

# A STUDY ON THE ORGANIZING OF STREET HAWKING BUSINESS

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**Abstract:** Street Vending has been playing a significant role since inception of the business. It forms part of the informal economy. A large number of people have been depending on this business for their livelihood. It has been identified that in most of the metropolis in India the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector. The reasons being poverty and lack of employment in the rural areas and smaller towns. Thus there is a large increase in the hawker population in Indian metropolis. They provide a valuable service by supporting lot of industries as marketers of their goods. This particular study focuses on finding the evolution of street vending business, contribution of informal sector to GDP in various countries, organising of street vendors and evaluation of the national policy on street vending. This study has adopted exploratory and descriptive design, data was collected from secondary sources which composed of research articles published in journals and research reports published by various institutions. The findings have observed that there has been mushroom growth in the number of street vendors in the major Asian cities. Most of the governments across the world have not recognized street vending as a legal activity and they view these vendors as irritants to the city's development. It has been found that the contribution of informal sector to GDP is 29 percent for Latin America and 41 percent for Asia. It has been identified that Street vendors conduct their business with insecurity. Whenever eviction drives are conducted their wares are confiscated or destroyed. In order to overcome these restrictions street vendors organize themselves into unions that enable them to continue their activities. The government of India has formulated a national policy on street vendors in 2009. The study has brought out the highlights of this policy.

**Keywords:** Street vendor, informal sector, organising, self-employment.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Street Vending has been playing a significant role since inception of the business. It forms part of informal economy. A large number of people have been depending on this business for their livelihood. Street vending by nature is accessible to the customers a few steps away from their house. The customers get their daily requirement at their doorstep at an affordable price. It was a belief that the informal economy in developing countries would disappear once they achieved sufficient levels of economic growth. The informal economy can no longer be considered as a temporary phenomenon. It has been observed that as long as economic growth is not accompanied by increase in employment levels and income, the informal economy continues to grow. Estimates show that the nonagricultural employment share of the informal workforce is 78 percent in Africa, 57 percent in Latin America, and 45–85 percent in Asia. The informal economy has a significant job and income generation potential. The size of the informal labor force in Africa is almost 80 percent and the sector also accounts for over 90 percent of the new jobs that are created. The informal workforce in India is estimated at 370 million workers nearly 93 per cent of the total workforce.

As per the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), all unincorporated enterprises and household industries (other than organized ones) which are not regulated by laws and do not maintain annual accounts or balance sheets constitute the unorganized sector. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) defined the organized sector as comprising all establishments in the private sector, which employ 10 or more persons. By implication, the informal sector is comprised of enterprises with less than 10 employees. These are not (a) organized systematically, (b) made formal through mandatory registration or licenses, (c) covered by legislation to protect minimum labor standards in employment and development.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Debdulal Saha (2008) in his study on the Conditions Of 'Decent Working Life' Of Street Vendors In Mumbai tries to understand the condition of working life' of the street vendors in Mumbai within the framework of 'decent work' and also highlights the role of the member based organizations/unions to provide them decent working life by regulating the concept of the decent work. The study is based on 200 sample respondents. This study is explorative in nature, showing that the street vendors depend on the money lenders for their economic activity as well as for social security purposes. The result shows that they are forced to borrow mainly for social security purposes at exorbitant rate of interest (amounting to 5-10% per month) rather than economic activities which in turn cause to lead them to fall into a 'debt trap' situation. This study also reveals that there is an excessive hour of work (around 14-18 hours per day) for their economic activity. Moreover, there is no safety and security at the work place. In addition, these retailers face constant harassment from local authority such as local police and Municipal Corporation. This study shows that there are different stakeholders such as trade unions or member based associations who are trying to organize them by providing social security and credit and others but the problem is they are very few. It has been found that there is a 'decent work deficit' in the 'working life' of 'street vendors' in Mumbai.

