of chi-square test and the dependence of this income on customer's social and economic background in different localities.*

III) Design & Methodology of the Study:

- 1) This analysis is based on 2961 samples collected from different areas of Kolkata.*
- 2) On the basis of the sample available here, we divide entire Kolkata in four parts like North, South, South suburban and Port Area.*
- 3) Test of significance is a procedure to assess the significance of a statistics or difference between two independent statistics. In this connection null hypothesis is the hypothesis, which is tested for possible rejection under the assumption that it is true. Any hypothesis, which is complementary to null hypothesis, is alternative hypothesis. In case of parametric tests parameters are known and hypotheses tested have been*

stated with reference to the various population parameters. In real life situation many a time, information about the exact shape of population distribution is not known. In that case alternative framework is available in the non-parametric tests. These do not require any information whatsoever about the specific form the population distribution may possess. **Chi-Square Test²** is a non-parametric test and it is *used in testing hypothesis concerning the difference between a set of observed frequencies of a sample and a corresponding set of expected or theoretical frequencies. Here chi-square test has been applied for testing the assumption that hawker's income is independent of place.*

Evolution of Society and Economic Activities

Theory of economic development explains how different factors like capital, labour, technology, natural resources, population, socio-political institutions and human motivations are combined together to generate economic progress. Though all these factors are important but they have played different roles in different countries under different situations. On one occasion one factor may have served as the crucial factor and on other occasion progress may be caused by different factor. Adam Smith (1776) used the sequence of hunting, pastoral, agriculture, commercial and manufacturing. Karl Marx pointed out to primitive clan communism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism and socialism. Frederich List of Germany (1844) thought that each country passes through five phases of economic development: savagery; pastoral life; agriculture and manufacturers; agriculture, manufacture and trade. Hildebrand (1864) concentrated on sequence of exchange relations: barter, money economy, credit economy. Bucher (1893) considered the area of economic transactions as a criterion of the stage of economic development: independent household economy, town economy and national economy. It cannot be accepted that every economy must follow the same sequence of development. Again a country may reach a so-called 'later' stage without having passed through an 'earlier' stage. It is said that Russia has attained socialism without going through a full fledged capitalism. In the Marxian theory of stages of economic growth, there are five different periods: Primitive Communalism, Slavery, Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism. According to him labour holds the most important place in the emergence and development

of man. Rostow puts forward his stages of Economic Growth as an alternative to those of Marx. He describes his stages of economic growth as a non-communist manifesto as against Marxian stages popularly known as Communist Manifesto. Rostow has conceived five universal stages viz. *the traditional Society, the preparation for the take off, the period of take-off, the stage of drive to maturity and the stage of high mass consumption*. Both Rostow and Marx recognized that economic change has social, political and cultural consequences. Marx provides a theory of stages of economic growth. With help of this theory Marx is capable of explaining how an economy passes from one stage to another due to changes in the mode of production and the consequent changes in the relations of production. In Rostow, however, there is no such theory of stages of Economic growth. He merely enumerates some characteristics containing some economic ones and some non-economics one. In Rostow theory of stages the take off stage is crucial.

Two world wars were the result of clash of imperial interests in capturing the world market. This was a vice of capitalism, which Rabindranath Tagore termed as 'Crisis of Civilization'. Capitalist development in the world passed through series of economic crisis and wars. The worst form of economic crisis was called as the 'Great Depression'. It occurred in 1929 and continued practically till the end of the Second World War. The post war economic recovery in capitalist countries was, in fact, brought out by implementing policy prescriptions of Jhon Maynard Keynes, mostly mentioned in his book "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money". Keynes opposed the ideas of economic liberalization and privatization in complete form. He held the mechanism of 'free market economy' to be responsible for trade cycles. Instead, he advocated in favour of Government's intervention in the economy. Keynes' ideas encouraged budgetary controls of the Government, introduction of public works programmes and public utility services, nationalization of key sectors of the economy including the Central Bank and thus introduction of the Public Sector, etc. All these replaced the 'Free Enterprise Capitalistic System' by the new system of 'Mixed Economy'. Britain became the pioneer in introducing the 'Mixed Economy' as well as, the system of 'Welfare State'. The 'Labour Party Government' of Britain introduced both these through a series of measures when the Labour Party came to power immediately after the end of the Second World War. For quite a long time, different philosophers discussed different aspects of social security and public utility services and welfare of the people. Pareto, Arrow, Kaldor, Hicks, Samuelson, Scitovsky, Bergson, Mishan and several other economists, through their different

activities in economic literature, discussed different aspects of social welfare and thus popularized the new branch of ‘Welfare Economics’ in economic literature – *Pareto being the pioneer in this subject. It was much latter that Amartya Kumar Sen also contributed to this subject through his book “Collective Choice and Social Welfare”*. Mahbub-ul-Haque introduced the concept of ‘Human Development’ in economic literature. Haque, Sen and a few others pointed out that in the system of mixed economy, eliminations of the problems of poverty, human deprivation, inequality, etc. are needed in order to improve social welfare.

The free enterprise capitalistic system was strongly in favour of the ideas of maximisation of individual welfare through maximisation of satisfaction by individual consumers and maximisation of profit by individual entrepreneurs. But the proponents of Mixed Economy and Welfare State have emphasised the need for maximisation of social welfare. So, the system of Mixed Economy is characterised by the coexistence of both private and public sectors. It is indeed a superior system to that of the free enterprise capitalistic system. It expects to enjoy merits of both private and public sectors while simultaneously eliminating demerits of both these sectors. *The system of Mixed Economy was further enriched by adding the concept of ‘Welfare State’ with it. Schumpeter termed Mixed Economy as ‘Capitalism in the oxygen tent’*. He has explained how *the introduction of mixed economy became a compromise solution to save the crisis – ridden system of capitalism from its ultimate death*. The introduction of Mixed Economy save the world from the severe economic disasters of Great Depression. The unregulated monopoly capitalism causes frequent trade cycles – inflation followed by the farmer once again and so on. Thus mounting pressure of unemployment, wastage of resources caused by idle or excess capacity of producing units, rampant economic malpractices, occurrence of war among nations, etc. became the order of the day. The system of mixed economy with an idea of welfare state is expected to put an end to all these evils. Prior to the present era of globalisation, minor economic crisis occur in different times in different developed countries, but the countries could solve the problems by applying the regulatory mechanism of the system of mixed economy.

The post second world war period witnessed the gradual liberation of colonies in the continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Economies of these countries have seen characterised by different types of economic dualism – the coexistence of (i) semi-feudal and semi-capitalistic economic systems, (ii) indigenous money lending and modern banking

systems in the money market, (iii) traditional industries and modern industries, (iv) traditional techniques of production and modern techniques of production in both agriculture and industry, (v) domestic capital invested by domestic enterprises and foreign capital investment by multinational corporations, etc. The social dualism also observed through the coexistence of tradition-bound social customs and culture of the country and the alien culture, etc. The liberation of colonies has undoubtedly caused the loss of important sources of income and wealth to developed countries – the erstwhile rulers of these colonies. But it was a temporary economic shock to developed countries as these countries could recover themselves very soon by different forms of foreign aid and investments in the less developed countries, i.e., in their erstwhile colonies. The private foreign investments by multinational corporations are also very significant in this connection. The huge remittances from less developed to the developed countries in the forms of profit, interest, etc. are once again repeating the past history of colonial days – the drain of wealth and income from the home country to abroad and the consequent economic impoverishment of less developed nations. This has been added with different policies and packages from the World Bank and the I.M.F. All these have been inimical to the process of development of less developed countries. The final blow came from the collapse of the socialist bloc, the GATT and the formation and functions of World Trade organisation (i.e., the W.T.O). So, during the decade of 1990's, the process of 'globalisation' i.e., the process of integration of markets of economies of the world started. Thus, the less developed countries have been caught in the grip of 'neo-colonialism'. Prebisch and Singer have pointed out how these countries are already suffering from adverse terms of trade and Emanuel Amin pointed out the systems of 'unequal exchange' through which these countries have to suffer.

The entire path traveled by the system of capitalism that ultimately led towards globalisation and neo-colonialism has pushed the less developed countries to a new era of despair by creating new forms of dualism within their home economies as follows:

- *Coexistence of ever contracting organised (i.e., formal) sector with the ever expanding unorganised (i.e., informal) sector* in the fields of production of agricultural and industrial activities; and
- *Coexistence of markets for the rich and markets for the poor.*

Colin Clark, Fisher, Kuznets and several other economists laid down certain conditions for economic progress. According to them, the process of economic development will cause

structural transformation of economies of less developed countries. Initially, the primary sector consisting mainly of the agricultural sector will have the major percentage shares of both the gross domestic product (i.e., the GDP) and total employment. It will be followed by the successively by the service sector and the secondary (i.e., industrial) sector. At the final stage of development, the service sector will dominate with respect to the percentage shares of both GDP and total employment being successively followed by the secondary and primary sectors. These conclusions were reached by these economists like Colin Clark, Fisher, Kuznets and others on the basis of their empirical studies based on the national income accounts data of a long period of slightly more than 100 years of developed countries of today. But the present era of globalisation points out a peculiar feature of development of less developed countries where the major percentage share of GDP is derived from the service sector while that of total employment is observed in the primary sector. Moreover, the output and employment comparisons in organised (i.e., formal) and unorganised (i.e., informal) sectors show that there has occurred relatively faster rate of growth of output in the organised sector and that of employment in the unorganised sector. The percentage shares of firm holdings and number of farmers have also increased in cases of marginal farm holdings and marginal farmers. The percentage share of cultivators is falling while that of agricultural labourers is rising. The percentage shares of non-agricultural labourers is also rising, but in that case the percentage share of non-agricultural labourers in the organised sector is falling while that in the unorganised sector is rising. All these are evident from the relevant data of Indian economy as well as from those of economies of the less developed countries. These are signs of increasing marginalisation of labour force.

Origin of the Informal Sector:

Most important characteristics of primitive economy organizations were absence of class differences. The means of production were owned jointly and there was no private ownership. But gradually men became habituated with agricultural activities and thus new type of economic organization was established. Before the introduction of the factory system different economic activities were carried out by different informal organization. The growth that was visualized by those early development economists was essentially the growth of organized economic activities through rapid industrialization via capital formation and the expansion of domestic and export demand. The reality that a large section of the population

was earning a daily living by participating in activities that fell outside the orbit of the organized sector was summarily ignored as it was considered to be a temporary phenomenon. It was expected that those activities would disappear with the growth of the economy. In other words, the idea was that once the take-off in economic growth was accomplished, with the growth of the organized economy the demand for, and returns to labour would increase. Consequently, the need to participate in activities outside the organized economy was expected to gradually disappear. But a large section of the population even in developed countries are still working outside the organized sector in activities that were later broadly termed as “informal”.

Due to population growth and urban migration, the active labour force was growing at a much faster rate than the availability of jobs in the organized sector. The focus of development policies was gradually shifting from pure economic growth to growth with equity and the eradication of poverty. Interest was thus generated in sectors outside the organized economy that was providing a livelihood to a large section of the poor. Hence, the concept of the informal sector was born. Reasons for increasing informal activities are ease of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises, the small scale of operation, labour-intensive and adapted technology, skills acquired outside the formal school system, a relatively low level of capital requirement etc. Rural-urban migration is one of the main reasons for increasing informal activities in urban areas. Different model for rural-urban migration are discussed herewith.

The Model of Rural-Urban Migration:

In the capitalistic system, the state does not bear any responsibility to provide jobs for all citizens. But in a socialistic system, the state bears full responsibility for ensuring complete economic security including provision for jobs for all its citizens. However, in a mixed economy, the state bears partial responsibility in this context by employing a section of its population in different public sector enterprises and departments of the government. These differences among these three different economic systems clearly indicate that it is quite reasonably possible in capitalistic and mixed economic systems to observe the origin of the different types of unorganized economic activities which together constitute the informal sector.

The employment model relating to the developing countries is originally formulated in 1954 by Professor W. Arthur Lewis, and it was formalized and extended in 1961 by Professors Gustav Rains and John Fei. In the Lewis-Fei-Rains model we see that the underdeveloped countries consist of two sectors. One is traditional agricultural subsistence sector characterized by zero or very low productive 'labour surplus' and another is high productive modern urban industrial sector into which labour from rural sector is gradually transferred. The primary focus of the model is on the process of labour transfer from agricultural sector to modern industrial sector. Lewis assumed average urban income is 30 per cent higher than average rural income which induces workers to migrate from their home areas. Here the level of wages in the agricultural sector is assumed to be constant and at this constant rural wage, the supply of rural labour is considered to be perfectly elastic.

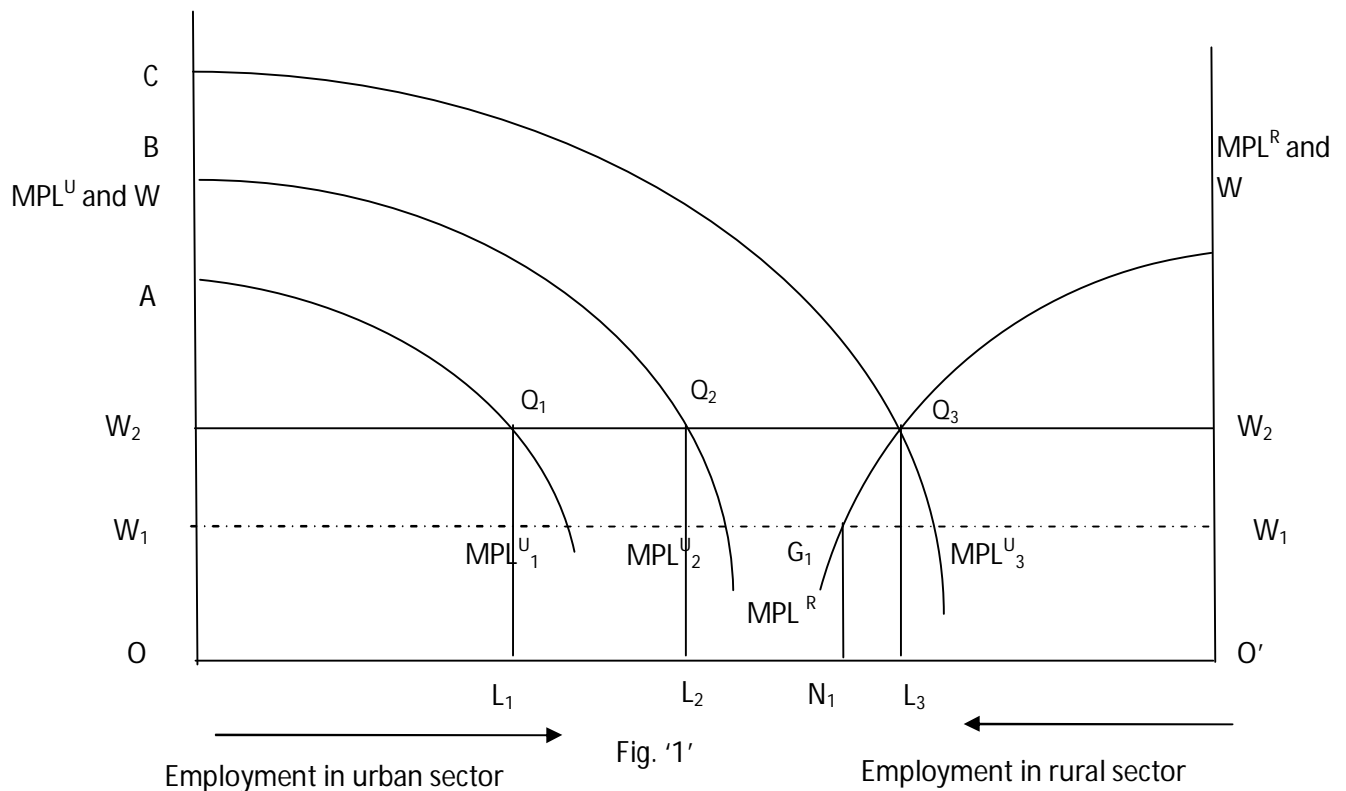


Figure 31

In Fig. '31' OW_1 represents the average level of real subsistence income in the traditional rural sector and MPL^R represent marginal productivity of labour i.e. demand for labour curve in the rural sector. OW_2 represents the real wage in the urban sector. Given a fixed supply of capital, in the initial stage of growth of the modern sector, the marginal product labour in the urban sector is shown by curve MPL^U_1 . Since profit-maximizing modern sector employers

are assumed to hire labourers up to the point where their marginal product is equal to the real wage. At point Q_1 the labour demand and supply curves intersect and total modern sector employment will be OL_1 . In case of rural sector at point G_1 the labour demand and supply curves intersect and total rural sector employment will be equal at $O'N_1$. So the unemployed labour force is L_1N_1 . Total modern sector output is the area bounded by points OAQ_1L_1 and wage is equal to the area of $OW_2Q_1L_1$. The capitalist accrue surplus output by the area W_2AQ_1 . All these profits are reinvested; the total investment of capital in modern sector will rise. This larger capital stock causes the marginal product curve of the modern sector to shift upward. The urban labour demand curve shifts to MPL^U_2 and a new equilibrium employment level will be established at point Q_2 with OL_2 workers. Unemployed labour force is reduced to L_2N_1 . Total output rises to OBQ_2L_2 and profit increases to W_2BQ_2 . Once again these larger profits are reinvested and total capital stock increases and the demand for urban labour curve will shift to the right. The process of modern sector growth and employment expansion will continue until all surplus rural labour is absorbed in the urban industrial sector. At point Q_3 marginal productivities of labour in both rural and urban sectors are equal. At this point, employment in rural sector is $O'L_3$ and employment in urban sector is OL_3 . Here total labour forces OO' is fully employed and there is no unemployment.

Although the Lewis-Fei-Rains model of development is both simple and roughly in conformity with the historical experience of economic growth in the West, it has some key assumptions which are sharply at variance with the realities of underdevelopment in most third world countries. The model assumes that the rates of labour transfer and employment creation are proportional to the rate of capital accumulation. The faster is the rate of capital accumulation, the higher is the growth rate of modern sector and the faster is the rate of job creation. But if surplus capitals are reinvested in more sophisticated labour saving capital equipment rather than just duplicating the existing capital then labour demand curves do not shift uniformly outward.

Now, let, the advanced capital-intensive technology is applied in both rural and urban sectors. In that case technological unemployment will generate. The application of advanced technology has already occurred in Indian Agricultural and it has been characterized as 'Green Revolution'. It has caused widespread displacement of labour which is called a

situation of technological unemployment. Similarly application of technological advancement in the urban sector will also generate technological unemployment.

