

Street Vending in Ten Cities in India

Conducted by

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Delhi

June 2012

Preface

This study was sponsored by NASVI in 2009. It has taken two years to write the report and the fault lies mainly with the author. I was preoccupied with a lot of administrative work as well as other academic commitments soon after the results started coming in. It became difficult for me to take time off from my schedule to get down to writing the report. The data was collected in a period of two months (February to April 2009).

NASVI had initially conducted a survey on street vending in six cities in 2000 entitled, *Hawkers in the Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vending in Six Cities*. The seventh city namely, Indore, was selected but it did not take off because the researcher vanished (presumably with our data). Though it was not printed this study was in many ways a landmark. It was widely circulated in its mimeograph form and was put up on the website of NASVI and STREETNET. The cities covered were Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Patna and Bhubaneswar. That study was conducted by the present author. Despite not being out in print for the study generated a lot of discussion in different circles. On 30 May 2000, on the initiative of SEWA and NASVI the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India organised a national workshop on street vendors. The venue was Vigyan Bhavan and then Union Minister of Urban Development and the Minister of State attended the meeting. The workshop attracted street vendor organisations from all parts of the country. The study was presented in this workshop. SEWA was in the forefront as the official co-sponsor of the event along with the Ministry of Urban Development. At that time NASVI was working mainly as a networking organisation for street vendors. Soon after this meeting NASVI sought registration as a society and at present it is in the process of registering as a trade union.

On the second (concluding) day of the workshop the union minister announced that a National Task Force on Street Vendors would be set up under the Chair of the Union Minister of State. The specific task of this of this body was of framing a national policy for street vendors. This policy was accepted by the Union Government in January 2004. When the UPS government was elected in May 2005 it decided to take into account the issue and asked the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) to review the existing policy and suggest changes if any. The Commission brought a new policy in 2006 which was in principle similar to the earlier policy. There were minor changes. The point that we are trying to

make is that the earlier survey proved an important source of support for the movement for having a national policy.

The survey report soon became an important source of data on street vendors. The first major report of NCEUS titled, *Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector*, published in 2007 had ten pages on street vendors and most of the data was drawn from the earlier survey. The ILO too has used the survey's data for its use. We were acknowledged by all these sources. The survey was thus a notable contribution in highlighting the cause of street vendors.

NASVI as an organisation has gone much beyond dependence on surveys or any such props. With a membership of over 300,000 street vendors all over the country, NASVI is the single most important force for organising and protecting street vendors. However despite its success it was felt that a strong data base on street vendors is needed if the organisation is to make further expansion of its membership and increase of its influence. We felt that the earlier survey had become out dated and it was necessary to seriously examine the current changes taking place. As a result of the National Policy for Street Vendors, some states and municipal bodies had agreed to pass laws on the lines suggested. Bhubaneswar, Indore and some others had agreed to have guidelines for street vendors. These could be seen as the first steps in legalising street vending. We thought that it was necessary to study how these cities were faring.

The present study is larger than the earlier one because it covers more cities. We had planned to cover 11 cities but we could manage only 10 because the researcher in one of the cities (Ahmedabad) did not provide us the data. Therefore this study comprises ten cities. These are: Bhubaneswar, Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mumbai and Patna. Some of the cities like Bhubaneswar, Bengaluru, Imphal, Mumbai and Patna were covered in the earlier study. We were able to compare the state of street vendors then and now.

This work could never have been completed by one or two persons. We are extremely grateful to the ten researchers who collected data from different cities. These are, Mr. Punyasloka Aich (Bhubaneswar), Mr. Gowrappa M. S. (Bengaluru), Ms. Reshma Gupta (Delhi) Ms. Nisha Bharati (Hyderabad), Ms. Rosalin Laishram (Imphal), Santosh Malvia (Indore), Shyam Sundar Vijay (Jaipur), Ms. Vasvi Singh (Lucknow), Mr. Ajit Abhimeshi and Debdulal Saha (Mumbai) and Ms Rashmi Ranjan (Patna).

My special thanks to Debdulal Saha who took on the responsibility of ensuring that the survey went off well .We wanted to collect data on two aspects. Firstly on the working and living conditions of the street vendors. Secondly, on the views of consumers. Debdulal had to visit some of the towns to help the researchers in their data collection. He also helped me in analysing the data by tabulating the main findings and writing some of the drafts. Needless to add, any short comings in this study is solely my responsibility. Finally I thank NASVI for supporting this study and being patient with me.

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Introduction

Street vendors have been in existence since ancient times. In all civilisations, ancient and medieval, one reads accounts of travelling merchants who not only sold their wares in the town by going from house to house but they also traded in neighbouring countries. Perhaps ancient and medieval civilisations were tolerant to these wandering traders and that is why they flourished. In modern times we find that street vendors are rarely treated with the same measure of dignity and tolerance. They are targeted by municipalities and police in the urban areas as illegal traders, the urban middle class complains constantly on how these vendors make urban life a living hell as they block pavements, create traffic problem and also engage in anti-social activities (though more often than not, the same representatives of middle class prefer to buy from street vendors as the goods they sell are cheaper though the quality is as good as those in the overpriced departmental stores and shopping malls).

For most street vendors, trading from the pavements is full of uncertainties. They are constantly harassed by the authorities. The local bodies conduct eviction drives to clear the pavements of these encroachers and in most cases confiscate their goods. A municipal raid is like a cat and mouse game with municipal workers chasing street vendors away while these people try to run away and hide from these marauders. Confiscation of their goods entails heavy fines for recovery. In most cases it means that the vendor has to take loans from private sources (at exorbitant interests) to either recover whatever remains of his confiscated goods or to restart his business. Besides these sudden raids, street vendors normally have to regularly bribe the authorities in order to carry out their business on the streets. All these mean that a substantive income from street vending is spent on greasing the palms of unscrupulous authorities or to private money lenders. In fact in most cases street vendors have to survive in a hostile environment though they are service providers.

Who are street vendors?

A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods for sale to the public at large without having a permanent built up structure from which to sell. Street vendors may be stationary in the sense that they occupy space on the pavements or other public/private spaces or, they may be mobile in the sense that move from place to place by carrying their wares on push carts or in baskets on their heads. In this essay, the term street vendor includes stationary as well as mobile vendors and it incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them.

In this study, the terms 'street vendor' and 'hawker' have the same meaning and they are often interchanged.

There is substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities around the world, especially in the developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. We have identified two main causes for the growth of street vending in these countries. Firstly, lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages in search of a better existence in the cities. These migrants do not possess the skills or the education to enable them to find better paid, secure employment in the formal sector and they have to settle for work in the informal sector. Secondly, there is another section of the population in these countries who are forced to join the informal sector. These are workers who were employed in the formal sector. They lost their jobs because of closures, down-sizing or mergers in the industries they worked in and they or their family members had to seek low paid work in the informal sector in order to survive. Both causes are directly related to globalisation. Let us explain why.

Globalisation as we know of it at present started in the mid-1980s. Till this time most of the less developed countries had protected markets and regulated economies. Imports from other countries, especially developed countries, were regulated most strictly. When the markets in the less developed countries started opening up due to pressures from agencies like the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other allies these economies underwent radical changes and not all were for their good.

Globalisation meant opening up of markets and creation of new employment opportunities. In most developing countries it meant privatisation of services that were earlier in the public sector. These include IT enabled services, transport, infrastructure etc. Though new jobs were created they were mostly in the services sector and were insecure and lacked social protection. The present trend shows that large-scale manufacturing has declined sharply and instead there is a rise in small scale manufacturing using sweated labour. Most of this manufacture takes place in the developing countries as labour there is cheap. The rapidly expanding garment industry, micro-electronics industry (mainly assembling of products), leather goods, and manufacturing of industrial or automobile parts are some cases of this type.

Another feature of globalisation is displacement of workers in large enterprises. A large section of these workers or their spouses turned to street vending as an alternative source of

income. This can be seen in the case of several Asian countries such as India, Mongolia, Philippines etc., in Brazil, Mexico and Columbia in Latin America and in South Africa, Kenya etc. In Asia the small group of wealthy and dynamic countries known as Asian Tigers faced a sudden slump in the financial sector in 1997. As a result street vending increased rapidly after this. Hence we find that there are links between street vending and global trends in the economy. This is more so for countries that have undergone structural adjustment as a prelude to opening up their markets to welcome foreign trade and foreign investment.

Besides these new features of shift of labour from organised manufacturing sector or the financial sector to the informal sector, the traditional reasons giving rise to street vending still hold. The main reasons why a section of the working population takes to street vending are lack of or insufficient skills to get regular jobs, low investment required and the comparative ease at entering the trade. These are the reasons why a large number of the rural poor take to street vending when they migrate to urban areas in search of work.

Hence we find that street vendors are mainly those who are unsuccessful or unable to get regular jobs. 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 create jobs for them, or engage in begging, stealing or extortion. They try to live their life with dignity and self-respect through hard work. Almost all studies on these workers the world over show that they work for long hours and under trying conditions though their earnings are highly disproportionate to the efforts they put in.

The poorer sections too are able to procure their basic necessities mainly through street vendors, as the goods sold are cheap. The study on street vendors showed that the lower income groups spend a higher proportion of their income in making purchases from street vendors mainly because their goods are cheap and thus affordable. Had there been no street vendors in the cities the plight of the urban poor would be worse than what it is at present. In this way one section of the urban poor, namely, street vendors, helps another section to survive.

The total employment provided through street vending becomes larger if we take into account the number of industries it sustains by marketing their products. A lot of the goods sold, 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 engage a

large number of workers but they could have hardly marketed their products on their own. In this way street vendors provide valuable service by helping sustain employment in these industries.

Hence, to quote a statement of Ela Bhat, the founder of SEWA, though street vendors are viewed as a problem for urban governance, they are in fact the solution to some of the problems of the urban poor. By providing cheaper commodities street vendors are in effect providing subsidy to the urban poor, something that the government should have done.

Methodology and Data collection

As mentioned in the Preface, the data for this study was collected from ten cities. We had identified ten cities because of some specific features. Some of these cities such as Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Imphal and Patna were covered earlier. It was thus possible to compare the two phases. For these cities the study was a diachronic one whereas for the others it was synchronic. Hyderabad was chosen because we wanted to cover another city in South India and also because the Andhra Pradesh government has been quite earnest in attempting to help street vendors. The other cities such as Lucknow, and Delhi were taken as representatives of North India. Mumbai and Jaipur represent Western India. Another important city, Ahmedabad, was been excluded because the researcher did not complete the work and our attempts to get it completed by using other sources did not take off. Patna and Bhubaneswar represent Eastern India while Imphal represents North East India.

Before starting the project we organised a two-day workshop of all eleven researchers (one later dropped out). We had prepared the questionnaire to be administered to the street vendors and another one for consumers. We discussed each of the questions with them. We had also invited some street vendors and the trade union leaders to this meeting. They played very useful roles as they could tell us what to include, exclude or lay greater stress on in the questionnaire. They also made suggestion regarding the scope of the interviews. From our side we tried to hold through discussions on the different methods of data collection and we went through the questionnaire in detail. The researchers were quite satisfied of the outcome of the workshop. They felt motivated to conduct the data collection and were more confident.

Data was collected using both quantitative methods and qualitative methods. We appointed one researcher in each of the cities for data collection. We had decided that around 200 street vendors would be studied in each city and alongside we would cover 50 consumers.

The street vendors would be selected from different parts of the city and would represent the different types of goods sold. The researchers initially made rounds of the city to locate the different types of street vendors. In the second round they chose the vendors from each of the areas covered. A sample of two to five vendors were taken from each area in the city. They would represent the different goods for sale, age and sex. If there was an overwhelming majority of males in the area chosen then the majority interviewed would be males. A few women, if at all found, would be covered. The questionnaire was not too long but it covered all the relevant data regarding their work. The quantitative data presented in the main findings are based on the findings after administering the questionnaires. We have mentioned the areas covered in each city under the heading: Data Collection. We also interviewed consumers from different income groups in each of the cities to find out their perceptions on street vendors.

Qualitative methods such as personal interviews of street vendors, their union leaders, if any, officers in the municipal bodies and other key persons. The researchers also conducted at least one focussed group discussion for each city. The data from these discussions were very useful. Besides the researchers, the co-ordinator, Dr. Debdulal Saha too collected qualitative data when he visited some of the cities. Our random visits to the areas showed that the researchers were quite honest in collecting their data.

We have tried explaining how the data was collected for this project. We can now turn to the findings of the survey. In the first part we have provided a summary of the findings. After that we have discussed each city separately. All tables have been given in the end of the text in the Appendix.

We have used Indian numerical units for quantification. These are in hundreds and may not coincide with the currently used units. The conversions are:

One Lakh = 100,000 (one hundred thousand)

One Crore = 10,000,000 (ten million)

Readers are requested to keep these in mind while reading the text.

A Prelude

Gopal Krishna Kashyap was a leader of a small group of food vendors in Patiala. He operated under a fly-over with 15 other food vendors. Business was good as they were assured of good number clients at lunch time and at other times sales were not too bad. Kashyap used to work in a public sector unit and he took to food vending after he lost his job. He was the sole bread winner in his family comprising his wife, three daughters and a son.

In September 2004 the Patiala Municipal Corporation ordered that all street vendors should be cleared because of the oncoming Indo-Pak cricket match. They would be offered alternative sites nearby with permanent sheds. The food vendors believed the officials. Soon after the match they realised that there were no moves to bring them back. Sheds had been built but not for them. These were auctioned to shopkeepers at prices that most street vendors could not afford. Kashyap, being the leader went from pillar to post trying to get some relief. When there was no response for two years, he decided to take the drastic step of self-immolation.

On 24 January 2006, Kashyap walked to the centre of the busy market carrying a tin of kerosene. He addressed the crowd around him. He told them that he had tried for two years to find a solution but in vain. His members had no work and were starving. The only way out, he told his audience, was to sacrifice his life and hope that the authorities would notice. Saying this he doused himself with kerosene and before anyone could protest he set himself on fire. He was dead before the ambulance reached the spot. The authorities woke up to the plight of the vendors. The state government gave Rs. 11 lakhs to his family and by May 2007 (one year and four months after his death) the vendors were rehabilitated.

Gopal Krishna Kashyap is not an isolated case. A year and a half earlier, on 11 May, 2004 Abdul Rafeeq Khan, a leader of street vendors in Lucknow set himself on fire within the precincts of the Municipal Corporation's office. He had tried time and again to convince the authorities that the system of leasing out pavements to contractors was ruining the finances of street vendors. The Lucknow Municipal Corporation had decided to lease out pavements through auctions. The leasee/contractor would accommodate street vendors and would charge fees which were very high as the corporation did not regulate these. The contractor had gangsters on his payroll who would force vendors to pay or vacate. Out of sheer desperation Khan set himself on

fire to draw the attention of the authorities towards the sad plight of his members. The auction system was withdrawn, but at what cost?

The above cases highlight the plight of street vendors in India. They get no redress from the authorities and are generally pushed around as if they are thieves or parasites, eating into the wealth of the city. In the following sections we will attempt to show the positive and negative sides of authorities who at times push vendors to the wall. The two of the cases mentioned above show that these people can get some redressal only if they take extreme steps of killing themselves. Should this be the normal procedure of grievance redressal of any civilised society with democratic government? There are cases, few as they may be, where serious attempts have been made to assist street vendors. We have dealt with some in the text.

Summary of the Findings

Profile of the Vendors

While looking at the sex ratio of street vendors in the different cities, we find that an overwhelming majority are males. Females constitute around 30 per cent in all the cities taken together. The sole exception is that of Imphal, where an overwhelming majority (88.5%) are females, while males constitute 11.5%. The predominance of females in Imphal is not an isolated case, because if we look at other cities in the north east such as Shillong, Dimapur, Aizwal, we would find the same trend. Guwahati and Agartala may show slightly different trends. Each of the cities shows a different feature of male and female composition. In some, the percentage of females is very low and in others, it is slightly higher. For example, in Bengaluru and Delhi, female vendors form 30 per cent, and in Jaipur 30.5 per cent. In other cities however, the proportion is lower. In Bhubaneswar, female vendors constitute a mere 7% of the total vending workforce. This is significant because Bhubaneswar is the only city of the ten studied, where the National Policy has been implemented and vendors enjoy higher security and slightly higher income (see section on income). Would this imply that in cities where the incomes of street vendors are high, women are pushed out of vending and the men take over? Cities like Mumbai and Indore have around 27% female vendors. In the remaining four cities, female vendors constitute less than 20 percent of the whole vending population. Hyderabad (16%) and Patna (19%) are two such cities, whereas Lucknow has the worst sex ratio with only 3.5 per cent

Marital Status

The data shows that most of them are married. In fact we can divide the cities in groups of percentages of married vendors. Bhubaneswar (80%), Delhi (73%), Indore (77%), Lucknow (76%), Mumbai (70%) and Patna (82.5%) are cities where more than seventy per cent of the street vendors are married. The worst proportion is found in Jaipur (57%). The other cities namely Bengaluru (66%) and Hyderabad (67%) have between 65 and 70 per cent married vendors.

We can take the case of Imphal separately because of the predominance of female vendors. The marital status of the women shows that 65 per cent are married. This is low compared to other cities, comprising mainly male vendors. The breakup shows that only ten per

cent are unmarried, at the same time, 22 per cent are widowed. This indicates that widowhood could be a cause for taking to street vending as women do not have social support. In fact we have not collected data on the marital status of women separately in the other cities but it could be a fair guess that most of them would be married and/or widowed or destitute.

Age

The high rate of marital status of the vendors indicates that most of them should be in the 20+ age group. In Bengaluru, 74% of the street vendors were in the age group of 24-43 years, whereas 23.5% were below the age of 53. One finds that in Bhubaneswar, 76% were between the age group of 27 and 46 years. Delhi had 30 per cent in the age group of 21-30 years and 51% in the age group of 31-50 years. In Hyderabad, the largest number of vendors (34.5%) in the age group of 29-38, whereas 24% were in the age group 19-28 years. Hence, we find a majority in the age group below 38 years. In Imphal, the age group was slightly higher, as 83% were above 35 years of age and 23.5 percent were between 55 and 64 years. In Indore, 18% were in the ages of 15-25 years, which means that they start at a fairly young age, 25% were between 26-35 years and 32% between 36-45 years. In Jaipur, 43.5% were in the age group of 24-33 years and 46% in the age group of 34-45 years. In other words, an overwhelming majority, ie, 89.5% were in the age groups of 24-45 years of age. Interestingly, our sample did not cover anyone above 45 years of age in this city, as there were just a handful of them. In Lucknow too, 24.5% were in the young age group of 17-26 years. In Mumbai, a majority (65%) lay in the age group of 27-46 years, another 12% were in the age group of 47-56 years. In Patna, the bulk of the street vendors, 76.5% were in the age group of 28-54 years and 17% were between 19 and 27 years of age.

By looking at the average age group, one can see that the bulk of the street vendors in all the ten cities were in the productive age group of 25-55 years. This also indicates why there is a high proportion of married vendors. On the other hand, there is fewer number of street vendors in the higher age groups. Bengaluru has only 1.5 per cent above 54 years and Bhubaneswar has just three per cent above 57. Delhi comparatively has a higher percentage of older street vendors with 12% being in the age group of 61-80. Hyderabad has 1.5% above 59 years whereas Imphal, like Delhi, has 6%. The other cities such as Indore has 2% above 66 years, Lucknow has 5.5 per cent above 57 years. Mumbai has the highest number of senior citizens, with 5.5% above 57 years, and Patna does not have any street vendors above 45 years.

Literacy

An interesting feature of street vending is the comparatively high level of illiteracy. If we take the total number of illiterates among the vendors, the percentage may be less than that of the country. Around 30 per cent of the population is illiterate. What is interesting is that despite being illiterate they are conducting their business that includes maintaining accounts, having an inventory of goods bought and sold. All this is done despite having no formal education. The lowest number of illiterates can be found in Bhubaneswar, where only 1% is totally illiterate and 1.5 % can only sign their names. In other cities, such as Bengaluru (13.5%), Jaipur (15%), Lucknow (6.5%), Indore (11%) and Mumbai (18%), the non-literate population among the vendors is lower than the national average of 30%. What is surprising is that the metros like Delhi (40%) and Hyderabad (45%) have high rates of illiteracy among vendors. This is possible because vendors are mainly migrants from low-income areas. Patna is the other large city which has a large number of illiterates, namely, 31.5%. Imphal too, has 46.5% of illiterates. Could this be possible because the vendors are mainly women and the literacy rates of women are lower than those of men? Or is it because women who come for street vending as observed in other cities too, belong to very poor families that may not have had the privilege of attending formal education. We also have a fairly large proportion who can only sign their names. Hence, if we add both together and treat both categories as illiterates since they cannot do anything beyond signing their names the proportion of illiterates becomes fairly high. For example, 64 per cent of the vendors in Delhi are illiterate. In Indore, as mentioned earlier, 11 per cent are illiterate, whereas 17% can only sign their names. In Lucknow too, though the proportion of illiterates is low (6.5%), 21% can only sign their names.

Caste

The caste composition shows that in most cities the OBCs are the single largest group. In Patna (62.5%), Lucknow (53.5%) and Indore (50%), majority of the vendors belong to the caste group of OBCs. Other cities have significant numbers of OBCs. For instance, Bengaluru has 31%, Mumbai has 21%, Hyderabad has 23% and Jaipur has 23.5%. There are only two cities that have a very high proportion of the general caste. These are Bhubaneswar (76.5%) and Imphal (97%). Mumbai comes just below the half mark with 47.5% general caste vendors. In other cities, the OBC vendors outnumber those in the general category. We can now turn to the SC

population. In most cities, they account for roughly 15% of the vendors' population. For example, Mumbai has 12%, Bengaluru has 15.5%, Bhubaneswar has 11%, Lucknow has 16.5% and Patna has 17% SC vendors. Delhi has a slightly higher proportion with 27.5% SC vendors. Some of the cities have even higher proportion of SC vendors, such as Jaipur (40.5%), Indore (35.5%) and Hyderabad (44%). The ST population is more or less absent in street vending. In Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Imphal, Indore, Lucknow and Patna, they constitute less than 1% of the street vendors. Jaipur is an exception, with around 15.5% STs involved in street vending. In all other cities that have not been mentioned so far, STs form less than 5% of the total vending population. Jaipur is a commendable case where street vending provides livelihood to an overwhelming majority of people that belong to the backward classes (79.5%).

Religion

On examining the data on religion, we find that an overwhelming majority (over 80%) belong to the Hindu communities. In Bhubaneswar, Imphal and Jaipur, the Hindus account for 90% of the vending population. The other cities the proportion of Hindus lies between 70-80%. These include Bengaluru (72.5%), Delhi (83.5%), Indore (82.5%), Lucknow (78.5%), Mumbai (87%) and Patna (86%). On the other hand, Hyderabad has 55% Hindus engaged in street vending, which is the lowest among all cities. The city also has a fairly high population of Muslim vendors (40%). Muslims form the next category in all cities, though none of them are as high in proportion as Hyderabad. In Lucknow and Bengaluru, Muslim vendors form 19.5% of the total vendors. In Mumbai, it is 12%, Patna is 11%, Indore is 15.5%, Delhi is 14.5%. Bhubaneswar and Jaipur have less than 5% Muslim vendors. Among the other religious communities, Christians and Sikhs form very small proportions (less than 5%). Sikhs however, come to around 1% or less. Cities such as Imphal, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar we did not come across any Sikhs. Christians form only 1% in Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna and Indore, whereas Bengaluru has 5.5%, Hyderabad has 4.5% and Imphal has 2%. Jaipur has 0.5% Christian street vendors.

Economic activities

By and large, there are two types of street vendors, namely, stationary and mobile vendors. Stationary vendors normally occupy a pitch on the pavement from where they sell their

wares. In some cases, they may have makeshift stalls. The mobile vendors, on the other hand can be of different types. There are those who sell their wares on push carts. These are the comparatively better off sections because they are able to get a wider variety of the products they sell, such as vegetables, fruits etc. The stationary vendor on the other hand, may have lower sales because s/he has constraints of space. At the same time, there are other sections of mobile vendors that are worse off than the other vendors. These are the women who carry their wares in baskets on their heads. Some of them may be fish sellers, but most of them sell vegetables. The limited size of the basket restricts the amount of goods that can be carried for sale.