Sharit K Bhowmik (2005) assesses the magnitude of street vendors in different countries and their composition. The study collates information on the extent of unionization of vendors and their organizations such as NGO's ,self help groups. They collected information on street vendors for most of the countries in Asia. It was observed that the number of street vendors was growing. The growth in number was attributed to the changes in the economy of these countries .It is seen in the case of Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam and Cambodia that street vendors increases with the shrinking of jobs in the formal sector and with lack of gainful employment in rural areas. In the other countries, especially the Asian tigers- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Phillipines, Korea- there was a rapid increase in the number of street vendors after the monetary crisis of 1998.The governments in these countries have more or less refused to recognize street vendors as a legal activity. Malaysia, Phillipines and India have policies for regulating and protecting street vendors. Of the three only Malaysia seems to be sincere in implementing its policy India too has recently framed a national policy for street vendors which if implemented will provide security to them. In general, street vendors are not represented in local bodies. Only two countries in Asia have federations of street vendors, Korea and India. In Korea the federation was formed mainly to resist the oppression of the state. In India, NASVI has been able to intervene at the national level and local levels and its greatest success has been the initiation of the national policy. In conclusion it has been identified that though the Asian countries have witnessed an increase in street vendors, their governments by and large have been indifferent to the specific needs of this sector

G Yasmeen (2003) studied on the innovative organizing strategies of street vendors. She identified that the best way to promote the interests of informal food sector would be to facilitate the creation of membership based organizations comprised of food vendors. She felt that more associations like SEWA, SEWU and CCUVA are needed in developing countries to act as collective voices for people in the Informal food sector. Such organizations can help Informal food sector workers to access financing, social protection and secure affordable spaces to conduct business. She opined that micro entrepreneurs in the food sector, if organized can be valued by society for their economic and social role. They can be recognized legally by the state at various levels. They can make the decisions affecting their lives through a democratic accountable framework.

Sharit K Bhowmik (2002) examined the problems faced by street vendors in urban areas of India. The purpose of his study is to understand the legal the problems they face, the perception of urban population towards street vendors and their position in urban society. It has been identified that in most of the metropolis in India the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector. The reasons being poverty and lack of employment in the rural areas and smaller towns. Thus there is a large increase in the hawker population in Indian metropolis. They provide a valuable service by supporting lot of industries as marketers of their goods. However it has been found that the urban authorities such as the municipality and police consider hawking more often as an illegal activity and treat them as criminals. They identified that in most cities municipal and police laws impose restrictions on the use of urban space for street vending. This study was conducted in seven cities namely Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Imphal, Patna, Bhubaneshwar and Bangalore. Researchers were appointed in these cities .The findings of this study are that in the area of municipalities has provisions for providing licenses for hawking but they are reluctant to issue them. For example in Mumbai there are around 2,00,000 hawkers whereas the municipal corporation has granted only 14000 licenses moreover it has stopped granting new

licenses for the past two decades. In the area of urban policies and town planning, each city has its development plan, hawkers or markets that can take care of hawking are not considered in the planning relating to public space. When urban plans allot space for hospitals, parks, markets, bus and rail terminus usually develop as natural markets for hawkers. In the area of social composition the survey showed that 25% were illiterate, while 22% had primary education. Around 32% have studied up to secondary school and the rest have higher educational qualifications. Some of the hawkers were graduates who took up the profession as no other work was available. On examining the ground reality in each of the cities they found that in practice there are common features in all of them.

Sharit K. Bhowmik(2007) Urban Responses to Street Trading: India examined the reasons behind people choosing street hawking as their profession, their fight for public space, various issues relating to organizing street vendors, the formation of various organizations supporting the right of street vendors, credit and social security of street vendors. He found that Poverty in the rural areas and in the smaller towns drive large numbers of people to the cities for work and livelihood, There is another section of the urban population that has taken to street vending, namely, those once engaged in the formal sector. Formal sector workers in these three metropolises have had to face large -scale unemployment due to the closure of these industries. He identified that the most important aspect is that street vendors are exercising their constitutional right to carry out trade or business hence it should be regulated properly and not abolished. Street vendors conduct their business amidst insecurity. Whenever eviction drives are conducted their wares are confiscated or destroyed. In order to overcome these restrictions street vendors organize themselves into unions that enable them to continue their activities. These organizations are mainly localized bodies representing street vendors in specific areas of the city. In fact in all the larger cities trade unions representing different political hues try to mobilize street vendors. Some of these trade unions are independent organizations but most of them are affiliates of the larger trade union federations. Since street vending is not officially permitted the main role of these organizations is to negotiate with the local authorities (the officers in the municipal wards and police stations) for occupying public space. It is a coalition of trade unions and voluntary organizations working for street vendors spread all over India. NASVI, now based in Patna, started off as a networking organization of street vendors. It advocates for the basic rights of street vendors. It has been found that as street vendors are a part of the urban informal sector they have little or no access to institutional credit. This makes them dependent on private moneylenders who charge high rates of interests or they depend on their savings as working capital.