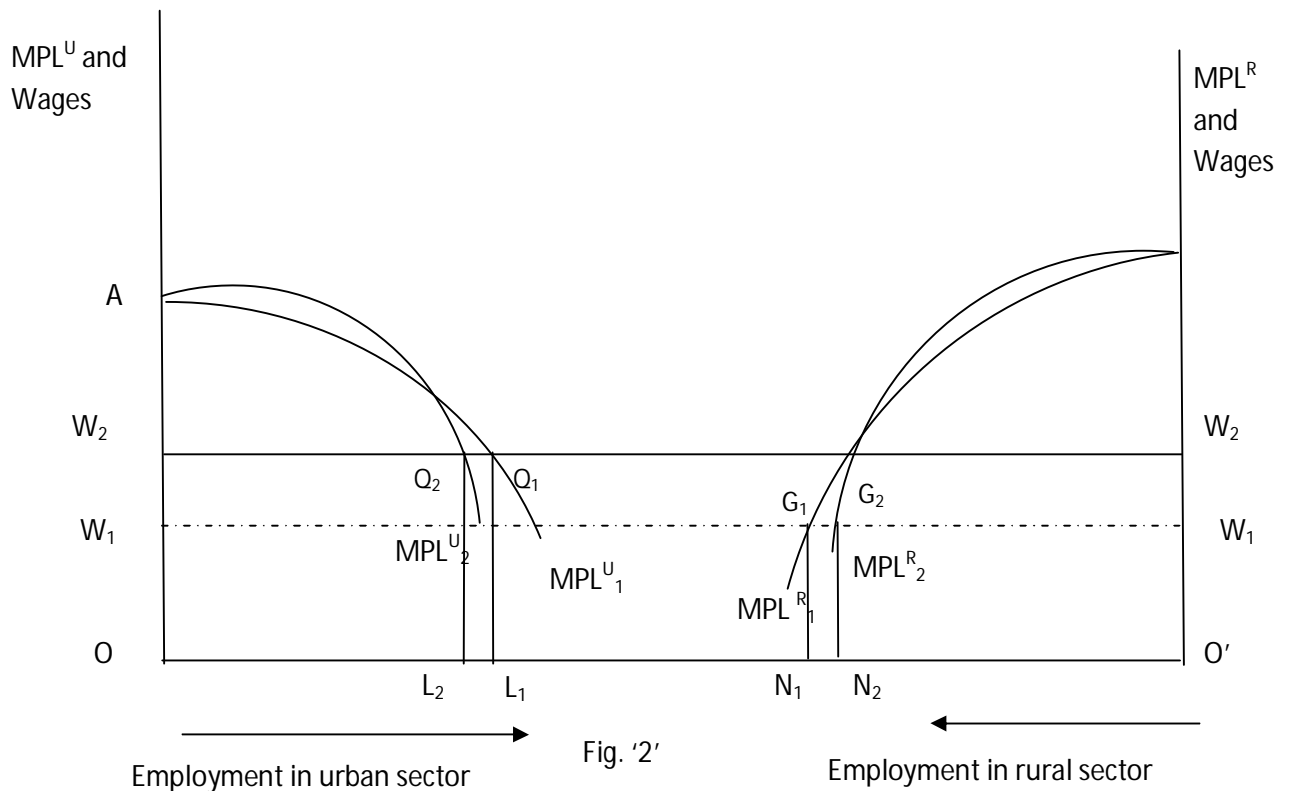


Figure 32

In Fig. '32' OO' measures the total stock of labour force in the less developed country. A movement from O towards O' indicates the employment of urban industrial labourers while a movement from O' towards O indicates employment of rural agricultural labourers. MPL^R and MPL^U represent marginal product of labour curves in the rural and urban sectors respectively. The wage rate OW_1 represents the subsistence wages rate received by rural agricultural labourers and the wage rate OW_2 represents the urban wages rate received by urban labourers. We can state that at the initial stage of development, the rural agricultural employment is at $O'N_1$ with respect to the MPL^R_1 curve and the equilibrium point is G_1 . Conversely, at the initial stage, the urban employment is at OL_1 with respect to MPL^U_1 curve and the equilibrium point is Q_1 . So, the unemployed labour force is L_1N_1 [= $OO' - (OL_1 + O'N_1)$]. So, it becomes the source of employment in the informal sector. Now, if the advanced capital intensive technologies are employed in rural and urban sectors, then the MPL curves will shift above, i.e., the MPL^R_1 will shift to MPL^R_2 and MPL^U_1 will shift to

MPL^U_2 . These two curves will quite reasonably have relatively steeper shape. As a result two different equilibrium points will shift from G_1 to G_2 and from Q_1 to Q_2 . So the rural employment will fall from $O'N_1$ to $O'N_2$ and the urban employment fall from OL_1 to OL_2 . Hence, the volume of unemployment will rise from L_1N_1 to L_2N_2 . So, more labourers will be available for the informal sector. These labourers will be partly absorbed in different low-income earning activities including activities of self employment. Again such activities of self-employment include the job of hawking. So, these hawkers are found in both rural and urban sectors.

In the Lewis-Fei-Rains model emphasis was given on two major elements of the employment problem: the structural and economic differences between the rural and urban sectors and the central importance of the process of labour transfer between them. The model assumes that surplus labour exists in rural areas while there is full employment in the urban area and employment expansion programme in the urban area due to economic growth will continue until all surplus rural labour is absorbed in the urban industrial sector. But in 1960s, third world nation witnessed a massive migration of their rural population into urban areas in spite of rising levels of urban unemployment and underemployment. Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon; the Todaro model postulates migration proceeds in response to rural-urban differences in expected rather than actual earnings despite the existence of urban unemployment. Migrants consider the various labour market opportunities available to them, as between the rural and urban sectors, and choose the one which maximizes their 'expected' gains from migration. Expected gains are measured by the difference in real income between rural and urban work and the probability of a new migrant obtaining an urban job.

Third World nations are facing serious unemployment problem. As a result migrant cannot expect to secure a highly paid urban job immediately. It is much more likely, therefore, that on entering the urban labour market the migrant will either become totally unemployed or will seek casual and part-time employment in the urban 'traditional' sector. In making his decision to migrate, the individual must balance the probabilities and risks of being unemployed or underemployment for a considerable period of time against the positive urban-rural real income differential. If the migrant anticipates a relatively low probability of finding regular wage employed in the initial period but expects this probability to increase over time as he is able to broaden his urban contacts, it would still be rational for him to migrate, even though expected urban income during the initial period or periods might be

lower than expected rural income. As long as the ‘present value’ of net stream of expected urban incomes over the migrant’s planning horizon exceeds that of the expected rural income, the decision to migrate is justifiable.

A systematic analysis for the analysis of the migration decision is shown in the following

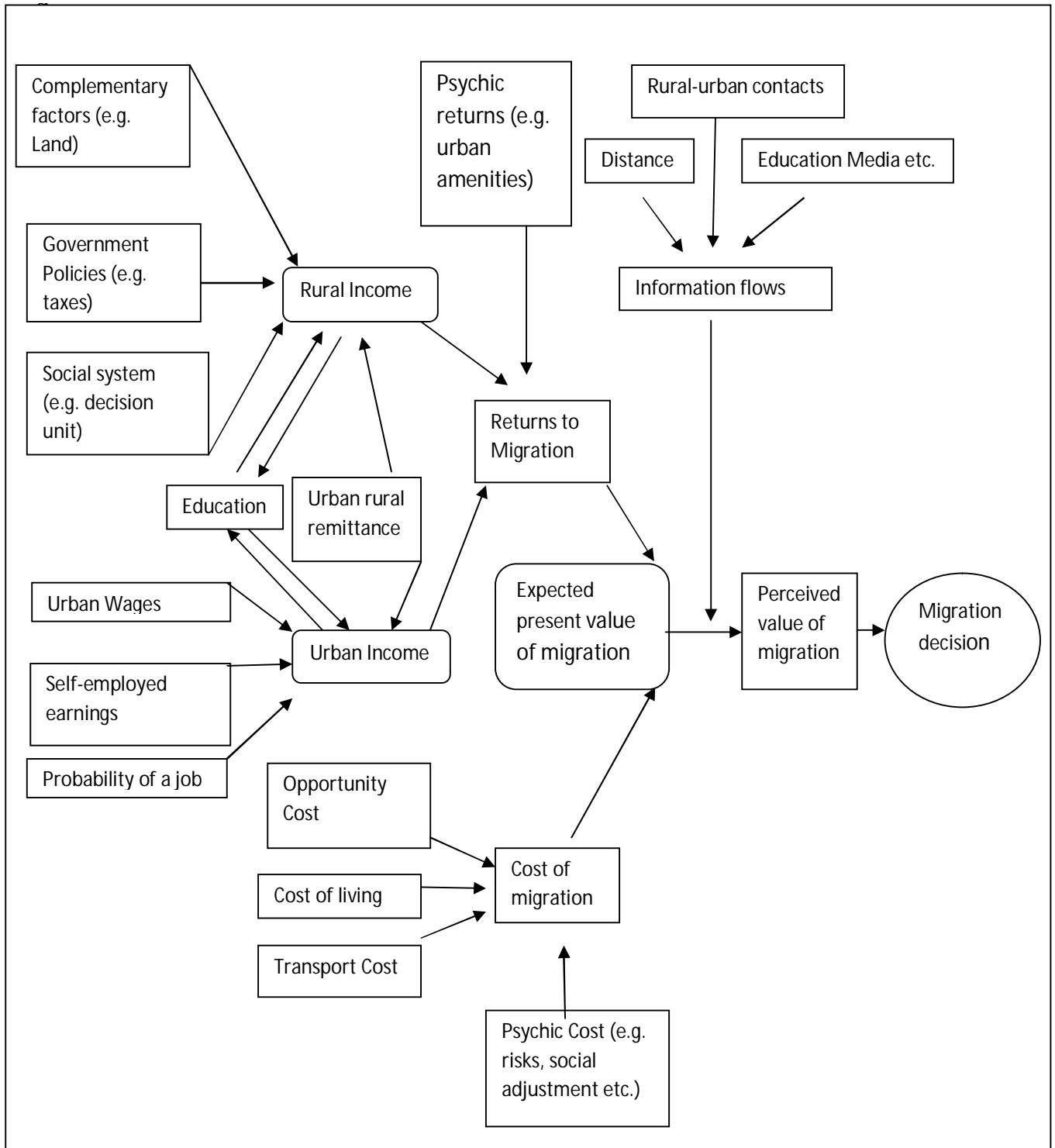


Figure 33

Source: D Byerlee, ‘Rural Urban Migration in Africa’, *International Migration Review*, Winter 1974, p. 553.

The Todaro migration model has four basic characteristics:

- Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological.
- The decision to migrate depends on 'expected' rather than actual urban-rural real wage differentials where the 'expected' differential is determined by the interaction of two variables, the actual urban-rural wage differential and the probability of success in obtaining employment in the urban sector.
- The probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate.
- Migration rates in excess of urban job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational and even likely in face of wide urban-rural expected income differentials. High rate of urban employment rate are, therefore, inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalance in economic opportunities between the urban and rural areas of less development countries.

Informal Sector and their connection with Rural Urban Migration.

The historical development of more developed countries provides one yard stick by which one can assess the current urbanization process of less developed countries. Samule Pretson reports that the less developed countries during the period 1950-1975 was very similar to the now more developed countries during the period 1875-1900. The growth rate of urban population in less developed countries is due to the unprecedented overall rate of population growth in these countries.

In addition to overcrowding, the major cities in many less developed countries give an impression of massive underemployment. A crude way to measure underemployment is to label all self employed workers and unpaid family labour as underemployment. There are two leading theories of underemployment. The first is described by W.Arthus Lewis. Lewis argues that in less developed countries there is simply not enough demand for wage labour to employ all who want to work at minimum wage needed for subsistence. The "surplus" labour survives through a combination of employment in family business and low productivity self employment. For Lewis there is no conceptual difference between the urban and rural

underemployment, so for a given demand for wage labour rural-urban migration serves only to shift the location of the underemployment from rural to urban areas.

Michael Todaro describes the second leading theories of underemployment in LDCs. Todaro starts from the premise that in LDCs wage employment in the urban “modern sector” provides a substantially higher income than rural employment. This wage differential causes migration from the countryside to the city, where the migrants spend some time underemployed in the urban “traditional sector” until they are lucky enough to obtain modern sector jobs. The larger the number of underemployment seeking jobs in the urban modern sector, the longer a migrant can expect to wait before finding such a job, and the less attractive migration becomes. It follows that any attempt to reduce urban underemployment (by creating more modern sector jobs, for example) will be at least partially self-defeating, because it will make rural-urban migration more attractive. As a proportion of the urban labour force, the underemployment will shrink only if the urban-rural income differential narrow.

Todaro’s theory of urban underemployment was incorporated into a larger model (and some what modified) by Harris Todaro (1970). Harris and Todaro assume that the source of the urban-rural income differential is “a politically determined minimum urban wage at levels substantially higher than agricultural earning.” One can see that the key difference between the Lewis and harris-Todaro models of unemployment is that in the Lewis model the (subsistence) minimum wage holds in both agriculture and industry whereas in the Harris-Todaro model the (politically determined) minimum wage is enforced only in the industry.

Subsequent to the writing of Lewis and Todaro, the concept of “underemployment” has fallen out of favor and been largely replaced by the concept of “the informal sector”. The latter is mostly commonly defined as firms (including the self employed) that operate outside the system of government benefits and regulations. This concept is already latent in Harris and Todaro (1970). However international Labour Office (ILO) makes clear that the informal sector is seen not by the underdevelopment but rather by productive if small firms that supply essential goods and services. The ILO views urban economies in less developed countries as “dualistic”, with a sharp distinction between informal activities that are small in scale, labour intensive, and unregulated and formal activities that are large in scale, capital intensive, and regulated.

Gray Fields makes a distinction between the “easy entry” informal sector and the “upper-tier” informal sector. Worker in the easy-entry informal sector resemble the underemployed of Lewis and Todaro and seek better positions in the informal sector. Workers in the upper-tier informal sector, on the other hand, prefer their positions to formal sector jobs and may even have received training in the formal sector before leaving to start informal sector business. Field’s characterization of the informal sector leaves open the possibility that the size of easy-entry informal sector influences rural-urban migration in just the way that Todaro described: a smaller easy-entry informal sector encourages rural-urban migration by decreasing the time migrants expect to wait before landing a formal sector job. In contrast Biswajit Banerjee takes a strong position against the “probabilistic migration model” of Todaro. He argues that access to formal sector jobs is determined largely by one’s contacts or social network, and that with good contacts one can line up a formal sector job directly from one’s village without engaging in an urban based job search, whereas without good contacts one is unlikely to obtain a formal sector job even after migrating to the city. Knowing this, rural workers do not see the number of formal sector jobs relative to the size of informal wage sector as an important indicator of their chances of obtaining a formal sector job and do not migrate in response to this indicator.

Role Street Hawkers in Informal Economy

The labour force employed in the unorganized sector may also be classified in two different groups such as producers in activities of unregistered unorganized manufacturing and services on the one hand and unregistered small traders. These unorganized small traders do not produce but they purchase different products from different producing units and sell the same. They constitute the so-called hawkers. So these hawkers belong to the informal service sector. It is quite unfortunate that the estimate of national income of a country always excludes the output and the value added in unorganized economic activities on account of several practical difficulties of accounting of the same. In all the less developed countries like India, these unorganized economic activities in industrial and service sectors contribute huge output but that remains excluded from the estimate of national income of these countries.

One author used the term ‘*indigo economy*’. The indigo economy represents economic activities which *primarily use dirty and polluting production process*. In India indigo plantation was started in Bengal in 1777 by the British planters as demand for indigo, as a

dye was rising very fast in Europe. From that concept developing country are producing indigo goods by using *old production process and generate pollution*. That author also try link hawker's economy with indigo economy because they make pavement dirty while doing their business. By occupying pavements hawkers abstracts free flow of traffic on the roads and creates problem for pedestrians. The main charge against food vendors is that the food they serve is unhygienic and can cause illness to the consumer. From the history of economic development we see capitalistic economy, socialistic economy, mixed economy and letter welfare economy. *There is no term of indigo economy. Street Vendors are part and parcel of urban life and a very important segment of the unorganized sector*. Like informal economy entry in hawking profession is easy. Lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages in search of better existence in the cities. These migrants do not posses the skills or the education to enable them to find better paid jobs and secured employment in the formal sector. Many of them join in hawking professions because here minor investment is required and the skill involvement is low. There is another section of the populations who were earlier employed in the formal sector and join the hawking profession due to loss of their job from closer, down-sizing or mergers in the industry where they work in. The origin of 'Hawkers' in any country has occurred on account of the process of economic marginalization of the labour force at different stages of economic history of each such country.

Hawkers exist only because the consumers want them to exist. Conversely, if the urban population did not buy from street hawkers, they could not have existed. The majority of the customers are from middle and lower income groups. People get their daily necessities at cheap price and at convenient location. It is estimated that around 30% of Mumbai's work force have at least one meal a day from hawkers. The food get is cheap and tasty. These people would have had to spend more if they are in restaurants. In Kolkata 82% of the consumers buy vegetables daily or more tan three times a week from hawkers. In Patna 76% of the consumers prefer hawkers because they are convenient and save them time while 44% prefer them because they provide fresh vegetables. In Bangalore, 83% of the consumers purchase goods from hawkers who visit their homes (mobile hawkers). Consumers in Ahmadabad too prefer hawkers because are easily assessable and they sell fresh stock. So customers are playing important role in hawking business and the income of hawkers depends on customer's income and socio-economic background of the locality. Therefore

average Income of the hawkers varies place to place. In some area average income is higher. In that case customer's income is the one of the vital factor. To justify that statement that average income of hawkers depends of place we here taken income of 2961 samples collected from different parts of Kolkata and applied chi-square test.

Chi-Square Test on Income of Hawkers:

Hypothesis Formulation-

$H_0 = \text{Income of hawkers independent of place.}$

$H_A = \text{Income of depends of place.}$

Following table shows different income group per day of 2961 hawkers. On the basis of data available we classified data in five different parts for chi-square test.

Table 24

	South Suburban	South Kolkata	Others Area	Port Area	North Kolkata	Total
Less than 100	147	136	44	131	193	651
100-200	362	222	123	233	404	1344
200-300	153	137	40	72	105	507
300-400	60	49	13	17	42	181
400-500	22	26	2	10	6	66
Above 500	101	72	17	2	20	212
Total	845	642	239	465	770	2961

Table 25***Expected Frequency of different income groups of Hawkers***

	South Suburban	South Kolkata	Others Area	Port Area	North Kolkata	Total
<i>Less than 100</i>	186	141	53	102	169	651
<i>100-200</i>	384	291	108	211	350	1344
<i>200-300</i>	145	110	41	80	132	507
<i>300-400</i>	52	39	15	28	47	181
<i>400-500</i>	19	14	5	10	17	66
<i>Above 500</i>	60	46	17	33	55	212
<i>Total</i>	845	642	239	465	770	2961

Table 26***Difference between Observed Frequency and Expected Frequency***

	South Suburban	South Kolkata	Others Area	Port Area	North Kolkata	Total
<i>Less than 100</i>	-39	-5	-9	29	24	0
<i>100-200</i>	-22	-69	15	22	54	0
<i>200-300</i>	8	27	-1	-8	-27	0
<i>300-400</i>	8	10	-2	-11	-5	0
<i>400-500</i>	3	12	-3	0	-11	0
<i>Above 500</i>	41	26	0	-31	-35	0
<i>Total</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 27*Chi-square value for each cell*

	South Suburban	South Kolkata	Others Area	Port Area	North Kolkata	Total
<i>Less than 100</i>	8.10	0.19	1.39	8.09	3.32	21
<i>100-200</i>	1.21	16.53	1.94	2.28	8.50	30
<i>200-300</i>	0.48	6.67	0.02	0.73	5.47	13
<i>300-400</i>	1.35	2.43	0.18	4.59	0.55	9
<i>400-500</i>	0.53	9.55	2.08	0.01	7.26	19
<i>Above 500</i>	27.11	14.75	0.00	29.41	22.39	94
<i>Total</i>	38.78	50.11	5.61	45.12	47.48	187

Here value of $X^2 = 187$. Degree of Freedom (d.f) = 20

Tabulated value of X^2 at 5% level of significance at 20 d.f. = 31.4

So we reject null hypothesis and conclude that income of hawkers depends on place and it varies place to place.