Types of vendors

In most cities, stationary vendors outnumber the mobile vendors. Jaipur has more mobile vendors, which constitute 66% of the total vendors. Bengaluru and Lucknow have larger proportion of mobile vendors. The former has 48.5%, whereas the latter has 45.5%. Other cities have high proportion of stationary vendors. These include Bhubaneswar (92%), Delhi (71.5%), Hyderabad (80%), Imphal (94.5%), Indore (79%), Mumbai (96%) and Patna (72.5%).

The items sold by vendors consist of a variety of goods. The non-perishable items include clothes, metal utensils, plastic goods, leather goods and electronics etc. The perishable goods include vegetables, fruits, flowers, fish and cooked food. The preference of the vendors was for selling the perishable food items. They do so because the prices of these items are less compared to non-perishable items such as household and electronic goods and they also constitute mass-consumption goods. The data shows that some cities have a greater proportion of vendors selling perishable goods, whereas in other cities, the proportion is slightly less. Bengaluru with 52.5% of those covered were engaged in selling perishable food items. In three cities such as Delhi (82%), Imphal (81.5%) and Indore (78%), a high proportion of vendors selling perishable goods. In Delhi, fruit sellers constituted 29% of the total sample, as the consumption of fruits in Delhi is high. In Imphal, vegetable and fish sellers constitute about 73.5% of the total vendors. Most of the vendors in Imphal are women who sell their goods in the local markets. As mentioned earlier, they come from poor backgrounds and hence, they sell these items as the capital required in this business is much less than that needed for non-perishable goods such as utensils and electronic goods.

Indore is another city where a majority sells perishable goods. Vegetables, fruits and fish are sold by 75.5% of the vendors. A high percentage of hawkers selling perishable food items also indicates that the vendors do not have much capital to invest in their trade. Thus, vegetables especially are largely sold by female vendors. The exceptions are the large vegetable vendors, who happen to be men. However, one can witness that in any market, women would invariably sell vegetables and these also happen to be in small quantities. This indicates that women vendors have low capital for investing in their trade.

The fruit vendors are in a better position than the vegetable vendors. The cost of fruits is higher than that of vegetables. The profit margin of fruit vendors is also quite high. In most cases, the fruit vendors happen to be male. One can gauge the financial situation through the bribes given to the civic authorities. Normally fruit vendors pay higher bribes than the vegetable vendors. Since women vendors sell lower priced perishable items such as vegetables, the bribes they give are smaller than those of men. The cities where non-food items dominate are Bhubaneswar (68.5%), Hyderabad (65%), Jaipur (63%), Lucknow (65.5%), Mumbai (59%) and Patna (73%).

Commuting and storage of goods

Vendors do not stay at the place where they conduct their business. At least some amount of travelling is involved for each vendor. However, most of them stay within a radius of 5km from their workplace. It is found that over 88% of the vendors in all ten cities stay within 5 km of their workplace. In Mumbai, 98% of the vendors reside within this radius. Delhi and Bhubaneswar each has 92.5% of the vendors residing within 5km, whereas in Patna around 92% and Lucknow, around 91% do so. Hence, the vendors invariably live in shanties, which are located near their vending spots. Vendors use different modes of travel to reach their workplace, the most common being on foot, by bus or by bicycle. Very few vendors can afford motorcycles. For instance, in Delhi, only 0.5% of the vendors own motorcycles, 7% own bicycles, 59.5% walk to their destination, whereas 24% use buses. In Mumbai too, 60% walk, 28% use the bus and 11% use trains. In Patna too, the preferred mode of travel is by foot (72%) followed by bicycle (16%). In Bhubaneswar, 48% travel by bicycle. This city, as mentioned earlier, is the only one where the National Policy has been implemented. This has obviously led to some degree of affluence among the vendors and thus we find that it is the only city where a sizable section

(48%) uses bicycles. In Imphal, a bicycle is not used much since most vendors are women. Buses are the preferred mode of travel of the largest group of vendors (42%), followed by auto-rickshaw (32%). Around 22% of the vendors travel on foot. In Hyderabad, 56% of the vendors walk to their place of work and back, whereas 23.5% use the bus services and 16.5% have bicycles.

Storage facilities for unsold or new goods are always been a major problem for the street vendors. Finding space at their place of work is very difficult. There are three ways of storing the unsold goods. These are, at home, at the workplace or at a shop/ godown where they pay rent for the use of storage space. Many of the shops in the areas where street vendors operate are willing to store the goods of the vendors provided they pay a rent for its use. Some vendors find this convenient because it is close to the place of work as well as secure. However for many more, who may find the rents too high, have to use other premises for storage.

Goods, if kept in an insecure place are liable to be stolen or damaged. This problem is faced by most street vendors in all the cities. This is because the local authorities refuse to provide them with any storage facilities. As mentioned earlier, street vendors are regarded as illegal entities that encroach on public space, hence they should not be provided any facility to enhance their business. The exception is in Bhubaneswar where storage facilities are available. In fact, in the nine cities, Bhubaneswar is the only one that allows for vendors to store their goods at the place of work. This is the only city, as mentioned earlier, which has evolved an effective street vending policy. We found that only 1.5% of the vendors store their goods at home whereas 93.5% keep it at the vending place. Five per cent of the vendors rent out some space for storage.

In the case of storage, we find that street vendors in a majority of the cities covered use their homes as storage spaces. There are problems in this arrangement as well, because most of the vendors live in hutments or slums which may not be very secure. Hence, family members take turns at keeping awake so that the goods are not stolen or tampered. In Bengaluru, 44.5% vendors store their goods at home and 48% at the vending place. In Delhi, 65.5% store their goods at home, whereas only 33.5% store them at their vending place. One per cent use rented space. In Indore, 54.5% use their homes for storing whereas only 10% store their goods at the workplace. Interestingly, Indore, Hyderabad and Mumbai have a large percentage of vendors

that use rented space. In Hyderabad 27% use rented space whereas in Indore 35.5% use it. Mumbai has the largest proportion with 39.9% rented space. In Hyderabad, Imphal, Jaipur and Patna, more than 65% of the vendors store their goods at home. For example, around 67% of the vendors in Hyderabad and Patna store their goods at home, while these vendors form 97% of the total in Jaipur. In Imphal, almost all vendors are women, 88% of them store their unsold goods at home. One also may point out that these women vendors face problems as they have to drag heavy loads on buses or in autos. In Jaipur, 97% of the vendors store their goods at home whereas only 2.5% store them at the workplace. In Lucknow, 40% of the vendors store at home and 60% store at the vending place.

Financing their business

As far as finance for their business was concerned, in most of the cities, a majority of the street vendors dipped into their own savings. These include Bhubaneswar (74.5%), Delhi (65%), Hyderabad (92%), Indore (62%) and Mumbai (65.7%). In Bhubaneswar, the high percentage of street vendors using their own savings seems to be possible because their incomes have increased rapidly since they got the security of vending zones. In the other cities, it is possible that their turnover was fairly high therefore they could invest from their own savings. However, in all cases, including Bhubaneswar, the street vendors were not really large scale business persons. So it was possible to refinance their micro business through their own savings. One can understand why the street vendors in these cities preferred to use their own savings, no matter how meager they were. The other sources of finance were prohibitively high.

The other cities, not mentioned above had less than half the vendors running their businesses through their own savings. In Bengaluru, 47.5% of the street vendors use their own savings for running their business. In Lucknow, it was lower at 26% and in Patna 32.5% depended on their own sources. The data on Jaipur was defective and hence, has been dropped. The lowest percentage in this regard was Imphal where only 17% of the women ran their business through their own savings.

As mentioned earlier, the alternative sources of funding carry high rates of interest, which often ruin the vendors or as is the case of the female vendors in Imphal, they live from hand to mouth and not able to alleviate themselves from poverty. The most frequent source is from

moneylenders. In Bengaluru, 35.5% have taken loans from moneylenders, whereas in Imphal, it is 64.5%. Lucknow with 65% has the highest number of vendors relying on money lenders for running their business, while in Patna 44% of the vendors do so.

The above were the cases where a majority of the vendors rely on outside sources for finance. In the case of those cities where a majority of the vendors relied on their own sources, we found the reliance on money lenders much lower. In Bhubaneswar, 19.5% took loans from money lenders. In Delhi, it was 18%, Hyderabad 8%, Indore 7.5% and Mumbai 22.7%. The other sources of funding were friends and relatives, wholesalers who gave them goods for sale in the morning and expected the cash return after adding the interest amount. Other sources which would involve very low interest rates are cooperatives and self help groups. These form less than 2 per cent of the total vendors in nine cities (excluding Jaipur).

The rates charged by money lenders in all cities varied between 300 to 1000% per annum. However, in most cases, the money lender expected to be repaid every month. Needless to say, the monthly interest was calculated by the money lender. We asked vendors in these cities the amount they paid every month for the loan that they had taken. In analyzing the difference between capital and interest, we find that it was much more than the annual compounded rate. The street vendors were not capable of calculating the interest amount on a monthly basis so the money lender always managed to skim off more than the stipulated rate. This was another way of keeping the vendors in perpetual poverty. To sum up, if we look at the sources of funding, whether from their own resources or from money lenders, we find that in both cases the vendors cannot really break out of their poverty trap. In the case of the former, the source is limited hence it could not lead to much profit. In the case of the latter, though funds may be more liberal, the interests charged offsets any gains that the vendor can make. We also found that those who borrowed from friends and relatives paid high rates of interest (in some cases, as high as 100%), though this was not as high as what the money lenders charged.

Time spent on vending

We can now turn to discussing the number of hours that the vendors spent on vending. Most of the vendors in these cities said that the longer number of hours they worked would in turn mean more income. Hence we find that in most cases, vendors work more between eight to

twelve hours a day. This does not include another important aspect, namely cleaning of goods before displaying them up for sale. In the case of vegetables, this exercise is extremely important as very few clients would prefer to buy unwashed vegetables. Hence, the number of working hours increases because the cleaning time ranges from one to four hours a day. Those who vend for eight and twelve hours a day constitute 52.5% in Bengaluru. Of these, 85% spend around two hours in cleaning their goods. Hence even those working four to eight hours a day have to spend at least two hours in cleaning their wares. In Bhubaneswar, we find that vendors work for more than twelve hours a day plus two hours in cleaning. So each vendor spends approximately between ten to fourteen hours a day. The breakup in vending time is, 30% spend 8-12 hours per day, whereas 62.5% spend more than twelve hours.

In Delhi too, 70.5% of the vendors spend between 8-12 hours plus two hours for cleaning and display. In Hyderabad, 72% of the vendors spend 8 to 12 hours and in Imphal, 56% of the vendors spend 8-12 hours. The case of Imphal is especially striking, because almost all vendors are women. In other cities, we found that women workers work less than the males because they are engaged in other activities at home which include cleaning, cooking and childcare. Hence their income too, is lower than that of men. The case of Imphal is particularly pathetic because these women spend between ten to fourteen hours a day for their work (including two hours for cleaning their goods). We have also mentioned earlier that most of the women prefer to store their goods at home. This constitutes additional time spent on transport. Women could take up such strenuous and time consuming activities only if they are extremely hard pressed for gainful employment. In Indore, Lucknow and Mumbai, street vendors work 8-12 hours a day and another two hours may be added for cleaning. In other cities such as Jaipur and Patna, a majority of the vendors work shorter hours, between 4-8 hours along with two hours for cleaning the products.

Housing

We can now look at the housing situation of vendors. A large section of vendors live in one room tenements. This indicates that space is a major problem for their living. As mentioned earlier, most of them store their goods at home, this means that the space is further reduced. The difference we find with other professions is that street vendors live in permanent structures (*pucca* housing) which implies that the houses are made of cement and concrete and there is a

permanent roof over the head. The other type is the temporary (*kuccha* houses. These are shelters with tin walls or walls constructed with discarded cardboard pieces. The roofs could be of temporary material such as tarpaulin or of a more permanent nature. Bengaluru is one city where a majority (63%) lives in temporary structures. Other cities where temporary structures predominate are Delhi (56%), Hyderabad (88%), Jaipur (60%), Lucknow (55.5%) and Patna (74.5%). This shows the pitiable plight of street vendors in these cities. Temporary structures have several implications. First of all, they are slums/ shanties built mainly on public land. These are often demolished by the municipal authorities as they are considered illegal structures. The residents then are rendered homeless for a few days, till they recuperate their resources and set up another temporary shack in the same place. Besides this, they are also victims of the local mafia and municipal authorities that extort rents for allowing them to live undisturbed for a particular period of time. These shacks often do not have access to electricity or drinking water. This becomes an additional burden on the street vendor who has to get his/her supply of water from the nearest source. Safety also is another problem. Since these are temporary structures, thieves or burglars can easily enter inside with ease and carry away the goods stored.

Dislocation in housing also means that the vendors' children that have been put in schools have to discontinue their schooling. Hence the future generation may be denied access to education. Sanitation facilities are almost always unavailable and open defecation is quite common. This leads to an unhealthy environment and spread of disease such as hookworms. Street vendors in Delhi were particularly affected by the Commonwealth Games, long before the games had started, under the garb of cleanliness. Moreover, their temporary structures were removed, now allowed to return and they had to find places far from their place of work. NASVI was able to intervene at a later stage in support of the displaced vendors. In fact NASVI's stand was that only those vendors operating in the areas near the venues of the Commonwealth Games could be relocated temporarily. Others should not be evicted at all. This did provide relief to a large section of the street vendors. This was one of the findings of our survey in Delhi.

Street vendors living in permanent structures were found to be in Bhubaneswar (62.5%), Imphal (98%), Indore (76%) and Mumbai (63.5%). This also indicates that the vendors in these cities are better off than other sections of the informal workforce. An important conclusion from the above data is that just anybody and everybody cannot be a street vendor in the cities. The

popular myth spread by the middle class, media and also the authorities is that anybody and everybody who migrates from the rural areas can set up a tarpaulin on the pavements and start selling goods. This is obviously not true. The cities we mentioned with the exception of Delhi have a large number of vendors who live in permanent houses (Delhi has the largest number of street vendors at 3 lakhs), though a majority of them live in temporary structures. In fact, the survey was conducted right after the Commonwealth Games and that is a reason why such a large number of vendors have such precarious working conditions. The Commonwealth Games took a heavy toll on the urban poor, including the street vendors.

Rent seeking

Around 60 to 70% of the vendors in all cities told us that they paid bribes to the authorities on a regular basis. If they stopped paying the bribes, the authorities would evict them and destroy their goods. The bribes ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 100 per day. We found that the highest bribe was paid by vendors who sell shoes or clothes in the Sunday market at the Red Fort. This market is illegal and it operates only one day of the week. But given the large number of people who flock to this place to buy durable goods, this one day save is enough to last the vendors a week. However, the bribes too are very high. Most vendors pay between Rs. 500 to 700 for the day. The highest are those that occupy the traffic islands. They pay Rs.1000. In Mumbai too, the rates are fairly high, though not as high as the ones that are paid by the Red Fort vendors. A census on street vendors conducted by TISS-YUVA in 1998 showed that the authorities collected Rs. 400 crores annually and similarly in Delhi, it was found that around Rs.50 crores was collected from hawkers and cycle-rickshaw pullers. In fact the Chief Vigilance Officer Mr. Vitthal had taken a strong view on this and asked the state government to take action against this malpractice. Extortion by the municipal authorities and the police (euphemistically called rent) is a bane for the street vendors because it reduces their income considerably. Hence, one can see that besides the money lenders, the municipal authorities too make it difficult for the hawkers to eke out a living.

Rent seeking by the authorities somehow ensures the street vendor of “trouble free” vending. But this is not true. We found that paying rent did not necessarily protect them from evictions, though it may certainly reduce the number of evictions. A majority of the hawkers, with the exception of some cities have been evicted from their workplaces and their goods have

been confiscated. The exceptions where the majority has not been evicted are Hyderabad (63%) and Jaipur (76.5%). In Patna (77.5%) have been evicted at some time. Confiscation of goods when vendors are evicted causes major financial losses and leads them to indebtedness. In nearly all cases, with the exception of a very small percentage (less than 10%), no receipt is given by the authorities when they confiscate goods. All too often, the vendor when the vendor goes to recover his goods after paying the fine, s/he finds that half the goods are missing. This happens in the case of clothes, which perhaps may land up in the houses of the authorities as gifts for their children and fruits. The confiscation of goods without receipt should be treated as a crime as it is nothing less than theft. In no civilised country is this confiscation done without giving a statement of what is confiscated. In fact the way the authorities treat the street vendor in this regard is totally appalling. For example, if a raid is conducted in the premises of a criminal, and a large quantity of fraudulent goods are found, the raiding authority will always take a *panchnama* containing the details of confiscated goods and signed by five witnesses. Unfortunately the street vendor does not get his legal relief. He is treated as a total outcaste, as someone who is even worse than a criminal, as no receipt is given for the confiscation of goods.

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 (a sophisticated name for the mundane call centres). In such upper end surroundings the lowly street vendor becomes an eye sore. The city therefore does not have a tolerant view towards street vending.

This may not be the case in the past. Till about 25 years ago there was a licensing system for street vendors. Every cart or bicycle was given a sticker by the municipal authorities that would permit the owner to sell wares on the streets. The owner had to pay a fee of 25 paise a month and a renewal fee of Rs. 5 every year. This was told to us by some of the municipal officers and some of the older street vendors.

The above licensing system has been discontinued by the authorities. 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. The health department look into health and hygiene, especially in the case of food vendors. The estates department has control over public space while the revenue department is entrusted with tax collection. Over and above all these there are the police and traffic police that exert control on public space, namely roads and pavements. Vendors complained that all these departments collected 'taxes' but gave no receipts. In other words these officials were in fact collecting bribes in the name of taxes. The total amount for each vendor varied between Rs 5 to Rs. 40 a day depending on the turnover. In areas outside the BBMP the bribes range between Rs 5 and Rs 15 a day.

Data Collection

The data for this study was collected primary sources and secondary sources. The sample comprised of vendors from different parts of the city and these were engaged in different trades. Three places that had concentration of street vendors were covered, these were, City Market,

Majestic and Shivaji Nagar. The other areas were, Rajaji Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Malleshwaram, Yashwantpur, Yallahanka, Hebbal, Nagarawabhi, Mudalapalya, Kemgeri, Mysore Road, Bana Shankri, Madiwala, Kumara Mangala, Cox Sound, Indira Nagar, K. R. Puram, Majestic, Gandhi Bazaar, Vidhyarannyapura, Shivaji Nagar, Mahalaxmi Layout. Data was collected through the questionnaire and also through interviews and observation. The researcher also interviewed the Collector of the city and Health Officer of BBMC to get to know how the administration functions. In addition the researcher collected the orders promulgated by the Corporation regarding vendors. Most of these dealt with how to curb the functioning of vendors.

Demographic Profile

The work distribution of the street vendors showed that 48% were mobile vendors. The males in this category had pushcarts while the females carried their goods in baskets on their heads. The vendors who squatted on pavements and other public places comprised 52%. Hence there was an almost equal distribution between static and mobile vendors.

The vendors sold a variety of perishable and nonperishable goods. Those selling perishable items such as vegetables, fish, fruits and flowers comprised 45%. Food vendors comprised 18% while those selling household items such as electronics, garments, leather, plastics and cosmetics comprised 37%.

The street vendors, like in other parts of the country, are mainly male. Seventy percent of the sample comprised male vendors while 30% were female. The females were mainly engaged in sale of vegetables and other perishable items such as fish. Most of the vendors (66%) were married whereas 18% were unmarried. The rest were widowed or divorced. These were mainly the female vendors. The religious break up showed that 72% were Hindus whereas 20% were Muslims. The rest comprised other religions (Christians, Sikhs etc).

The caste breakup of the vendors showed that OBCs form the largest group. They comprised 31% of the total. At the same time no single caste really predominated. For example, the general castes comprised 15.5% and scheduled caste vendors too comprised the same percentage. Scheduled tribes and other groups together totalled 38%. We therefore find a fair distribution of castes and social groupings among the street vendors.

The educational levels of the street vendors were lower than in other cities. A large section of them (36%) were either illiterate or could barely sign their names, 9% had primary school education. Twenty six percent had studied up to secondary school while 22% had passed

secondary school and only 7% had studied beyond secondary level. At the same time one must appreciate the fact that these people are able to conduct their business properly. They need to have knowledge of arithmetic, accounts and also other skills such as salesmanship and purchasing skills to negotiate for a proper bargain from whole sellers. This perhaps shows that if they are trained to upgrade their skills they could further improve in their business.

The age distribution shows that almost all were below 53 years. Only 1.5% was above 53 years. A majority (75%) were between the ages 24-43. Hence the age distribution was in favour of younger street vendors.

Income and living standards

The vendors seem to come from modest backgrounds judging from their previous occupations. A fairly large section, comprising 38%, were agricultural workers. Wage workers in informal employment comprised 30% while 18% were unemployed. We also found that 5% were domestic workers and 9% were home-based workers. However the domestic workers and home-based workers were mainly women.

The income level shows that most vendors were above the poverty line in terms of daily income. If Rs. 140 is taken as the minimum in urban areas (at the time the survey was undertaken), we find that 78% earned more than that. Forty nine percent of the street vendors earned between Rs 141 and 220 a day while 29% earned more than Rs 221 per day. On the other had only 22% earned less than Rs. 144 a day. At the same time we find that 74% of the vendors had between 2 to 4 dependents. Hence if we look at per capita income, the sum will be less.

In order to earn their livelihood vendors have to spend long hours at work. This includes the hours they spend on the streets while selling their goods. It also includes the time taken for buying the goods and, after the day is over, in storing them for the next day. We found that in Bengaluru a majority of the street vendors (54%) spend more than 9 hours a day on their job. In fact out half the street vendors have to work for over 11 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 hot sun during most months of the year and to the rain in some months.

A factor influencing their income is the sources of capital for running their enterprises. More capital would mean better profits as they can buy more goods for sale. However this is easier said than done because the sources of finances are limited. As street vending is largely

regarded as an illegal activity, the vendors are unable to get institutional loans. In other words, no bank or other recognised institution will be willing to loan them capital for their business. A little less than half the street vendors (47.5%) invest their own savings as working capital. Another 35.5% take loans from money lenders. The other sources include loans from friends (11.5%), relatives and others.

One of the hazards connected with street vending is eviction by the authorities. Around half the sample stated that they had been evicted at least twice. The maximum number of times a street vendor was evicted was 20. Around 44% percent of the street vendors had paid bribes to stay on the streets. The bribes ranged from Rs 15 a week to Rs 1,500 a week. The average bribe paid was Rs. 91.27 per week. This is a fairly high amount if one takes into account their earnings.

Consumers' views

The consumers interviewed had incomes varying from Rs. 1,100 a month to 20, 000 a month. Interestingly, the largest concentration of consumers (72%) was between the range Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 a month. When asked why they frequented their response was that the rates were cheap, they were easily accessible and they were near the house or they moved from house to house with their wares (especially women selling vegetables and fish). This cut down commuting time and transport charges to the markets. The main items bought from vendors included vegetables (46% of the sample) and clothes (36%). Fruit juice too was popular as 34% purchased this from vendors. The others included household items such as utensils, and fruits.

When asked about the positive and negative aspects of street vending most gave three answers for the positive side. These were, the rates were affordable and they sold a wide range of goods. The vendors were easily accessible and the consumers saved their time in marketing. Some consumers stated that the goods sold, especially perishables like vegetables and fish, were fresh.

The consumers were as vocal in speaking about the negative aspects of street vending. Around a quarter (24%) felt that they made the roads congested and traffic was blocked. A small section (12%) felt that the goods sold lacked quality. Another small section (8%) decried the fact that they had to engage in bargaining because they raise prices. This is especially so if the consumer 'looks' better off.

BHUBANESWAR

Bhubaneswar is the capital of Orissa in Eastern India. The city had recorded a population of 647,302 in the 2001 Census. Of the total population, males constituted 56% per cent while females constituted 44%. The average literacy rate in the city was 74%.