Debdulal Chatterjee and Dilip Kumar Chakraborty (2004) – The Status of street hawkers in Comtemporary Kolkata focused on the national and International status of street hawkers, present scenario of street hawkers in contemporary Kolkata. It was intended to explore the environment in which street hawkers operate. The study, research and recommendations are made on the basis of field survey, personnel interview of the street hawkers, leaders of the street hawkers unions and the observation made by the student enumerators and specialized professional. The findings of the study are that civic authority is to provide and promote a supporting environment for earning livelihoods to the street hawkers of Kolkata, that if hawking is properly regulated and the awareness to environment is created it can be a positive contribution to city life. That the policy should be made to introduce simple system of registration of street hawkers. It has been identified that the attempt should be made towards creating a financial interface between the street hawkers and formal financial institution sectors to gain access to large credit not only for income generation but also for housing, education of children whenever the need arises.

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research design for the study is exploratory, descriptive and analytical. Data was collected from secondary sources. Secondary sources of data include research articles published in journals, research reports of various institutions like NASVI,SIDA,ILO,WIEGO,UGC,World Bank. Government bodies like Govt. of India, Govt. of Canada and Govt. of Sri lanka

### **IV. OBJECTIVES**

1. To understand the Evolution of Street Hawking business
2. To assess the contribution of Informal Sector to GDP in Select Developing Countries
3. To understand the Organizing of Street Vendors
4. To evaluate the National Policy of Street Vendors 2009

## V. BACKGROUND OF STREET VENDORS

There has been a growing share of the informal workforce in both developed and developing countries. The street hawkers in the informal sector operate at a low level of the organization either with little or no separation between labor and capital. Street food vendors fall into this category. Street food vending is a rapidly growing sector and a source of employment in most developing countries like India. According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), street foods are “ready-to-eat foods and beverages prepared and sold by vendors and hawkers especially in the street and other public places”. Broadly defined, street vendors include all those selling goods or services in public spaces with a temporary built up structure.

Most of the governments across the world have not recognized street vending as a legal activity and they 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 accord legal recognition to street vending. India has recently framed a national policy for street vendors, which if implemented, will provide security to them. But as on today street vendors face constant problems and harassment from the authorities.

## VI. GROWTH OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR AND STREET VENDING

It has been observed that even manufacturing units in the informal sector have grown faster than the units in the formal sector. In India, according to the governments pre-budget economic survey for 2004-05, the total workforce in the formal sector is around 27 million while the small scale industries providing employment to 28 million workers. The survey notes that employment in this sector grew from 24 million in 2000-01 to 28 million in 2004-05 whereas employment in the formal sector is stagnated at 27 million since 1991. Around half of those employed in the formal sector are in the white-collar jobs, hence workers in the small sector out numbered blue collar workers in the formal sector. The activities in the informal sector are classified into two sections i.e. i) self-employed and ii) casual (non-permanent) labor /salaried.

A major section of the self-employed work as street vendors. The Government of India has used the term urban vendor as inclusive of both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile and incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them, viz. hawker, pheriwala, rehri-patriwala, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders etc.

There has been mushroom growth in the number of street vendors in the major Asian cities. The reports from the Asian countries show that there was a jump in the number of street vendors after the financial crisis of 1998. This crisis had affected the Asian countries which triggered a sharp rise in street vendors in Thailand, Singapore and Phillipines. This is the reason that many of the workers lost their jobs in the formal sector and opted for street vending to make a living. For the urban poor, street vendors provide goods including food, at low prices. Hence we find that one section of the urban poor namely street vendors subsidizes the existence of other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods, including food. Middle income groups also benefit from street vending because of the affordable prices offered.

## VII. CONTRIBUTION OF INFORMAL SECTOR TO GDP IN SELECT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

There is a significant contribution of informal sector to GDP to economies across the world. The share of informal sector's contribution to GDP in various countries is presented in table 2.3

**Table:2.3 Contribution of informal sector to GDP in Selected Developing Countries**

<u>Country(year)</u>	<b>Informal sector GDP as percentage of non-agricultural GDP</b>
Northern Africa	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	41
Benin (1993)	43
Cameroon (1995–96)	42
Kenya (1999)	25

Mozambique (1994)	39
Tanzania (1991)	43
Latin America	29
Colombia	25
Mexico (1998)	13
Peru (1979)	49
Asia	31
India (1990–91)	45
Indonesia (1998)	31
Philippines (1995)	17

Source: Data prepared by Jacques Charmes , ILO, *Women and men in the informal economy – a statistical picture* 2006

Table 2.3 exhibits that the contribution of the informal sector to GDP is also significant. Estimates have been made of the contribution; these estimates indicate that the contribution of informal enterprises to non-agricultural GDP varies from a low of 27 percent in Northern Africa to a high of 41 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. The contribution of informal sector to GDP is 29 percent for Latin America and 41 percent for Asia. The fact that such a large number of countries have significant contribution of the informal sector to total GDP shows the role played by the informal sector in these economies.