Observation:

Different income patterns of hawkers in different places of Kolkata may depend on customer's social and economic background. In North and Port Area of the Kolkata, a major section of the customers belong to middle and lower income groups. Their purchasing capacity is deteriorating in the present economic crisis. Therefore it is observed that the hawkers' income in those areas is less as compared to South and South Suburban area of Kolkata. In Gariahat Market of South Kolkata and Shyambazar Market in North Kolkata hawkers are selling more or less same items. But in Gariahat Market hawkers earn on an average Rs.176 per day and in Shyambazar Market hawkers earn on an average Rs.148/- per day i.e. Gariahat hawkers earn approximately average Rs.1000 p.m. more as compare to Shyambazar Market. Customers in South and South Suburban areas of Kolkata belong to relatively higher income group, their psychology and consumption patterns are also different. In this respect, we like to mention that population of Port Area of Kolkata, the Muslim community is large. Their income compared to South and South Suburban Kolkata is lower and this reflection is also found in hawkers income. *So we conclude that income of hawkers is dependent on place and customer plays a vital role for their earning.*

iv) Analysis of Customer Profile with Respect of Kolkata Street Hawkers:

In Kolkata, pavement hawking is an everyday phenomenon and hawkers represent one of the largest, more organized sectors in the informal economy. Street vending has become one of the most challenging issues in contemporary metropolitan planning and municipal governance almost in every major Third World city. On the one hand hawkers are discharging the functions of ensuring the survival of an astonishingly diverse community of small and marginal self-employed sellers and on the other hand consumers belonging to the urban and semi-urban areas buy many of their daily necessities at convenient places and prices. Here attempt has been made to determine **purchasing character of customers from street hawkers in Kolkata by the application of ANOVA.**

Objectives of the study:

- 1) Finding customer's opinion regarding purchase from street hawkers in Kolkata.
- 2) Whether purchase habit of customer in respect of hawking goods in different parts of the Kolkata are same or not.
- 3) Which income groups of people prefer to purchase from hawkers.

Design & Methodology of the Study

- 1) This analysis is based on 1498 samples of customer's opinion regarding Kolkata street hawkers which has been collected from different areas of Kolkata.
- 2) Entire data are fit on SPSS package and data base is prepared.
- 3) On the basis of the samples we divided entire Kolkata in two parts, North Kolkata and South Kolkata.
- 4) By **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)** we test the significant of the difference between more than two sample means and to make inferences about whether our samples are drawn from the populations having the same mean or not. There are two classifications of Analysis of Variance: **One- way Classification and Two-way Classification.** In One-way Classification, the data are classified according to only

one criterion i.e., a single variable is controlled and its effect on the elementary unit is observed. In two-way classification, we test the effects of the two factors simultaneously. Thus, with the two-factor analysis of variance, we can test two sets of hypothesis with the same data at the same time. i.e., in the two-way classified data, the analysis of variance may be used to decide on two types of problems simultaneously. *Here statistical tools Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is applied to verify whether the choice of customer reading purchasing from hawkers depends on their income level or not and is there any difference in North and South Kolkata regarding this.*

Urban Middle Class

Urban societies are composed of different social classes. The concept of social class as “a division or order of society according to status” is a very ancient one, the English Word ‘class’ being derived from the Latin ‘classis’, meaning each of the “..... ancient divisions of the Roman people”. Social class, also called class means a group of people within a society who possess the same socioeconomic status. When sociologists talk of social class, they refer to a group of individuals who occupy a similar position in the economic system of production. Within that system occupation is very important because it provides financial rewards, stability and benefits like healthcare, education shelter and so forth. Social class is one of the most important concepts that sociologists discuss and yet its definition is often illusive. There are two classical sociologists who are notable remarkable in the discussions about class – Karl Marx and Max Weber. Marxist-Leninists accept the concept of social class, but hold that a person's social class is determined not by the amount of his wealth, but by the source of his income as determined by his relation to labour and to the means of production. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great classes facing each other - bourgeoisie and proletariat. Marxist-Leninists define the bourgeoisie or capitalist class as the class of modern capitalists, owners of the means of social production and employers of wage labour". The proletariat or working class is that class of modern wage labourers who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labour power in order to live. The other sociologist was Max Weber. He argued that class refers to economic interests. It is a quantifiable economic position – groups that share a common set of life-chances and circumstances. But Weber also talked about status, prestige –

important part was awareness of its value. Weber also talked about party – essentially putting the class interests into action. In course when modern civilization has become fully developed, a new class has been emerging from both the bourgeoisie and proletariat which are known as petty bourgeoisie. This petty bourgeoisie is also known as middle class. Finding an exact location for this group was difficult because they lacked the power of the owners and at the same time had control over their work and wages unlike the workers. Moreover, according to Marx, sometimes they identified with the owners and sometimes with the workers. Some of them are the owner of small means of production and produce goods and services without employing wage labour but often with the assistance of members of their families. Other section are employed persons who are involved in superintendence and the lower level of management e.g. foremen, charge-hands, departmental managers etc. These employees have a supervisory function to ensure that workers produce a maximum of surplus value for the employer.

The middle class is a class of people in the middle of a societal hierarchy. The modern usage of the term "middle class", however, dates back to the 1913 UK Registrar-General's report, in which the statistician T.H.C. Stevenson identified the middle class as that class falling between the upper class and the working class. The middle class is composed of professionals, managers, and senior civil servants. The size of the middle class depends on how it is defined, whether by education, wealth, environment of upbringing social network, manners or values, etc. One problem of the middle class is that it is difficult to define what constitutes the middle class. Middle class may be defined on the basis of income or consumption. Sri Sonalde Desai in his paper "A Tale of Two Middle Class" divided population into four groups: household below poverty, near poor households, lower middle group and upper middle class. Near poor household means those above poverty but where per capital consumption is below twice the value of poverty line, lower middle group means those whose per capital consumption is between two and four times the value of poverty line and upper middle class means those whose per capital consumption is four times the poverty line. Among the middle class more than 75% are being lower middle class. In case United States many sociologists suggest five social classes: (i) Upper Class – Elite: representing institutional leadership, heads of multinational corporations, foundations, universities Capitalist elite – owners of lands, stocks and bonds and other assets – wealth derived from what they own. (ii) Upper Middle Class - Represent scientific and technical knowledge –

engineers, accountants, lawyers, architects, university faculty, managers and directors of public and private organizations. Have both high incomes and high social prestige and are well-educated. (iii) Lower Middle Class- Clerical-administrative, provide support for professionals, bank tellers, sales, Blue-collar workers in skilled trades. (iv) Working Class- Craft workers, Laborers in factories, Restaurant workers, Nursing home staff, Repair shops, garages, Delivery services etc. (v) Poor - Working poor – work full-time at wages below poverty line

As per Census Report of 2011 India has a population of 1.21 billion people, comprising of 1/6th of the world population. India's population can be divided into different income groups on the basis of annual household income like higher income group, middle income group, lower income group etc. According to National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) there are 5 consumer classes that differ in their ownership patterns and consumption behavior across various segments of goods.

Table 28

Consumer Classes	Annual Income in Rs.	1996	2001	2007	Change
The Rich	Rs. 215,000 and more	1.2	2.0	6.2	416%
The Consuming Class	Rs 45,000- 215,000	32.5	54.6	90.9	179%
The Climbers	Rs. 22,000-45,000	54.1	71.6	74.1	37%
The Aspirants	Rs. 16,000-22,000	44	28.1	15.3	-65%
The Destitute	Below Rs. 16,000	33	23.4	12.8	-61%
Total		164.8	180.7	199.2	21%

Source: NCAER The 5 classes of consumer households (consumer classification) show the economic development across the country based on consumption trends.

India's economic reforms beginning in 1991, have substantially improved the country's income level of different people. Rural poverty has declined from 94% in 1985 to 61% in 2005 and projected it will drop to 26% by 2025. The growth that has pulled millions of people out of poverty is also **building a huge middle class that will concentrate in Indian's urban areas**. By 2025 about three quarters of the India's urbanities will be part of the middle class. It is important to note that poverty in India line is defined as the expenditure which is sufficient to provide basic caloric needs. This line is annually adjusted to take account of the

inflation. Both income and consumption expenditure tends to fluctuate over time. Therefore classification of people on the basis of income and expenditure is not absolute. It changes over from time to time.

Data Analysis and Results

Entire data are divided into two areas and six income group.

Table 29
Income Group * Area of Kolkata Cross tabulation

Count

		Area of Kolkata		Total
		NORTH	SOUTH	
Income_Group	Less than 10000	98	378	476
	10000 to 20000	126	308	434
	20000 to 30000	56	126	182
	30000 to 40000	42	98	140
	40000 to 50000	14	56	70
	Above 50000	98	98	196
Total		434	1064	1498

Here income less than Rs. 10,000 p.m. representing people belong to nearer poverty or poverty line. Income between Rs. 10,000 to 30,000 p.m. is lower middle class. Income between Rs. 30,000 to 50,000 p.m. is upper middle class and income above Rs. 50,000 is higher income group.

Out of 1498 samples, 518 customers i.e 35% of 1498 samples gave their consent that hawking business is good. Following cross tables shows the different income group and area of Kolkata of that 35% who gave consent in favour of hawking.

Table 30

Opinion Regarding Hawking Business Good			Area of Kolkata		Total
			NORT H	SOUT H	
Income _Group	Less than 10000	Count	84	112	196
		% within Area of Kolkata	37.5%	38.1%	37.8%
	10000 to 20000	Count	56	70	126
		% within Area of Kolkata	25.0%	23.8%	24.3%
	20000 to 30000	Count	28	28	56
		% within Area of Kolkata	12.5%	9.5%	10.8%
	30000 to 40000	Count	14	56	70
		% within Area of Kolkata	6.3%	19.0%	13.5%
	40000 to 50000	Count	14	10	24
		% within Area of Kolkata	6.3%	.0%	2.7%
	Above 50000	Count	28	18	46
		% within Area of Kolkata	12.5%	9.5%	10.8%
Total		Count	224	294	518
		% within Area of Kolkata	100%	100%	100%

Here Two-Way Analysis of Variance is applied.

Let us take the Null hypothesis:

H_0 : (a) the choice of customer purchasing from the hawkers depends on their income level.

(b) the choice customer purchasing from the hawkers depend on place.

Table 31

Income Group	Area of Kolkata		Total
	NORTH	SOUTH	
Less than 10000	84	112	196
10000 to 20000	56	70	126
20000 to 30000	28	28	56
30000 to 40000	14	56	70
40000 to 50000	14	10	24
Above 50000	28	18	46
	224	294	518

Here income group, row =6 and column = 2.

Correction Factor (CF) = $T^2 / N = 22360.33$.

Table 32

Square of the Value

	NORTH	SOUTH	Total
Less than 10000	7056	12544	19600
10000 to 20000	3136	4900	8036
20000 to 30000	784	784	1568
30000 to 40000	196	3136	3332
40000 to 50000	196	100	296
Above 50000	784	324	1108
	12152	21788	33940

Table 33

Source of variation	Sum of squares		Degrees of freedom		Mean squares		Variance Ratio(F)	
	Between (Columns)	SSC	408	c - 1	1	MSC=SSC/(c-1)	408.33	F ₁ =MSC/MSE
Between (Rows)	SSR	7700	r - 1	5	MSR= SSR/(r-1)	1539.93	F ₂ =MSR/MSE	2.22
Residual	SSE	3472	(r - 1) (c - 1)	5	MSE= SSE/(r-1)(c-1)	694.33		
Total	SST	11580	rc - 1	11				

- (a) From Table 33 it is found, $F_{5,11, 0.05} = 3.2$ the calculated value (2.22) is less than the table value (3.204), the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence the choice of customer purchasing from the hawkers depends on income level.
- (b) From Table 33 it is found, $F_{3,11, 0.05} = 3.587$, since the calculated value (.59) is less than the table value (3.587), the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence the choice of customer purchasing from the hawkers depends on place.

Next question is in which area purchase from hawkers is more preferable and which income group prefers purchase from hawkers. Table 34 shows the details breakup of the two queries.

Table 34

Income Group	NORTH	%	SOUTH	%	Total	%
Less than 10000	84	19	112	11	196	13
10000 to 20000	56	13	70	7	126	8
20000 to 30000	28	6	28	3	56	4
30000 to 40000	14	3	56	5	70	5
40000 to 50000	14	3	10	1	24	2
Above 50000	28	6	18	2	46	3
Total Customer in Favour of Hawkers	224	52	294	28	518	35
Total Number of Sample	434		1064		1498	

Now from Table 34 it is found that lower income group prefer for purchase from hawkers more. Out of 35% customer who give consent in favour of street hawking, 13% are belongs to less than Rs.10,000 income group and 12% belongs to between Rs.10,000 to Rs.30,000 income group this means total 25% belongs to less than Rs.30,000 income group i.e. poverty, near poverty and lower middle class people, 7 % belongs to between 30,000 to 50,000 i.e. upper middle class and balance 3% represents above Rs.50,000 income group i.e. higher income group. The line diagram in Figure 34 shows the percentage of customers belonging to different income group of North and South Kolkata who give their opinion in favour of street.

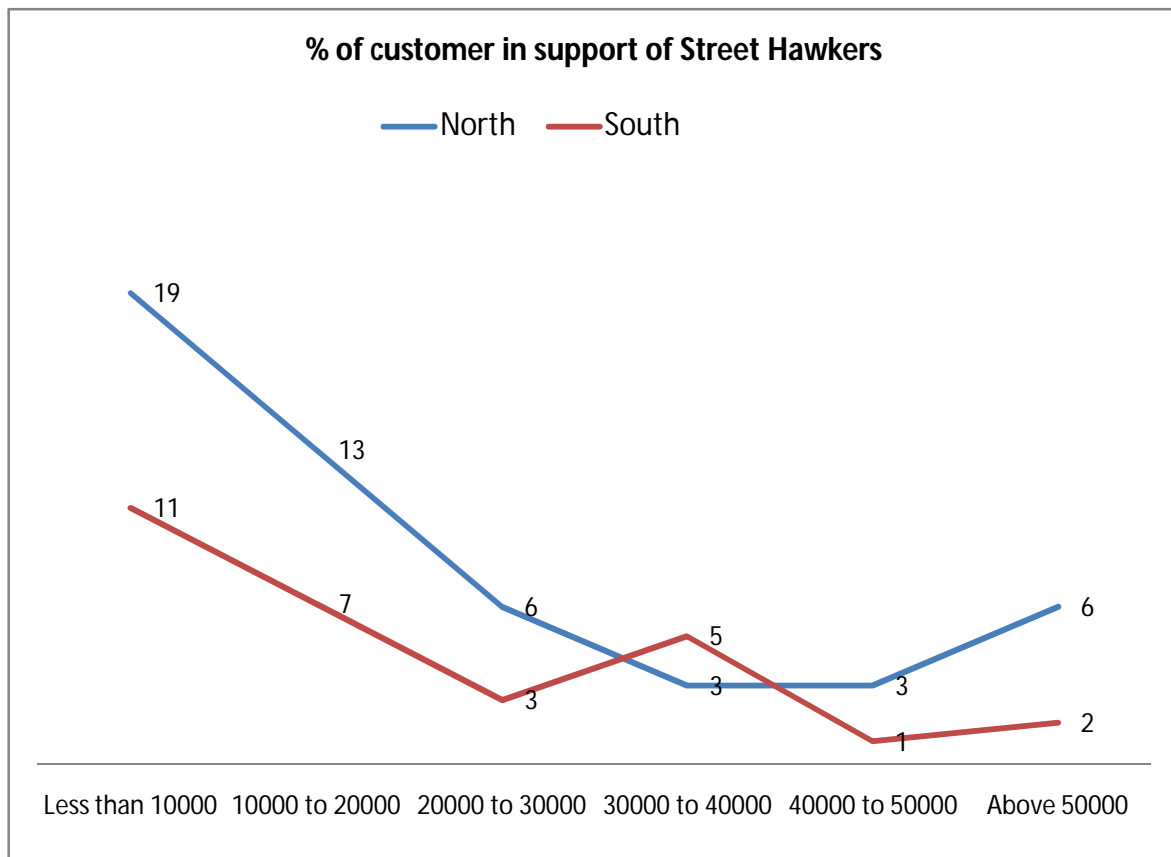


Figure 34

The line charts in Figure 34 shows that poor and lower middle class family are prefer to purchase from street hawkers. In case of Kolkata the origin of ‘Bengali Baboos’ or ‘Bengali middle class’ emerged sometime in the last quarter of the eighteenth century as banians (a merchant bankers), mutsuddis and dealer or agent of East India Company’s merchants and ‘interlopers’(unlicensed business man) and as munshis, dewan or sarkars of English administrators. The social ‘elevators’ in the new urban milieu of Calcutta were definitely changing by the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the criterion of ‘achievement’ in wealth and education was gaining strength. As the scope for education and money making was grater in Calcutta in early British days, the accession to the middle classes was also grater in Bengal. The economic competition is becoming harder day by day for Bengalis in Bengal, and at the hub of it, in the city of Calcutta, the Bengal middle classes are being pushed through the boundaries of gentility towards the working classes. The report of an enquiry into the family budget of middle-class employees of the Central Govt. conducted in 1946 revealed that employees living in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

were running deficit budget as usual. Large majority of these middle class families had to incur debt. Due to present inflation and lack of availability of proper employment many upper middle-class family group are now enter in lower middle class income group. People of this middle class family are attracted to purchase from street hawkers because of the cheap rate and variety of the products available. The products sold by hawkers are easy accessibility and all-time availability. Consumers buy a variety of items. Many college and office-goers rely on the cooked food sold by the vendors for their meals. Interestingly, most of the stalls are found to be located near hospitals, schools, colleges and office areas to provide food to the consumers there. But there are also some negative aspects of street hawking. The negative aspects of the street hawking activities are that the roads get congested due to the vending activities. Hawkers sell cheap quality items in unhealthy and unsanitary conditions. Excessive bargaining is required while purchasing from hawkers. The hawkers carry on their activities in the parking areas and that results in traffic congestion because vehicles have to be parked on the roads. This negative aspect reflected when survey was conducted and 54% gave their opinion against street hawkers in spite of the fact that all income groups are more or less purchase from street hawkers. Hence street hawking has both positive aspect and negative aspect on the part of the consumer.