Orissa is one of the few states in the country that has accepted the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors. This in itself is positive sign as very few states have shown any concern for the street vendors. It should be noted that when we had conducted the study in Bhubaneswar in 1999 we found that this was one of the two states in the country that had actually included street vending in its urban plans. The other state was Manipur. The Town Planning Act of Orissa provides that 3% of the pavement space should be reserved for street vendors. We had noted in our report published in 2000 that this space was inadequate to meet the needs of most vendors. However the spirit of the Act was appreciated because besides Manipur, no other state had thought of including street vendors in their urban development plans. With such a background it is necessary to examine whether street vendors have improved their economic conditions and have got a degree of security while conducting their activities.

Data Collection

The study on Bhubaneswar was conducted within the demarcated hawking zones. Vendors in these zones constituted the overwhelming majority of the non-moving street vendors in the city and we interviewed them in our sample. In addition vendors in private markets were also interviewed.

The municipal corporation has classified hawking zones into two categories. These are vending sites where vendors are permitted to have bamboo structures and those where the vendors are permitted to have tin structure. The zones having such structures include Shahid Nagar, Damana Square, Achrya Vihar, Satya Nagar, Ram Mandir Square and NALCO Square. The zones permitting bamboo structures include, Vani Vihar, Nayapalli, Ashok Nagar, BDA Colony, Gautam Nagar and Jayadev Nagar. In addition, as noted earlier, vendors in some private markets were also covered.

Overview of Street Vending

The existing street vendors are permitted to squat and sell their wares in the demarcated zones. These zones are selected by the municipal authorities. Vendors or their associations do not have any say in this. In effect this goes against the grain of the National Policy which stresses on a democratic means for selection of hawking areas. It has suggested formation of committee which have all the stake holders, including the police, traffic police, municipal authorities and street vendors. The policy further states that the street vendors will constitute between 25-40% of the committee. This committee will decide on vending zones and on taxes etc.

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 licences to the vendor.

Vendors from different parts of the city were asked their views on the hawking and non-hawking zones. There were the pros and cons in these cases. Most vendors felt that the hawking zones accommodated a large number of vendors. Their most important issue for such zones was that they allowed them to function without fear. Earlier these vendors were on frequent conflicts with the municipal authorities and the police. They had to scatter whenever they saw impending police or municipal raids. This led to a great deal of tension among vendors as they had to keep a constant watch out for these raids.

The hawking zones provided them with security to continue their trade. Many vendors felt that vendors have now got an opportunity to pursue their trade without fear. They also noted that the consumers too appreciated these zones as street vendors were available at one place. Earlier they were scattered all over the city and consumers found it difficult to locate vendors of different items.

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. This, the vendors noted, had led to greater unity among the competing community of vendors.

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 found it difficult to access these areas and the vendors lost their business.

The other grievance was that public utilities such as electricity, water and sanitation were not available at most sites. Lack of electricity meant that they had to light petromax lanterns that

were expensive, or they could not function after sunset. The more important problems were water and sanitation. Lack of water meant that vendors could not wash and clean their goods. This became more crucial for food vendors as they needed fresh water for washing the used dishes or the wares they sold. Lack of sanitation was felt more acutely by women vendors as they could not ease themselves at open public places as the males could. Such women frequently suffer from kidney diseases.

Profile of the Street Vendors

Street vendors in Bhubaneswar, as in most cities, sold a range of items that were needed by the consumers. These were perishable as well as non-perishable goods. In fact we found that there was a greater sale of non-perishable goods than perishable ones. The perishable goods included fish, vegetables, flowers and fruits. Nearly 30% of the vendors sold such perishable goods whereas 41% sold household items and 19.5% sold leather goods. Hence we can see that non-perishable goods were more popular among the street vendors.

An overwhelming majority of the vendors (91.5%) were males. Women constituted only 8.5%. In fact even membership pattern of NASVI in Bhubaneswar show a greater dominance of male vendors. Women as street vendors may not be a very large number but nonetheless it is necessary to know why they are so few in number. Is it because the conservative society degrades women who work outside their homes, especially as street vendors? Or are there other reasons such as open hostility towards them by the male vendors. In our previous survey we had found that women vendors in Patna suffered this fate as males were hostile to their squatting on pavements. The situation has now changed as NASVI along with local unions have aggressively launched campaigns for bringing women vendors to the streets. Perhaps a similar move is needed in Bhubaneswar. It is difficult to believe, given the level of urban poverty and the limited options of earnings for the poor that women would voluntarily keep off street vending.

The marital status of the vendors show that 80% are married and 20% are unmarried. This also shows that the vendors are not of very young age. In fact a look at the age distribution shows that 76% of the vendors are between 27 and 46 years. There is 17% between the ages 17 to 26 years. The unmarried vendors must be from this group. A more in-depth study is required to find out why these young people took to street vending. Did they have low levels of education that prevented them from getting better work or were there no opportunities? In fact we found that most of them had not other opportunities. Half of them (50%) were either unemployed

(24.5%) or were students (25%) before they took to street vending. An interesting point is that 13% of the sample had regular jobs in the private employment earlier.

The educational levels showed that only 1% was illiterate and 42% had studied up to 9th while 29% had completed 10th. Graduates formed 9% while another 3% had studied beyond graduation. Hence the educational profile of the street vendors appears much higher than those of other sections of unemployed.

In terms of religion, 97% were Hindus while the rest were Muslims. The caste composition showed that 77% were general while 11% were Scheduled Castes. OBCs formed 12% of the castes.

Income and living standards

While tabulating figures on income we formed intervals that coincided with the urban poverty coordinates. We have taken Rs. 140 per day as the level that could be taken as the poverty line. The intervals were, in Rs, 0-20, 21-50, 51-70, 71-119, 120-140, 141-220, 221+

The positive side of street vending was that 53% of the sample earned between Rs. 141 and 220. At the same time 35% earned between Rs. 71 and 140 and 4.5% earned between Rs. 21 and 50 daily. If we compare these earnings with street vendors in other cities we will find that Bhubaneswar's earnings are higher. This is possibly because the National Policy has been implemented here and the street vendors operate with considerable degree of freedom.

At the same time one has to compare incomes with number of dependent family members. In the case of Bhubaneswar the dependents are quite high. 74% of the vendors had between 4-7 dependents. This would mean that the income earned would be 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.

The situation may not be as bad as envisioned if we take in account their mode of travel from their homes to their place of work. The positive side is that an overwhelming majority (92.5%) live between one to four kilometres from their place of work. A small number walk down while 48% of them cycle to their place of work. The more interesting part is that 46% have their motorcycles for travel. This certainly shows an improvement in their level of living.

In their housing there is improvement as compared to street vendors in the other cities. Majority of the street vendors (62.5%) stayed in permanent structures (*pucca* houses). This is the only city where a majority of street vendors stay in permanent structures. Another aspect of housing is that most of the street vendors lived in rented houses (71.5%) whereas only 28.5% owned their houses. In other cities we find that there are more street vendors who own their houses. These include shanties that are not legal as the person has no ownership rights. Such a large percentage of tenants and that too in permanent structures could indicate that the vendors in Bhubaneswar can afford to pay the rents. Normally the rent of a permanent structure is higher than those of temporary structures (shanties). In other cities street vendors staying in rented houses were mainly shanties.

The situation before the National Policy was introduced shows that 94% of the street vendors had been evicted at one time or the other. They were also victims of rent seeking by the corrupt officials. Around 90% reported that they had paid bribes for staying on the pavement. Though officials have not stopped harassment totally, it has decreased considerably.

All in all, street vending in Bhubaneswar is a tough job. They may earn well and the fear of eviction has diminished for those in hawking zones but they have to spend long hours to eke out a living. It was seen that 74% of vendors spent 10-14 hours a day on their work while another 18.5% spent more than 15 hours a day. This is certainly a tough job.

Another weakness of the Bhubaneswar vendors is that most of them were yet to be familiar with institutional credit. In fact the situation has not changed much. The only difference is that a majority (74.5%) depend on their own resources for their working capital. The next highest is borrowing from money lenders (19.5%). Loans from cooperative banks constitute only 3% whereas 2.5% of the vendors take advances from the wholesalers. In fact this form of advance has been reduced considerably. When we conducted the earlier survey, nine years earlier we found that around 40% of the vendors took advances from the wholesalers. We also found that the interest rates were very high. If a street vendor took vegetables worth Rs. 1,000 from the wholesaler, s/he would have to return Rs. 1,200 by the end of the day. The fact that they now depend more on their own savings shows that they are better off than before as they have savings to invest.

The street vendors of Bhubaneswar were more informed than those in other cities. Interestingly, 64% were aware about the hawking zones and where all they existed and 55%

were aware of the National Policy. This shows that their unions or the bureaucracy (though less likely) have made them aware of these important landmarks for street vendors.

Consumers' views

Data on consumer preferences and their attitudes towards street vending was collected through interviews from Unit-1 Market, Shahid Nagar, Sailashree Vihar and Raj Mahal Square. A total of 50 consumers were selected from these areas randomly. The income distribution varied between Rs. 2,500 to 12,000. Most of them (72%) belonged in income group of Rs. 2,500 to 5,000. The data shows that 90% of them preferred buying from street vendors because they were they offered a range of goods at cheap rates. These consumers brought different goods such as vegetables, grocery, clothes and household items from vendors.

When asked about the positive and negative aspects of street vending the most prevalent reply in favour was they felt satisfied buying from them. The other reasons were rates were cheap, products were fresh and buying from them saved time to go to regular markets.

There were two main complaints against street vending. Firstly, they caused congestion on the roads and secondly, there was lack of quality and hygiene among them. This is not the general view but only what a section of the consumers. In fact these people were from the middle class. The poorer sections did not have such complaints.

DELHI

The number of street vendors in Delhi was estimated at about 3 Lakhs and now with this study we aim to find new estimation regarding the numbers of street vendor in Delhi. Street Vendors 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 vendors 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.

Observations during the collection of primary data

Study aimed to highlight the socio-economic condition of the vendors in Delhi for which primary data had to be collected from different markets in Delhi. Direct interaction with the vendors help in getting the insight of their actual problems and also give ground for other observation to take place simultaneously. The conditions of the street vendors are much worse than it appears to an onlooker. They are the 'micro' entrepreneurs which provide three fold supports to the society i.e. firstly, they sell products produced by local or small producers; they help them running their business and create a market for their products in such competitive conditions. Secondly, they sell to products at very affordable prices for lower income groups, thus making their life sustainable with less income. Thirdly, they are also part of culture and it truly promotes the tourism. However 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.

During the field visits to different markets in Delhi, the following observations were made.

Social aspects

It was seen that 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. Squatters are not respected by their customers as well and have to face social alienation from self proclaimed elite class. They spent more than 10 hrs a day in vending or related work to earn their livelihood in gruelling conditions, which leave them with no personal or family life. They want their contribution to be recognized but the reality is far more 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, they are quite satisfied with the ways it is going. However they also wish to achieve a better place in society. It is also noticed that with women members their children also comes to the vending place which is not hygienic and their children are prone to get affected with diseases. Most of them don't live in proper houses and live in small ghettos with no basic amenities. As they have no social security cover like old-age/pension facilities, they continue working till they die; only thing which changes is the mode of vending.

Working conditions

Vendors have to face atrocities on the daily basis from the government officials (Municipal and police officials). Many suffer from lack of capital in order to buy the products they sell, and many among who are mobile vendors, can often be seen carrying the heavy load on their heads and walking kilometres in search of customers. They can never have a day off from their work as they have very little or sometimes, no earning (resulting in no or less savings) even after working for long hours every day, which leaves them tired and almost dead at the end of the day. Their goods are time and again confiscated by the police or MCD officials incurring them huge losses and leaving them all the more vulnerable to the adverse conditions. They have to vend on open streets and roads under hostile weather conditions. The work conditions are often made more miserable as government frequently pressurize them to change their already set up vending space without providing them any alternative. They have to go far away located whole sale markets usually on daily basis in order to buy the goods they sell, which consumes much of their time, energy and money. Moreover, continued threat of evictions and/or loss of income make it harder for them to survive. At Vellodrome Road whenever the officials do not allow vendors to vend for weekly market, they usually run on roads and sell the products.

Financial conditions

They earn enough to satisfy their hunger, however, less to save anything for their future. It came in to notice that most of the vendors have large families (number of dependents) to feed and save nothing or very less. The uncertainty of income due to the frequent removal/evacuation of markets make their life more miserable, also, this affects majorly to those who vend in weekly markets and removal of market for once means loss of income for the whole week. They have no security for their old age thus have to work in order to feed themselves till they die. Also, most of them take money from money lender on higher interest rates in order to buy the goods. Vending is a business, which demands capital investment and returns are equally proportionate

to the capital invested, however, majority of vendors land up in this business due to the flexibility of capital needed for vending thus income is also less for most of the vendors. In some cases when people don't have money to invest they tend to take goods on credit and get engulfed in vicious circle of debt as their income is entirely spent to repay the debt or to expand their vending enterprise. In short we can say that vending activity gives vendors, an opportunity to survive but survival is really costing them their lives.

Political consciousness

Vendors have been observed to have good political consciousness, as in they know about their district or legislative assembly representatives. They know about the moves MCD officials are making and they have brains to understand the politics going around on their name. However, the point to be focused is that even if they know a great deal of their political surroundings they tend to be apolitical on most of matters, reason could be their disbelief on political agencies as well as the less time left with them after day long struggle for earning their livelihood. To great surprise most of them know about the major policy changes and proposal made by MCD which concern them but in majority cases they came to know the same, when the dead line for them to take benefits out of those schemes or policies passed away. Many of them are part of one or the other trade union/Association/organization/NGO which works for them, or if they are not part of these agencies, they know that such agencies exist and they can anytime join in. Reason could be many for their interest in socio-political atmosphere but their take on this is very negative and the level of trust on government officials as well as trade unions is very low.

Observations specific to women vendors

All the above mentioned conditions apply to women as well, but women specifically face much more disastrous situations. As they are the home makers and have the customary duty to feed their family, their day starts early in the morning with household work and then their struggle for earning the livelihood begins. In this storming life they have to face specific challenges such as difficulty related to deal with male dominated word at workplace owing to the fact that they are a socially subjugated category. They have often been teased, abused or sometimes beaten by their male counterparts at the vending location, many times just to show the superiority of man over woman. It has been noticed that the attitude of police officials is a bit softer towards women vendors especially towards those who sell less and are in most miserable

conditions of all, and officials do not even take bribe from such women vendors. Also, women vendors have to fight for their rights at every place e.g. if a male counterpart goes to MCD office, he is always entertained in a better manner than a women vendor. In order to fulfill the responsibility of a care taker for their children they usually bring them to vending place which means diversion of attention, resulting in less sales, lesser incomes, lower standard of living and consequent lesser chances to combat these circumstances in future.

Other major observation was made that women vendors were in very less number when selling the cooked food is considered, which is supposed to be a better earning opportunity in the vending profession, but, also demands a high level of capital investment. This observation could be concluded as in women have lesser money to invest; also, the better earning sectors within street vending are dominated by male vendors leaving them more vulnerable to the adverse conditions than a male counterpart. The earning of a women vendor is observed to be lesser than a male vendor, also, major part of her income is devoted to family needs. This could mean that they work harder than a male but due to the fact that they have less control over their earnings, they have lesser chances to overcome the vicious circle of debt and poverty.

Take on government officials

As the national policy on urban street vendors is now being implemented in Delhi, it's important to see how the governmental agencies and stakeholders are doing this work. In Delhi, MCD (97% of state's population comes under the jurisdiction of MCD) owe to the responsibility of implementing national policy and to regularize street vending in the national capital. In year 2007 MCD invited applications for hawking and squatting in Delhi, but only 1,31,000 people submitted the application of which (as MCD claims) that only 1,25,000 applicants are the vendors by profession, however, even the supreme court has recognized that total number of street vendors in Delhi should not be less than 3,00,000. This shows that not even the half of genuine street vendors have submitted the application for the license which means that in near future they would become illegal vendors for rest of their life, being exposed to all the atrocities of government officials. The reasons for such low percentage of application that were submitted are: MCD did not give proper advertisements, and lack of proper publicity leave vendors unaware about the scheme. Notice inviting application was published in English, when the literacy rate among vendors is not high. The Dead line for the submission of application was for very limited period. The process of submitting application was very cumbersome and officials

were even asking bribe for taking the application forms. In year 2008 the MCD issued a list of applicants under the scheme for hawkers and squatters who qualified for a legal vending license. However the names of most of the genuine vendors did not appear in list. When inquired, the MCD officials kept silent about the whole situation and very proudly asked money (bribe) for ensuring their names in the list. MCD also claims that they don't have enough vending sites (only footpaths broader than 9 feet can be considered for vending sites) in Delhi thus they can only accommodate 80,000 vendors in Delhi.

Police as usual merrily collects 'hafta' (rents) from the vendors. However, after the Delhi blast on 13th September, 2008 they became reluctant and 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 continues security threats they can't allow vendors to vend; rather than providing security to the vendors and public at large, police has now resorted to snatching away the livelihood of thousands. It is harsh and irrational because, if the vendors will not earn they will die with hunger anyways, but police officials are adamant on their stand and are not ready to let them operate, despite the fact that, Delhi police said that vendors were their 'eyes and ears' to fight terrorism. It is difficult to understand as to why Delhi police wants to turn deaf and dumb by not allowing vendors to operate.

General observations

In addition to above mentioned observations some general observations were made which are as follows:

1. Mobile vendors are less prone to harassment when compare to static vendors and pay lesser bribe as well. However, in the lieu of globalization when the apartment culture is more prevalent in city, they are now left with fewer places to vend as the security guards of big apartments do not let them get inside owing to security concerns.
2. Most of the vendors are migrated from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and they started their professional life with this vending activity. However, in many cases after much probing it came into notice that the major reason for choosing vending as an option is that it requires less skill and capital.
3. Middle aged vendors who were earlier working in factories or mills had to opt for vending after the sealing procedure of factories in Delhi. Also, some of them told that

their factory owners closed the factory as they could not keep up with increasing competition and were incurring huge losses.

4. Young vendors are impressed by the peer group or adopted vending as profession as their relatives or friends who migrated to city are in same occupation, thus it became easy for them to find a livelihood in vending and it came to them as easy and known opportunity.
5. Most of the vendors consider giving bribe essential to ensure the unhindered vending.
6. The cumbersome processes for getting legal identity as a vendor discourage them for applying thus leaving them unprotected.

Concept of Natural Markets

As Delhi city is on the fast track of getting a new and “beautiful” face, city municipal authority has a master plan on papers which involves the relocation of vendors in a planned manner so that the Street Vendors carry on their business without obstructing the free flow of traffic or movement of pedestrians. However, before deciding the planned places for the vendors one needs to look at the dynamics and requirements of street vendors. The argument that has been given by the MCD in support of their sketch of the future arrangements of street vendors have been supported on the grounds that it would add to the convenience of public at large with special reference to pedestrians.

The officials have not considered the fact that street vendors cater to the need of pedestrians and bus commuters and presence of these customers attract street vendors. “Naturally” the footpaths and the side roads, where the frequency of pedestrians are high convert into the market place for street vendors as it provides them with good business opportunity. Also, it should be noted that in such market places vendors sell cooked food, drinks and other goods which are in demand by general consumers and commuters. A cautious investigation of the location of vendors, their numbers at each location and the type of services provided at each location where they vend clearly shows that they are there because they are needed at those places, thus, providing the sufficient ground why vendors locate themselves at the places which are natural market for them. Also, if we apply true business logic, no one would operate in a field where there is no demand, explaining that vendors vend at the places where there services are required.

Following are the case studies which justify the natural markets of vendors:

Nehru Place Market

Nehru Place is hub for all forms of IT (hardware), such as personal computers, servers, networking equipment and software products, documentation services, and all allied services. There are also firms that deal exclusively in used and second hand computer hardware, as well as small, one-room shops that sell software products. Other businesses that operate in the area are Banks, multinational corporations, several restaurants, and a theatre. Due to these facilities and inimitable identity of Nehru Place, thousands of buyers, users, shop owners and office executives visit this market on daily basis. As such, a visitor may find pavement vendors 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 vendors could be seen selling cooked food, tobacco and other goods which are required by the visitors. The concentration of large number of vendors, who provide all sorts of services and sell all goods, required by the market visitors and executives working in surrounded offices shows that they are there because of prevailing demand for their products in this market.

Metro Stations & Bus Terminus

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. Careful observations suggest that the metro stations and bus terminals are market place for the rickshaw pullers as well, who stand near the stations and wait for the commuters. So this location of vendors serves two sets of clientele, one the general travelers and also they cater the needs of the rickshaw pullers. A thoughtful analysis of items sold by vendors at these places substantiate the quest with regard to the concentration of large number of vendors selling similar goods, as they cater to the demand of the commuters.

If we take the example of Jhandewala metro station, which is also surrounded by the Banks and multinational's offices, a large number of vendors can be found selling cooked food and tea. Vendors told us that they are selling there because this place has good business opportunities, one of them said that "not everybody brings lunch from home, they need to eat something, not everybody can afford to eat at big outlets on daily basis, and thus I am here to save them from starvation".

At the Shadi Pur bus terminus, most of the vendors sell fruits and vegetables. The place is surrounded by residents of both middle and lower income groups, and the commuters find it

convenient to buy the necessary items such as fruits and vegetable from the vendors rather than going to the faraway markets. A vendor mentioned that “large number of daily commuters give me good business opportunity; also I would only sell what people would buy”, “I am selling at the source and the destination of the people, it’s convenient for them as well, as they don’t have to change their way in order to buy the required things”.

Hospitals

The substantial number of potential consumers such as relatives of the patients admitted in the hospital and also the visitors make the surrounding of the big hospitals a natural market for the vendors. Vendors 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. Vendors are smart entrepreneurs who understand the demand/supply theory and apply this in their business practices.

Bicyclists need repair shops to have their tyres, chains and pedals fixed, just as much as car owners need tyre repair shops. Pedestrians need beverages, snacks and other articles on their way, thus these services have to exist otherwise life would become impossible, vendors exist especially for those who can’t afford to buy expensive goods and services as they make the things available at affordable prices.

The number of vendors and the frequency of pedestrians share the direct relationship as in more the frequency of pedestrians, more the vendors at a particular location. Also, if they are not required at those particular locations then the vendors would not have any incentive to be at that place. People don’t go to the metro stations, bus stands, hospitals and offices because vendors sell there; however, they have the particular requirements which are often sufficed by the services of the vendors thus making them inevitable. It’s difficult to comment that whether the vendors are gaining more from such markets or the consumers, but, it is clearly evident that more or less both consumers and vendors are dependent on each other especially at the natural markets. These markets can’t be planned and off course the officials have to think for the ways to incorporate these unplanned markets in their planned city.

Approximate numbers of vendors in Delhi

Supreme Court in its judgment in May 2007 has recognized the fact that approximately to 2.5% of the state’s population are vendors and Delhi’s population is approximately 14 million, which implies that there should be around 3,50,000 vendors in the city.

Most of the Trade unions working with the vendors confirmed the same figure when inquired. However, some like Shri Ram Bazaar Association and Akhil Bhartiya Pawan Putra Indraprastha Rehri Patri Saptahik Bazaar Hawker Morcha have estimated this figure to somewhere between 4,00,000-5,00,000.

As per the MCD officials the number of “legal” vendors in city is not more than 1, 25,000 and they did not want to comment on the existence of “illegal” vendors.

Status of women in trade unions

Most of the big trade unions working for the rights of vendors in Delhi that were interviewed confirmed that only 10%-15% of the total members are women. Also, they highlighted the fact that the women vendors are less visible and it is difficult to organize them due to the social constraints. Thus, making it obvious that most vulnerable vendor i.e. women vendors who needed to be protected most, are not yet organized or less organized. Furthermore, the majority of trade unions’ executive committee does not represent the substantial number of women vendors and a woman does not hold a decision making positions in the trade unions. SEWA is an exception to this with almost 8,000 women vendors as its member and also almost all the trade committee members are women.