## VIII. ORGANIZING STREET VENDORS

Street vendors conduct their business with insecurity. Whenever eviction drives are conducted their wares are confiscated or destroyed. Even where street vending is permitted by the municipality, the police has the authority to remove them. Section 34 of the Police Act empowers the police to remove any obstructions on the streets. The section reads: "No person shall cause obstruction in any street or public place by...exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, cask, and basket or in any other way whatsoever."

In order to overcome these restrictions street vendors organize themselves into unions that enable them to continue their activities. These organizations are mainly localized bodies representing street vendors in specific areas of the city. In fact in all the larger cities trade unions representing different political parties try to mobilize street vendors. Some of these trade unions are independent organizations but most of them are affiliates of the larger trade union federations. Since street vending is not officially permitted the main role of these organizations is to negotiate with the local authorities (the officers in the municipal wards and police stations) for occupying public space.

In general it is found that the rate of unionization is low. The different studies conducted on street vendors in Mumbai, Delhi and Ahmadabad show that less than 20 percent of them are members of unions. Most of these members are males as the female vendors constitute a small section of the profession. Ahmadabad is an exception as female vendors constitute a sizeable proportion (40 percent) and they are also unionized mainly due to the efforts of Self- Employed Women's Association (SEWA). The existence of SEWA as a union of women in the informal sector has encouraged females from the urban poor to take to street vending. Ahmadabad is the only city where the male vendors have the lowest level of unionisation.

Trade unions organize protest meetings and demonstrations when street vendors are threatened by the municipalities or the police. There are other means through which street vendors manage to conduct their trade. Vendors in an area form into informal associations which negotiate with the local authorities. These associations collect money from their members and pay it as rent to the concerned authorities. There are other forms of extracting rents. In some cases local musclemen, more often backed by a political party, collect protection fees through threats. Their links with the local



authorities ensure that those who pay will not be disturbed and those who do not pay will face eviction either by the musclemen or the authorities. The level of unionization is low mainly because street vendors feel that they can survive through paying rents rather than forming unions that will fight for their rights.

The non-official / illegal status of street vending along with low level of unionization has given rise to an alarming rate of rent seeking. NASVI's study of street vendors (2000) found that they pay between 10 percent to 20 percent of their earnings as rent. In Mumbai the total rents collected amounts to Rs. 4 billion annually. In Delhi, Manushi Trust, a women's organization, conducted a public hearing on problems of street vendors and cycle rickshaw pullers in the city in 2000. It was found that Rs. 500 million is collected as rents daily from these people. These findings were later endorsed by the Central Vigilance Commission. However, in Ahmadabad where female vendors are unionized, rent seeking is much less. Hence legalizing the profession and encouraging trade unions would be means through which rent seeking could be reduced.

## **IX. INTERVENTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL: FORMATION OF VARIOUS ASSOCIATIONS**

National Alliance of Street Vendors of India was formed in September 1998 in Ahmadabad, India. It is a coalition of trade unions and voluntary organizations working for street vendors spread all over India. NASVI, now based in Patna, started off as a networking organization of street vendors. At present, more than 350 street vendor organizations from 22 states of the country are part of the Alliance. It creates awareness about the usefulness of the vendors and hawkers, brings to light their plight, so that the urban planners and authorities can no longer ignore them. NASVI publishes a quarterly newsletter in Hindi and English called Footpath Ki Awaz (Voice from the pavement/sidewalk) that publicizes its activities.

In order to justify the rights of the street vendors to carry out their trade with self-respect, it is necessary to study all the problems associated with street vending in urban areas. It is necessary to examine all factors associated with the profession. It is identified that they are four major issues associated with street vendors.

First, in most cities street vending is regarded as an illegal activity. There are municipal and police laws that impose restrictions on the trade. In most cases these laws do not directly prohibit street vending as a profession. They impose restrictions on the use of public urban space for street vending. Hence there is a need to study the municipal laws in different cities/states.