Again it is also found that purchase from hawkers depend on place. In North Kolkata out of 434 customers 224 customers i.e. 52% prefer to goods purchased from hawkers. Whereas in South Kolkata out of 1064 customers 294 i.e. 28% customers prefer to goods purchased from hawkers. This means people from North Kolkata prefer more for goods purchased from hawkers as compare to South.

Observation

In developed and underdeveloped courtiers of the World are faced the problems of hawkers. One the one hand they provide services to the urban poor and middle class people on the other their actives leads traffic congestion in the urban street. But this type of social problem in developed country is less because when income level increases people prefer to purchased from shopping mall and super market instead of street hawkers. South Kolkata mainly developed and expanded after independence. In this area after independence refugee from

East Bengal occupied the vacate land of Muslim. After 1990 the composition of the South Kolkata are changed. Here lot of multi-storeyed building developed and that has been purchased by relatively higher income group. Purchasing habits of the people has changed. In South Kolkata establishment of super market and shopping mall are more as compare to North Kolkata. Here peoples especially young generation now prefer to going shopping mall. Low income group are hesitating to enter big shop and shopping mall. From case study researcher found one female customer in North Kolkata whose family income Rs.5000 p.m. expressed her opinion that she hesitate to enter big shop and fell comfortable for purchase from hawkers because she can choose goods by bargaining. Due to economic crisis lot of upper middle class in North Kolkata area are now enter in lower middle class income group and they are largely depend on hawkers. So we conclude that North Kolkata people are preferred to more purchase from Hawkers as compare to South Kolkata. Most of the consumers belonging to the lower socio-economic categories are in favour of this occupation, whereas those not in favours of street hawking mainly belonged to the high income groups.

v) Factor and Cluster Analysis

India is a country which has a major problem of migration of people from village to the cities. Although the migration is a very common phenomenon across the world particularly from a developing to a developed country, the internal migration in India is at a very high level because of the uneven growth that our nation has undergone. Both skilled and unskilled labor force migrate to the major cities in search of better livelihood which subsistence village economy is unable to provide. In this context street vendors are only seen as people having no roots in the cities and having no legitimate right to occupy urban space for vending. Talking to any official of urban authority will give an impression that cities are carrying an unwanted burden on their shoulders in the form of street vendors. But on the contrary street vendors and the street vending is an old profession in all the major cities which urban planners failed to recognize and make them partner in the development of the cities.

Forceful eviction of vendors is not the solution to the problem. The problem of unauthorized occupation of urban space can be controlled only through proper regulation of the vending activity. Holistic development plan which will incorporate the concerns of all the sections of the society is the future solution. The market driven economy will promote interest of only one section of society. Vendors are not in a position to tackle the threats posed by the present economic system but since the demand of their service to the society is always very high they cannot be removed through using force. As long as vendors keep on providing day to day material to the public at cheap rates close to their homes, stroke of the police will not deter them from doing their business. In such circumstances it is necessary to study underlying structure of the variable that affects their hawking business. This will help to develop model in subsequent analysis.

Objective

- 1) Study of relationship between different socio-economic factors of street hawkers in Kolkata.
- 2) Finding the important and significant factor.
- 3) Forming homogeneous group i.e. cluster on the basis of these significant variable selected.

Methodology

- 1) Data are collected through direct interview from different areas of Kolkata.
- 2) Entire data are fit in SPSS Package for Statistical Analysis.
- 3) Conduct Factor Analysis on the basis of collected to analyze interrelationships among socio-economic variables and to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions (factors).

On the basis of highest factor score subsequent cluster analysis is made to find the homogeneous groups.

Data Analysis

Factor analysis is one of the techniques of **multivariate analysis**. Multivariate analysis refers to all statistical techniques that simultaneously analyse multiple measurements on individuals or objects under investigation. Thus, **any simultaneous analysis of more than two variables can be loosely considered multivariate analysis**.

Factor Analysis is a statistical approach that can be used to analyze interrelationships among a large number of variables and to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions (factors). The objective is to find a way of condensing the information contained in a number of original variables into a smaller set of varieties (factors) with a minimal loss of information. When variables are correlated, it is necessary to find out the ways to manage these variables this means grouping highly correlated variable together, labeling or naming the groups, and perhaps even creating a new composite measures that can be represent each group of variables. As an interdependence technique, factor analysis attempts to identify grouping among variables based on relationships represented in a correlation matrixes. It is a powerful tool to better understand the structure of the data, and also can be used to simplify analyses of a large set of variables by replacing them with composite variables. When it works well, it points to interesting relationships that might not have been obvious from examination of the raw data alone, or even correlation matrix.

Different factors relating hawkers in Kolkata are discussed herewith.

- There must be proper demand for hawking goods. Here sales per day of different hawking goods are taking into consideration to judge the demand for hawking goods.

- Most of the hawkers are doing business to earning their livelihood. So income is another vital factor. Here income means net income i.e. profit earn by each hawker while doing their business.
- Income per hour is taken into consideration.
- Income per head is taken into consideration.
- Operating ratio indicate profitability of the hawking business. It is calculated by income divided by sales.
- Return on initial investment is another factor to judge profitability of hawking business. It is calculated by income divided by initial investment.
- Investment turnover ratio is calculated by sales divided by initial investment. High turnover indicates low amount of initial investment required.
- Number of year doing hawking business is another factor. (Those doing business since long time get experience how to tackle police, municipal authority, local musclemen and political party. They are also got sympathy from local people regarding hawking business. So engage in hawking business is also important factor. Here more ranking is given to those hawkers who doing hawking business long time before.)

Here factor analysis is conducted on 2961 data of 8 variables which were collected different areas of Kolkata to find out interrelationships among these variables and to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions (factors). The primary purpose of this analysis is to define the underlying structure among the variables and reducing and summarization of data by groping highly correlated variable together, labelling or naming the groups. Before start any factor analysis it is necessary to construct a correlation matrix of these variables. If correlation between all variable are small, factor analysis may not be appropriate. Formal statistics are available for testing the appropriateness of the factor model. Bartlett's test of sphericity can be used to test the null hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated in the populations. Another useful statistics is the Kaiser-Meyer Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy. This index compares the magnitudes of the observed correlation coefficients to the magnitudes of the partial correlation coefficients. Small value of the KMO statistics indicate that the correlation between pairs of variables cannot be explained by others variables and that factor analysis may not be appropriate. Generally, a

value greater than 0.5 is desirable. The correlation matrix, constructed from the data which is shown Table 35.

Table 35

Correlation Matrix ^a									
		Sales per day	Income per day	Income per hour	Income per head	Operating Ratio (%)	Investment Turnover p.m.	Return on Initial Investment p.m (%)	YEAR_HAWKING
Correlation	Sales per day	1.000	.690	.647	.548	-.240	.264	.104	.009
	Income per day	.690	1.000	.973	.787	.201	.200	.325	.033
	Income per hour	.647	.973	1.000	.750	.217	.249	.394	.043
	Income per head	.548	.787	.750	1.000	.169	.134	.229	.012
	Operating Ratio (%)	-.240	.201	.217	.169	1.000	-.098	.254	.057
	Investment Turnover p.m.	.264	.200	.249	.134	-.098	1.000	.818	.052
	Return on Initial Investment p.m. (%)	.104	.325	.394	.229	.254	.818	1.000	.076
	YEAR_HAWKING	.009	.033	.043	.012	.057	.052	.076	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Sales per day		0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.303
	Income per day	0.000		0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.034
	Income per hour	0.000	0.000		0.000	.000	.000	.000	.010
	Income per head	.000	0.000	0.000		.000	.000	.000	.263
	Operating Ratio (%)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.001
	Investment Turnover p.m.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		0.000	.002
	Return on Initial Investment p.m (%)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	0.000		.000
	YEAR_HAWKING	.303	.034	.010	.263	.001	.002	.000	
a. Determinant = .001									

The correlation matrix in Table 35 shows the negative relation between sales per day and operating ratio. This indicate that in order to increase sales hawkers are forced to sell goods at low profit margin. Again Table 35 shows negative relation between operating ratio and investment turnover this indicated that in order to get high investment turnover hawkers are selling goods at low profit margin.

Table 36

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.654
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	20276.327
	Df	28
	Sig.	0.000

The null hypothesis, that the population correlation matrix is an identity matrix, is rejected by the Bartlett's test of sphericity. The approximate chi-square statistics is 20276.327 with 28 degrees of freedom which is significant at the 0.05 level. The Value of the KMO statistic (0.654) is also large (>0.5). Thus the factor analysis may be considered an appropriate technique for analyzing the correlation matrix.

There are different methods of factor analysis. The two basic approaches are principal components analysis and common factor analysis. In principal components analysis, the total variance in the data are considered. Principal components analysis is recommended when the primary concern is to determine the minimum number of factors that will account for maximum variance in the data for use in subsequent multivariate analysis. In common factor analysis, the factors are estimated based only on the common variables. This method is appropriate when the primary concern is to identify the underlying dimensions and common variance is of interest. Other approaches for estimating the common factors are unweighted least squares, generalized least squares, maximum likelihood, alpha method and image factoring. Here in order to determine the minimum number of factors that will account for maximum variance in the data principle component method is applied.

Table 37

Communalities		
	Initial	Extraction
Sales per day	1.000	.829
Income per day	1.000	.952
Income per hour	1.000	.925
Income per head	1.000	.765
Operating Ratio (%)	1.000	.906
Investment Turnover p.m.	1.000	.952
Return on Initial Investment p.m. (%)	1.000	.943
Year_Hawking	1.000	.061
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Table 38

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.519	43.990	43.990	3.519	43.990	43.990	3.223	40.291	40.291
2	1.565	19.558	63.548	1.565	19.558	63.548	1.819	22.737	63.028
3	1.249	15.608	79.156	1.249	15.608	79.156	1.290	16.128	79.156
4	.982	12.269	91.425						
5	.334	4.175	95.600						
6	.243	3.039	98.639						
7	.087	1.085	99.724						
8	.022	.276	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Under “Communalities”, “Initial” column, it can be seen that the communalities for each variable is 1.0 as unities were inserted in the diagonal of the correlation matrix. Communalities is the amount of variance a variables shares with all the other variables being considered. The table labeled “Initial Eigenvalues” gives the eigenvalues. The eigenvalues for the factors are as expected, in decreasing order of magnitudes as we go from factor 1 to factor 8. The eigenvalue for a factor indicates the total variance attributed to that factor. The total variance accounted for all the eight factors is 8 which is equal to the number of variables. Factor1 accounts for a variance of 3.519 which is $(3.519/8)*100$ or 43.99 percent of the total variance. Likewise, the second factor accounts for $(1.565/8)*100$ or 19.558 percent of the total variance.

Here the eigenvalue greater than 1.0 (default option) results in three factors being extracted. The second column under “Communalities” gives relevant information after the desired numbers of factors have been extracted. The communalities for the variables under “Extraction” are different than “Initial” because all of the variables associated with the variables are not explained unless all the factors are retained. The “Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings” give the variances associated with the factors that are related.

An important output from factor analysis is the factor matrix, also called factor pattern matrix. The factor matrix contains the coefficients used to express the standardized variables in terms of factors. These coefficients, the factor loadings, represent the correlations between

the factors and the variables. A coefficient with a large absolute value indicates that the factors and the variables are closely related. The coefficients of the factor matrix can be used to interpret the factors.

Table 39

Component Matrix^a			
	Component		
	1	2	3
Sales per day	.731	-.295	-.456
Income per day	.941	-.242	.088
Income per hour	.942	-.163	.104
Income per head	.819	-.285	.111
Operating Ratio (%)	.180	.130	.925
Investment Turnover p.m.	.458	.791	-.341
Return on Initial Investment p.m. (%)	.542	.802	.071
Year_Hawking	.065	.156	.180
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.			
a. 3 components extracted.			

The initial or unrotated factor matrix indicates the relationship between the factor and individual variables. The unrotated factor matrix may not give completely clean set of factor loadings i.e. there may be substantial cross loadings did not maximize the loading of each variable in one factor. In such case rotation technique can be applied to improve the interpretation. If several factors have high loadings with the same variable, it is difficult to interpret them. Rotation does not the communalities and the percentage of total variance explained. However, the percentage of variance accounted for by each factor does change. The variance explained by individual factors is redistributed by rotations. Hence different methods of rotation may result in the identification of different factors.

The rotation is called orthogonal rotation if the axes are maintained at the right angles and the rotation is called oblique rotation when the axes are not maintained at right angles. The most commonly used method for rotation is the varimax procedure. This is an orthogonal method of rotation that minimizes the number of variables with high loadings on a factor, thereby enhancing the interpretability of the factors. Orthogonal rotation results in factors that are uncorrelated. Oblique rotation should be used when factors in the population are likely to be strongly correlated. Here following table shows the varimax factor rotation.

Table 40

Rotated Component Matrix^a			
	Component		
	1	2	3
Sales per day	.784	.138	-.443
Income per day	.962	.116	.115
Income per hour	.932	.182	.150
Income per head	.867	.026	.114
Operating Ratio (%)	.125	-.069	.941
Investment Turnover p.m.	.111	.966	-.083
Return on Initial Investment p.m. (%)	.188	.896	.325
Year_Hawking	.001	.114	.219
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.			

The Table 40 shows how 3 factors are correlated with the 8 variables. Interpretation is facilitated by identifying the variables that have large loadings on the same factor. That factor can then be interpreted in terms of the variables that load high on it. Data summarization after analysis of factor is shown below.

Name of the Factor	Name of the Variables
Factor 1 (Income Factor)	Sales per day, Income per day, Income per hour and income per head.
Factor 2 (Investment Factor)	Investment Turnover and Return on Initial Investment (p.m.)
Factor 3 (Profitability Factor)	Operating Ratio and Engage in Hawking

Factor represents a composite of many variables. When an acceptable factor solution has been obtained in which all variables have a significant loading on a factor, next attempt is to assign some meaning to the pattern of factor loadings. Variables with higher loadings are considered more important and have greater influence on the name or label selected to represent a factor. The significant variables for a particular factor are examined and placing greater emphasis on those variables with higher loadings, a name or label is assigned to a factor that accurately reflects the variables loadings on that factors. Identifies those variables with the greatest contribution to a factor and assigns a “name” to represent the factor

conceptual meaning. Here we out 8 variables data are reduced to three factors. Factor 1 name as Income Factor, Factor 2 named as Investment Factor and Factor 3 named as Profitability Factor. Factor scores means composite scores estimated for each respondent on the derived factors. The factor scores for the *i*th factor may be estimated as follows:

$$F_i = W_{i1}X_1 + W_{i2}X_2 + W_{i3}X_3 + \dots + W_{ik}X_k$$

Here F_i = estimate of the *i*th factor.

W_j = weight or factor score coefficient.

k = number of variables.

The weights or factor score coefficients, used to combine the standardized variables are obtained from the factor score coefficient matrix. The factor score can be used instead of original variable in subsequent multivariate analysis. Sometimes, instead of computing factor scores surrogate variables may be selected. Selection of substitute or surrogate variables, involve singling out some of the original variables for use in subsequent analysis. This allows the researcher to conduct subsequent analysis and interpret the results in terms or original variables rather than factor score.

Table 41

Component Score Coefficient Matrix			
	Component		
	1	2	3
Sales per day	.261	.011	-.379
Income per day	.307	-.055	.055
Income per hour	.288	-.014	.080
Income per head	.286	-.098	.062
Operating Ratio (%)	.022	-.109	.739
Investment Turnover p.m.	-.080	.571	-.122
Return on Initial Investment p.m. (%)	-.057	.497	.200
Year_Hawking	-.020	.056	.166
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. Component Scores.			

Here we see in first factor income per day score highest (.307), in second factor investment turnover p.m. score highest (.571) and in the third factor operating ratio score highest (.739). Here subsequent cluster analysis is done by taking these three variables.

Cluster analysis is a class of techniques used to classify objects or cases into relatively homogeneous groups called clusters. Object of each cluster tend to be similar to each other and dissimilar to objects in the other clusters. Cluster analysis is also called classification analysis, or numerical taxonomy. Both cluster analysis and discriminate analysis are concerned with classification. However, discriminate analysis requires prior knowledge of the cluster or groups membership for each object or case included to develop the classification rule. In contrast, in cluster analysis there is no priori information about the group or cluster membership for any of the objects. Group or clusters are suggested by data, not define priori. In SPSS has three different procedures that can be used to cluster data: hierarchical cluster analysis, *k*-means cluster, and two-step cluster. General Social Survey, using a two-stage clustering to find homogenous clusters based on age, income, gender, and region of the country. After factor analysis we take three variables which score highest in coefficient matrix of factor score. These variables are income per day, investment turnover p.m. and operating ratio. Here two-step cluster method is used on theses three variables to find homogenous groups of hawkers based on area, nature of product sold by hawkers in Kolkata. We can specify the number of clusters to be formed, or we can let the algorithm select the optimal number based on either the Schwarz Bayesian Criterion or the Akaike information criterion. Here we use automated cluster selection and SPSS prints a table of statistics for different numbers of clusters, an excerpt of which is shown in the Table 42.

Table 42

Auto-Clustering				
Number of Clusters	Schwarz's Bayesian Criterion (BIC)	BIC Change ^a	Ratio of BIC Changes ^b	Ratio of Distance Measures ^c
1	6203.686			
2	4382.702	-1820.984	1.000	2.461
3	3671.361	-711.341	.391	1.009
4	2966.541	-704.820	.387	2.231
5	2677.117	-289.423	.159	1.398
6	2483.666	-193.452	.106	1.177
7	2326.527	-157.139	.086	1.208
8	2204.755	-121.772	.067	1.137
9	2103.410	-101.344	.056	1.327
10	2038.870	-64.540	.035	1.062
11	1980.857	-58.013	.032	1.057
12	1928.553	-52.304	.029	1.428
13	1906.279	-22.274	.012	1.035
14	1886.356	-19.923	.011	1.192
15	1877.352	-9.004	.005	1.010
a. The changes are from the previous number of clusters in the table.				
b. The ratios of changes are relative to the change for the two cluster solution.				
c. The ratios of distance measures are based on the current number of clusters against the previous number of clusters.				

We are interested in finding the number of clusters at which the Schwarz Bayesian Criterion, abbreviated BIC (the I stands for Information), becomes small and the change in BIC between adjacent number of clusters is small. That's not always easy. Here the algorithm selected three clusters. The distribution of cases in the final cluster solution is shown in the Table 43.