Trade Unions & NASVI

Majority of the trade unions involved with the vendors have heard about the NASVI and its work. However, not much of them are associated with NASVI and do not want to mention the reason for the same. Some of them commented that they like the work done by NASVI however wants maintain their independent status and therefore not interested in becoming NASVI’s member organization. Few of them did not hear about the NASVI at all and had no clue about its work and ideology.

- **Delhi Hawker’s Welfare Association, Akhil Bhartiya Pawan Putra Indraprastha Rehri Patri Saptahik Bazaar Hawker Morcha:** Said that they actively participate in the NASVI’s initiatives and meetings, however, they are not an official member of NASVI (Association did not state the reason for the same).
- **Balaji Rehri Patri Association, Rehri Patri & Hawker’s Association:** Said that they have heard about NASVI and it’s work, however, no relation have yet been established between the two organizations. They do not participate in any of the NASVI’s activity and specified no reason for the same.

- **Rehri Patri Kalyan Prehari, Delhi Tehabajari Holder's Union, Jai Hind Rehri Patri Hawker's Association, Adarsh Nagar Vyapar Mandal, Indraprastha Swabhiman Rehri Patri Union & Pawan Putra Rehri Patri Khomcha Sangh:** Said they have not even heard about NASVI.
- **Shree Ram Bazaar Association:** Said that we share good relationship with NASVI and have attended many of its meetings. They also confirmed that they have submitted the membership form with NASVI, in turn, received no reply.

Services provided by the Trade Unions

Trade Unions in Delhi do not charge much as membership fee from the vendors and are actively advocating for the vendors. Majority of hawker's association works for the rights of the vendors in Delhi, they also represent them in the Zonal and Ward vending committees in MCD which work for the implementation of the National policy in Delhi. They do fight for vendor's legal rights and against the harassment from the police and MCD officials. SEWA again make an exception here which is actively involved in all level of advocacy for the vendors, however, at the same time provide vocational and ideology trainings to their member, runs a credit co-operative, provides loans, education to their children, insurance and pension.

Identification of two development projects in city

Commonwealth Games: India will be hosting the commonwealth games in year 2010 for which the Delhi has started preparing and it has been decided that the city would see complete renovation in near future. The construction of fly over, widening of road, removing the slums which fall near the games village, improving the transport facilities and much more have started in the process. Also, as the Commonwealth games are approaching, the government is in progress of evacuation operations to remove vendors from street and pavements, under its beautification drive to transform Delhi into a 'World class city'.

Old Delhi re-development plan: Under the re-development plan of old Delhi, MCD has proposed Multi-level underground parking at Subhash Park near the Jama Masjid. It also includes removal of the "illegal hawkers and shopkeepers", so that the location will be made more beautiful with wider roads and more green areas. The proposal since its inception has been controversial on the grounds of heritage protection and environmental changes. The plan also includes the beautification of Chandni Chowk, cities famous market. Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) has rejected MCD's Jama Masjid redevelopment plan. DUAC has also

directed MCD to take prior approval of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for a revised plan as developments in the vicinity of World Heritage Sites are carefully scrutinized by international conservation agencies. However, with much delay the MCD officials are very reluctant to implement this proposal and have started working towards it.

Identification of MCD's Innovative policies with respect to settlement of vendors

MCD is repeatedly saying that they are facing lot of constraints in the implementation of national policy. They confirm that there is hardly any footpath which has a width of 9 ft. along the roads, it has become difficult to allot spaces to all the applicants on footpath. As a solution for the space crunch, MCD has now invited the applications from those who have already applied for the squatting sites and are now interested in hawking. MCD has proposed that they will provide the electronic cart or push cart to these applicants, however, those who will apply for the hawking in this category will not be eligible for any squatting sites.

Further, MCD wants to provide aesthetic designs for the squatting sites, for which drawing have been prepared and one design has been finalized for the whole city. Feasibility is being assessed for displaying advertisements over these tehbazari stall, so that the same are maintained in clean and hygienic manner by an agency. MCD has also proposed to adopt latest technological methods like issuing of bio-cryptical cards to the vendors which will not only help the MCD in regulating tehbazaries but will also help the vendors to get benefits like bank loans, insurance, health care facilities etc. which they are so far deprived of.

In MCD City zone office SEWA submitted a proposal in year 2005 to get a market exclusively for women vendors where they can without harassment. After consistent efforts of SEWA Delhi, finally on 25th of November 2008, it got the permission from MCD to start **All Women's Market at Tagore Road**. This market has been given to SEWA to be run on an experimental basis for 6 month and the period is extendable on the basis of performance of the market, extension also depends on discretion of MCD. The permitted tehbazaari is on temporary basis where SEWA is given the space to run the market as per the rules of the municipal corporation. The major features of this market are as follows: -

- Place for the women to sell without harassment and with dignity
- Empowering the women by giving them their 'own' market space
- Designated spot for regular clientele and variety of goods available.

- Market will generate revenue for MCD as the vendors will pay a weekly rent
- Traffic will not be a hindrance to the consumer.
- Getting it visibility by holding events and promoting it as a tourist attraction
- SEWA/Beneficiary contribution will raise money to develop the market

The market has been setup and is running on weekly basis. SEWA has started cleaning, construction and development of the site.

All the zonal offices of MCD have been inquired, if they adopted any innovative plan in order to accommodate the vendors fall in their jurisdiction. However, except the City Zone MCD office all other zones are following the broad guidelines provided by the head office and have not started any project with regard to vendors by their own.

Identification of Struggle of Vendors in Delhi

Qutub Road Market: As a precautionary step after the series of bomb blasts in Delhi in September 2008, the police prohibited the vendors from vending in the Qutub road market. SEWA along with 60-70 street vendors negotiated with the police to change their prejudicial attitude against the vendors and allow the vendors to continue vending. For identification of vendors in the market, SEWA provided the police with a list of names, address and photographs of SEWA members vending in the market. Following the suggestion of the police, a vigilance committee was also formed for the Qutub road market. After three weeks of continuous negotiations Qutub road market was finally allowed. In January 2009 again the police official did not allow the market to operate on the grounds of security concerns raised under the increased terrorist activities. However, after the efforts of SEWA once again the market has been allowed, but, the negotiations between the police officials and vendors are still going on for the final solution on the future of this market.

Vellodrome Road Market: The Lal Quila saptahik kabari bazaar was removed by the government officials in year 2001 for the implementation of development project of Red Fort. Official figure confirms that the 1127 people used to sell at the place, however, different unions have estimated this figure to be around 4,000. SEWA took the initiative for saving the livelihood of these vendors and filed a case in Supreme Court and the hard work of different unions and vendors paid them positively as the market finally got shifted to Vellodrome road in year 2005.

In recent times again the MCD did not allow the market to operate and they have issued a notice that a different location would be given to these vendors as the construction work for common wealth games have started at this market place. Currently, the vendors selling at Vellore Road have no specified location to vend and have no other source of livelihood. SEWA and other unions are actively negotiating with officials in this matter.

Chandni Chowk Bazaar Most of the areas in purnai (old) Delhi have been earmarked as not hawking and squatting zones thus leaving the thousands of vendors with out a place to operate their business. The unions are demanding the right of livelihood from the authorities for the Chandni Chowk Bazaar vendors, however, no result have yet came out.

MCD's Policies related to street vendors

MCD has issued a scheme for the implementation of national policy on urban street vendors which also incorporates the amendments suggested by the Supreme Court. The scheme is supposed to be followed by all the 12 zones of MCD in Delhi and the major contents of scheme-2007 are as follows:

MCD has proposed to increased the number of wards from 134 to 272 in all, and in the lieu of the same they are considering the re-constitution of the Ward Vending Committees which will be responsible for identifying the vending site in consultation of RWAs, trader unions, hawker unions, NGOs etc. However, for the resolution of the disputes between allottees and MCD, the Zonal vending committee shall be presided over by a judicial officer not below the rank of Addl. Distt. Judge. In case the matter is not sorted out by this committee the dispute will be placed before the Appellate committee to be presided over by a retired judge of High Court consisting of other member i.e. Chairman Adhoc Licensing Committee, MCD, Addl. Commissioner Incharge of CL&EC, CLO, Dy. Commissioner of the concerned zone and ADC/AC and decision of the Appellate Committee shall be final.

Total number of vending sites shall not exceed 2.5% of the total population of that particular zone/ward which will be based on 2001 census and could be changed according to current census but depends on the availability of vending sites. Vending sites will remain MCD's property and the measure of the same shall be 6'*4' and will be covered by a standard design in such a manner to demarcate the area available for tehbazari and with a view to afford protection against the elements such as sun, cold and rain.

Vendors will have to pay one time registration fee of Rs.1000/- in addition to monthly tehbazari charges approved by MCD. The registration will be continues and ongoing process. They have also decided the eligibility criteria and priority in allotment of tehbazari sites mentioned in the scheme document.

MCD have issued different norms for the weekly bazaars (mentioned in the scheme document) with special mention to natural market and that it will be given due regard.

Problem faced during data collection

At some locations vendors were very skeptical about whole study and thus were reluctant in disclosing their identity, problems and other issues.

MCD never made any comment on the unofficial number of vendors in the city. Due to non-cooperative behaviour of officials getting out substantial information became a tough task. Identifying the trade union working with vendors in Delhi became difficult as the data was not available on internet and some of the zonal MCD offices did not want to give the unions name and address.

Final comments

Delhi is undergoing drastic physical changes in the name of development and need of the hour is to ensure that the vendors get their due share in the development spree. Although the central government has adopted the National Policy on Street Vendors in January 2004, so far none of the cities have implemented it effectively. According to municipal laws it is illegal to vend without a license issued at the sole discretion of the municipalities. Yet, the municipalities in India have stopped issuing licenses to street vendors' decades ago, consequently trapping more than one crore vendors in India in a web of illegality, thus making vendors and street hawkers easy targets of extortion rackets. MCD is developing schemes for the vendors; however, the quest begins on the implementation process of the same. During the study it became quite evitable that no zonal MCD office is taking scheme and its contents seriously such as democratic functioning of zonal and ward vending committees. Vendors were always vulnerable but tough attitude of officials and cumbersome process of getting rid from atrocities, make them all the more vulnerable to extremity of harassment.

Hyderabad

On November 1, 1956, Hyderabad became the capital of Andhra Pradesh. After becoming the capital, the city slowly started to shun the shadow of a princely state and gain importance politically, geographically and economically. People from various parts of the state started settling and investing here. Since '90s the city has transformed itself hugely to acquire the present form, liberalization brought many changes in lifestyle and culture. It saw the shift of Telugu film industry from Chennai to Hyderabad. The growth in IT sector and construction of international airport witnessed rise in various other fields like real-estate in 2000s.

The original city of Hyderabad was founded on the banks of river Musi. Now known as the historic old city home to the Charminar and Mecca Masjid, it lies on the southern bank of the river. The heart of the city saw a shift to the north of the river, with the construction of many government buildings and landmarks there, especially south of the Hussain Sagar lake. The rapid growth of the city, along with the merging of Secunderabad, 12 municipal circles and the Cantonment has resulted in a large, united and populous area. Still so many villages nearby are getting a facelift to merge in the twin cities in the near future.

Growth of a Mega City

According to the 1680 proclamation by Abul Hasan, the last King of Golconda, the new city (Hyderabad) had an area of 1.5 sq.miles with a population of 88,000. Hyderabad population during 1820-1830 decade stood between 1,50,000 to 2,00,000. The first census in Hyderabad was conducted on February 17, 1881.

Table 1: Growth of Population in Hyderabad City, 1881-2001

Year	Population	Percentage Growth
1881	3,54,962	-
1891	4,15,039	16.92
1901	4,48,466	8.05
1911	5,02,104	11.95
1921	4,05,630	-19.21
1931	4,66,894	13.13
1941	7,39,159	58.31
1951	11,30,688	52.97
1961	12,49,151	10.48

1971	17,96,339	43.81
1981	25,45,836	41.72
1991	29,81,348	17.00
2001	55,33,640	85.60

Source: Census on India, various years

In four decades between 1881 and 2001, the population of the city increased by more than 15 times. This increase can be attributed to a large number of migrants who moved into Hyderabad seeking employment in the expanding Nizam's administration; migrants poured in from all parts of India; and the establishment of Nizam's State Railway facilitated further immigration. However, the population decreased in the following decade (1911-1921) due to epidemics of plague, cholera and other contagious diseases. The year 1918 was particularly bad as influenza took a heavy toll of life. Though there was some growth during the 1921-1931 decade, and epidemic of plague killed more than 1,35,000 persons.

During the decade 1931-41, the population increased by 58.31 per cent. Since 1941 the population of Hyderabad has been increasing rapidly. During the decade 1941-51, the population increased by 52.97 per cent. But the growth rate in succeeding decade 1951-1961 was very low, i.e., 10.48 per cent. Hyderabad recorded substantial population increase again during the decade 1961-1971; the growth rate being 43.81 per cent. According to the 1971 census, Hyderabad was the fifth largest city in India and the only city in Andhra Pradesh with more than one million population. It had a population of 17,96,339. As per 1981 census, Hyderabad had a population of 25,45,836 registering a growth of 41.72 percent in a decade. In the decade 1981-91, the population of Hyderabad city increased to 29,81,348 witnessing the growth by 17 per cent. The most dramatic increase in the population has taken place during the decade 1991-2001, which witnessed growth by over 85 per cent. The population of Hyderabad crossed 55 lakh.

It is widely believed that the population growth during 1881-1941 was mostly due to immigration and after 1951 due to natural increase (Ansari, 2000).

The population of the city is estimated to have crossed 7 million by beginning of 2009 making it the fifth largest city in India. Muslims constitute about 50% of the population, making Hyderabad's Muslim community the largest in Andhra Pradesh. Muslims have substantial presence across the city and especially they are densely concentrated in and around the old city of Secunderabad. Next is the Hindu community who are spread all over the city. Christians

constitute a small amount of the city's population. Churches are located across the city, the popular ones are in Abids area.

Though Telgu and Urdu are the principal languages spoken in the city, English has a strong presence among the educated people. The city has a considerable Marathi, Malayalee and Sikh population.

Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC)

The city is administered by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation it is the local government of the city of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad Corporation and the Secunderabad Corporation were established in 1950 via the Hyderabad Corporation Act. In 1955, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act merged the Municipal Corporation overseeing Hyderabad and neighbouring Secunderabad.

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation was formed on 16 April 2007 by merging 12 municipalities and 8 Gram Panchayat with the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The municipalities are:

1. L. B. Nagar,
2. Gaddi annaram,
3. Uppal Kalan,
4. Malkajgiri,
5. Kapra,
6. Alwal,
7. Qutubullapur,
8. Kukatpally,
9. Serilingampalle,
10. Rajendranagar,
11. Ramachandrapuram and
12. Patancheru.

All these municipalities are in Rangareddy district.

The panchayats are:

1. Shamshabad,
2. Satamarai,
3. Jallapalli,

4. Mamdipalli,
5. Mankhal,
6. Almasguda,
7. Sardanagar and
8. Ravirala.

The important responsibilities of the Municipal Corporation are:

1. Providing and maintaining civic amenities (roads, street lights, parks and playgrounds, libraries, etc., and
2. Providing and maintaining health services, sanitation facilities, solid waste management and orderly development of the whole city.

Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)

The Hyderabad Urban Development Authority was constituted in October 1975, under the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975. The HUDA was constituted to plan and coordinate developmental activities in the Hyderabad Metropolitan region. The jurisdiction of HUDA extends over the area of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and its vicinity. The objectives of HUDA are to promote and secure the development of all or any of the areas comprised of the development area concerned according to plan. The HUDA has the authority to acquire, hold, manage, plan, develop and dispose of land and other property to carry out by itself or on its behalf, building and other operations. Further, it has to execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewerage and control of pollution, other services and amenities and generally to do anything necessary or expedient for purposes incidental thereto. The powers and responsibilities of HUDA are as follows:

Powers and Responsibilities

Planning

1. Preparation and notification of the Master plan which is a basic document providing for the framework for Zonal Development plans.
2. Preparation and notification of Zonal Development Plans earmarking the location and extent of landuses for various purposes, the status of population density.
3. Modification to the above plans.

Regulation and control

Regulate the use of land by any person or body in conformity with the Master Plan/ Zonal Development Plan by way of granting no objection certificates, layout approvals and building permissions with powers to impose penalties for contravention and also for stopping and demolition of unauthorized use or construction.

Development

Acquisition of private land and alienation of government land to the authority for the purposes like redevelopment, shifting of commercial and wholesale activities from the core city, circulation of new commercial centres, ringtown, industries, etc.

Coordination

Supervising and requiring the local bodies and others for provision and maintenance of amenities, development by other agencies, delegation of power to local bodies, etc.

Organizational Set-up

The policy- making body of HUDA consists of Chairman, Vice Chairman and the members of the Board comprising three MLAs representing the development area, two councillors of MCH or the Municipality as the case may be, one officer each from the MCH or the Municipal Administration Department, Town Planning Department and Finance Department. Five other members are nominated by the government. Thus, the total number of members on the Board is thirteen. The Chairman of HUDA is the chairman of the board and vice chairman is the Chief Executive of the HUDA, who is drawn from IAS. The period of tenure of the member of the Authority is two years.

The HUDA is a corporate body with powers to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land, to carry out building, engineering, mining and other operations and also to execute works, viz., water, electricity, sewage disposal, pollution control and other services and amenities. To carry out day to day functions of the authority, the organisation has been divided into the following five departments:

1. Administration and Coordination Department- this department of HUDA attends to the work of administration and public relations. It is headed by the secretary.
2. Accounts Department- this department is headed by the Chief Accounts Officer. The financial transactions of the HUDA in terms of its income and expenditure position are furnished separately.

3. Planning Department- this department is headed by the chief of projects and planning. It has two branches, one for preparation of Zonal Plan and the preparation of plans in the municipal areas and the other for preparing Master Plan and Zonal Development Plans in the development area outside the municipal limits. The cases pertaining to development control is also looked after by this department. There is a Research Unit under a Research Officer in this Department which monitors the studies oriented to planning and also assists in the project formulation work.
4. Development Department- this department deals with the implementation of developmental schemes of HUDA. This department also deals with Urban Renewal schemes and Estate Management. This is headed by a Chief Engineer.
5. Social Forestry and Horticulture Cell- this cell is created by the government in HUDA and it is assisted by a director who is an IFS Officer. The objectives of this cell are to raise nurseries and forests around Hyderabad and along arterial roads.

There is a need of continuous follow up at the mass level. There are many small unions which are existing at different locations should be identified. These small unions do not come ahead at the mass level because of the lack of the knowledge of the National Policy prevailing. They are unionized but in very small numbers, they should come ahead to fight for their rights. The union should be given training and they should be made aware of the policies prevailing in the city for the street vendors. Time to time meeting of the vendors should be call upon and their rights at work place should be discussed. Vendors of the city should protest together to get their rights at work place. They should emphasize on the formation of the state policy on the basis of the National Policy on the Urban street Vendors.

Women Vendors

At the outset, it would be appropriate to mention that the selection of the respondents in terms of sex division was based on the assumption that there were more males than females engaged in street vending. This assumption was based on the findings of the previous similar study undertaken in 1999. It was decided to include at least 30 per cent women in the sample. However, only 32 women vendors were interviewed out of the sample of 200. Thus, they constituted only 19 per cent of the sample. This was primarily because of the language barrier faced while interviewing women vendors. More men vendors were comfortable in responding in Hindi whereas most of the women vendors spoke Telugu. The study was time bound and

consequently an interpreter could not be arranged for the matter, resulting in this skewed composition of the sample. This, however, does not change the impression gathered during visits to different parts of the city while selecting study areas that men far outnumber women in street vending. Observations during field work in the selected areas also confirmed this impression.

It was interesting to find somewhat a distinct pattern in terms of preference regarding type of vending and products of vending by women vendors. It was observed that women vendors do not prefer mobile vending. They would rather be found static at one place, in some cases near their home in peripheral areas of Hyderabad. They mostly sell products such as flowers, fruits and vegetables. Most of the other items such as clothes (bedsheets, cushion covers, dress materials, t-shirts etc), plastic items, locks, comb, cheap cosmetics, fancy items, etc. are sold by male vendors.

In some cases, the entire family, husband and wife along with children, works together on the street. While the male vendor deals with the customer the wife helps the husband in unpacking/packing vending items. In case of food vending, the male prepares the food and the wife serves it and children wash the used plates. Sometime children look after the stall in absence of their parents. The young ones also help in bringing the stock from the wholesale market or help in exhibiting items on the cart or on the pavements.

Streets are very unfriendly towards women vendors. They have to cope up at various fronts simultaneously. They are frequently subjected to unwanted, sometimes even filthy remarks by male vendors and also by customers and passers-by. The police frequently harass them in many ways. They get more sense of security in being static and accompanied by other women vendors. The choice of product is also influenced by the need for security. They sell products which they can procure on the same day and which do not require any specific effort for overnight storage.

Age Group

Overall, 63 per cent of the respondents within the sample belonged to the age-group of 26-45 years. If we add the age group of 18-25 years then the percentage goes up to 78 per cent. Age-group of 18-35 years constituted 50 per cent of sample. This shows that the street vendors interviewed during this study belonged to the young workforce.

Very young (less than 18 years) and older age-group (more than 55 years) constituted a small proportion of the sample, just 5.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. While 28 per cent of the respondents were in the age group of 36-45 years, 14 per cent of them were in the middle age group of 46-55 years.

Apart from the interviews, observations in the field confirm that those involved in street vending are mostly in their 30s and 40s. They were initiated into street vending by their parents when they were young. In the beginning they assisted their parents in many ways – in safeguarding the items when the parents are away, in showing the items to the buyers and collecting them back or packing them, cleaning the place of vending, keeping items of sell at appropriate place, dusting the items regularly, etc.

Children can often be seen at traffic signals, selling soft toys, colouring books, magazines, wiping clothes, etc. Some boys, who are independent mobile vending, sell various 'minor' products in small quantities. They keep their items like phenyl tablets, *dori*, lace, elastic bands, safety pins, etc. in an open plastic tray and move around the streets. Small children even in the age group of 8-9 years can be found helping their parent in both mobile and static vending.

Marital Status

Out of 200 vendor respondents, 129 were married which constitute nearly 65% of the total respondents. In the sample, there were more married males than females – 65.5 per cent males as against 59.3 per cent females. However, one fourth of the women vendors was either widow or divorced or separated. This is extremely high when compared to less than one per cent such cases among male respondents. These women mostly work alone. In some cases they have their children to support.

An interesting fact emerging from the marital background of the respondents is a lesser percentage of unmarried girls engaged in street vending compared to unmarried males. In terms of percentage, the figures work out to be 15.6 and 33.9 for female and male vendors respectively within their own sex groups. One simple reason may be small sample size of female vendors. But it may also be because of the perception of the parents that street vending is not safe for young girls.

It should be noted that all the vendors, even if married, do not stay with their family in the city. Some of them come in search of job from nearby districts. Hyderabad being a big city is able to attract migrant vendors even from outside the state.

Separated But Not Defeated

“My husband left me for another woman just after four years of our marriage. I have two daughters and one son. All four of us live at my parents’ place. My daughters go to school. The son is small. My father was a rickshaw puller. He died 7 years back because of tuberculosis. My mother started vending after my father’s death for survival. It was getting difficult for four of us to survive on my mother’s income. Then I decided to come with my mother to the market. Both of us earn sufficient money to run the family and support my daughters’ education.”

— A woman vendor, Secunderabad

Religion

The respondent vendors belonged to three religions – Hindu, Islam and Christianity. Nearly 57 per cent of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion. Muslims constituted 36 per cent and Christians 7 per cent of the sample.

There was observed a close association between location of work and religion. Higher concentration of Muslim vendors was found in areas such as Chaarminaar and Secunderabad, which are Muslim dominated areas. Similarly, Christian vendors were found in Kukatpalli and Dilsukh Nagar. Hindu vendors were found everywhere though less in Chaarminaar and Secunderabad areas.