Second, All urban plans allot space for public use. These include space for parks and gardens, markets, educational institutions, hospitals etc. An assessment of these plans should be made in order to find out if some of this space can be allotted for street vending.

Third, it is also necessary to study the nature of the trade in its totality. A study of the street vendors should be conducted, as this will throw light on the type of problems they face. In some of the cities such as Mumbai, Ahmadabad and Kolkata surveys of street vendors had been carried by some institutions.

In 1998, the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) commissioned Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Youth for Voluntary Action and Unity (YUVA) to conduct a census of hawkers on municipal lands. In 2001, SNDT Women's University, in collaboration with International Labor Organization conducted a study on street vendors. An interesting aspect of these studies is that they all found common features among street vendors. Their earnings vary between Rs 50 and Rs 80 per day. Women earn between Rs 40 and Rs 60 per day. They work under grueling conditions for long hours and are frequently harassed by the municipal authorities and the police.

In 2000, the National Alliance of Street Vendors in India(NASVI) organized a study on hawkers in seven cities which included Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Patna,Ahmedabad and Imphal<sup>21</sup>. The NASVI study found that around 20 per cent of their earnings are taken as rent by the authorities. The SNDT – ILO study on Mumbai found that around 85 per cent of the street vendors complained of stress related diseases – migraine, hyper acidity, hyper tension and high blood pressure. A fairly high proportion of vendors were once workers in the formal sector and they had taken to street vending after they lost their jobs.

This proportion is higher in cities like Kolkata (50 per cent), Mumbai and Ahmadabad (30 per cent). These cities were once centers of industry but during the past decade or two, the large industries have shut down. A study by SEWA in Ahmadabad notes that half the laid-off textile workers in Ahmadabad have taken to street vending. The other vendors are mainly migrants from rural areas or from small towns who came to these cities to find employment. They could not find regular jobs so they took to street vending.<sup>21</sup>

Gitam Tiwari and Dinesh Mohan, both of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, have made significant contributions to

research on use of pavement space, pollution control and use of road space with regard to street vending. They have shown that having street vendors near housing complexes reduces pollution levels as residents do not need to use cars or two-wheelers to buy their daily requirements as these are available literally at their door steps.

## **X. TOWARDS A NATIONAL POLICY**

The National Taskforce on Street Vendors was formed in August 2001. Besides the Minister of State the members comprised senior officials of the ministry, mayors, municipal commissioners, senior police officials and representatives of trade unions. After a couple of meetings, held in Delhi and Ahmadabad, the Secretary of the Ministry proposed that a Drafting Committee should be formed that would prepare the draft policy document. This seven member committee was formed in April 2002 and was headed by the Chairperson and Managing Director of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Drafting Committee submitted the draft policy which was placed before the final meeting of the taskforce on 30 September 2002. After deliberations, the taskforce passed the draft policy with minor changes. The ministry has sent the policy to the state governments for approval. Till date 17 of the states have responded positively with only one of the states dissenting.

As per the national policy on urban street vendors, 2009, Government of India, Street vendors form a very important segment of the unorganized sector in the country. Street vendors are often those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills. They try to solve their livelihood issues through their own meager financial resources. This Policy also aims to reflect the spirit of the Constitution of India on the right of citizens to equal protection before the law (subject to reasonable restriction) as well as their right to practice any profession, occupation, trade or business; and the duty of the State to strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and to adopt policies aimed at securing that the citizens have the right to adequate means of livelihood as given in Article 14, 19(1)(g), 38(2), 39(a), 39(b) and 41 of the Constitution. This Policy recognizes that to be able to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business is a fundamental right of every citizen in our country. A person who wants to buy some items in wholesale and sell the same in retail by hawking is actually exercising such a right.

A centre piece of this Policy is the role of Town Vending Committee (henceforth referred to as TVC) to be constituted at City/Town level. A TVC shall be coordinated by a convener who should be nominated by the urban local body concerned. The Chairman of TVC will be the Commissioner/ Chief Executive Officer of the concerned urban local body. The TVC will adopt a participatory approach and supervise the entire process of planning, organization and regulation of street vending activities, thereby facilitating the implementation of this Policy. The TVC may constitute, in collaboration with the local authority, Ward Vending Committee to assist in the discharge of its functions.

For the purposes of this Policy, a 'Street Vendor' is defined as 'a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public in a street 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, e.g. those occupying space on the pavements or other public places and/or private areas either open/covered (with implicit or explicit consent) of the authorities. Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and includes those who carry baskets on their head/slung on their shoulders and those who sell their goods on pushcarts.