Table 43

Cluster Distribution				
		N	% of Combined	% of Total
Cluster	1	1487	50.2%	50.2%
	2	423	14.3%	14.3%
	3	845	28.5%	28.5%
	4	206	7.0%	7.0%
	Combined	2961	100.0%	100.0%
Total		2961		100.0%

Here the Cluster 1 is the largest has 50.2% of the clustered cases, and Cluster 4 is the smallest has 7% of the cases. In Cluster 2 has 14.3% cases and Cluster 3 has 28.5% cases. Interpreting and profiling clusters involves examining the cluster centroids. The centroids represent the mean values of the objects containing in the cluster on each of the variables. The centroids enable us to describe each cluster by assigning it a name or label. Often it is helpful to profile the clusters in terms of variables that were not used for clustering. Centroids of the cluster is shown Table 44.

Table 44

Centroids							
		Income per day		Operating Ratio (%)		Investment Turnover p.m.	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation
Cluster	1	128.7909	66.85930	21.3315	5.67003	3.1365	2.24206
	2	150.9574	85.06601	19.7969	8.54360	21.6004	8.00030
	3	186.6580	115.87540	42.1885	11.50314	3.6373	3.27829
	4	755.8010	443.47955	39.9057	21.42880	19.3246	15.10081
	Combined	192.0932	212.37583	28.3566	13.97287	7.0434	9.07001

Cross table of hawking zone vs. cluster are shown below.

Table 45

Hawking Zone vs. Cluster Number Cross Tabulation							
			TwoStep Cluster Number				Total
			1	2	3	4	
Hawking Zone	North & Central	Count	537	59	160	14	770
		% within Hawking Zone	69.7%	7.7%	20.8%	1.8%	100.0%
		% within TwoStep Cluster Number	36.1%	13.9%	18.9%	6.8%	26.0%
		% of Total	18.1%	2.0%	5.4%	.5%	26.0%
	Port Area	Count	255	93	114	3	465
		% within Hawking Zone	54.8%	20.0%	24.5%	.6%	100.0%
		% within TwoStep Cluster Number	17.1%	22.0%	13.5%	1.5%	15.7%
		% of Total	8.6%	3.1%	3.9%	.1%	15.7%
	South Suburban	Count	401	97	262	85	845
		% within Hawking Zone	47.5%	11.5%	31.0%	10.1%	100.0%
		% within TwoStep Cluster Number	27.0%	22.9%	31.0%	41.3%	28.5%
		% of Total	13.5%	3.3%	8.8%	2.9%	28.5%
	South	Count	294	174	309	104	881
		% within Hawking Zone	33.4%	19.8%	35.1%	11.8%	100.0%
		% within TwoStep Cluster Number	19.8%	41.1%	36.6%	50.5%	29.8%
		% of Total	9.9%	5.9%	10.4%	3.5%	29.8%
Total	Count	1487	423	845	206	2961	
	% within Hawking Zone	50.2%	14.3%	28.5%	7.0%	100.0%	
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	50.2%	14.3%	28.5%	7.0%	100.0%	

Cross table of nature of hawking goods sold by street hawkers vs cluster also shown below.

Table 46

Hawking Goods vs. Cluster Number Cross Tabulation							
			TwoStep Cluster Number				Total
			1	2	3	4	
Hawking Goods	BOOKS & JOURNALS	Count	30	6	25	1	62
		% within Hawking Goods	48.4%	9.7%	40.3%	1.6%	100.0%
		% within TwoStep Cluster Number	2.0%	1.4%	3.0%	.5%	2.1%
		% of Total	1.0%	.2%	.8%	.0%	2.1%
	COSMETICS & JEWELLERY	Count	147	19	93	9	268
		% within Hawking Goods	54.9%	7.1%	34.7%	3.4%	100.0%

	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	9.9%	4.5%	11.0%	4.4%	9.1%
	% of Total	5.0%	.6%	3.1%	.3%	9.1%
ELECTRONICS	Count	23	5	14	2	44
	% within Hawking Goods	52.3%	11.4%	31.8%	4.5%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%
	% of Total	.8%	.2%	.5%	.1%	1.5%
FOOD & SWEETS	Count	74	21	51	11	157
	% within Hawking Goods	47.1%	13.4%	32.5%	7.0%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	5.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.3%	5.3%
	% of Total	2.5%	.7%	1.7%	.4%	5.3%
FRUITS	Count	56	68	37	22	183
	% within Hawking Goods	30.6%	37.2%	20.2%	12.0%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	3.8%	16.1%	4.4%	10.7%	6.2%
	% of Total	1.9%	2.3%	1.2%	.7%	6.2%
GARMENTS	Count	545	47	211	58	861
	% within Hawking Goods	63.3%	5.5%	24.5%	6.7%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	36.7%	11.1%	25.0%	28.2%	29.1%
	% of Total	18.4%	1.6%	7.1%	2.0%	29.1%
GIFT ITEMS	Count	95	11	49	9	164
	% within Hawking Goods	57.9%	6.7%	29.9%	5.5%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	6.4%	2.6%	5.8%	4.4%	5.5%
	% of Total	3.2%	.4%	1.7%	.3%	5.5%
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	Count	207	27	129	13	376
	% within Hawking Goods	55.1%	7.2%	34.3%	3.5%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	13.9%	6.4%	15.3%	6.3%	12.7%
	% of Total	7.0%	.9%	4.4%	.4%	12.7%
LATHER ITEMS	Count	116	14	57	4	191
	% within Hawking Goods	60.7%	7.3%	29.8%	2.1%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	7.8%	3.3%	6.7%	1.9%	6.5%
	% of Total	3.9%	.5%	1.9%	.1%	6.5%
OTHERS INCLUDING SERVICES	Count	74	12	59	11	156
	% within Hawking Goods	47.4%	7.7%	37.8%	7.1%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	5.0%	2.8%	7.0%	5.3%	5.3%
	% of Total	2.5%	.4%	2.0%	.4%	5.3%
TEA, SNACKS,	Count	82	40	60	7	189

PAN, CIGARATTE	% within Hawking Goods	43.4%	21.2%	31.7%	3.7%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	5.5%	9.5%	7.1%	3.4%	6.4%
	% of Total	2.8%	1.4%	2.0%	.2%	6.4%
VEGETABLE, FLOWERS, FISH, MEAT	Count	38	153	60	59	310
	% within Hawking Goods	12.3%	49.4%	19.4%	19.0%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	2.6%	36.2%	7.1%	28.6%	10.5%
	% of Total	1.3%	5.2%	2.0%	2.0%	10.5%
Total	Count	1487	423	845	206	2961
	% within Hawking Goods	50.2%	14.3%	28.5%	7.0%	100.0%
	% within TwoStep Cluster Number	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	50.2%	14.3%	28.5%	7.0%	100.0%

Cluster I comprises of 50.2% of the samples. Here standard deviations of all three variables are minimum as compared to other clusters. So this cluster represents those figures which are more or less stable. As per this cluster, average income per day of each hawker is 128.79, Operating ratio is 21.33% and investment turnover ratio is 3.13. In respect of hawking zone 36.1% sample represents North and Central Kolkata area, 17.1% represent Port area, 27% represent South Suburban and balance 19.8% represents South Kolkata. Major products in this cluster are garments (36.7%), household items (13.9%), cosmetic and jewellery (9.9%).

Cluster II comprises of 14.3% of the samples. In this cluster investment turnover ratio is maximum (21.60) as compared to other clusters. Here income per day is 150.95 and operating ratio is 19.79%. In respect of hawking zone 13.9% sample represents North and Central Kolkata area, 22% represent Port area, 22.9% represent South Suburban Area and balance 41.10% represent South Kolkata. Major products in this cluster are vegetables, flower, fish, meat (36.2%), fruits (16.1%), garments (11.1%), household items (6.4%), pan and cigarette (9.5%).

Cluster III comprises of 28.5% samples. In this cluster Operating Ratio is maximum (42.18%) as compared to other clusters. Here average income per day is 186.65 and investment turnover is 3.63. In respect of hawking zone 18.9 % sample represents North and Central Kolkata area, 13.5% represent Port Area, 31% represent South Suburban Area and balance 36.6% represent South Kolkata. Major products in this cluster are garments (25%), household items (15.3%), cosmetics and jewellery (11%) etc.

Cluster IV comprises of 7% samples. In this cluster income per day is maximum (Rs.755.80) as compared to other clusters. Here operating ratio is 39.90% and investment turnover ratio is

19.32. In respect of hawking zone 6.8% sample represents North and Central Kolkata area, 1.5% sample represents Port area, 41.3% sample represents South Suburban Area and balance 50.5% represents South Kolkata. Major products in this cluster are vegetables, flower, fish, meat (28.6%), garments (28.2%).

So it can be said that both income per day and profitability (operating ratio) are high in South Kolkata as compared to North & Central Kolkata and Port Area. In case of garments both income per day and profitability are high. Investment turnover ratio in South and South Suburban Area is high which means by investing an amount here a quick return is possible. In case of products, hawkers earn quick return in investing vegetables, flower, fish and meat items. 50.2% sample belongs to Cluster 1 indicating that most of the hawkers have low income, low profitability and low investment turnover. Only 7% hawkers belong to that category where income, profitability and investment turnover are high. Sales of readymade garments (29%), household items (13%), cosmetic and Jewellery (9%), vegetable, flower, fish, meat (10.5%) are high. Most of these goods are manufactured in small scale or home-based industries. These industries employ a large number of workers. The manufacturers could have hardly marketed their products on their own. In this way they provide a valuable service by helping sustain employment in these industries. So the total employment provided through hawking becomes larger if we consider the fact that they sustain certain industries by providing markets for their products.

Observation:

After factor analysis it has been observed that income per day, sales per day and operating ratio are the three main factors. Subsequent cluster analysis reflects that sales of garments, household items and cosmetic jewellery items are high. Further it is found that in the case of hawker incomes per day and profitability are high in South Kolkata as compare to North Kolkata and Port Area. Most of the hawkers are doing their business with a small amount as initial investment. They required high investment turnover to continue their business. In order to get high turnover they are forced to sell their products at low profit margin. For that reason it is found negative relation between investment turnover vs. operating ratio and sales vs. operating ratio. Here Cluster 1 represents 50.2% sample in which shows that average income is Rs.128 per day, operating ratio is 21% and investment turnover is 3. Most of the hawkers earn low level of income which leads to low saving and subsequently low investment. This may leads the hawkers to fall into poverty cycle.

vi) Correspondence Analysis of Street Hawkers in Kolkata

Multidimensional scaling (MDS) also known as perceptual mapping is a procedure that enables to determine the perceived relative image of a set of objects. The purpose of MDS is to transform people judgements of overall similarity or preference into distances represented into multidimensional space.

Here dimension means features of an object. A particular dimension can be thought as possessing both perceived/subjective dimensions (e.g. expensive, fragile) and objective dimensions (e.g. colour, price, features). Perceptual map means visual representation of a respondent's perceptions of objects of two or more dimensions. These geometric representations are often called spatial maps. The axes of the spatial map are assumed to denote the psychological bases or underlying dimensions respondents use to form perceptions and preferences for stimuli. So MDS is generally regarded as **exploratory data analysis**. It **reduces large amounts of data** into easy-to-visualize structures and attempts to **find structure** (visual representation) in a set of distance measures, e.g. dissimilarities/similarities, between objects/cases. It helps to show how variables/objects are related perceptually by assigning cases to specific locations in space. Here distances between points in space match dissimilarities/similarities as closely as possible: Similar objects: Close points , Dissimilar objects: Far apart points

Correspondence analysis is an MDS technique for scaling qualitative data. The input data are in the form of a contingency table, indicating a qualitative association between the rows and columns. Correspondence analysis scales the rows and columns in corresponding units, so that each can be displayed graphically in the same low-dimensional space. These spatial maps provide insights into (1) similarities and differences within the rows with respect to a given column category; (2) similarities and differences within the column categories with respect to a given row category; and (3) relationship among the rows and columns.

One of the goals of correspondence analysis is to describe the relationships between two nominal variables in a correspondence table in a low-dimensional space, while simultaneously describing the relationships between the categories for each variable. For each variable, the distances between category points in a plot reflect the relationships between the categories with similar categories plotted close to each other. Projecting points for one variable on the vector from the origin to a category point for the other variable describe the

relationship between the variables. An analysis of contingency tables often includes examining row and column profiles and testing for independence via the chi-square statistic. However, the number of profiles can be quite large, and the chi-square test does not reveal the dependence structure. The Crosstabs procedure offers several measures of association and tests of association but cannot graphically represent any relationships between the variables. Factor analysis is a standard technique for describing relationships between variables in a low-dimensional space. However, factor analysis requires interval data, and the number of observations should be five times the number of variables. Correspondence analysis, on the other hand, assumes nominal variables and can describe the relationships between categories of each variable, as well as the relationship between the variables. In addition, correspondence analysis can be used to analyze any table of positive correspondence measures.

Therefore we can say correspondence analysis is a multidimensional technique for drawing perceptual map using qualitative data. The input data can be presented in the form of a contingency table which indicates a qualitative association between rows and columns. The perceptual map provides us the similarity and differences within the rows with respect to a given column category and similarity and differences within the columns with respect to a given row category and the relationship among the rows and columns.

The Expected value of a cell is calculated as given below:

$$\text{Expected cell count} = \frac{\text{Column total of cell} \times \text{Row total of cell}}{\text{Ovreal Total}}$$

It represents the expected cell frequency given the proportions for the row and column totals. The expected cell counts will provide basis for comparing actual cell counts and expected cell counts for calculating of a measure of association in constructing perceptual map. We calculate the difference in Expected and actual cell count.

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Expected cell count} - \text{Actual cell count.}$$

$$\text{Calculating of Chi square value for a cell} = \text{Difference}^2 / \text{Expected cell count.}$$

It should be noted two specific terms, developed in correspondence analysis, describe the properties of the frequency values and their relative contribution to the analysis. The first

term is mass which is defined for any single entry in the cross tabulation table as the percentage of the total represented by that entry and it is calculated as the value of any single entry divided by N (the total for the table, which equals the sum of either the rows or columns). We can also calculate the mass of any row or column category by summing across all entries. This result represents the contribution of any row or column category to the total mass.

The second measure is inertia which is defined as total Chi square divided by N (the total number of frequency counts). In this way we have a relative measure of Chi square that can be related to any frequency count.

Eigenvalues, also known as similar values, are determined for each dimension and indicates the relative contribution of each dimension in explaining the variance in the categories. We can determine the amount of explained variance both for individual dimensions and solution as a whole.

The maximum number of dimensions that can be estimated is one less than the smaller of the number of rows and columns. For example with six columns and eight rows, the maximum number of dimension would be five, which is six minus one.

The next step is to convert the chi square value into a similarity measure and the chi square value denotes the degree or amount of similarity or association. As we square the difference in the process of calculating the chi square, it removes the direction of similarity. In order to find the directionality we use the sign of the original difference.

Here correspondence analysis is used to draw two perceptual maps. First one represents graphical display of the income of hawkers according to locality and second one represents the relationship between different clusters with respect to locality.

Table 47

Permuted Correspondence Table According to Dimension 1

INCOME	Zone_Code				
	North & Central	Port Area	South Suburban	South	Active Margin
100 to 200	416	239	370	354	1379
Less than 100	178	123	139	169	609
400 to 500	6	10	22	28	66
300 to 400	43	18	60	63	184
200 to 300	107	73	153	178	511
Above 500	20	2	101	89	212
Active Margin	770	465	845	881	2961

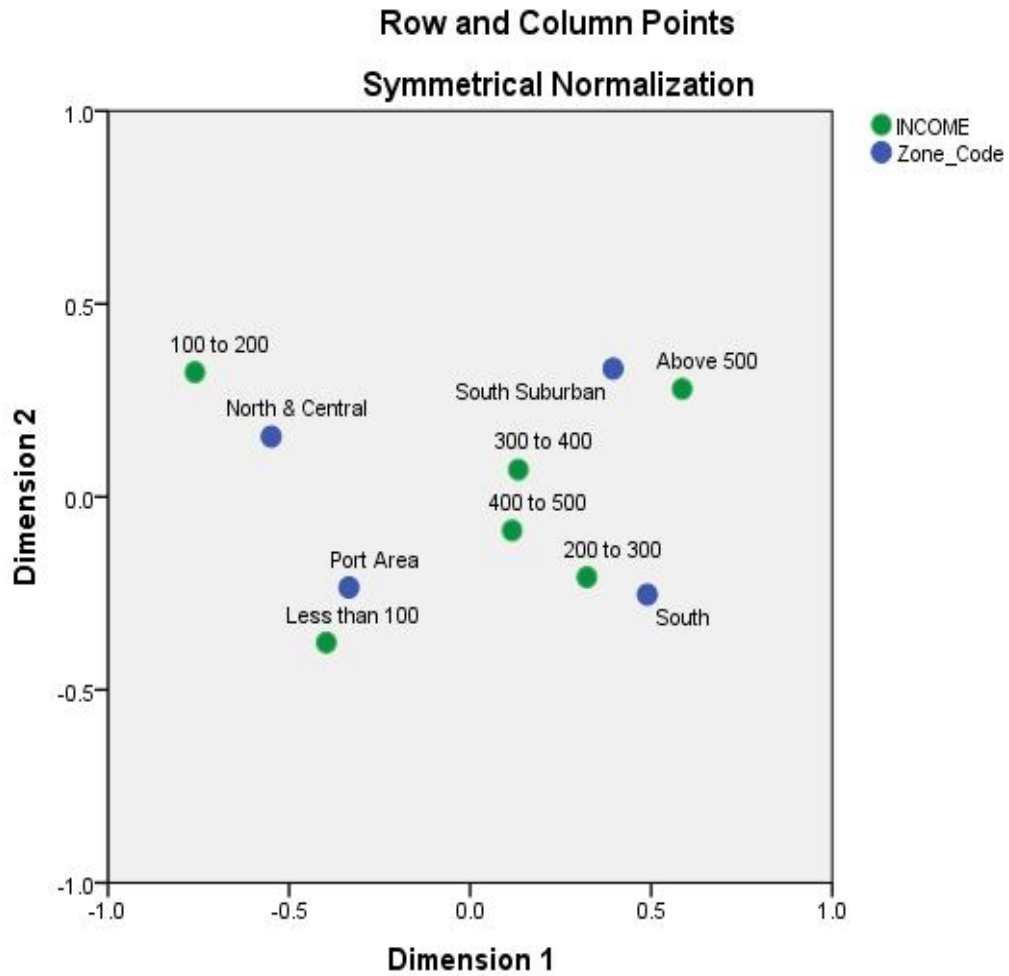


Figure 35

Here we use SPSS 21 for Correspondence Analysis. Here horizontal dimension representing income group and vertical dimension representing different area of Kolkata. An examination of the perceptual map created by Correspondence Analysis suggests hawkers in the port area Kolkata are in low income group and hawkers in South Suburban Area are in high income group.