There are just 2 Muslim women vendors in the respondents out of 72 Muslim vendors whereas the proportion of women respondents was higher in case of Christians and Hindus. The two Muslim women respondents were in the age group of 45-55. However, unrepresentative character of the sample and the small sample size of women do not allow us to arrive at any conclusive finding regarding the association between religion and women’s engagement in vending.

Hindu vendors were found selling almost all types of products. Muslim vendors were found selling certain types of products more than others such as products made of leather like slippers; belt, etc., lingerie and fancy items.

Caste

It is widely believed that vendors come from weaker sections both in terms of caste and class. The caste composition of the respondents strengthens this assumption. For consideration of caste, we have considered only those vendors who belong to Hindu religion. Scheduled Caste (SC) vendors alone constituted 65 per cent of the respondents. Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Caste (OBC) vendors formed 11 and 21 per cent of the respondents respectively. General caste vendors were just 2 out of 114 Hindu vendors, less than 2 per cent.

Another striking feature of the data is the negligible number of women vendors in the OBC group of respondents.

Educational Qualification

The survey shows that nearly 40% of the respondent vendors have never been to school, while another 45% of them have not completed their secondary education. The percentage of respondents educated up to secondary level was just 6.5 per cent and up to higher secondary was 7 per cent. Only 2 respondents (i.e., 1 per cent) were found to be educated up to graduation.

A sex-wise breakup of the figures shows that 30 out of 32 women respondents were illiterate. This constitutes about 94 percent of women respondents. Only one women vendor was found to have studied to up to higher secondary level. About 42 per cent male vendors were either illiterate or have not completed their primary education. Only about 17 per cent of them have studied secondary level or beyond. The rest of the male vendors (about 42 per cent) have education from class V to IX. Further age-wise breakups of the respondents show that among male vendors, illiteracy was concentrated among the middle and old age vendors (in the age group of above 45 years). This shows that literacy and schooling has improved among the younger generation of street vendors.

Of the two respondents (both males) who have studied up to graduation, one was a Muslim and another Hindu. The Hindu vendor is a migrant from UP and sells fancy items such as hair pins, earrings, fancy combs, etc. at Dilshukh Nagar, a middle class colony. The Muslim graduate vendor sells goggles at Chaarminaar, a popular tourist destination located in a Muslim dominated area.

As the table above reveals, most of the male vendors are school drop outs. Generally the drop out happens between class V to IX. The reason behind dropping out might be the poor economic condition of the family. A few of them have to do this in order to take care of their younger siblings at home. In case where street vending has been the family occupation, they

started at younger age, initially as a helping hand. Some helped the family after school hours. But most of them found coping with the studies difficult in such environment and gradually drop out at different stages.

“I Lost Interest in Studies”

I have been helping my father in street vending since 6th standard. My father was old so I used to come to help him after school hours. Vending was the only source of income of my family. Some how I reached Class X but failed in the language paper in the final board exam. I lost interest in studies. I did not want to re-appear in the language paper. I dropped out and joined by father’s trade full time. Now, I want to earn money and help my old parents economically.

-- A young male vendor, Koti

Types of vending

Based on the mode of vending, street vendors can be categorised into two – mobile vendors and static vendors. More than 80% of the vendors interviewed were engaged in static vending while rest of them were mobile. All the women vendor respondents were static vendors. Concern for their security seems to be the main reason for women vendors not opting for mobile vending. Static vendors belong to all age groups. Static vendors have products in larger quantities. They develop acquaintance with regular buyers, particularly in residential localities. Some of them even sell products on credit basis. The customers also find convenient to deal with static vendors as they can exchange goods in case found not satisfactory. Though it may sound strange, but a relation of trust is formed between the consumer and the street vendor.

During the survey it was observed that the mobile vendors were of young age. Mobile vendors keep a limited quantity of stock. They roam around in the range of 2 to 3 km in and around major market places which are not necessarily close to their own residential area. Some of them use bicycle or travel by bus to reach their area of vending. They sell their products by walking in the area or by using a bicycle or a cart (*thela*). Their products include items ranging from vegetables, fish, small household items, or even dress materials and sarees. Because of the

absence of a fixed location, mobile vendors have fewer consumers for non-perishable items which are expensive. Mobile vendors are particularly helpful to homemakers who get items of daily needs such as fish, vegetables, etc. at their doorstep.

“Some Days can be Frustrating”

“I live in Begumpeth. It is one of the biggest wholesale markets for fancy items, plastic items and clothes. My four friends and I buy different types of items from the market at the wholesale price and move to different areas together. We mainly visit to those areas which are far from cities. Everywhere you will find vendors who sell things like vegetables and fruits but you will not find vendors selling clothes, plastic items, fancy material in every area. Mobile vendors like us help the residents in getting things at their doorstep. Some times we are able to sell off all our stock for the day and there are days when we hardly earn any money, rather spend money from our pocket on travelling from one place to another.”

— A young vendor, Rajendra Nagar

Products Sold

The products sold by the street vendors can be divided into a) perishable items, and b) non-perishable items. Items like vegetables and fruits, and some of eatables and drinks come under the category of perishable items whereas rest of the items such as clothes, plastic material and leather goods come under the category of non-perishable items.

More than 64% of the respondent vendors were engaged in selling non-perishable goods. Vendors selling non-perishable products do not have to go to wholesale market everyday; they keep the stock of the goods. 35 per cent of the respondents were engaged in selling perishable items. These items need a lot of care. Summers are particularly bad for most of the perishable items.

A large range of products are available with these street vendors. In fact some of the items cannot be found in the shop or mall. We have categorised products of street vendors into seven groups. The first group of the product consists of fancy items which include items of fashion both for girls and boys such as earring, face cream, comb, cap, goggle, wrist watch, bangle, fancy sleeper, fancy belt, etc. The second group includes vegetables and fruits. The third group is of plastic items. This group includes products ranging from plastic toys to plastic items of household use. The fourth type of products is of leather goods such as leather sleepers, shoes, belts, bags, etc. The fifth type of products sold by street vendors includes eatables and drinks. There is a large variety of these products. Clothes are also sold by street vendors. It includes every type of items, right from bed sheets to shirts, trousers, t-shirts, cushion covers, etc. This can be categorised as the sixth type of products. All other items can be clubbed together to form the seven type of products.

However, it is difficult to categorise all street vendors neatly into these categories. Many of them sell more than one category of products at a time. Some of them change their products periodically or seasonally. About 29 per cent of the respondent vendors were engaged in selling eatables and drinks. Some vendors sell both eatables and drinks. Vendors told that coconut water and lime water are more in demand than fruit juice because they are cheaper. Most of the vendors selling these drink items are mobile. They are concentrated at bus stands or near construction sites. Some vendors were found selling breakfast to construction and other workers at cheaper rates.

17% of the vendors interviewed were engaged in selling fruits and vegetables. In fact, more respondents were involved in selling fruits than vegetables. Most of the vegetable vendors have got permanent place for vending in different areas. For example, Raitu Bazaar in Mehdiapatannam, Monda market near Secunderabad railway station, Dilsukh Nagar market at Mosa Peth bus stand, etc. Most of the street vendors selling vegetables generally sell only one or two varieties of vegetables, like tomatoes, onions or potato.

About 13% of the respondents were engaged in selling fancy items. The consumers for these products are mainly young girls and boys. Almost similar percentage of respondents was found engaged in selling clothes. Barring vendors who are engaged in selling those four types of products as mentioned above, and a small proportion of those who sell flower or garlands, rest of them mostly sell a variety of items.

Parents' occupation

It clearly emerges from the data that more than half of the street vendors who were interviewed during the study came into this profession because either of their parents were also in street vending. 58% of the vendors told that their father's occupation was street vending. Their initiation in this profession started at young age as a helping hand. Gradually they learnt the tricks of the trade while accompanying their father to the wholesale market and watching their father bargain with the customers.

Thirteen and a half per cent of the respondents told that their mother was also engaged in street vending. Even if there might be some overlap in responses (i.e., both parents of the respondent might be in street vending), it can safely be presumed that not less than 60 to 65 per cent of the vendors inherited this profession from their parents.

“My Father was a Vendor Too”

“For the past 30 years I have been selling these mirrors at the same location. My father was also a vendor and he sold the same thing and at the same location. I have done studied till class 5. My father died when I was 14 years old. My elder brother had by then learnt vending. After my father's death, I too joined him (brother) to help the family. Now my son, who is 30 years old, is also in the vending business, though he sells different products. He helps me in purchase and transportation of mirrors from the wholesale market and also in spreading them for display in the morning.”

-- An old vendor, Dilsukh Nagar

There are vendors who have been in the same occupation for 20-25 years and some for more than 30 to 35 years. Some of them have been vending at the same location. Most of them are selling the same products which their parents used to sell.

Place of Residence

Street vendors work closer to their residence. Approximately 65 per cent of street vendors interviewed during the study stay within a distance of 2 km from their place of work (35 per cent in less than a kilometre and 30 per cent between 1 and 2 km from their place of work). However, there were more than 21 per cent street vendors who had to travel more than 4 km to

reach their place of work. Those who work in the commercial areas of the city have to travel longer distances as hiring a residence in the vicinity is unaffordable proposition to them. Those who belong to the old city of Secunderabad or Charminar were found working closer to their residence. However, it is interesting to note that in most parts of the city of Hyderabad, including the main commercial ones, there are chawls located in the vicinity.

Women prefer to work closer to their residence. About 47 per cent women vendors work within 1 km from their residence compared to 33 per cent male vendors. Overall, while 64 per cent male vendors worked within 2 km of their residence, the figure was 72 per cent in case of female vendors.

[* In case of mobile vendors (all males) distance of residence from their workplace is tentatively worked out as they wander around.]

Mode of Travel

More than 58% of the street vendors living at different locations from the vending place walk down with their goods. 20 per cent of them travel by bus to reach their work place. More than 20 % of the vendors use either cycle or motorised vehicle.

Bus is the cheapest mode of transportation in Hyderabad. However, the traffic is slow and crowded on most of the routes. Vendors travelling by bus spend up to an hour or two everyday. Mobile vendors told that they usually walk up to 5 km from their residence. Some of them walk with their goods on the carts, some carry the goods on their head whereas some go to wholesale market before coming to the marketing area. Generally 2-3 vendors from the same locality hire an auto from the wholesale market to bring their material to the market area.

Women vendors narrated their troubles of travelling by bus while carrying their goods. They have to face the ire of the bus conductor and passengers who shout on them and use foul words. Still bus remains their choice for the reasons of cost saving.

Storage of Unsold Goods

More than 60% of the vendors take their goods back home. These are either vendors of perishable items or sell goods in smaller quantities. It is usually difficult for vendors, particularly for those selling bulky or delicate items, to carry back home the unsold items. Some vendors even though they live near their work place do not take the goods back home because of lack of space in their house. They are forced to search for a safe and secure place to keep their unsold goods.

Those vendors who keep their goods in shops or godowns at their work place have to pay rent. Rent vary according to types of the product. Rent is higher in case of delicate goods like mirror, photo frame, clock, glassware, fancy items, etc. which require careful handling. Items such as chart papers, note books, bags require lots of space, hence, attract higher rent.

“I Pay Rs. 20 everyday”

Mine is a family of 15. We live in a temporary shelter on rent. It has only one room, but we just manage to live somehow! What option do we have? The male members leave home in the morning and come back late at night. They sleep outside the house. Only women and children are indoors. Where is the space to keep unsold items inside the room? So I keep them in a godown and pay Rs. 20/- everyday. Only if I had a proper house I would have saved this money (rent).

— A vendor, Mehendipattanam

House type

We have used the term ‘temporary shelter’ to denote houses which do not have (at least) a pucca roof. Normally a temporary structure is built of mud or brick walls and thatched roof or asbestos roof. ‘Permanent house’ denote those houses which have pucca walls and roof. 80 per cent of vendors interviewed live in rented houses. Of this, an overwhelming majority of 70% live in temporary shelters and nearly 10% of them live in permanent houses. Even of those 20 per cent vendors, who live in their own houses, only 2 per cent own a permanent house. A small group of vendors live on pavements, in a tented structure made up of tarpaulins and bamboo. However, they face threat of eviction any time.

It is difficult for the vendors who come to the city alone from the nearby districts or from outside the state to get a room independently. Moreover, to cut down the expense on the rent 4-5 vendors share one room. They do have to pay not only for the room but also for the cart they keep in the premises. Those vendors who have migrated in the city with their family have to rent in a temporary shelter. These shelters are usually small and it is difficult for the family of more than five to accommodate inside. Hence, the male members sleep on their cart outside the house.

Period of Vending

About two-third of the vendors interviewed in this study has been in street vending for more than 5 years. This finding also matches with the age profile of the vendors and the age of their initiation into the profession.

Among the respondents, 33.5 per cent of the vendors are in the profession for 6-10 years. 24 per cent of the respondent vendors are in vending for 1-5 years. A large number of vendors who have been in the profession for relatively lesser duration are either outsiders who came in search of livelihood, or came to meet their relatives and stayed back to help them in vending. 15% of the respondents are in this profession for more than 20 years. Only 2% of the respondents have been completely new entrants in the profession (for less than a year).

Reasons for Choosing Vending as Profession

Street vending is a tiresome job which is also full of hassles and, above all, harassment by the police and street lords. This requires braving the sun, cold waves and rains; standing long hours without rest, surviving the dirt, filth and stench of unclean (in many areas) streets. One wonders what leads people to choose street vending as a profession. While interviewing street vendors I came across the following as major reasons for choosing vending.

There is no doubt that vending offers a source of employment to the urban poor who otherwise find various, often inhibiting entry barriers into the labour market or in self-employment ventures. To earn a handsome earning as an employee, one needs to be better educated or skilled. A wage labourer in a shop can be fired any time. Moreover, the employer often misbehaves and pays meagre amount as salary. Similarly, it will be almost impossible for a poor person to own a formal shop in the city. Huge security deposit, advance rent (up to a year), high rent, infrastructure cost, incubation period before the income starts accruing, creditworthiness, legal and contractual paper work, etc. make it beyond their means. The flip side, however, is the low earnings, despite high profit margins, because of low investment. Moreover, cost of living in a city is very high. There is always the inclination to involve children in the work. While the life goes on, the street vendor finds herself/himself trapped into a vicious cycle of poverty. Lack of any social security often reinforces this poverty trap.

“Vending Gives Me Independence”

I am in the vending business because my income is not dependent on others. I can earn whenever I want. I do not have to wait till the end of the month to receive the money for which I have worked so hard the whole month. When I decided to earn I had no money to invest. I could not see other options. I mobilised little amounts of money, bought a few items in small quantities and started vending from that day. Gradually, I was able to save money to expand by business.

-- A vendor at Chaarminnar

Daily income

The respondents have been classified into different groups based on their daily income. The income is calculated after deducting their expenditure incurred on payment of rent for storage of unsold material, transportation of goods from the wholesale market, payment to the police, challan (if any), pavement rent (legal or illegal), etc. The figures given below reveal wide variation in daily income among street vendors – from Rs. 50 per day to more than Rs. 200 per day, the difference between the lowest and the highest being more than 4 times. 57 per cent of the vendors reported their daily income above Rs. 150 a day whereas 17 per cent of them reported daily earning up to Rs. 100 only. 25 per cent told that their earning ranged between Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a day.

The income factor can be understood in another way. The daily earning of the lowest quartile of the respondent vendors is up to Rs. 125 only whereas for the highest quartile of earners, the figure is more than Rs. 200. Generally mobile vendors earn less than static vendors because they enter into the market with less quantity of goods. 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. Certain areas have more buyers than others. Some vendors, particularly women, work for shorter duration resulting in less income.

The income of street vendors fluctuates on a day-to-day basis. The fluctuation can be up to twice the amount of their lowest earning a day. Income dips or runs in red on the day they are

charged fine for encroachment or illegal vending. Sometimes their goods are seized by the police and even after paying the fine or bribe they may not recover all their goods.

Time Spent on Vending Everyday

62 per cent of the respondents told that they work for 9 to 11 hours while another 9 per cent work even up to 13 hours. Male vendors normally work continuously in a stretch while women vendors work in shifts. Most of the street vendors sell their goods while in standing position which can be extremely tiring. Those who sell flowers, vegetables, posters, etc. use to sell their products while in sitting on the pavements or by the side of the road. About 11 % of the vendors spend 5-7 hours in vending. These vendors, who spend relatively less time in vending, basically engage in selling cooked foods. The marketing areas for these vendors are mainly bus stand, in front of offices, shops or railway station. They sell food up to lunch time. About 17 per cent vendors spend 7-9 hours on the street.

In case of vendors engaged in food vending, the total time spent in carrying out vending extends much beyond the time spent on the street. They do a number of preparations at home. In case of women vendors, almost without any exception, it becomes double duty – as a street vendor as well as homemaker. Their typical day starts at 4 o'clock in the morning. They do all the household work, prepare breakfast and send their children to school and then go to the wholesale market to buy the goods. Those involved in vegetable vending have to reach the wholesale market by 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning. In one shift, they work for about 4 hours in the market and then go back home and prepare lunch for the kids, clean her house, freshen up and take rest for some time. Again they come to market at around 4 o'clock in the afternoon and work till 8 o'clock in the night.

Their long hours of work are also accompanied by lack of basic facilities such as water and sanitation, making their work more difficult. Availability of drinking water is a serious problem in some of the areas where public source of water is not available. Some of them bring a bottle of water from home but that proves acutely insufficient during summers. Public toilets are not available in all areas. Even where they are available they are normally dirty and unhygienic. It's no surprise, as many women told that they often suffer from urinary tract infections. Male vendors generally urinate on the nearby walls (or anywhere possible) even though they sell their goods around the same place, which stinks a lot. The place becomes unhygienic both for the vendors as well as the consumers.

Wholesale Market

Begum Peth, Lad Bazaar, Raitu Bazaar, Kota Peth, Mosa Peth, Madina, Dilsukh Nagar, Sultaan Bazaar, Mouzam Zai Bazaar, Shamshabad are main wholesale markets from where street vendors of Hyderabad make their purchases. Each of these markets specialise in specific items. For clothes, street vendors depend on agents based in Delhi and Mumbai who frequently visit Hyderabad. In case of vegetables and fruits, wholesale markets have developed in different parts of Hyderabad. Vendors go to the wholesale market closer to their workplace. In case of grapes, vendors travel to Solapur which is famous for grape farming. As regards eatables, generally vendors make local purchases.

The frequency of the purchase from the wholesale market depends on the items of vending. Those engaged in perishable items such as vegetables, fruits and flower make their purchase on daily basis. Others purchase their items once in a week or a fortnight.

Source of Capital

Most of the vendors use their own money as working capital. As a large number of respondents are in vending for more than 5 year they have been able to make some savings and use the money to run their business. Out of the total 200 respondents only 14 (7%) had borrowed money, that too from their friends.

At certain times such as festivals and beginning of academic year vendors involved in trading of certain items do require large sums of money to expand their stock as per increase in demand. This is particularly true for vendors dealing in dress material and notebooks. Some of them take recourse to short-term credit. However, none of them had borrowed money from moneylenders or a bank. They told that they did not want to approach moneylenders because they (moneylenders) charge high rate of interest. Most of them do not have a bank account. Lack of literacy, absence of proof of residence, tedious paperwork, etc. were cited by them as main reasons for not holding a bank account. A few vendors are able to get goods on credit to run their business.

Helping Hand

Only 8% of the vendors among respondents reported employing a helper. These vendors sell items like sleepers, clothes, etc. and their daily income was more than Rs.200. These vendors either stay alone in the city or had no additional helping hand in the family. 92% of the vendors were those who did not employ any one. Daily income of street vendors is so low that

they are not able to employ others. They cannot expand their work beyond a limit. They do most of their work themselves, right from purchase in the wholesale market, transportation to the workplace, display on the street or on the cart, to sale. Those involved in vending of cooked food often need a helping hand but they rely on their family members. Overall, 41 per cent respondents reported taking help from their family members.

Harassment by the Police and Municipal Officials

70 per cent of the vendors reported paying bribe to the police or municipal officials every day. The amount of bribe ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 everyday. The amount depends on the locality (high, medium or low earning locality) and items of vending. For example in Chaarminaar, which is a tourist area, the rate is more than Rs. 20. The lowest rate was found in Secunderabad. More than a quarter of the vendors accepted paying more than Rs. 20 daily as bribe.

Thirty per cent of the vendors denied paying any money to the police or municipal officials but they accepted that policemen never pay for the goods they take from them. During the fieldwork it was observed that policemen come to collect the bribe money once their duty is over. They come in a group of two or more for collection.

However, payment of bribe does not completely stop harassment of vendors at the hands of the police and municipal officials. Sometimes they are caught 'encroaching' the street or indulging in vending beyond permissible hours. As per rules they are required to pay Rs. 350 to save their goods from getting confiscated or to receive the confiscated goods back. The most painful situation for them is when they are unable to pay the fine instantly and their goods are confiscated. In most of the cases the vendors are provided with receipts and some times the matter is solved by paying bribe. It was found that 81.5% of vendors have reported confiscation of goods at least once. Out of this, 64.5% of the vendors reported that they got receipt for their confiscated goods. In 17 per cent cases, the vendor paid bribe to resolve the matter outside the official procedure. In 9 per cent cases no receipt was given for the confiscated goods. In such cases, usually part of the goods are lost and the police does not take any responsibility.

Regarding violation of the rules, vendors were unanimous that the vending-related rules of the city corporation were not practical and helpful to their livelihood. Strict adherence to the rules would leave street vendors with little work and meagre income, which will not sustain even their bare basic needs. They cited examples how timings prescribed in the new vending zone

related rules prohibit business during prime time for vending. They opined that they cannot avoid breaking rules unless the rules are changed and made friendly to the poor vendors. One vendor asked, “Do I lose right over even the pavement just because I am poor?” Another vendor said, “The rich break rules with impunity to become richer whereas we break rules just to survive and still get punished.” The researcher herself observed how vendors fear the police van whenever it would stop at them and would run away leaving their goods behind to avoid getting caught and made to pay fine.

It was 11:30 in the morning. I was in the Chaarminnar area. I saw vendors standing with their goods packed. I inquired why their goods were still packed and not put on display for sale. One of the vendors responded, “aaj police waale subah se hi shuro ho gaye. Hamara poora din aise hi bitata hai, saaman utha kar bhaagne main aur phir sajaane main. Hum kya khak kama paatain hain.” [The police are on the job since morning today. We spend our whole day like this – packing and unpacking our goods. How much can we earn in this situation.]

Eviction

More than 80% of the vendors responded that they have not faced eviction in last 5 years. Of the 20 percent who have been evicted in the past 5 years, some have faced multiple evictions. Construction of road, building and flyover were cited as reasons for their eviction. Most of the respondents agreed that there have been fewer evictions in the last 5 years compared to the past when the corporation used to be brutally antagonistic to street vendors.

Consumers’ Responses

The consumers surveyed had incomes ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 95,000 per month. The mean income was Rs. 1,657. In other words a majority was from middle class backgrounds. In answer to the question, why to do buy from street vendors, the majority of the response (66%) was that having street vendors nearby saves them time for making purchases. Moreover most consumers also stated that besides time they also saved money on transport for commuting to the markets.

While analysing the purchases of the consumers in Hyderabad we found that most of them buy cooked or processed food (64%). This would include mainly snacks sold by food

vendors. It was also surprising to note that only 10% purchased vegetables from street vendors. In other cities vegetables form the major purchases from vendors. The next popular choice was fruits. Hence we find that consumers prefer to buy fruits from vendors but not vegetables. The others items include household goods, plastic items etc were bought by around 20% of the consumers.

When asked about the positive and negative aspects of street vendors the most popular reply (90%) to the former was that the goods sold were cheap and affordable. Consumers also praised the variety of goods available. A total of 60% said that accessibility of street vendors was an important aspect. They preferred vendors because they were available near their homes and thus they saved time in purchasing the goods they needed. Another important aspect of street vending was that consumers felt that they could buy fresh products, especially fruits. Some of the consumers remarked that since vendors did not have refrigeration facilities the products they sold had to be fresh as they could not prolong the shelf life of these products. They also mentioned that the shopping malls had fruits but since they were refrigerated one was not sure how long the fruits had remained on the shelf.