Mobile street vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods or 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. In this Policy, the term 'Urban Street Vendor' incorporates all other local/regional specific terms used to describe them, such as hawkers, pheriwallas, rehri-patri wallas, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders, etc.

## **XI. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POLICY**

**1.** Spatial planning should take into account the natural propensity of street vendors to locate in certain places at certain times in response to the patterns of demand for their goods/services.

For this purpose, photographic digitalized surveys of street vendors and their locations should be conducted by competent professional institutions/agencies. This is to be sponsored by the concerned Department of State Government/ Urban Development Authority/ Local Authority.

2. Municipal Authorities should frame necessary rules for regulating entry of street vendors on a time sharing basis in designated vending zones on a time sharing basis.
3. Municipal Authorities should allocate sufficient space for temporary 'Vendors' Markets' (e.g. Weekly Haats, Rehri Markets, Night Bazaars, Festival Bazaars, Food Streets/Street Food Marts etc.) whose use at other times may be different (e.g. public park, exhibition ground, parking).
4. Mobile vending should be permitted in all areas even outside the 'Vendors Markets', unless designated as 'No-vending Zone' in the zonal, local area or layout plans under the master/development plan of each city/town.
5. Provision of Civic Facilities Municipal Authorities need to provide basic civic facilities in Vending Zones / Vendors' Markets which would include:
  - i) Provisions for solid waste disposal;
  - ii) Public toilets to maintain cleanliness;
  - iii) Aesthetic design of mobile stalls/ push carts;
  - iv) Provision for electricity;
  - v) Provision for drinking water;
  - vi) Provision for protective covers to protect wares of street vendors as well as themselves from heat, rain, dust etc;
  - vii) Storage facilities including cold storage for specific goods like fish, meat and poultry; and
  - viii) Parking areas.

The Vendors' Markets should, also provide for crèches, toilets and restrooms for female and male members.

**6. Public Health & Hygiene** Every street vendor shall pay due attention to public health and hygiene in the vending zone/vendors' market concerned and the adjoining area. He/she shall keep a waste collection basket in the place of vending. Further, he/she shall contribute to/promote the collective disposal of waste in the vending zone/area. Associations of/for street vendors may construct public toilet facilities which may be run by them on "pay and use" basis. To promote such associations, the Central Government/State Governments/Municipal Authorities shall encourage the organisation of/for street vendors, by providing financial assistance.

#### **6.1 Health of Street Vendors**

The State Government/Municipal Authorities may take special steps to cover street vendors and their families with benefits of programmes such as preventive and curative health care including reproductive and child health care facilities and health insurance.

#### **7. Education & Skills Training**

Street vendors, being micro entrepreneurs should be provided with vocational education and training and entrepreneurial development skills to upgrade their technical and business potentials so as to increase their income levels as well as to look for more remunerative alternatives.

#### **8. Credit & Insurance**

Credit is an important requirement in street vending, both to sustain existing activity and to upscale it. Since vendors work on a turnover basis, they often take recourse to high interest loans from non-institutional lenders. Although they usually demonstrate high repayment capacity, absence of collateral and firm domiciliary status usually debars them from institutional credit. State Governments and the Municipal Authorities should enable Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and organizations of street vendors to access credit from banks through mechanism like SHG-Bank Linkage. The TVC should disseminate information pertaining to availability of credit from various sources, especially micro-finance and should take steps to link street vendors with formal credit structures. Street vendors should also be assisted in obtaining insurance through Micro-insurance and other agencies.

## **XII. CONCLUSION**

The objective of this paper was to understand the Evolution and organising of Street Hawking business. It has been found that Informal work is a universal phenomenon. Informal workforce can be subdivided into agricultural employment and non agriculture employment. the non agricultural employment share of the informal workforce is 78 percent in Africa, 57



percent in Latin America and 45-85 percent in Asia. The activities in the informal sector can be categorized into two sections, the self-employed and casual (non-permanent) labor /salaried. The data shows that in all developing countries, self-employment comprises a greater share of informal employment than wage employment. Self-employment represents 70 percent of informal employment in Sub Saharan Africa, 62 percent in North Africa, 60 percent in Latin America and 59 percent in Asia. The activities in the informal sector are classified into two sections i.e. i) self-employed and ii) casual (non-permanent) labor /salaried. A major section of the self-employed work as street vendors.

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