Table 48

Permuted Correspondence Table According to Dimension 1

Zone Code	Two Step Cluster Number				Active Margin
	1	4	2	3	
North & Central	537	14	59	160	770
Port Area	255	3	93	114	465
South Suburban	401	85	97	262	845
South	294	104	174	309	881
Active Margin	1487	206	423	845	2961

Row and Column Points

Symmetrical Normalization

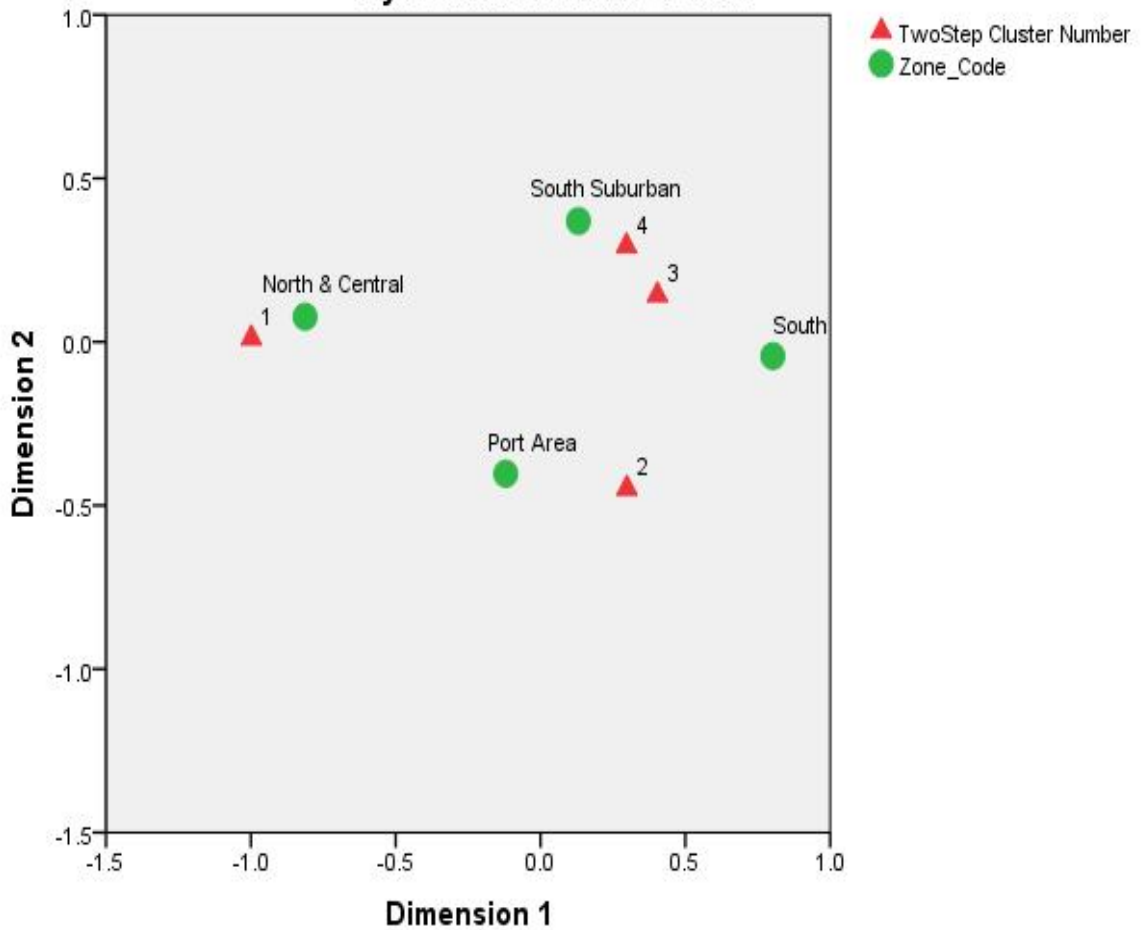


Figure 36

Here horizontal dimension representing different areas of Kolkata and vertical dimension representing different cluster. Cluster 1 is the largest has 50.2% of the clustered cases. This

cluster represents low income per day and low investment turnover in respect of other clusters. North and central Kolkata's hawkers are closer to this cluster.

Cluster 2 has 14.3% of the cases. Investment turnover in this cluster is highest and operating ratio is lowest as compared to other cluster. This means in order to quick recovery of their investment hawkers selling their goods and services at low profit margin. Hawkers belongs to Port Area are closer to this cluster.

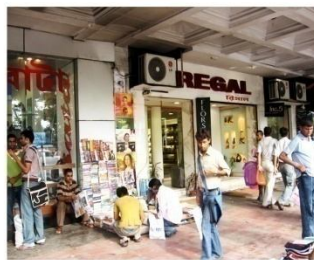
Cluster 3 has 28.5% cases. Operating ratio in this cluster is maximum. Hawkers belongs to South Kolkata are closer to this cluster.

Cluster 4 has only 7% cases. Income per day in this cluster in maximum and average in this group earn average 755 per day. Most of the hawkers in this group belong to South Suburban Area.

Observation

This study reveals that in North and Port Area of hawkers earn less income as compare to South Kolkata. In Port area hawkers are to selling their product at lower price for quick recovery of capital. That is why in this area investment turnover is high. As a result profit margin of the hawkers in this area is less as compare to other part of Kolkata. Only 7% hawkers are falling high income group. This section earns income on an average Rs.755/- per day. They are mostly concentrated in South Kolkata. Most of the hawkers in Kolkata earn low income.

Kolkata Street Hawkers



Picture 17

B) CASE STUDIES

The case study method is a very popular form of qualitative analysis and involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even an entire community. The object of the case study method is to locate the factors that account for the behavior-patterns of the given unit as an integrated totality.

Following case studies are given to explore the reality, challenges and dilemmas around street vending at different areas of Kolkata. The study aims to explore the links and dependencies between hawkers and customers; legal status of the hawkers, challenges that emanate from their status and its impact on their livelihood and role of union.

Reasons for entering hawking business

Case Study No. 1:

Subir Kar doing hawking business in Shyambazar area , around 40 years old, has been asked how he has been engaged in hawking profession. He replied, ‘I am an orphan. Before joining the hawking profession I was busy with my study. I entered into B.E College and from there I have got vocational training. I got interview four to five times from Geological Survey of India from 1995 to 2001. The then general secretary of Geological Survey of India, Mihir Bose tried his best to give that job but unfortunately he failed. Moreover I was asked to give bribe to get that job which I failed to arrange. Another person who managed to give bribe got that job in place of me. This type of opportunities for job came to my life five to six times. But each time I failed to manage and hence I was forced to choose this hawking profession. With this profession I am maintaining my four-member family. Sales amount to Rs.400 to Rs.500 per day. Net profit is Rs.80 to Rs.100 per day. I am a member of CITU hawkers’ union. Union helps us to use plastic shed and in case of raids from K.M.C and police authority they also protect us.

Case Study No. 2:

A 50 year old hawker selling readymade garments in Khidirpur area says

“I started my hawking business before 1970. I came from Bihar and now I am permanently settled in Kolkata. Sale per day is Rs. 400 to Rs.500 and profit margin is on an average Rs.100 per day. My family members are in six in number and with this income I cannot maintain my life properly.”

Case Study No.3:

A young 25 year old hawker selling cosmetic items in Khidirpur area says-

“I entered this profession six years ago. Earlier my elder brother ran this business. Now he has got a job and handed over this business to me. I have studied up to class five. If I get job then I will leave this profession. ”

Case Study No. 4:

Murshid Alam migrated from Bihar selling fruits in Khidirpur area says-

“After completing secondary level of education I joined hawking because could not get any other Job. I have two children. One study in Madhyamick level and other reads in Higher Secondary standard. With my income I cannot maintain my family well. My wife is also engaged doing private tuition to support me.”

How long are they hawking in Kolkata?

Case Study 5:

Most of the hawkers in Rabindra Sarabor Lake are mobile. They move from one corner to another corner of the Lake carrying their wares on push carts or baskets on their heads or by hand. One ‘Masla Muri’ seller carrying heavy load on his head informed, “For last 40 years I have been selling ‘Masla Muri’ in this way. My present age is now 60 years”. A mobile

hawker around 40 years selling tea in 'Rabindra Sarobar' told, "I have been involved in hawking for more than 20 years. At the age of 18 I started hawking. My father's original house was in Barisal (Bangladesh) and I was born in Lake Camp." Another mobile hawker selling tea in Rabindra Sarobar (Dhakuria Lake) told, "I have been doing hawking business for more than 40 years. I started at that time when selling price of one cup of tea was 10 paisa. I married at the age of 18. To feed my family I took to this profession and at present my family is dependent on this income."

Asymmetric Distribution of Income Pattern of Hawkers in Kolkata

Case Study No.6 :

President of CITU Hawkers Union in Khidirpur Bazar, selling readymade garments says-

"My daily sales is from Rs. 1000 to Rs.1200 and profit varies from Rs.350 to Rs.450 per day. My family comprises of five members and with this income I have been maintaining my family well. My brothers are also involved in hawking business in this area."

Case Study No. 7:

Md. Samin around 30 year old selling readymade garments in Khidirpur area says-

" I have studied up to class five. On an average I earn Rs. 70 to 80 per day. In this place I have been doing this business since last 15 years. I have one child and my family comprises of five members. With this low income it is very difficult for me to maintain my family properly."

Case Study No. 8:

A middle aged hawker selling plastic and rubber shoes in Khidirpur area says-

"I have been selling goods in this place since 30 years. My per day sales is Rs.2000 to 2500 and per day profit varies from Rs.200 to Rs.250. I have two daughters and one son. My children now read in English medium school. My total family members are five and by this income I have been maintaining medium standard of living."

Low amount of investment required

Case Study No. 9:

Arbi Golam Parvez Goswami, a 50 year old hawker selling bag items in Khidirpur area says-

“My son and me are jointly operating this business. My son was first employed as a security guard. After losing the job he decided to join my hawking business. He collects goods from the market on credit and I am engaged selling goods. I earn Rs.60 to 70 per day and have three-member family to maintain. My original house was in Bihar. Here we have made a permanent house 25 years ago. Our daily sales varies from Rs.300 to Rs.350 per day. With this income we can marginally maintain our family because our members are less in number. In this business Rs. 7000 to 8000 is being rolled as working capital. We are doing this business mainly on credit.”

Exact amount of investment not ascertained

Case Study No. 10:

Md. Yusuf, 60 year old, selling dry food in Khidirpur area, says-

“I have five daughters and five sons. My children completed their study from Madrasa School. My sons are involved in other activities. My daily sale is Rs.2500 to Rs.3000. This shop is more than 100 years old. At the age of 10 I joined this business. Earlier my father and grandfather were involved in this business. I have no knowledge about the concept of capital in this business as I have inherited it from my father. Value of present stock is Rs. 30000. When goods are all sold, fresh lot will come and this figure will rise. Business is going on credit.”

Opinion of the hawker's union leader

Case Study No. 11:

Sk. Liafat Ali, local secretary in Khidirpur Bazar of Kolkata Street Hawkers Association under CITU says-

“I have been selling utensils of stainless steel since last 22 years. Before construction of the Khidirpur Fly Over we used to sit on the foot path. Now we have taken shelter under the bridge. It will be helpful for us if Municipal Authority allows us to build permanent structure under this fly over like Sealdah fly over. Our future is uncertain. At present we are more organised more through union and police raid is now stopped. But they give one petty case in each month and for that we have to deposit fine at Rs.75 in the court for each case. Our union members are 1800 in number. Out of that 350 are vegetable sellers, 250 are fruit sellers, 65 are plastic and rubber shoe sellers, and 300 are readymade garments and handkerchief sellers. There is no conflict with permanent shop holders. They are doing their business in their own ways and we, in our own ways. We have common understanding. Every year we arrange blood donation camp. Our other social activities include arrangement of drinking water, helping people if any accident occurs on the road, helping our members to open P.F account under state government scheme where Rs.20 p.m. are paid by hawkers and Rs.20 is paid by government, helping elderly people to get old age pension and widow pension etc.”

Forceful Eviction is no solution to the problem of street hawkers in Kolkata

Case Study No. 12

Eighty year old street hawker, Haridas Dolui has been selling household items in Lake Market area since 1959. He told that the present scenario was not existing when the ruling party of the state was in opposition i.e. during sixties and onwards. Almost all the hawkers of the Kolkata were then under the leadership of trade union guided by Communist Party of

India (Marxist) and Forward Block. In the sixties the State Government was controlled by Congress Party. At that time the State Government launched operation for removing Hawkers. Communist party of India (Marxist) and other left parties then organized the hawkers in active protest against such driving operation. Soon after the Congress party was ousted from the State. Later when the Left Front was set firmly in saddle for around two decades it launched operation 'Sun Shine' in 1996. The officers of Kolkata Municipal Corporation (K.M.C) along with police battalion demolished the sidewalk stalls of thousands of hawkers. Such stalls had lined the city thorough fares for nearly three decades. Due to this drive hawkers were divided and some of them moved to opposition party. The unified trade union was broken. Some of the hawkers left this profession. Some new faces also took entrance in hawking with the help of union and occupied the streets once again.

Arranging alternative place is not a solution to the problem of hawkers in Kolkata

Case Study No.13 :

Biswanath Dutta, a 72 year old hawker, selling garments in Shyambazar Hatibagan Market since 1964 told that earlier government would give permission for selling goods on the street by taking certain fees. Govt. also provided alternative place for Hatibagan street hawkers in Galib Street. But customers were less at that place. So they had to return back in the original place. If they leave this place, fresh bunch of hawkers will come on the footpath and occupy their place.

Middle class and poor families depend on hawkers

Case Study No. 14:

Four customers' interviews taken in Hatibagan Market at the time of purchasing goods from the street hawkers are given below.

A women of around 55 years was busy bargaining with the hawkers for purchasing garment items. She had been asked if there was any advantage for purchasing from hawkers or not.

She replied positively stating that they could get proper goods by bargaining. Regarding quality of goods she observed that goods they were purchasing were of medium quality. But the main advantage according to her was that they could get those goods at lower prices.

A woman of around 30 to 35 years of age came to purchase water bottle with her child. She was asked about the advantage of purchasing from the hawkers. She replied that she did not bother about any advantages or disadvantages but what was most important to her was the easy accessibility of the goods from the hawkers. Yet she pondered over some sort of advantages in respect of prices, goods being much cheaper there than in the big shops.

A woman of around 25 to 30 years, was purchasing cosmetic items from hawkers. When questioned was asked why she purchased from hawkers, she replied that in shops branded items of almost of the same quality were being sold at higher prices. Although brand is a factor but sometimes our budget does not permit us to go for branded items. In such cases we try to get items nearer to brand items at lower prices. Non brand products are easily available from hawkers at lower price.

One maid servant earning Rs.5000 a month, was asked, ‘why are you not going to big shops or malls where better quality products are available almost at same price?’ She replied, “we feel shy to enter to big shops or malls. We feel comfortable to purchase from hawkers because we think they will not ride roughshod over us much if goods are not up to our choice and we do not buy them. We can freely purchase from them according to our shoe-string budget.

Reaction of the Hawkers soon after the Police and K.M.C a raid in Rasbehari Avenue

Case Study No. 15 :

1st Hawker - 60 year old, selling tea in the open footpath.

Q. Why did police do while raiding?

Reply: Police broke my oven and removed plastic shed.

2nd Hawker - 55 years old, selling food items.

Q. Is there any joint operation in the afternoon by KMC and Police?

At first he remained silent for a few second. After that he replied, 'yes police and K.M.C jointly carried out a raid and removed our plastic shed'.

3rd Hawker – A Woman of around 50 year selling cosmetic items.

Q. Why did you run with your goods at the time of police raid?

Reply: I was frightened because they could seize my goods. They broke my wooden structure and told me that I could not carry on my business with permanent structure.

4th Hawker – A young vendor of around 25 years selling household items

Q. Did police give you order to stop hawking?

Reply : No, they told us to do business by going a little back. They have taken our plastic shed. They have not damaged any other goods

5th Hawker : Mother and her children operating shop.

Q. Have you informed your trade union leader?

Reply : Yes, we went to our local trade union leader but he has not come because he himself was busy for removing plastic from his own shop.

6th Hawker - around 30 years, selling household items

Q. Was any of your goods seized by police at the time of raid?

Reply : No, they only told us to remove plastic shed. At present they have not seized our goods but we do not know whether this will be done by them.

7th Hawker : Flower seller

Q. Why are you using plastic shed in spite of restriction?

Reply : We are forced to use plastic shed because otherwise flowers will be damaged by heat.

8th Hawker : Nausad, Secretary of CITU Hawkers of Lake Marker area

What is your opinion regarding police raid?

Reply: Most of the hawkers in this area come from outside of Kolkata. I agree footpaths are meant for pedestrians. A joint meeting was held with K.M.C and borough chairman where we agreed not make permanent structure. After hawking is over we will clear the road. My hawking shop is more than 35 years old. After my father I have joined this business.

Street hawking is the last to earn livelihood

Case Study No. 16 :

Md Yusef above 60 years old in Khidirpur Area says-

“Earlier my father was involved in hawking business. When I was reading in class seven I joined this business. I have five daughters and one son. My son is presently busy with his H.S. Examination. My sales per day is Rs. 400 to 500 and per day profit is Rs.80 to 100. In this business Rs. 4000 is rolling as working capital. My present age is not permitting me to run business properly. Sometimes we face Police and K.M.C raid. I tell them, either give us food or give us opportunity to earn by hawking. We don't want to be involved with any clash against police. Give employment at least to our children. I have almost finished my lifespan. What will this young people do? They are not getting employment. If they are debarred from hawking then they may

join them criminal activities like theft, robbery etc. which will be shameful for our country. I hope this message will reach the higher authority of the Govt.”

Less amount of money spent to educate children properly

Case Study No.17 :

Md. Mustura, 60 year old, selling fruits in Khidirpur area told that his daily sale is Rs.500 to Rs.600. His son replied that he has read up to class five. Regarding the question why he is not studying in ‘Sarba Sikshya Saksharata Program’ he replied “our daily income is only Rs.70 per day. At present I am 22 year old and I must earn something to support my. So I cannot engage myself in study at present.”

Hawkers are falling into poverty trap

Case Study No.18:

Rina Halder, a 35 year old lady is running a tea stall at Rasbehari Avenue along with a small son and a daughter. Her condition is miserable. The stall is her only refuge and her husband has left her. She earns only Rs.50 per day for her three-member family. Her daughter is not going to school because she has to assist her mother in her daily chores. She feels very tired at the end of the day because of working for long hours and she is in dire need of any kind of help coming from individuals or government that would help her come out of this present wretched poverty.

In Shyambazar one senior citizen selling tea in the open road gave information about his per day selling being daily Rs 100 and profit varying between Rs.15 to Rs.20. This amount is not sufficient but he has no other alternative to earn income.