Consumers were also asked about the negative aspects of street vendors. The responses were not as overwhelming as in the case of positive aspects, in the sense that we did not get even half of them agreeing on a point. Some consumers (24%) complained that one had to bargain excessively, 20% felt that they blocked roads and another 14% felt that they spread dirt.

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 vendors in Imphal are concentrated in the Khwairamband (main) Market. There are over 5,000 vendors in and around this market, of these only 440 are license holders (398 sell dry fish in Nagari market and 42 are in Chana market).

A look at the demography of Imphal will render a better understanding of this capital city of Manipur. According to the 2001 India census, Imphal has a total population of 217,275. A unique feature of the population of Imphal is that both the male and female populace is equal, that is, 50%. About 10% of the total population in Imphal is under six years of age (refer www.mapsofindia/imphal/demography)

Imphal has an average literacy rate of 79%, which is higher than the national average of 59.5%. The male literacy rate is 84% while the female literacy rate is 74%. The languages spoken in Imphal are Manipuri, Hindi and English. A unique feature about Imphal is that, unlike the other cities, there are more women vendors. Our survey shows that 89% of the vendors are women. They also are the main earners in their respective families.

Manipur has progressive laws for street vendors. Its Town Planning Act makes provisions for 10 street vendors and three shops for every 1,000 population living in housing societies (see earlier survey of seven cities). However we found that the municipal have started to harass the vendors in the city. We have given a case of how women vendors through their prolonged action for three years were able to resist the municipality's plan of building a super market in the place of the main market. The women were victorious in the struggle. The municipality charges a small rent and takes Rs. 10 as blockage tax for keeping the market clean. The vendors had complained then (in our last survey) that the municipal authorities did nothing to promote cleanliness.

Our present survey shows that not much has changed in this respect. The area continues to remain dirty posing a health hazard to the women vendors and the municipal authorities keep collecting the blockage tax. The other major problem is eviction. The vendors not having license are frequently evicted and they have to run from pillar to post to get a place to sell. They are usually the main earning member in the family and decrease in income because of displacement

has a negative effect on the food intake in the household. The vendors also complained of bribes they have to pay to the authorities.

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. In other words, vendors work without harassment in areas outside the market. Let us now look at the features of the street vendors.

Profile of the vendors

As mentioned earlier, 88.5% of the vendors are female. The age distribution shows that most of them (60%) are between the ages 35 to 54. The next highest age group is 55 to 64 years. There are few vendors (6.5%) who are below 24 years. Hence the age distribution shows that the street vendors are not the youth. They are older women who perhaps took to vending because of economic problems in the family. Their income data shows that a majority (55.5%) earn less than 100 a day. This amount is dangerously hovering around the poverty line. This amount is further diminished when we look at the figures relating to dependents. There are 72% who have between 3 to six dependents in the household. The percentage of street vendors earning between 101 to 200 rupees a day is 33.5%. Hence we can see that most street vendors lead a hand to mouth existence.

The ethnic composition of the vendors shows that 97% belong to general castes. Scheduled castes constitute only 1% while scheduled tribes account for two percent of the total. The low proportion of scheduled tribes indicate that Nagas, who for a sizable proportion of the population of the state have not taken to street vending, at least not in Imphal. The caste Hindus are in the Meities a Vashnav sect that predominates the valley and Imphal city. They are not like traditional Hindus and being Vaishnav, they do not follow the caste system.

What makes the vendors vulnerable is that most of them sell perishable goods. Hence they need time to sell these. If they rot because of eviction or because the vendor is unable to sell, she faces losses. Our study shows that only 1.5% of the vendors sell non-perishable food. These include rice, dal and dried fish. Most of them (80%) sell vegetables, fish and fruits, which are perishable if they are not stored in cold storages. This is a facility that is not only unavailable and even if it were the impoverished vendors could hardly afford it. The other articles sold are household goods, plastic goods and cosmetics. A few (3%) sell leather goods.

Since the vendors are mostly women, they prefer to remain in one place in the market for selling their wares. Our study shows that only 5.5% of the vendors are mobile. The rest (94.5%) are static.

Besides their ages, most of whom are above 35 years, another aspect shows vulnerability of these vendors is the age of their business. We find that 63.5% of the vendors are in this trade for less than 10 years. In other words they started working as vendors from the age of 25 or above. This late entry into business could indicate that they were forced into street vending because of survival problems of the family.

Their educational levels show that they could not take up work that requires minimum educational qualifications. Around 46% were illiterate and 13% could sign their names. Only 8% had passed 10th and 5% had passed 12th. Around 23% had studied up to 9th class.

If we take into account all the above factors we can see how vulnerable the street vendors are. Their inability to sell goods that would give them better returns, their poverty, low educational levels all contribute towards their poverty and vulnerability. This also leads us to another aspect of their vulnerability, namely sources of credit. A section of them have used their own savings to start their business. This accounts for only 17% whereas only 1.5% of the vendors have taken loans from co-operatives. At the same time 64.5 % have taken loans from the money lender.

The vendors have to spend long hours at work. Most of them (54.5%) spend between 8 to 11 hours a day in their trade. Another 27.5% work for 12 to 15 hours a day. Hence vending is hard work and the compensation is quite low. Alongside we find that the frequent evictions and the bribes taken by the authorities further cause depletion in their income. Our data shows that 94% of the vendors have been evicted in the past month. This is a fairly high figure. 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 and the average bribe given is Rs. 8.80. When evicted, most of them do not get any receipts. We found that only 2.5% of those evicted had got receipts the other 97.5% did not get any proof of confiscation.

In this chapter we have looked at the problems of vendors in Imphal. We can see that though Imphal has rules for street vendors these are frequently violated by the authorities. In the next chapter we will look at the condition of street vendors in Indore. The government (MP)

proudly proclaims that it has accepted the national policy. However the tales of the vendors there show that there is a difference between acceptance and implementation.

Consumers' views

The consumers we interviewed had incomes ranging from Rs. 2,000 a month to Rs. 44,000 a month. The average income was Rs. 7,866. The income of 88% of the sample was Rs. 10,000 or less.

When asked why they prefer to buy from street vendors, 60% answered that vendors are easily accessible. They do not need to go out of the way to buy their necessities because vendors are close to where they stay. Around 36% felt that they saved time by buying from vendors. In addition to this, 70% of the consumers stated that they prefer buying vegetables from vendors because they are fresh. In fact we found that the most frequently bought item from street vendors was vegetables as 78% of the sample bought vegetables from them. Fruits were bought by 6% only.

INDORE

Indore is the largest city in Madhya Pradesh. Its population in the 2001 census was 14,74,968 which was around 30,000 more than Bhopal, the capital of the state. Males constituted 53% of the population while females accounted for 47%.

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. All over the country the large scale textile industry has given way to small scale production through low technology power looms. Indore has like its counterparts mentioned earlier turned 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. These people seek employment in the informal sector as low paid unskilled labour. Many of them take to street vending as it requires low capital and low expertise. They collectively form the urban poor.

There is another section of workers who have joined the ranks of informal self-employed workers. These are the former textile workers. These people, due to lack of employment opportunities, become street vendors or work in small establishments in order to eke out a living.

Street Vendors and Unions

Indore has at a rough estimate 40,000 vendors. A significant fact is that the state of MP is one of the few states that have a policy for street vendors which are in line with the national policy. One expects that street vendors in this state are better off than in other states because the policy would give them protection from evictions and other forms of harassment.

Most of these vendors are not unionised. Of late SEWA M.P. has started unionising women vendors. At the time of the study around 20% of the women vendors were unionised by SEWA MP. It has been successful in granting its members photo identity cards from the municipality. The union has also been demanding zones for hawking so that street vendors can pursue their trade without harassment.

The municipality agreed to set up four such zones. The union and the municipal authorities scouted for locations and agreed on four places. These places had to be developed so that the vendors could put up their stalls. This was a year prior to the study. Unfortunately at the time of the study only two of the sites were settled.

The existence of the policy does not prevent vendors from being evicted. They are mainly evicted because of urban development projects. The Bus Rapid Transport Scheme (BRTS) introduced under JNNURM has caused maximum displacement. For example, 300 vendors were shifted from Bhagirathpura and 200 from Chitram Mandi to make way for the BRTS. They were given new sites but these were in far off places where few buyers frequented. As a result their incomes decreased from 40 to 70%. Around 350 vendors were moved from Colony Nagar to make way for the Narbada water pipeline. These people were provided alternative spaces but their income reduced by 40 to 50%. While it cannot be denied that public programmes such as the bus schemes and laying pipelines may benefit common citizens and they should be implemented, there has to be a balance between incomes lost by the project affected and public good. The authorities must also take into account the losses that the vendors suffer because of these policies. They should ensure that the rehabilitation sites provide them at least the same income.

Another major problem facing vendors is that the numbers are large but spaces allotted are not sufficient. As a result many vendors operate from non-hawking areas in the city. The municipal authorities swoop down on them and make them pay fines ranging from Rs. 70 to Rs. 150. Most vendors earn around Rs. 100 a day so these fines become heavy.

Profile of the vendors

The age distribution of the vendors shows that 18% are between 15-25 years of age while 25% were between 26-35 years. Around 32% were between 36-45 years. In other words the majority of the vendors (57%) were aged between 26 and 45 years. Therefore most vendors are not very old. There are few vendors above 55 years (5.5%). This could be because street vending is a strenuous job and older vendors cannot survive the strain.

The sex composition shows that most of the vendors are males. Women constitute only 27% of the population whereas males constitute 73%. Most of the vendors (77%) are married and 10.5% are widowed.

The religion of the vendors shows that 82% are Hindus while 15.5% are Muslims. The vendors belong mainly to backward or other backward classes. Half the vendors belong to backward classes while 35.5% belong to scheduled castes. Tribals form only 1.5% and upper castes form 13%. Hence three-fourths of the vendors belong to the so-called lower castes. This implies that vendors in Indore are not only economically marginalised they are also socially

marginalised. These people deserve special attention for their uplift. Instead we find that they are victimised.

The literacy levels of the street vendors show that more than half (56%) have studied up to 9th grade. This is higher than in most of the cities covered. At the same time 11% were illiterate while 17% could only sign their names.

The income of the vendors was low. An overwhelming majority (over 80%) earned less than Rs. 100 a day. This is lower than the minimum wage for unskilled workers. In fact this income is well below the urban minimum wage which is Rs. 200 a day. Only 16% of the vendors earned this amount while 3% earned between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 a day.

The minimum wage is fixed by taking into account the minimum needs of three units of consumption. In other words an earner has one adult and two children as dependents. The street vendors of Indore have between 4 to 7 dependents each. The break up is thus: 12.5% have four dependents, 27% five dependents, 14.5% have six dependents and 12% have 7 dependents. The dependency ratio is quite high considering that 80% earn Rs. 100 a day.

Some of the dependents do contribute to the total earnings but these are lower than the earnings of the main earner. However 45% of the households depend on the main wage earner alone (the street vendors). There were two earners in 34.5% of the households while 14.5% had three. Hence despite 55% of the households having more than one earner, the total household earnings were not much in terms of per capita earnings.

The vendors are mainly static in the sense that they vend from fixed places on the pavement. Such vendors account for 79% of the total and only 21% are mobile. This is the trend in most places.

Most of the vendors sell perishable goods such as vegetables and fish (50.5%) or fruits (25%). The large number of vendors selling perishable goods could imply two contradictory issues. First the goods that they sell are not easily accessible in other places such as shops or malls. The other access is that these vendors are more vulnerable because if their goods were confiscated they tend to lose more due to rotting than for example those selling household items or leather goods.

The street vendors are fairly new in their profession. There are 43% who have been in the profession for 10 years or less around 25.5% have been there for less than 20 years. The rest (24.5%) have served as hawkers for more than 20 years.

The mode of travel of the vendors from their residences to their places of work differed. There were vendors who travelled by cycle, motorcycle, autorickshaw, bus and train. However the majority who constitute 73.5% of the vendors, travel on foot to save money. The distances they traversed ranged from 5 to 10 kms. a day. In fact 99% of the vendors who walked came in this category. The rest walked less than 5 kms.

We had mentioned earlier that the urban poor took up to street vending because of low investment. In the case of Indore we find that 65% of the vendors used their own savings as capital for their venture. The next largest source of capital is through advances given by the wholesalers. We found that 30% of the vendors took advances from the wholesalers. They have to return the amount given by wholesalers as advance.

Consumers' survey

We conducted the study on consumers in the following places. Kushwan Nagar, District Hospital, Gangwal Bus Stand, Rajwada, Pipli Bazaar, Itwaniya Bazar, Yashwant Ganj Piplaya Bazaar, Rambagh Hamilton Road, Siddhi Colony, Phooti Kothi, Dwanika Puri, M.Y. Tempo Stand, Annapurna Road, Choithram Mandi, Tilak Nagar Mandi, Bengali Chanaha, Khajrana, Rajendran Nagar.

Our findings on income levels show that it varied between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 26,000 a month. The mean income was Rs. 10,962. A majority of those interviewed (62.5%) earned Rs. 10,000 or less. The second highest group (22.5%) was those working between Rs. 10,001 and Rs. 15,000. Hence 85% of the consumers earned Rs. 15,000 or less.

On the question on why they purchase commodities from street vendors, the most frequent reason (87.5%) was that the hawkers sell goods at moderate to cheap prices. Another response (55%) was that the street vendors are easily accessible at any time. These are the two main points in favour of street vending. We find that consumers patronise street vendors because of these two reasons.

The types of goods purchased by street vendors are perishable ones. All the consumers bought vegetables from street vendors. Around 55% bought fruits from street vendors while 70% bought their supply of cigarettes from them. People buying household items constituted 42% of the total while 55% bought groceries from street vendors.

The positive aspects of street vending included the two cited above. The negative aspects of hawking mainly relates to congestion on the streets that prevents free flowing of traffic.

Jaipur

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is the largest city in the state with a population of 2,494,000 in 2010. The city is divided into 12 zones or wards as designated by Jaipur Development Authority (JDA). Of these six zones are in the main city where most of the street vendors are concentrated. It is estimated during discussion with different stakeholders, such as trade union members, commissioner of JMC, and some other local authorities such as town planning officer, urban planner; that there are about 30, 000 street vendors in Jaipur.

The vendors can be found in large numbers in areas that are what we understand as 'natural markets'. These include 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 about the whole sale vegetable and fruit market in the city is the largest in Asia. There are three types of the wholesalers in this market These are, firstly, large wholesalers who bring in goods not only from different parts of the state but also from the country. The daily transaction of each of these wholesalers is around Rs. 5 million. The second type of wholesaler is those with medium level of transaction of around Rs. 4 – 5 lakhs a day. These people buy goods from the local farmers and at times from the large wholesalers. The third category is of wholesalers with low volume of trade. This means around Rs 1 lakh a day. These traders too procure goods from farmers and at times from the medium scale wholesalers. Interestingly, the smaller wholesalers and local retailers are not allowed to buy products directly from the large wholesalers. They have buy only from the medium wholesalers.

We found that there are two methods of bargaining in the wholesale market, firstly, through auction and, secondly, through private deals. The latter is mainly a result of personal relations of the retail fruit and vegetable trader with the concerned wholesaler. The price of the large wholesalers is much lower than the others, but these traders deal with clients from all over the country who deal with bulk products. The retail price is fixed by the medium wholesalers.

Street vendors who have been operating for a long period of time can get their goods on loan and at low or zero interest. The new comers do not get loans at low interests. The market wholesalers (medium or small) do not provide goods on loan to the new street vendors. They set up their business by procuring loans from their kins or friends at high rates of interest at 50 to 60% per annum. This market is a formal set up which gets products from all over the country. Many large farmers depend on this market for sale of their products. However a major part of the

market's product is marketed by street vendors. Hence we can see that the existence of this wholesale market depends on street vendors who market these products to the consumers. The street vendors are directly and indirectly supporting many people's livelihood.

Profit Margin of Fruits and Vegetables of the Street Vendor:

This is an example of 47 Kg. of vegetable:

Assumptions according to source	
*Out of 47 kg of products purchased, app. 25 will be fresh	
Kg of products purchased	47
Purchase price/kg (in Rs.)	18
Total Cost (in Rs.)	846
Percentage of fresh product	50%
Kg of fresh products	23.5
Sale price/kg of fresh product (in Rs.)	40
Revenue from sale of fresh products (in Rs.)	940
Kg of un fresh products	23.5
Revenue from bulk sale of unfresh products (in Rs.)	300
Total Revenue (in Rs.)	1240
Total Cost (in Rs.)	846
Net Profit (in Rs.)	394

Trade Unions in Jaipur:

There are a large number of trade unions operating Jaipur. Only some of these are organising street vendors. NASVI is one of the more prominent unions working with street vendors. It is in fact the largest union of street vendors, though its membership is not very high. It is around 3,000 and is increasing.

Development Programs by JDA and JMC

The urban development organizations such as Jaipur Development Corporation and Jaipur Municipal Corporation have tried to make some provisions for settling street vendors in the city. The first step was to provide spaces for 180 street vendors in two markets, namely, Vidyadhar Nagar and Murlipura. These spaces, comprising permanent stalls, were provided by the municipal corporation. There are 100 such stalls in Vidyadhar Nagar market. These were set

up in 2002 and the vendors allotted these stalls had to pay Rs. 9,000 each. This amount could be paid in four annual instalments of Rs. 2,250 each. Eighty street vendors are allotted places in Murlipura market. These stalls were given to them in 2005 and each had to pay Rs. 26,000, a fairly high price for a stall. The amount was collected at one time. It is not surprising that shopkeepers and not genuine street vendors were able to corner these stalls as they were out of reach of most of them.

Besides these ventures, JDC plans to select 50 new places to accommodate 3,000 vendors. The prices of the stalls will be on the basis of the local price of land. It is expected to be high as land prices are appreciating rapidly. Moreover accommodating 3,000 vendors is just too small a number considering that there are at least 30,000 vendors in the city.

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 vendors 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 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.

Other stakeholders such as NASVI and SEWA are trying to provide short term business loans and different social security schemes to street vendors.

Profile of the Vendors

As in most cities of India in Jaipur too the majority of the vendors were males. Our survey found that around 70% of the street vendors were males while around 30% were females. Needless to say, the females are at the lower end of the vendors. They earn less because they come from poor families and they take to street vending because they have no other means of supporting their families.

Unlike the other cities we covered, the ages of the vendors were on the lower side. We were quite surprised to note that most of the vendors (in fact all of those covered) were 45 years or less. Around 90% of the vendors were between the age groups 25 to 45 and the remaining 10% were less than twenty five.

The marital status of the vendors showed that a majority (57%) were married while 2% were widowed or separated. The rest (41%) were unmarried. Another aspect is that 58% of the

vendors had between 3-4 dependents. These people were living in the city with little or no contact with their villages. Their dependents were urban based and living with them. We must keep this in mind when we discuss their income because this will be distributed among his dependents.

An overwhelming number of the vendors were Hindus. We found that 94.5% were Hindus and Muslims comprised 4.5%. Christians and Sikhs together accounted for 1%. As far as social status was concerned most of the vendors were from the marginalised social groups. We found that 19% of them belonged to general castes and the rest were from backward or other backward classes. There were 40% who belonged to Scheduled Castes while 15.5% belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The Other Backward Classes comprised 23.5% and the others were 1.5%. Hence around 80% of the street vendors belong to the marginalised groups. What we find interesting is that there is a sizable section of tribals working as street vendors (15.5%). We do not find so many tribals in this profession in the other cities.

The literacy levels were quite low as 15% were illiterate and 14% could sign. This means that 29% had no education. The figure for primary education was somewhat better at 35.5% but only 2% had passed the Higher Secondary level (12th grade). There situation of those who has passed the 10th grade (Secondary School) was slightly better at 17.5%. However it cannot be denied that the educational levels were low. This is one of the reasons why these people take to street vending. They are not qualified for better work. This profession does not require a high level of literacy. The vendors need basic arithmetic so that they can add and subtract. In this context, the number of literate or semi-literate vendors is surprising. It implies that though these people cannot read or write they can count, add subtract, multiply and divide.

The earnings of the street vendors are not too high. In fact they hinge of the lower level. An overwhelming majority (94.5%) earn between Rs. 100 to Rs 200 a day. This is not a high amount. Only 5% earn between Rs 200 and Rs 300 and .5% earns more than Rs. 300 a day. These low incomes are a result of the socio-economic status of the street vendors. They belong to lower castes/classes which does not give them access to credit as they do not have guarantees. Their low educational standards too contribute to their low earnings.

We need to know how and why these people ventured into street vending. To find this out we needed to find the previous activity that these vendors did before turning to street vending. We found that over half the street vendors (68.5%) had worked as wage workers earlier.

They took to street vending not because it was a better option but because they could not get regular jobs and subsequently regular income. Jobs were dependent of the needs of the small factory owners. Street vending on the other hand was not dependent on the demands for labour or the labour market. It also did not require high investment and, as we have seen, high level of literacy.

The others were engaged in the farm sector either as small farmers or wage workers in agriculture. About 4% were housewives working at home and a similar number were students.

The vendors lived mainly in walking distance from their place of work. All of them lived in slum settlements. Sixty per cent of the vendors lived in permanent (*pucca*) structures while the remaining were in temporary or *kuchha* structures. Most of the vendors lived in rented accommodation (65%) while only 35% owned their own homes.

Working as Street Vendors

There are mainly three types of street vendors. The first and most common in most cities are the static vendors. These people squat on the pavements where they spread their wares. The second and third types are the mobile vendors. There are differences between the two types. The first are those who use push carts or hand carts to sell their wares. These people either move around the locality to sell their wares and later they part their cart on the street. Their customers come and buy goods from them either near their houses when they move around or later when they are parked. The third type is the mobile vendor who carries the goods in baskets either on the head or, if there are two heavy baskets, these are tied to two ends of a bamboo pole and carried on the shoulder. These vendors are the poorest of the three types because they have limited goods for sale. We find women vendors selling fish or an array of vegetables in this manner. They move along localities selling their wares to housewives.

In most cities, as mentioned earlier, static vendors predominate however in Jaipur there were more mobile vendors using carts than static vendors. Our sample showed that 66% of the vendors were mobile (both types but a majority used carts) and 34% were static. These vendors mostly (51%) sold household products such as utensils, plastic goods etc. Twenty six percent sold vegetables, fruit and fish while the rest were food vendors.

The street vendors spend up to ten hours a day in their business. In addition to this most of them take up to five hours every day for preparations. These include visit to the wholesale markets for vegetable vendors and later sorting and cleaning the vegetables. Those selling non-

perishable household articles too have to go to the wholesale market to procure their goods at lower prices. If we add both preparation time and the time for selling we find that at an average a street vendor spends fifteen hours every day in his or her activities in order to earn a hundred or two hundred rupees.

As mentioned earlier, most of the vendors (77.5%), travel by foot to their place of work. Though most try to stay a few kilometres from their place of work, some walk more than five kilometres one way to reach their workplace. Only 13.5% use the bicycle to travel and around five per cent use the bus.

If we ask the question, why do people walk when they have buses and auto rickshaws to travel? The reason is quite clear when we see where they store the unsold products. We found that 97% of the vendors store their unsold products in their homes. The only implication is that the goods are less in volume so it is unprofitable to store them at a rented place in the market. Secondly the vendors have to walk home with their goods in their carts or elsewhere. It would be expensive to hire transport to take them home.

We probed into where they got their funds for running their business. A small number (25.5%) had used their own savings. These were small street vendors. The others (74%) had taken loans at high rates of interests from money lenders or their relatives and friends. Unfortunately only .5% had used institutional credit. In this case it was the co-operative. Hence we can see that there is an acute need for enabling these vendors to access institutional credit so that they can increase their business.

Street vending is no cake walk as we have seen. These people work for 15 hours or more to eke out a modest living. Moreover they face other hazards from the municipal authorities who take away a portion of their earnings as bribes or, even worse, confiscating their goods. We found that bribe taking was less in Jaipur as compared with other cities. There were 28.5% who paid bribes regularly. The others paid up occasionally. As for confiscated goods, only 4.5% were given receipts while the rest were not given receipts so there was no record of what was confiscated.