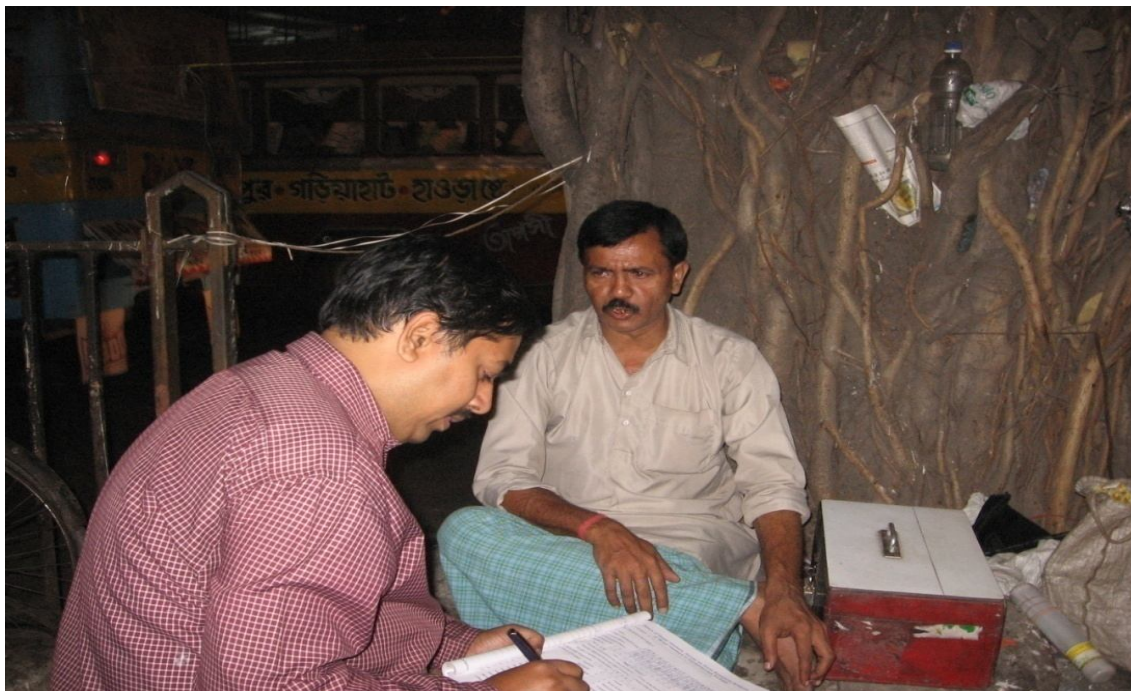
Table 49

Case study's question	Case Study No.	Area	Finding and Conclusion
Why did they enter into hawking business?	1	Shyam Bazar area	Educated hawkers are joining hawking business due to lack of employment opportunity in organized sectors.
	2	Khidirpur Area	Migration from nearer state.
	3	Khidirpur Area	Doing hawking business temporarily due to not getting other job and agreeing to leave this profession if alternative job is available.
	4	Khidirpur Area	Due to non-availability of other job, hawkers are forced to do hawking business.
How long are they hawking in Kolkata?	5	Rabindra Sarabor (Dhakuria Lake)	Some hawkers are doing hawking business for more than 40 years. They joined this business at their childhood.
What is the income pattern of hawkers in Kolkata?	6	Khidirpur Bazar	Some hawkers earn Rs.350 to 450 per day and with this income they maintain their family well

	7	Khidirpur Bazar	Some hawkers earn Rs.70 to 80 per day and with this income they face difficulties to maintain their family.
	8	Khidirpur Bazar	Some hawkers earn Rs. 200 to 250 per day and with this income they can maintain medium standard of living.
What is the amount of Capital required?	9	Khidirpur area	Less amount of investment required.
	10	Khidirpur area	Exact amount of total capital invested is not known to hawkers. They are doing hawking business on credit.
What is the role of Union?	11	Khidirpur Area	Hawkers are facing lack of infrastructure in hawking business. At present police are not disturbing because hawkers are more united through their union. The Unions are helping to get some social security measures announced by the Government. Hawkets are also helping people when road accidents occur.

What is the effect of operation sunshine?	12	Lake Market	Forceful eviction is no solution. After eviction hawkers occupy pavements again with the help of union and political leaders.
Whether hawkers are willing to be evicted if alternative place is provided to them?	13	Shyambazar	Hawkers are not interested to go for a new site because customer would not go to purchase there. Moreover relocation does not guarantee to entry fresh bunch of hawkers and they will occupy pavement again.
Who are the people buying from hawkers and why they buy from street hawkers?	14	Shyambazar	Poor and middle class families are the main buyers from hawkers. Goods and services are easily accessible from hawkers at reasonable price. Customers feel comfort because they can bargain while purchasing from the hawkers. Qualities of the hawking goods are medium.
What is the present attitude of the K.M.C and Police in respect of hawkers?	15	Lake Market	Government authorities are not allowing making any permanent structure including plastic shed. Hawkers can do their business without disturbing pedestrian and traffic.

Why hawkers are carrying on business in spite of severe objections from other sections of the society?	16	Khidirpur Bazar	Street hawking is the last option to earn livelihood. If young unemployed people don't get opportunity to earn something at least from hawking they may join then criminal activities like theft, robbery etc.
Whether their children are getting proper education?	17	Khidirpur Bazar	Due to low income hawkers are unable to give proper education to their children. Some of their children join the hawking business as helping hand.
Whether incomes are sufficient to maintain their family?	18	Rasberi Avenue and Shyambazar	Some hawkers have already been fallen into poverty trap.



Case Study in Lake Market

Picture 18

CHAPTER 8:

INFERENCE

In the foregoing chapter, an attempt has been made to give a broad picture of the street hawkers (mobile and stationary) as it exists in different countries across the globe. It is obvious to the discerning reader that there are instant gaps in the facts and data used for the purpose, and this has inevitably rendered our presentation uneven in coverage and quality in so far as it attempts to give an idea of a particular country. Here present researcher is trying to convey a few important ideas on the subject. These are as follows:-

In Chapter I of the dissertation Researcher has submitted a prologue to his problem of orientation and the acuteness of the role of street hawkers in modern society as well as in ancient days perspectives.

In Chapter 2 of the thesis researcher has discussed literature review of the study. Researcher has focussed historical prospects of street hawkers in both international and national level. In our Country we find street hawkers in the tales of Jataka which are written around 300 BC and these are stories of wisdom and morals. At present street hawking and street vending have emerged as one of the critical means of earning a livelihood for the urban poor in India. Position of the hawkers in major cities of India has also been discussed. In this chapter researcher has also tried to discuss relevant portions of international and national laws in respect of street hawkers. Street hawkers are part of the major chunk of the urban poor which have seen the growth of cities in front of their eyes. They provide services at cheap rates and at a convenient place to the urban populace. The street hawkers are the 'micro' entrepreneurs which provide service to the society. By street hawking they earn not only their livelihood, but they also sell products produced by local or small producers and thereby help them running their business and create a market for their products in such competitive conditions. Again, they sell products at very affordable prices for lower income groups, thus making their life sustainable with less income. But unfortunately street hawkers are considered by many only as obstructors on the road and creators of nuisance in the cities. Their contribution to the national income and the society as a whole is least recognized. Their problems are completely ignored and often aggravated by the government's hostile attitude towards them. But the police and the K.M.C backed so called Citizens' Group, always on foot to fight for appropriation of public spaces, would argue that the street hawkers cause congestion and create unhygienic condition. If the street hawkers be allowed to function, streets cannot be

free from congestion. It is also noted that the elite section, especially the residents' association of the middle class and upper middle class are most vocal about eviction of street hawkers from their locality. They argue for restoration of sidewalk as public place only when street hawkers 'encroach' on them. Some regulations must be put in public place in order to protect the rights of other users of the road. National policies on street hawkers try to follow the guideline of the Supreme Court judgments and with the different policies government tries to restore some dignity to street vendors. Different states and national level policies have tried to ensure that this important section of the urban population finds recognition for its contribution to society, and it is conceived of as a major initiative for urban poverty alleviation.' The Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment is significant because it emphasizes several important aspects of street hawking and uses of public space. The judgment notes the positive role of street hawkers in providing essential commodities to common people at reasonable prices and at convenient places. Moreover the judgment notes that street hawking if regulated cannot be denied merely on the ground that the pavements are meant exclusively for pedestrians. The most important aspect is that street hawkers are exercising their constitutional rights to carry out trade or business. Hence it should be regulated properly and not abolished.

In Chapter 3 of the thesis researcher has discussed different objectives of the study.

In Chapter 4 of the thesis researcher has discussed different hypothesis.

In Chapter 5 of the thesis researcher has discussed research setting.

In Chapter 6 of the thesis researcher has discussed methodology.

In Chapter 7, researcher has used different mathematical and statistical tools based on a field survey on Kolkata Street Hawkers. In this chapter researcher has tried to discuss socio economic condition and different problems of Kolkata street hawkers. In case of Kolkata most of the hawkers are male. An overwhelming majority of street hawkers in Kolkata belong to the Hindu communities. There is a close association between location of work and religion. For example in case of port area of Kolkata (Khidirpur) which is dominated by Muslim, higher concentrations of Muslim vendors are found. Majority of the street hawkers

are between the age group of 26 to 35 years (27.9%) and 36 to 45 years (31.7%). The literacy level among the street vendors is very low. However, regarding the qualification of the hawkers researcher likes to mention that 62.2% of hawkers are eligible to get government service as per qualification norm of the country. But the system of our country has debarred them from getting job in the government sector. It has turned them to a street hawker. The majority of the street vendors of Kolkata (59.5%) have to sustain between 4 to 7 dependents each. Working conditions of the hawkers are very tough. Hawkers run their business in open air and they don't have any permanent arrangement which forces them to face the hard weather. Permanent structure is strictly prohibited and absence of shade leads them to face unpleasant weather conditions during summer and winter. They are faced with lack of basic facilities such as electricity, toilets, drinking etc. Many hawkers leave their homes in the early morning and return home at night. 82.1% hawkers spend between 11 to 12 hours a day in vending or related work to earn their livelihood in grueling conditions, which leave them with no personal or family life. They want their contribution to be recognized but the reality is far different. Most of them regret that they are not skilled enough to do any other work and have to rely on the vending. Since this activity requires less skills and less investment and offers easy options of entry, some of them are quite satisfied with the ways it is going. However they also wish to achieve a better place in society. As they have no social security cover like old-age/pension facilities, they continue working till they die. Another major threat not only to hawkers but also to unorganized sellers is the entry of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the retail sector in India. In this connection a small sample survey conducted in South Kolkata, reveals that one organized seller covers the sales of 45 unorganized sellers. Another interesting point coming out of that survey is that here 127 families (67 retailers + 60 employees) are depending directly on retail trading whereas one organized retailer, employing 10 persons, covers sales of 45 retailers. So unorganized retailers, including hawkers are facing threat from organized retailers for losing their employment opportunity.

Researchers has tried to delineate the potentiality of application of mathematical and statistical tools in real life problems, dealing with the case of Kolkata Street Hawkers.

- ✓ Kolkata has turned into a hawkers' city with more than 2.5 lac hawkers occupying footpath from South Kolkata to North Kolkata and from East Kolkata to West Kolkata. People from different districts and nearer states swarm into the Kolkata city every day and are encroaching pavements. On the basis of various reasons for entering informal sector as well as street hawking a model is developed on formation of street hawkers in Kolkata. To predict the expected number of hawkers in 2020, here researcher has used extrapolation formula. Extrapolation deals with obtaining the forecast or projections beyond the given range of series. Programme is written in C language to find extrapolation value. In 2020 the street hawkers in Kolkata will be 371980 or approximately 4 lacs.

- ✓ To understand nature of income of hawkers in Kolkata skewness is applied. The pattern of income of hawkers in North and Port Area of Kolkata is symmetric and income of hawkers in South and South Suburban Area of Kolkata is asymmetric. The income pattern of hawkers in overall Kolkata is asymmetric and skewness is positive, i.e. most of the hawkers earn at the lower level of income per day.

- ✓ Researcher has made an empirical study on economic condition of hawkers of Kolkata where chi-square test is used to verify the data and conclude that income of hawkers depends on place. Different income patterns of hawkers in different places of Kolkata may depend on customer's social and economic background. In North and Port Area of the Kolkata, a major section of the customers belong to middle and lower income groups. Their purchasing capacity is deteriorating in the present economic crisis. Therefore it is observed that the hawkers' income in those areas is less as compared to South and South Suburban Area of Kolkata. An examination of the perceptual map in Multidimensional Scaling (created by Correspondence Analysis) suggests hawkers in the Port Area (Kidderpur Area) are in low income group and hawkers in South Suburban Area (Gariahat Area) are in high income group.

- ✓ In Kolkata, pavement hawking is an everyday phenomenon and hawkers represent one of the largest, more organized sectors in the informal economy. To determine

Purchasing character of customers from street hawkers in Kolkata, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is applied. Different income patterns of hawkers in different places of Kolkata depend on customers' social and economic background. It verifies that the choice of the customers purchasing from the hawkers depends on income level and also the choice of the customers purchasing from the hawkers depends on place. Poor and lower middle class families prefer to purchase from street hawkers. People from North Kolkata prefer to purchase more from the hawkers as compared to the people from South Kolkata. The consumers' responses were mixed and they spoke about both positive and negative aspects of street hawking activities. In many cases the positive aspects far outweigh the negative ones while in other cases the opposite happens. Buyers find a large variety of affordable goods, with scope for bargaining. Further, vendors were found to be easily accessible and the freshness of the products, especially vegetable items, attracts the consumers. But some consumers complained that vending led to traffic congestion. They sold cheap quality items. Hawkers charged very high rates for their products and excessive bargaining was required to buy them at modest prices. Some consumers said that the vendors plied their trade in unhygienic conditions. Most of the consumers belonging to the lower socio-economic categories are in favour of this occupation, whereas those not in favoring of street hawking mainly belong to the high income groups.

- ✓ More than half of the pavements are encroached upon in most part of the city footpaths for doing hawking activities. At some points, there is just two feet space for pedestrians to wriggle through. The dream of beautification and development of the city of joy cannot be successful unless sincere steps are taken to control the hawking activities. One of the short term measures is forceful eviction. The question is whether eviction and confiscation will solve the problem of repeated offences. Presently hawkers are more united through their unions. Governments are hesitating to take strong action against them for losing their vote bank. Moreover basic role of the Government should be to facilitate conditions that enable people to generate income and secure their

livelihoods. Since the Government cannot provide jobs for all, at least what it can do is to create an environment within which the urban poor can earn their living with dignity. To provide alternative place for hawkers is also another measure. The authorities have arranged for rehabilitation of hawkers in South Kolkata and also in North Kolkata. But the displaced hawkers have refused to go in the new site on the plea that the customers would not go to purchase there. The hawkers want to be relocated to a more viable place where they would get more business and where they would carry on their business peacefully without the fear of being evicted looming large over their head and the hawkers don't want any other alternatives which will affect their earning greatly. Moreover relocation of hawkers does not guarantee to stop the entry of fresh bunch of hawkers on the footpath. Forceful evictions, arranging alternative places for hawking, restricting hawking activities by imposing law are not the solution to the problem of hawkers in Kolkata. The problem of unauthorized occupation of urban spaces can be controlled only through proper regulation of the vending activity. In such circumstances it is necessary to study underlying structure of the variables that affects their hawking business. Here factor analysis is applied to analyze interrelationships among a large number of variables and to explain these variables in terms of their common underlying dimensions (factors). These variables are sales per day, income per day, income per hour, income per head, operating ratio i.e. profitability of the hawking business, return on initial investment, investment turnover and number of years doing hawking business. Here researcher finds out of 8 variables, data are reduced to three factors. Factor 1 is named as Income Factor, Factor 2 named as Investment Factor and Factor 3 is named as Profitability Factor.

- ✓ On the basis of the highest score in factors three variables are selected viz. income per day, investment turnover ratio and operating or profitability ratio to do subsequent cluster analysis. As numbers of samples are large, here two

steps cluster is used and four clusters are found. The Cluster 1 is the largest having 50.2% of the clustered cases, and Cluster 4 is the smallest having 7% of the cases. Cluster 2 has 14.3% cases and Cluster 3 has 28.5% cases. Interpreting and profiling clusters involves examining the cluster centroids and the centroids represent the mean values of the objects containing in the cluster on each of the variables. From the cluster centroids it is found that income per day is maximum (Rs.755.80) in Cluster IV and only 7% samples belong to this cluster. Operating Ratio (42.18%) is maximum in Cluster III and 28.35% samples belong to this cluster. Investment turnover ratio is maximum (21.60) in Cluster II. From the perceptual map in Multi Dimensional Scaling it is found that most of the hawkers belonging to the Port Area of Kolkata are closer to this cluster. In Port Area hawkers are to sell their product at lower price for quick recovery of capital. That is why in this area investment turnover is high. As a result, profit margin of the hawkers in this area is less as compared to other parts of Kolkata. Cluster I comprises of 50.2% of the samples. Here standard deviations of all three variables are minimum as compared to other clusters. So this cluster represents those figures which are more or less stable. As per this cluster, average income per day of each hawker is 128.79, Operating ratio is 21.33% and investment turnover ratio is 3.13. In this cluster it is found that income per day (Rs.128.9) is minimum i.e. most of the hawkers in Kolkata earn low level of income. This low income leads hawkers in poverty trap.

In short by different statistical analysis researchers has found that numbers of hawkers in Kolkata are increasing day by day. By using extrapolation formation it is found that in 2020 the street hawkers in Kolkata will be approximately 4 lakhs. The income of hawkers varying from person to person reflects the asymmetric pattern of the distribution of income of hawkers in Kolkata. **Some hawkers earn Rs. 2000 and more per day while others earn Rs.50 to 100 per day.** Different income patterns of hawkers in different places of Kolkata may depend on customer's social and economic background. By using chi-square test it is found that income of hawkers depends on place or location. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is applied here to determine purchasing character of customers of street hawkers in Kolkata.

Poor and lower middle class family prefer to purchase from street hawkers. People from North Kolkata prefer to purchase more from the hawkers as compared to the people from South Kolkata. To study underlying structure of the variables that affects their hawking business here factor analysis is applied here. On the basis of the highest score in factors three variables are selected viz. income per day, investment turnover ratio and operating or profitability ratio to do subsequent cluster analysis. On the basis of Cluster I which contains highest sample researcher has found most of hawkers in Kolkata being in the groups of low income, low operating ratio and low investment turnover ratio. These low incomes, low investment turnover and low operating ratio lead hawkers in poverty trap.

There are certain limitations of the above study. The sample of the study covers 1% of the total population. Hawkers are hesitating to talk much about the political godfathers of the area, agents of the union leaders, local police station and civic councilors i.e. in every area one will find someone controlling pavement rights. Conducting sidewalk business is impossible without the nod of them and hawkers are avoiding to talk much about them. Some hawkers are the owners of two or three stalls. They engage two or three persons in each stall to look into the hawking business with remuneration of Rs.80/- to 100/- per day. At night owners come and collect the sale proceeds of the whole day. It is known to the all the hawkers' union and they have no role regarding this affairs of business because some of the leaders are the owners of two three stalls. It has also come to the notice that a good number of hawkers in front of the offices, hospitals and colleges are the retired employees of offices, hospitals and the colleges. These people are enjoying retirement benefits from the Government and also other benefits of old age. Some time permanent shop holder also appoints two or three employees to do hawking business in front of their shop to increase sell. So it is very difficult to identify genuine hawkers. Many kinds of information are difficult to obtain through structured data collection instruments, particularly on sensitive topics such as mental pressure, family trouble etc. Many hawkers were unwilling to give information. For understanding health problems, detailed study is required with proper medical equipment which is expensive and time-consuming. Some hawkers were hesitating to give proper information regarding sales, income and investment. Hawkers are not maintaining scientific method of their financial records. They gave different figures on the basis of the average (roughly). Some hawkers were not willing to give the information due to the fear of tax or corporation.