We found that the street vendors were not aware of the steps taken in their favour. Only one per cent of the sample was aware of the fact that there were hawking zones. Moreover none of the street vendors covered were aware of the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.

Views of Consumers

As in other cities, a small set of consumers were interviewed to know what their perceptions were on street vendors. The interviews were conducted in the following areas of the city. Vaishali Nagar, Shodala, Ram Ganj Bazaar, Raja Park, Statue Circle, Tonk Cottage, Malvi Nagar, Durgapura, Bapu Nagar, Gopalpura.

The income levels of the consumers interviewed ranged from Rs. 4,200 to Rs 20,000. The mean income was Rs. 9,136. On examining the income distribution we find that a majority of the consumers (76%) had incomes ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 12,000. This means that the consumers belonged to the lower income groups to the lower middle income groups. These people are in fact the most frequent patrons of street vendors. Let us examine their views.

Around a half of those interviewed (46%) said that the goods were cheap and they could choose from a wide range. Around 40% said that vendors were easily accessible because they were located at convenient places.

What were the items that they bought most frequently or regularly? Ninety percent said that they bought vegetables while only 4% bought fruits. This would be most likely because these consumers were from the lower middle class and fruits were more expensive for them. Another 6% said that bought household articles from street vendors.

What were the positive aspects of street vending? The most positive aspect of street vending was that goods were cheap and there was scope of bargaining if the consumer felt that the vendor charged too much. This was the response of 64% of the respondents. Around half of the respondents (48%) said that besides the prices, they could save time as they were easily accessible as compared to the municipal markets. In addition to this, half the respondents (50%) said that the products, especially vegetables, were fresh.

There were also consumers who felt that there were negative aspects of street vending though these were less in number than those speaking of the positive side. Only 14% felt that vendors block roads and pavements. In addition 24% said that quality of products varied between vendors and also the same vendors at different times. Though a majority felt that the positive aspect of street vending was that they could bargain there were a few (18%) who felt that there were no uniform prices and one had to drive a hard bargain to get goods at lower rates.

We hence find that the majority of the respondents felt the street vending had more positive sides than negative ones. These consumers valued the services provided by street vendors as they benefitted from them.

Lucknow

Lucknow is the capital city of the most populous state in the country, namely, Uttar Pradesh. Had this state been a separate country, it would be the eight most populous state in the world.

The street vendors constitute an integral component of the urban-economy in the city of Lucknow. The city has around 1.5 Lakh street vendors 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 vendors in the city and their socio-economic conditions.

The National Policy on Street Vendors in India clearly states about the formation of Town Vending Committees (TVCs) for every ward in the cities. The formation of town-vending committee has still not materialized in majority of the wards in the city in spite of a number of protests and rallies by the unions of street-vendors in the city. There have been a number of deliberations and promises to implement the policy but still evictions and insecurity form an integral component of the challenges faced by the street-vendors in Lucknow.

The evictions and police harassment is a regular feature in the name of beautification, municipal norms, security concerns of politician convoys, VIP pressures etc.¹ 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-vendors which in most of the cases due to the presence of police creates panic in the street-vendors and lead to huge physical and property losses for the street-vendors. This sometimes seriously affects the livelihoods of small vendors like vegetable sellers who usually work with very low capital. Often police resorts to destroying the physical assets of some vendors in case they indulge in verbal protests on the venue.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh in its gazette dated 4th February, 2008 stated that vendors would be provided space for vending within 45 days. The municipal authorities released a press note which stated that the list of areas within each of the 110 wards in the state capital have been identified by the ward committees and appropriate implementation measures will be taken as soon as possible.² There was no substantial action taken in regards to the implementation of the same till September 2008. In response to a petition filed by local street vendor's union the Lucknow Bench of the high-court asked the state government in September

2008 that why the vending committees were not formed and asked to explain the reasons for not implementing national policy on street-vendors.³ There has been no substantial development on the same till the researcher was on the field.

On the other hand according to a directives of the Allahabad High Court bench, the municipal authorities intensified anti-encroachment drives.⁴ 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. This led to a massive strike and protest held on 20th January, 2009. After the city came to a halt the mayor of the city Dr. Dinesh Sharma made some promises (which included proper implementation of National Policy of Street Vendors) to the crowd of ten thousand street-vendors which are still hoping for some substantial action.

The protests in Lucknow on the issues of street-vending have gained considerable momentum in the last few years. The unions have been actively pursuing the policies and pressurizing the government to implement them. The famous case of self-immolation of Abdul Rafiq Khan on 10th May 2005 at the additional municipal commissioner's office brought the issue to the forefront of media as well as administrative circles. Abdul Rafiq the President of *Saptahik Paith Bazar* and *Dukandar Kalyan Samiti* self-immolated himself when there was no attention paid to a month long dharna and fasting against the city administration's attitude towards the 900 weekly market vendors in the city. The sacrifice of Abdul Rafiq is still fresh in the memory of the street-vendors of Lucknow and still the impact of his sacrifice is seen in the some parts of the city very much. There has been a reduction in the direct harassment by the police and municipal authorities of the vendors in many parts of the city on the day to day basis.

One of the severe impediments to street-vending measures and vender welfare lies in the overall attitude of the upper middle class which constitute the major chunk of the officials, media and policy-making authorities who want encroachment free habitats with a beautiful view and free flow traffic. The additional municipal commissioner held the view that "The LMC has not issued any license to the vendors. We carry out anti-encroachment drives from time to time. The high court has directed that it is the local police's responsibility to keep any area encroachment-free, once removed by the civic body. Temporary encroachments were practically impossible to

remove. The vendors return the next day. What it requires is *decisive action* from police”.⁵ Although there have been no major evictions and displacements in the city due to development projects, most of the un-reported displacements are caused by the nexus of police-officials are resident welfare associations who don't want street-vending and hawking to continue in their posh vicinities.

The noticeable large scale official displacement of such kind occurred was in the year 1993 for the market at the locality surrounding Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Lucknow. The zonal office then gave an alternative space half a kilometer away from the initial, to about 80-90 vendors among 250-300 in total displaced. The reason for such shift was continuous objections by residential welfare association and the growing traffic problems. But the commercial buildings developing there since then, displaced the vendors time and again. Even today they have been facing eviction threats without getting alternative space for vending by the authority. It is one of the biggest retail street vegetable and fruit markets where about 600 village vegetable vendors earn their living. They are resident to the near village called Ghazipur hence after several evictions and anti-encroachment drives have still not dispersed.

The key problem that comes when the vendors face these kinds of evictions is the lack of any information that they are protected by some policy and the lack of unity. Vendors are highly unaware about their rights, primarily due to the lack of education. Also, most of the vendors live their live on daily subsistence hence don't have either time or resources to fight for their rights. The lack of unity also is an important reason for any form of retaliation. Unions like NASVI are still in their nascent stage and many vendors in the peripheral parts of the city like which are involved in some pottery works (in areas like Chinhat), those involved in wood-work and furniture building (in areas like Kursi Road and Dandaiya) are not aware of the existence of these kind of measures at all. Their subsistence mainly depends on the lower rungs of police officials who settle most of the scores for them for bribes, the amount of which is decided by the nature of work at hand.

The weekly Markets constitute an integral component of vendor retailing in the city of Lucknow. Primarily, due to huge middle class customer base who prefer to buy weekly supply of fruits, vegetables, and other groceries at a relative cheaper price. A large number of vendors in the city of Lucknow who are involved in weekly markets participate in the markets in different localities on different days. The key problem that comes in the weekly market in Lucknow is that

of the lack of any specific places for vending, thus the roadside stall often lead to traffic congestions, the brunt of which is sometimes borne by the vendors.

Also, the number street-food vendors in Lucknow are relatively quite high as compared to other similar cities. They also constitute one of the most vulnerable sections of the vendors as they have to often face the atrocities of the authorities in various forms. There is no proper licensing mechanism for street food stalls and generally police harass them either on the grounds of being in a non-vending zone or with issues of food-safety.

The mafia in Lucknow is comparatively less operational in the terms of street-vending as in some other cities like Mumbai. According to the police station records in all there are 35 mafia leaders with around 109 aides.⁶ Most of them are involved in real-estate, transport, contractors; mining etc. Although, some minor goons may be reported there are hardly any organized groups who are involved in *Vasooli* kind of activities in general. However, in some of the huge markets like *Aminabad* and *Hazratganj* some incidences may come to light but not in a very substantial manner.

In overall analysis, the street-vendors in Lucknow as of now face a lot of problems and the recent protests have raised their concern to a significant level. There are chances that some substantive measures will be taken for their benefit but immediate action is not visible, also the upcoming general elections have side-lined the issues of street-vendors and there is not much immediate action to be seen most probably.

Data Collection

The researcher conducted a field survey in the city of Lucknow and as part of survey tried to consolidate the various viewpoints available on the field to gain a representative picture of various issues operational on the ground. Various representatives of the street-vendors, local representatives of organisations like NASVI and some of people from the Municipal corporations were approached. In general, the government officials are not receptive of any form of intrusion into their work and unwilling to share much information. The researcher tried to meet the senior officials but they were not available for any comment. As part of the survey researchers was supposed to administer the prescribed questionnaires by TISS-NASVI study team across vendors and consumers section for which samples were chosen from various cross-section of vendor and consumers to get somewhat representative overview. Although a representative sample of such a huge number⁷ was difficult the researcher identified five markets

spread across the various parts of the city and which could be classified under various categories based on size, products, consumer base and geographical factors. Markets like Aminabad form the dense markets in the centre of the city and where the customer turnout is huge while some of the markets like Chinhat are situated on the outskirts and thus cater to a very diverse customer base. The researcher administered 204 questionnaires spread across five different markets and various trade categories like Pottery, Cloths, Interior decoration products, vegetables and fruits, fish, footwear, plastic and daily utilities, toys etc. The market-wise sample-size is as below:

S. No.	Markets	Sample-Size
1.	Aminabad	58
2.	Chinhat	49
3.	H.A.L. Sabji Mandi	50
4.	Dandaiya	26
5.	Hahnemann Kisan Bazar	21
	Total	204

The consumer base in the city of Lucknow is very heterogeneous and the large middle class working population is generally seen to be in interaction with the street-vendors irrespective of their incomes. Unlike other metros even the upper class forms a huge consumer base for the street-vendors for their day to day needs especially for fruits, vegetables, groceries etc. in the absence of any major organized retail network. A total sample of 51 consumers was selected for gaining an insight into the customer perspective. The category wise sample distribution was done on the basis of income as follows.

S.No.	Income Group	Sample Size
1.	High Income	22
2.	Middle Income	15
3.	Low Income	14
	Total	51

In addition to the questionnaire data some of the personal observations about the markets covered are briefly enumerated as follows.

AMINABAD:

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 market constitutes a huge congregation of retailers and whole-sellers and a large part of business to the small-towns of Uttar-Pradesh is directed through this place. The market is an inevitable visiting place for almost all the Local tourists. Also, most of the bulk purchases in and around city are done from the Aminabad. Thus, over time the Market and developed into a mixed enterprise of whole-sellers, retailers and street-vendors. There are around 600-700 street-vendors in the market according to very rough estimates. The female street-vendors are very rare and hardly 2-3% of the total street-vendor population is female. This, could be attributed to probably the reluctance of Muslim men to allow women to participate in such activities as the area of is having a large number of Muslim traders and vendors. Women in those sections are generally employed in the Home-based activities like *Chikan work* which form a substantial business for the women laboring classes in Lucknow. The product variety is something that cannot be specified for Aminabad as almost every product of every variety is available in the Aminabad market. Street-vendors also sell a range for products which could be sold on streets. A total of 58 vendors were interviewed in the market, which mostly fell in the 20-50 age groups. Only 3-4 women vendors were available for any comment in the market and mostly refrained from talking. Most of the purchases by the street-vendors were made in Aminabad only from the whole-sellers. Some of the vegetable and fruits vendors brought their purchase from far off *Mandis* like Sitapur Road Mandi. Most of the vendors lived around Aminabad as the housing prices are not very high in the nearby *Mohallas* and the locality does not from a residential priority place for the upper-class people. Thus, commuting time is not much for the vendors of the area. Vending starts around 10-11 a.m. after one or two hours of cleaning and sorting. The street-vendors in Aminabad are more united and informed than in other parts of the city. This market has seen the ticks and thins in their struggle. Abdul Rafiq Khan from this Market sacrificed his life for the right of street vendors. He immolated himself after a long struggle with Lucknow Municipal Corporation. His death has been historical and has been a great loss for all.

Since then the rights of street vendors have been taken into account by the authorities and the *Tehbazari* was abolished by the Lucknow Municipal cooperation in 2005. This has made them know the relevance of the national policy on street vendors and their demand for its implementation. They also take into consideration that the eviction is illicit unless they are provided with their respective hawking zones.

CHINHAT:

The Chinhat market is situated on the outskirts of the city and the area is developing rapidly now due to the real estate boom in the adjoining areas of Lucknow. The Market is situated on the highway connecting Lucknow and Faizabad and a huge customer base is from the travellers who commute or come to Lucknow. Also the Market serves as the supply district for the pottery products and crockery to the nearby markets. 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. is sold here. The market mostly consists of rural people who were inhabitants of the villages around Chinhat, now a part of the expanding city of Lucknow. Most of them are *Kumbhar* by caste, the major potter-makers caste in Uttar-Pradesh. Still most of potter-makers in Uttar-Pradesh belong to Kumbhar caste although their product variety has diversified to crockery and vases their socio-economic condition remains same as that of the village potter making Pitchers. The business for these people is high in summer because of the increased sale of Pitchers but a huge middle-men network affects the profits in pot-making to a large extent. Most of the Vendors in Chinhat market are also engaged in production with the help of their families of some large ones have employed some on wages. The young of the families are involved in the retailing to the customers directly as they have better persuasive skills and also can sense the product demand so as to diversify the product variety. In the past few years some of the vendors have come to the scene for pure business purpose also and they no longer involve themselves in production. The products like clay utensils, pitchers; *Kulhads*, etc. are sourced in from nearby villages of Mallhour, Kala-Gaon, Chinhat, Matiyari etc which are within 7-8 K.M. from the Chinhat market. The designer crockery, statues and other products are also sourced in from Gorakhpur and Varanasi. The delivery of the goods in wholesale is almost after every 2-3 weeks and also depending on the demand. During festivals they have a boom in the profits and sale, while in the rainy season a tough time to safe-guard the items. This product is more subjected to bad debts of theft, break and rejection due to poor finishing etc. Their profit margin

ranges from 100-250 rupees. The shops are generally in partnership where in the distribution of profit is in certain ratio. The product which is subject to such danger of being mishandled prohibits them to carry it back everyday hence they have to store it at the vending area. The many among them make temporary hutments at the vending area to guard the items covered at night. The vendors in the market are conservative and scared to talk of their problems to strangers. People are not interactive and also do not prefer to get intervened. This led to a long and tough time for the researcher to accommodate herself on the field and gain confidence. The researcher managed to interview only about 49 people out of some 200-300 vendors associated with the Market. The noticeable fact is that the street vendors are hardly aware of their rights or the purpose of the national policy and hawking zones. They are not associated to any kind of union hence are subjected to various kind of mishandling by authorities, evictions on the name of road extension. These vendors were reluctant to discuss their actual situation because they were hindered by some local authority. After lot of deliberations the researcher came to know that there is some gram panchayat head who is bribed by the vendors as he gives the permission to sell in that area. These vendors are barely aware of the functioning and their power to unionize and the strength of collective bargaining.

H.A.L. SABZI-FAL MANDI:

This is a 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. This market is famous for its survival after a mass eviction in 1993. This market was evicted and placed a km away wherein the space was given to only 80-90 vendors though it was about 250-300 street vendors displaced. The growing complexes in and around the area shifted the vendors further but they still managed to mushroom to about 600 today. This market is dominated by Muslims and belongs to mix caste and age group. The vendors here are static in nature and the ones with around 10 yrs of vending experience have managed to make temporary shaded vending areas, *Jhuggis*, to sell their products. The fruit sellers have an upper hand in profit margin and are placed on the main roads. The general profit margin ranges from 100-250 a day. The fruit-sellers store their goods at the vending area and pay 10 rupee a shop to the watch keeper, who keeps the vigil at night. The vendors in this area find a customer base in the residents of nearby colonies who also sometimes want them to be removed as it disturbs their surroundings. The vendors in this area were not much informed about the protections they have

under policies. Some of them have heard of it due to some of the rallies and like events. Sometimes they also pay the local police constables etc. for a 'peaceful business'.

DANDAIYA MARKET:

The market is one of the oldest markets and is the main market of the Aliganj area. The place was situated in the Trans-Gomti region and Aliganj was one of the first areas that developed into the modern day Lucknow. The market caters to a huge population in the adjoining areas like Aliganj, Kapoorthala, Vikasnagar, Mahanagar etc. The market is more of isolated from the main traffic route in Aliganj. The vendors of some products which could be carried by hand also situate themselves in the nearby new markets of Kapoorthala which is closed for hawking. The market comprises of about 300-400 who have migrated to Lucknow from small towns within U.P. like Barabanki, Faizabad, Gonda, Sitapur, Lakhimpur, Hardoi etc. the growth and business opportunities to an unskilled- unemployed youths brought them here. They live in a tin shed illegal colony in Mahim Nagar and small villages within the colonies which have lost their identities now due to the development of colonies around them. Almost every sector in Aliganj has a small village like locality within it, although now it is absorbed in the urban landscape the demographic profile of such villages still suggest low socio-economic conditions. These are the kind of settlements that provide space for these hawkers in many parts of Lucknow. This is one integral reason for the fact that Lucknow has very less slums as compared to the other cities of India. The Dandaiya 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 vendors 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. The core of vegetables and fish is dominated by Muslim Male vendors. They are marginalized, unaware and deliberately kept ignorant to any beneficiary activity. The fish market is very strong here and the union called '*Futkar Matsya Bikreta Samiti*' registered 15 years ago is active but the fishery department is not so favourable to the demands of the union. Dandaiya market has a huge business activity due to being in the centre of some of the huge residential colonies of lower middle class people. The vendors generally don't face many problems since the area is neglected by upper middle class people who have problems with such activities. Also, the cost of shops is not very high so a successful vendor often shifts to a shop in a long run. There has been hardly any activity done for the welfare for the street-vendors here by

the administration. This market operates with a huge dependence on social-networks of the Vendors, Shopkeepers, etc. which forms a reason for a strong communal harmony also.

HAHNEMANN KISAN BAZAAR:

This is a market for farmers established in 2003 with about 200 street vegetable vendors. This market is famous for its dual nature of functioning the farmers come here from all nearby villages like Budhnapura, Karadiyapur, Baghmau etc. These farmers grow their own vegetable and sell it in the market in a wholesale price to other vendors but in the evening the unsold vegetables are sold on retail prices to the consumers. Now, there are about 300 vendors in this market and the union is actively participative to protect their rights. The vending conditions are also better as they manage to sell under a temporary shed, have kept watch men to safeguard their unsold goods at a rupee price per day per shop, electricity and a sweeper to maintain the healthy and cleaned working condition. Though many vendors are not aware about national policy but are ready to unite and fight to sustain their livelihoods.

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 in the world. Mumbai lies on the west coast of India and has a deep natural harbour. It is also the richest city in the country and its commercial capital which generates highest GDP. Mumbai is home to important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India and the corporate headquarters of numerous Indian companies and multinational corporations. The city attracts migrants from all over India and, in turn, makes the city a collection of many communities and cultures as it has business opportunities, as well as its potential to offer a higher standard of living. According to the 2011 census, the population of Mumbai is 1.3 crores¹. Compared to the figures of the 2001 census, there has been a drop in the population of Mumbai earlier amounting to 8.9 percent share in the population of Maharashtra to 8.3% share in 2011.² The city contains the country's largest slum population, as 60% of the city lives in slums.

With regards to the employment scenario of the city, according to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO 2004-05), the total employment is 5,293,940. Of this, the total employment in the informal sector is 4,294,940 (ibid). The total number of self-employed workers in the city is 2,001,012 which are 37.0% of total workforce (NSSO 2004-05). According to National Policy for Urban Street Vendors (2006), there are about 250,000 (12.5% of total self-employed) vendors in Mumbai.

In the study, various statistics dealing with the street vendors in Mumbai have been presented. We begin with a brief summary of the common reasons behind adoption of this livelihood strategy. Thereafter, the socio-economic, demographic, occupational and personal profiles of the vendors have been presented to explain their situation through figures.

Reasons for Vending:

There reasons provided by respondents for taking up vending were found to be diverse. Some of them are noted below:

¹ http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/maharashtra/Census%20of%20India%202011-Brief%20analysis.pdf

² http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/data_files/maharashtra/Census%20of%20India%202011-Brief%20analysis.pdf

1. For some of them this is a source of additional income for the family, for most however, this is the sole source of income for the household,
2. Many migrants have taken up vending as the only means of earning a livelihood because it offered easy entry into the market
3. Most of the vendors failed to get jobs in other sectors because of low levels of education and low social status,
4. Vending is an independent way of earning a livelihood. Most of the vendors liked to be self-employed rather than work under other people for low wages.
5. As an occupation, vending requires low investment, and therefore appeals to the urban poor
6. Many of those who have lost their jobs in the private sector due to closure of factories or retrenchment, also took up vending
7. The low wages in the formal sector and the informal nature of job therein forces some of the workers to divert to this activity where though informally, they have greater prospect of earning a higher income level.

Socio-Demographic and economic profile:

The socio-demographic profile of Mumbai's street vendors in terms of gender shows that of the total 200 interviewed, there was a predominance of male vendors (72% of the total) over the female vendors (28%).

The marital status of the vendors shows that 70% vendors were found to be married, 20% were unmarried and 10% were widowed.

Another vital component of the socio-demographic profile of the vendors is their religious orientation. Out of the total 200 individuals, 87% were Hindus and 12% were Muslims. There was one Christian vendor and one belonging to a different religion.

The distribution of castes is shown. Of the total 200 individuals, 47% belonged to the general category, 12% to the SC category, 5% belonged to the ST category, 21% belonged to the OBC category and 15% to other categories. When assessed in terms of caste structure, the vendors of the reserved categories were found to predominate over the general category.

Educational levels are indicated that 18% of the vendors are totally illiterate. 7% had studied up to class 4, 38% had studied up to the pre-board level and 26% had studied up to class 10. 6% of those interviewed had studied up to class 12. 1% had studied up to graduation and

post graduation levels. Around 1% could sign their names. So, it is evident that a majority of those interviewed have received formal education, and the highest percentage of vendors are educated up to the pre-board levels.

Age is an important component of the demographic profile of the vendors. The lowest age group 17-26 years consist of 12% of the total sample. The number of vendors in the 27-36 age group is 31% while the 37-46 and 47-56 age groups are 34% and 12% respectively. The number of vendors in the very elderly age group of 57-80 is 12%. Henceforth it can be said that the sample contains a large number of young vendors (a total of 65% in the group of 27-46 years).

Income level

The daily income of the vendors is outlined and is categorised in seven broad groups. Only 1% of vendors earn the lowest daily income group of less than Rs.20.. These are vendors who sell goods for a limited period of time in order to supplement their income. The number of vendors in the next income trajectory of Rs.21-50 is 2%. Those earning between Rs.51-70 is another 2%. Most of the vendors, i.e. around 64%, earn between Rs.141-350 per day. At the time of the study Rs. 146 was the minimum wage for unskilled workers in the state (it is 217 in 2011). We can thus see that over two-thirds of the vendors in the city earned more than the minimum wages.

Personal and professional background:

Some information regarding the personal and professional backgrounds of the vendors is given. The previous occupation of the vendors shows that 19% were unemployed before they took to vending. Around 26% were agricultural workers who later took up this vending profession. About 4% were wage workers in some private enterprises. About 20% were students, who entered this profession as there were no formal sector job opportunities or were dropped out of schools due to various reasons, while 30% were wage workers in some formal retail outlets who entered this profession and became self-employed.

At 87%, an overwhelming majority of the vendors' fathers were found to be unemployed. Around 7% of the vendors' fathers were farmers while 5% were unemployed. Only one vendor's father was found to be a driver.