Street hawking is basically the outcome of impoverishment and destitution on the part of unorganized sectors. The most of the unorganized sector has taken recourse to it for sheer survival. They did not and even now do not have any other resource needed to make out a living for themselves, their children and quite often other dependents too. The Overwhelming majority of such street hawkers have embraced the profession without harbouring any illusion about the poverty. Poverty is said to exist when people lack the means to satisfy their basic needs. In this context, the identification of poor people first requires a determination of what constitutes basic needs. *Poverty* is usually measured as either absolute or *relative poverty*. Absolute poverty refers to the ability of the person or family to get the basic necessities of life, such as shelter, food, clean water, clothes, and medicine. Relative poverty refers to the purchasing power of a person or a family being relative to the purchasing power of people in the same society. If poverty is defined in absolute terms (i.e. what people need to physically survive physically), it is relatively simple to define the point at which someone becomes poor. But the experience of poverty also depends on how much people are relatively poor to other people in their society and how relative are the cultural values that define the “good life.” In many parts of the world, for example, indoor plumbing is regarded as a sign of affluence, but in industrial societies it is taken for granted and its absence in a household is taken as a sign of poverty. The concept of relative poverty has largely replaced the older idea of absolute poverty in sociological research. Relative poverty is measured in terms of judgements by members of a particular society of what is considered a reasonable and acceptable standard of living. Thus, this definition can never be fixed; it moves in response to changing social expectations and living standards. So, luxuries become necessities. **'Individuals, families and groups in the population can be said to be in poverty when they lack the resources to obtain the types of diets, participate in the activities and have the living conditions which are customary, or at least widely encouraged and approved, in the societies to which they belong.'** (Peter Brereton Townsend, 1979, *Poverty in the United Kingdom*)¹⁰⁵. On the basis of previous chapters the present researcher hereby

¹⁰⁵ **Peter Brereton Townsend** (b. Middlesbrough, 6 April 1928 - d. Dursley 7 June 2009) was a British sociologist. The last position he held was Professor of International Social Policy at the London School of Economics. He was also Emeritus Professor of Social Policy in the University of Bristol, and was one of the co-founders of the University of Essex. He wrote widely on the economics of poverty and was co-founder of the Child Poverty Action Group. The Peter Townsend Policy Press Prize was established by the British Academy in his memory.

makes the respective conclusions by drawing a new concept on poverty model of street hawkers in Kolkata.

- Most of the hawkers in Kolkata earn low level of income.
- The uncertainty of income is due to the frequent removal/evacuation from markets making their life more miserable.
- Prices of all daily necessities are increasing day by day. Their incomes are not increasing proportionately. Because most of the buyers are middle class and lower middle class people, they are not willing to spend more as they have to live on a shoe string budget due to high price rises. As a result less amount of money is left for maintaining cost of living to their family.
- Moreover they take money from money lender on higher interest rates in order to buy the goods. This may lead to vicious circle of debt as their income is entirely spent to repay the debt or to expand their vending enterprise.
- This low income leads to less saving anything for their future. Most of the hawkers have large families (number of dependents) to feed and save nothing or very less.
- After meeting basic needs (food, shelters, and clothing) less amount of money is left to educate their children. Some family members are also involved as helping hand. This will lead to developing untrained work force.
- Lack of alternative employment may lead to join their children members to the hawking profession because in this profession investment requirement is low and low skilled people may join.
- So there is a cycle which may continue generation after generation if no steps are taken. Here this cycle is termed as **‘Hawker’s Cycle of Poverty’**.

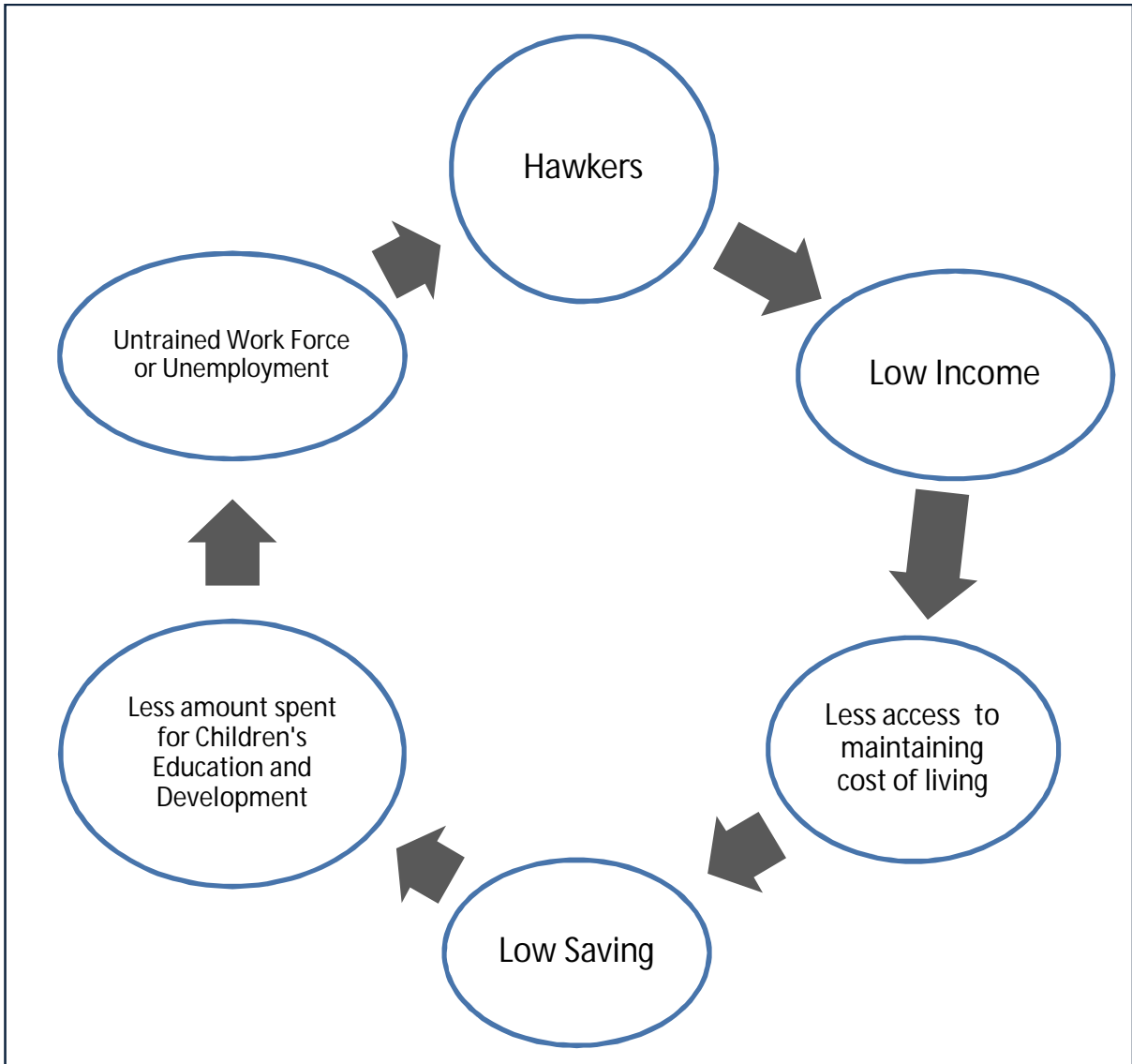


Figure 37
Hawkers' Cycle of Poverty

The cycle of poverty has been described as a phenomenon where poor families become trapped in poverty for generations. Because they have no or limited access to critical resources, such as education and financial services, subsequent generations are also impoverished. The cycle of poverty once started is likely to continue for at least three generations unless there is outside intervention. There are many disadvantages that collectively work in a circular process making it virtually impossible for individuals to break the cycle. This occurs when poor people do not have the resources necessary to get out of poverty, such as financial capital, education, or connections. In other words, poverty-stricken individuals experience disadvantages as a result of their poverty, which in turn increases their

poverty. This would mean that the poor remain poor throughout their lives. In sociology the cycle of poverty is a social trend whereby poverty- traumatized individuals show a tendency to remain poor during their lifespan and in many cases across groups. Children of poor families, who have no access to quality education, drop out of school and enter the workforce at a young age. Here different quantitative analyses and on the basis of subsequent case studies reflect that this type cycle of poverty is deeply found among the hawkers in Khidirpur area. Many hawkers enter into this profession as their father and grandfather had been doing the same business. Due to lack of employment opportunity some of their children have already join in the hawking business as helping hand.

To break up this hawkers' cycle of poverty following steps may be taken.

- By investing more amount hawkers may increase their income. Street hawkers are a part of urban informal sector but they have no access to institutional credit. This makes them dependent on private money lenders who charge high rate of interest or they have to depend on their savings as working capital. Institutional loan is to be provided to the hawkers to break vicious circle of debt. This will help hawkers to invest more which may lead to increase their income.
- The State Government and the municipal authority and the trade unions should encourage them to form "Self-Help Group" for income generating activities. Government should help by providing them loan so as to break the cycle of poverty.
- Different social security measures are to be taken. Social security generally covers medical care, sickness, employment injury, maternity benefits, inability and survivors benefits, old age pension, P.F etc. Government should take appropriate steps for social security of hawkers.

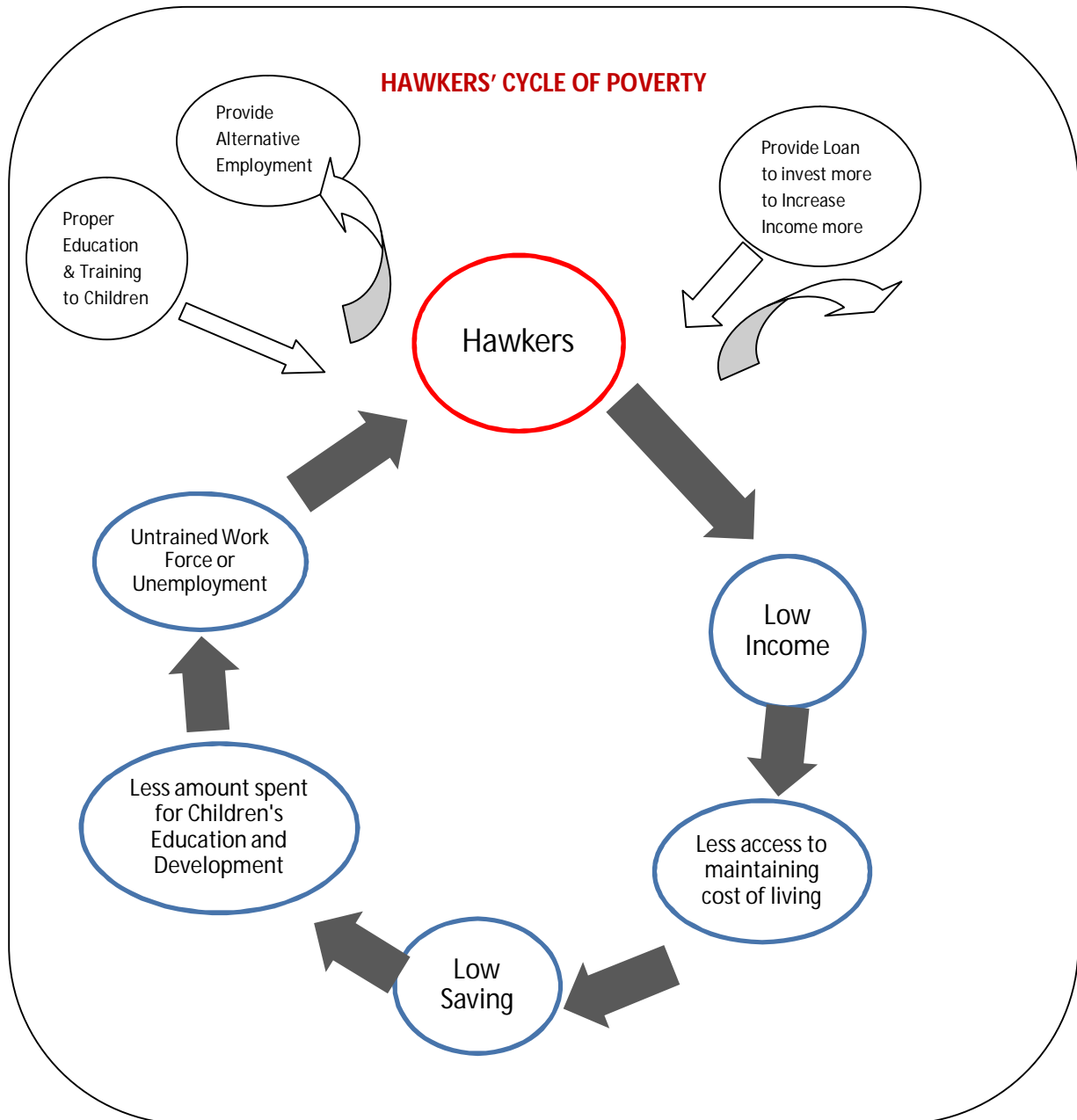


Figure 38

It may appear to break hawkers' cycle of poverty; greater amount of investment is required. But this Researcher's finding is different. **Increase in investment may not always lead to increase in profit.** Some hawkers in Kolkata have made huge investment in the concept of previous profit in a particular session. **But psychological pattern as well as purchasing capacity of buyers from hawkers has changed. Poor and Middle class people are the main buyers from hawkers. Purchasing capacity of those people is decreasing due to constant increase in price of essential commodities. The overall effect of price hike has created an impact in all sectors. The big retail shop owners and malls are giving the**

huge amount of discount in order to keep their customers. **Again customers are also psychologically influenced** in the context of buying from the shopping malls and super markets. **In such circumstances investing more in the hawking business may not help to break cycle of poverty.**

Previous Left front Government adopted the method of forceful eviction of hawkers from road by operation sunshine. Sometime Government also tries to provide alternative place, but hawkers are not interested to go there on the plea that customer would not go there. The present Chief Minister organized a meeting at Rabindra Sarobar Stadium on 13th March 2015, in which she announced **“Hawkers across the state will be given legal rights with a free trade license.”** Hawkers will have to register with KMC by paying Rs. 30. They will get Rs.10,000 as medical benefit p.a., Rs,2,50,00 on turning 60 years as retirement benefit. They will also get accident cover of Rs.50,000. Hawkers can get bank loan with this license. Moreover moveable shops are to be provided in which 50% cost will be born by the state government.

In this regard researcher's conclusion is that this type of short term measures will not help to solve the problems of hawkers in Kolkata. Street hawking is a temporary arrangement. Different long term measures should be taken such as:

- Land reform and properly land distribution.
- Spreading education all over the society. By getting proper training and education they may get opportunity to join alternative job.
- Job opportunity to be increased in both rural and urban area. Hawkers may leave this hawking business if alternative jobs are available to earn their livelihood.
- Changing the society on the concept of equality.

Unless overall economic condition of the society is developed, this type of street hawking will continue.

APPENDIX

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- **QUESTIONNAIRE**

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•QUESTIONNAIRE

Status of Street Hawkers: Survey on Socio Economic Analysis of Street Hawkers in Contemporary Kolkata

A. LOCATION

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name

2. Father's/Husband's Name

3. a) Local Address

b) Permanent Address

4. Telephone No.

5. Mobile No.

6. Age

7. Gender

Male	Femal
------	-------

8. a) Whether Arrived from any other Province Name of the Province

b) Whether Migrated from any other Country Name of the Country

9. Whether a member of trade union

Yes	No
-----	----

10. Name of the Trade Union

11. Nature of Trading :

Garments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tea/Snacks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Books & Journal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wooden Articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electrical & Electronics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toys	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cosmetic & Jewellery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Egg & Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Reason behind the choice of location

13. Whether holder of trade license

14. Whether holder of any other permit from Govt./KMC

15. Engaged in Hawking since

16. Duration of Time of Hawking every day:

From

To

17. Nature of Hawking : At a particular place

By moving from one place to another

18. Number of Family Members:

Male

Female

Total

19. Number of Children:

Male

Female

Total

20. Educational Attainment:

Illiterate

Primary

Middle School

Secondary

HS

College

University

21. Educational Attainment of Children:

Illiterate

Primary

Middle School

Secondary

HS

College

University

22. Nature of Attainment with the Profession:

On Permanent Basis

On Temporary Basis

23. Whether employed in any other profession

If yes, the nature of profession

24. Number of dependents in the family

25. Amount of Income, Investment and Sales

Daily

Monthly

26. Nature of problems faced by the respondent

27. Suggestion for the solution of the problems by the respondent

28. Observation of the Investigator:

Date

Place: Kolkata

Signature

**SAMPLE SURVEY ON ORGANISED/UNORGANISED RETAIL TRADING IN
KOLKATA
(Location: 98 Ward, Kolkata)**

1	Name of the Organization:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2	Nature of Trading	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3	Owner of the Shop:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4	Age:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
5	Gender:	<input type="text" value="M"/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>								
6	Address:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
7	Whether Having a Trade License:	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	<input type="text" value="N"/>								
8	Whether Having a Govt. Registration:	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	<input type="text" value="N"/>								
9	Investments:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
10	Monthly Sales:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
11	Monthly Purchases:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
12	Monthly Electricity Expenses:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
13	Monthly Shop Rent:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
14	No of Employees:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>							
15	Monthly Salaries of the Employees:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
16	Trade License or other Govt. tax Amount:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
17	Other Monthly Overheads:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
18	Monthly Incomes:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
19	Nature of Customers:	<input type="text" value="R"/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>								
20	Nature of Sales:	<input type="text" value="C"/>	<input type="text" value="CR"/>								
21	Name of the Traders Association:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Survey on the Customer's Opinion Regarding Purchasing from the Street Hawkers in Kolkata

1. Name

2. Gender

3. Locality

4. Age

5. From where purchase daily needs

Hawkers

Shop

Mall/Super Market

6. Items purchase from Hawkers

Garments

Utensils

Fruits

Tea/Snacks

Books & Journal

Food

Wooden Articles

Electrical & Electronics

Toys

Vegetables

Cosmetic & Jewellery

Sweets

Fish

Egg & Chicken

Others

7. Reasons behind for purchasing from Hawkers

Cheap

Variety

Availability

8. Quality of the hawking goods

Very Good

Good

Moderate

Bad

No Comment

9. Profession of the respondent

10. Number of Family Member

11. Monthly Income Monthly Expenditure

11. Behaviour of hawker

Very Good Good Medium
Bad No Comment

15. Way of solution to the problems of Hawkers in Kolkata.

Date

Place: Kolkata

Signature