More than 95% vendors' mothers were unemployed. Most were fulltime home-makers and therefore did not contribute to the family income. Two vendors' mothers took to cattle rearing, while 3 were self-employed and four were home-based workers.

The number of family members of the vendors is outlined and the average household size was found to be four. Sixty nine per cent vendors have to support 3-6 family members while some vendors (not more than 2%) have to support as large a household consisting of 15-20 members. Such large size of the family puts considerable strain on the family expenditure.

Many vendors were found to be remitting a substantial portion of their earning to family members living in far-off towns and villages. Vendors migrated few decades ago in search of opportunities. Now, they have to support their families back home. Some of these families survive on the money remitted by the vendors. The number of dependents at the place of origin shows that a total of 148 vendors (74%) were found to not have any family members back in the places of origin. The number of dependents at the place of origin vary from 1-6, around 6% vendors have to support an average household size of 4 members at their homes while another 10% have to support 2-3 members at home.

Dependents at the current places of residence are also important components of the demographic profile of the vendors that have socio-economic implications. About 8% vendors do not have any dependents. They may, however have to support a family at their native places. Fifty-six percent vendors have to support 3-5 family members. Two vendors were found to support 15-16 family members.

Around 71% vendors are found to have two other working family members. Twenty percent of the vendors have three working family members besides themselves.

Household Type

Out of the total 200 vendors, 63% live in permanent homes while 36% live in temporary shelters. Around 61% of the vendors live in their own homes while 38% live in rented homes.

Occupation:

Ninety-six percent of the vendors are static vendors while just 4% are mobile vendors.

Three percent vendors sell non-perishable things. Around 20% of the vendors sell vegetables, flowers and fish. Another 17% sell fruits and 19% sell household utensils. Thirty percent vendors sell plastic items and cosmetic products. Seven percent sell leather goods while there are few sellers of garments and electronic goods.

About 40% had been engaged in vending for 0-10 years, 32% for 11-20 years and 21% for 21-30 years. 5% vendors said that they had been in the business for 31-40 years. A single vendor reported that he was in the business for 41-45 years.

It was found that vendors needed preparation time before setting up their stalls. Since the stalls are not permanent built-up structures and are temporary makeshift arrangements on the pavements, the vendors keep aside some time to set up shop every day. This preparation time may vary depending on the types of products. For instance, for the food vendors the preparation time includes cooking or making the dish, for the garment vendor it implies time required to display the items and so on. It was found that about 95% of the vendors spent 0-2 hours of time daily towards the said preparation before the vending actually begins. The remaining 5% devote a lot more; they spend 3-5 hours daily in preparation before starting to sell.

In the sample, 98% of the vendors' place of work is located within 0-3 km of their respective homes, while just 2% of the vendors live at a distance of 4-7 km from their homes. A major portion of the vendors (60%) walk to their place of work. This is a preferred mode of transport for two reasons: a. the vending activity is carried out in places located in close proximity to their homes and b. the vendors are so poor that they cannot afford to spend on available transport facilities. One vendor used his motor-cycle, another used a tempo, yet another used a truck or other private modes for commuting to the place of work. 37% vendors used the public transport i.e. either the bus (26%) or the train (11%) to get to work. Forty five per cent of the vendors carry back the unsold items to their respective homes. A small number of vendors do not pay rent for storage. store the goods at their place of vending, whereas 39% store the unsold products at rented places.

Approximately 17% of the vendors spend 3-7 hours per day for vending purposes while 73% spend around 8-12 hours for vending daily. Around 9% spend 13-18 hours for vending each day. It may be noted that for a large majority of the vendors, the hours of work are way over the standard limit for decent work prescribed by the ILO.

Those who carry on their activities single-handedly without help from any family-member are also mentioned. Around 16% vendors obtain some help from family members while a large majority, 84%, carry out the activity without any family members' help.

Vendors require capital for running their business. The requirements for capital are met from various sources like personal savings (66%), or loans from money-lenders (22%),or

borrowing from friends (4%). Another 4% of the vendors borrow from their relatives. While savings group sometimes meet the vendors' capital requirements (2%), wholesalers and co-operatives are seen to provide credit to (less than 1%) vendors.

Many vendors said that they employ workers under them who assist the vending activity. Of the 196 vendors in this category, 12% said that they employ workers under them, while 87% said that they do not employ workers.

Hazards

The first hazard is that of eviction when the municipal van comes and confiscates their goods. About 68% said that they face professional hazards in the form of threats of or actual eviction that may take place or have taken place in the past. However, the rest declined having faced the threat of eviction.

The bribes the vendors have to pay to the police or to the BMC eat away a major portion of their already impoverished incomes. In this survey, it was found that 33% of the total vendors (senior citizens or women) do not pay bribes. Almost 66% said that they are forced to make bribe payments.

The minimum number evictions that the vendors faced were zero (when no eviction took place in a particular year), while the maximum number of evictions faced by the vendors in one year was three.. The average figure is greater than one which implies that whether actual eviction takes place or not, they are under a constant threat of that happening. The amount of bribes paid by the vendors ranges from a minimum of Rs.5 to a maximum of Rs. 1200 per day. The mean amount is Rs. 219.

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 them are either damaged or distorted. The study reported that 30% got back the confiscated goods while 70% said that they did not get back most of the goods.

In many cases the civic authorities evict the hawkers and provide alternative spaces of business in the form of hawking zones. However, 66% said they were not aware of the existence of hawking zones whatsoever.

Various national policies were devised and proposed for the street vendors from time to time. Policies of 2006 and 2009 were the recent ones. Besides, state governments have various policies for the street vendors. However, it would be of relevance to find out how many vendors

know about these policies and their implications. Of the total 200 vendors surveyed, 14% said they knew about the policies while 85% said that they knew nothing about them.

Consumer Section:

Places of data collection from the Consumers:

Dadar, Chembur, Parel, Goregaon and Wadala were the suburbs where the research team surveyed vendors. 50 consumers were also interviewed from these areas of the city. They were asked two questions:

- a. why do they buy products from the vendors?
- b. what items do they normally buy?

The minimum income level of these consumers was Rs. 3000 and the maximum income level was Rs. 18000. The mean income was an amount of Rs. 8210. It is this income group that was surveyed. The number of consumers under each category is presented here. Most consumers (34%) belonged to the lowest income group of Rs. 3000-6000 per month. 26% belonged to the income group of Rs. 6001-9000. 30% had an income range of Rs.9001-12000 per month. Around 8% belong to the income group of Rs.12001-15000, whereas only one consumer (2%) earned Rs. 15001-18000 per month.

Why do they buy from the vendors?

The answers were diverse and the most common ones were taken. The first response was that the cheap rate and variety of the products available attracted most of the consumers (44%). The second most important reason stated by 30% consumers for preference to the products sold by vendors is their easy accessibility and all-time availability. Nearly 26% consumers said that the vending stalls located in close proximity of their residences and buying products from these stalls saved costs and effort involved in travelling to nearby markets.

What items do they normally buy from vendors? This is particularly relevant in order to understand the preference pattern from the consumers in this sample. Each of the consumers was found to buy a variety of items from the vendors. The highest percentage of consumers, 64% was found to buy cooked food items. Many college and office-goers rely on the cooked food sold by the vendors for their meals. Interestingly, most of the stalls were found to be located near hospitals, schools, colleges and office areas to provide food to the consumers there. Following cooked food, about 60% said they buy fruits from the vendors. Thirty-six percent consumers said

they buy clothes from the vendors. House hold utensils are bought by 34% consumers while stationary and plastic items are bought by 24% consumers. Only 20% consumers like to buy vegetables from the vending stalls.

The consumers' responses were mixed and they mentioned both positive and negative aspects of vending activities. In many cases the positive aspects weigh over the negative ones while in other cases the opposite happens. The opinions of the consumers are important in this regard. First, let us go ahead with the positive aspects, thereafter we shall focus on the negative aspects. The responses were diverse and each consumer gave multiple reasons in support of vendors. The goods are found to be cheap, affordable by the middle-classes, the range of products is also diverse and most importantly there is a lot of scope for bargaining. Understandably, 84% of the consumers agreed to this. The goods that are sold by the vendors can easily be accessible at all hours and even door-to-door service can be availed. Nearly 68% consumers confirmed this fact. The products bought from the vendors are usually available within quick reach, thereby saving the consumers' time and effort. Twenty-six percent consumers said this was a positive aspect of the vending activities. Sixty-two percent consumers said that the products (fruits, vegetables, cooked food) are fresh and it is one of the most positive aspects of their business activities.

The negative aspects of the vending activities were also mentioned in the responses. Sixteen percent consumers said that the roads get congested due to the vending activities. Nearly 74% consumers said that they sell cheap quality items, which are toxic and sold in unhealthy and unsanitary conditions. Almost 24% said that the vendors charge extremely high price for their products and excessive bargaining is required to buy them at modest prices. However, 36% consumers said that the vendors carry on their activities in the parking areas and that results in traffic congestion because vehicles have to be parked on the roads.

At the time of the data collection, four respondents (consumers) said that street vendors should get licenses to access public spaces and the authorities must also provide them with a feasible, convenient space to carry on their business. Most of the consumers belonging to the lower socio-economic categories are in favour of this occupation, whereas those not in favour of vending mainly belonged to the high income groups.

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. According to Census 2001, the total population in Patna is 4,709,851 (5.68% of total population in Bihar).

In the study, various statistics dealing with the street vendors in Patna have been presented. The sample size is 200. Data has been collected from various parts of Patna. We begin with a brief summary of the common reasons cited for vending as a preferred occupation. Thereafter, the socio-economic, demographic, occupational and personal profiles of the vendors have been presented to explain their situation through figures. The reasons for taking up this activity as profession are similar to that of Mumbai vendors. However for women, it is mainly marriage and children, the need to support the family because the cost of essential items are rising at a fast pace and there is a need of an additional helping hand. In many cases, the reason may be the demise of a relative, perhaps the head of the family who was also a vendor. In yet other cases, it may be that the vendors have friends in this profession due to which they feel a greater sense of belongingness and familiarity with this profession. In some cases, the health of the vendors make them unfit for other occupations.

Socio-Demographic Profile:

Out of the total 200 individuals, 81% are males and the rest are females are around 19%. Out of a total 200 individuals, the 82% were found to be married, 12% were unmarried and the widowed were a minority.

With regards to religious orientation, it was found that 86% vendors belonged to the Hindu category, 11% followed Islamic faith and less than 1% of the vendors were Sikhs and Christians.

Of the total 200 interviewed, 9% vendors belonged to the general category and also the minority compared to 17% belonged of the SC category and 62% of the OBC categories. The rest 11% belong to other caste categories. When assessed in terms of the caste structure, the vendors of the general category are minorities here.

Thirty one per cent vendors are completely illiterate; while 9% vendors have studied till class four, 12% up to the upper primary and 18% up to the secondary level. Only 4% were found to have studied up to the higher secondary level and 5% are graduated. One vendor was found to have completed post-graduation as well. We therefore find that a major portion of the vendors in the sample have received formal education but the highest percentage have studied till the upper primary standard.

Age is an important component of the demographic profile of vendors. Child vendors of 10-18 years of age made up 1% of the sample, around 17% were found to be in the age group of 19-27, 26% in the age group of 28-36 years and 33% in the age group of 37-45 years. The number of vendors in the elderly age groups of 46-54 and 55-63 are 11% and 9% respectively, while those in the age range of 64-72 years constitute 2% of the total (four individuals). Middle-age vendors were found to predominate as the age group of 19-46 consist of 76% vendors.

There is one vendor whose daily income is Rs.20. In the next income group of Rs. 21-50, there are around 6% vendors, followed by the daily income group of Rs.51-70 which has 10% vendors. The highest concentration of vendors (52%) is found in the daily income group of Rs.71-119. The next income group of Rs.120-140 has just three percent vendors. However 25% vendors earn a daily income in the range of Rs.141-220. Around 3% vendors earn in the range of Rs.221-500.

Personal and professional history

The first deals with the previous occupation of the vendors before taking up the profession of vending. Of the total 200 vendors, 35% were previously unemployed while 7% were agricultural workers. Almost 3% cultivated on their own lands. About 2% were unpaid family workers and almost 19% were self-employed in some other fields. Another 19% were regular wage workers while around 13% were students, who entered this profession due to lack of formal sector job opportunities.

At 85%, an overwhelming majority of the vendors' fathers were unemployed. Around 14% were wage workers or vendors themselves. Two vendors' fathers were drivers.

Data could be collected for 196 mothers. Almost 95% of these mothers were full-time home-makers. Around 1% of the total vendors were employed working as either agricultural workers or home-based workers.

Thirteen vendors said they had a dependency burden of 1-3 members. A major portion of about 66% has 4-7 dependents in their families. About 27% had 8-16 dependent members.

Many vendors are found to be remitting a substantial portion of their earnings to support a large number of members back home. The number may vary from 1-12 or sometimes even more. While 40% vendors do not remit any amount, the highest percentage (21%) support around 5-6 members back home. More than 10% of the vendors support as high as 7-13 members.

The dependency burden at their current places of residences is also an important component of the demographic profile of the vendors. Around 35% vendors do not have to support any family members at their current places. Thirty eight percent support around 3-6 family members at their current place of residence while around 19% support 6-8 family members.

Nearly 53% vendors are sole earners in their families. About 34% vendors have another working member. About 12% vendors have more than 2 working members apart from themselves.

Household Type

Of the total 200 vendors, only 25% live in permanent homes of their ownership, while the rest live in temporary structures. . A total of 65% live in rented homes while around 35% live in their own homes.

Occupation:

Of the total 200 vendors surveyed, 27% are mobile vendors while the rest (72%) are static vendors.

Just 5% sell non-perishable items. Nearly 21% sell vegetables, flowers, fruits and fish. One vendor sells electronic items. Approximately 25% sell household utensils and stationary items. Nine percent sell plastic items and cosmetic products. Around 37% sell leather goods.

About 52% had been engaged in vending for 0-10 years, 29% for 11-20 years and 12% for 21-30 years. Less than 5% vendors had been in business for more than 30 years. This implies that the vendors in the sample are comparatively new to this profession.

Nearly 98% vendors devote 0-4 hours for preparation before the vending activity actually begins. The rest 2% devote 5-9 hours for preparation. One vendor devotes 10-14 hours as preparation time.

A major portion of the vendors, comprising of 72% travels to work on foot. Of the rest 28%, a major number travel by bicycles, while others take train, bus or even auto services to reach the place of work.

Sixty seven per cent carry their unsold items back home every day. 10% store their products against rent and 22% store at the place of vending. Nearly 46% vendors are helped by family members while the rest manage everything relating to vending on their own.

The vendors' capital requirements are met from various sources like personal savings (32%), loans from money-lenders (44%) or borrowing from friends and relatives (5%). While savings group formed among vendors sometimes meet their capital requirements (5%), wholesalers and co-operatives are seen to provide credit to 12% vendors. Hence, it is observed that personal savings help to start the business and then money lenders (in most of the situations) help them to sustain it.

Vendors sometimes employ workers for assisting them in their work. In the present sample, some of the vendors said that they employ workers under them (10%) while 90% do not.

Hazards

There are a number of hazards that the vendors face. The first is the threats of eviction by the municipality. Nearly 77% said that they are perturbed by fear of eviction. But 22% said they do not have such fear. Our study shows that 65% of the vendors paid bribes regularly. However in Patna, the maximum number of evictions faced by vendors is around 25. The vendors pay around an average of Rs.10 daily as bribes. Vendors unanimously reported that they do not get back goods which are confiscated by the municipal authorities. A large number of eviction drives are conducted and the confiscated goods are not returned. This situation portrays the ruthless attitude of the municipal authorities towards vendors in the city, 9% say that they have heard about hawking zones. Astonishingly, a scant 2% of the vendors know that two national policies have been formulated for them.

The second hazard is the distances involved in getting to work. Around 74% vendors live at a distance of 1-2 km from their workplace, so they prefer to walk. Some vendors live at distances ranging from 2-10 km from the workplace () and have to take vehicles to work.

In Patna, it was found that the women vendors are reluctant to speak. When they were asked questions about their income or eviction, they keep mum. Their silence could mean that they are wary that we would report their details to the police or municipal authorities which may increase rent seeking.

This survey has starkly revealed what happens to the poor sections of our society. Even after working for twelve to sixteen hours per day, they don't manage to earn enough to lead a decent life. Moreover, a greater slice of the impoverished income is snatched away from them by the police or the local leaders. Their incomes show a pattern of increase but due to accompanied expenditures which are also on the rise, there has been no change in their lifestyles. The state government used to issue tenders for revenue collection, whoever collected the highest revenue, could obtain tender for the next year. For increasing their collection, the civic authorities would take high taxes from the vendors. On one hand the government harps about improving the living conditions of the poor by giving them special facilities and on the other hand they take away so much from them adding on to the vendors' miseries.

Since 2006 due to the unity of these vendors and efforts made by organisations like NASVI, the tender system has been stopped. However, in many areas of Patna, the police and the traffic police still collect Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per day from these vendors. If the vendors oppose paying bribes their goods are either confiscated or they are put behind bars. In most cases, they have to pay a huge amount to release themselves from the jail and sometimes it is equivalent to that of their investment amount. They prefer, obviously, to pay bribes rather than go to jail. For example, at Hathua market and Rajdhani market in Patna, money is collected from two police stations. If the earning is Rs. 70/day and in addition to their daily expenditure, they have to pay bribes of Rs. 10/day, the next question is how do they survive?

In 2005 when K. P. Ramaiya was Municipal Commissioner, licenses were issued for these vendors, but recently the date of the license has expired and it has not as yet been renewed. On 20th Jan 2009, the vendors along with NASVI organised a *dharna* in front of the Patna Municipal Corporation for protection and promotion of vendors' rights. The regular efforts made by street vendors and NIDAAN have drawn the attention of the Nitish Kumar government.

Nitish Kumar had said that he would consider issuing of licenses. He had said that an act would be passed for street vendors and that town vending committees (TVCs) would be formed. Initiatives in this regard have been taken since long ago, however in order to realise their rights, vendors are required to start their fight from ground zero, all over again, with greater courage and confidence. They do not know when their struggle would finally end.

Consumer Perspectives:

50 consumers were interviewed from different areas of the city. They were asked two questions:

- c. why do they buy products from the vendors?
- d. what items do they normally buy from the vending stalls?

The minimum income level of the respondent was Rs. 2000 and the maximum was Rs. 45000. The mean income is Rs. 13,690. 23 consumers (46%) belonged to the lowest income group of Rs. 2000-10000, followed by 19 consumers (38%) in the income group of Rs. 10001-20000. The next income group of Rs.20001-30000 contain 7 consumers (14%). One consumer (2%) belongs to the income group of Rs.30001-45000.

Why do they buy products from the vendors?

The answers to this question were diverse, and the most common ones were taken. Almost 32% consumers stated that the low prices and large variety of products prompted them to buy from vendors. 26% stated that the reason for preferring to buy from the was their easy accessibility and all-time availability. Nearly 20% consumers said that buying products from these stalls saved them money and effort involved in travelling to nearby markets. About 22% vendors said that the vending stalls are located within close proximity of their homes so they prefer these products.

What items do they normally buy from the vendors

Each of the consumers was found to buy a variety of items from the vendors. Hence the responses are not mutually exclusive, in that, the same individuals were found to buy more than one item from vendors. 34 persons (68%) said that they bought vegetables from vendors, 25 respondents (50%) said that they bought fruits from the vendors. 18 consumers (36%) bought fish from the vendors, whereas 26% bought clothes from the vendors. 14% of the consumers bought utensils from the vendors.

The consumers' responses were mixed and they mentioned both positive and negative aspects of vending 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 their answers. The middle-class buyers find a large variety of affordable goods, with scope for bargaining. Not surprisingly, 84% (42 out of the 50) stated these reasons for buying from vendors. Further, vendors were found to be easily accessible at all hours and doorstep delivery of goods added to the convenience as well. Nearly 44% consumers confirmed this fact.

Another 38% said that the proximity of goods and services through vendors, reduced the time which would have otherwise been spent on travelling to and from the market. Vendors themselves thought that the freshness of their products attracted the consumers.

Fifty-six percent of the consumers said that vending led to traffic congestion. Nearly 12% said that they sold cheap quality items which may be toxic as well. Almost 9% said that the vendors charged very high rates for their products and excessive bargaining was required to buy them at modest prices. Sixteen percent said that their service was not good. 32% consumers said that the vendors plied their trade in unhygienic conditions. Interestingly, some consumers reported that the products "looked dirty" and were therefore not profered.

Appendix
List of Tables
1. Bengaluru

Table 1.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	140	70
Female	60	30
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	37	18.5
Married	132	66
Widowed	18	9
Separated	12	6
Divorced	1	0.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.3: Age distribution

Age distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	1	.5
15-18	-	-
18-25	4	2.0
25-35	57	28.5
35-45	103	51.5
45-55	33	16.5
55-65	1	.5
65 and Above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.4: Educational Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	27	13.5
Can Sign Only	45	22.5
Upto Primary	18	9
Upto Upper Primary	52	26
Secondary	44	22
Higher Secondary	9	4.5
Graduate	4	2
Post graduate	1	0.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.5: Caste

Caste Status	Frequency	Percentage
General	31	15.5
SC	31	15.5
ST	19	9.5
OBC	62	31
Others	57	28.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	145	72.5
Muslim	39	19.5
Sikh	4	2
Christian	11	5.5
Other	1	0.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.7: Previous occupation

Previous Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	35	17.5
Agricultural Worker	76	38
Domestic Worker	11	5.5
Wage Worker	60	30
Home Based	18	9
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.8: Father's Occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	7	3.5
Agricultural Labour	55	27.5
Wage worker	53	26.5
Street Vendors	85	42.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Labourer	36	18
Home Based Worker	46	23
Unemployed	118	59
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.10: No. of Dependents

No. of dependent	Frequency	Percentage
0	1	0.5
1-3	112	56
4-7	83	41.5
8 and above	4	2
Total	200	100

Table 1.11: Daily Income

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	0	0
21-50	0	0
51-70	2	1
71-119	27	13.5
120-140	15	7.5
141-220	98	49
221 and above	58	29
Total	200	100

Table 1.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	23	11.5
5-10	81	40.5
10-20	80	40.0
20-30	13	6.5
30-40	3	1.5
40 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vendors	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	97	48.5
Stationary	103	51.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.14: Types of Activity

Types of Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable Food	24	12
Vegetable, Flower, Fish	58	29
Fruits	32	16
Electronics	7	3.5
Household utensils and stationary	33	16.5
Plastic items and cosmetics	12	6
Garments	13	6.5
Leather items	10	5
Cooked Food	11	5.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.15: Daily time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	2	1.0
4-8	90	45.0
8-12	105	52.5
More than 12	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	170	85.0
2-4	28	14.0
4-6	2	1.0
6-8	-	-
More than 8	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	125	62.5
2-5	53	26.5
5-10	12	6.0
10 and above	10	5.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 1.18: Mode of Travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	119	59.5
Cycle	21	10.5
Motor Cycle	13	6.5
On Foot/Walk	30	15
Cart	16	8
Tempo/Truck	1	0.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.19: Storage of products

Storage of products	Frequency	Percentage
Home	89	44.5
Vending Place	76	48
With Rent	35	17.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.20: Sources of Capital

Source	Frequency	Percentage
Own Saving	95	47.5
Money Lender	71	35.5
Friends and Relatives	28	14
Wholesalers	6	3
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.21: Wage Workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	28.5
No	143	71.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.22: Family Member

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	109	54.5
No	91	45.5
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.23: Household structure

Household Type	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	74	37
Temporary	126	63
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.24: Household type

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	138	69
Owned	62	31
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	110	55
No	90	45
Total (N)	200	100

Table 1.26: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	88	44
No	112	56
Total	200	100

Table 1.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	12.5
No	175	87.5
Total	200	100

Table 1.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	44	22
No	156	78
Total	200	100

Table 1.29: Awareness of National policy

	Frequency	Percentage
No	200	100
Yes	0	0
Total	200	100

2. Bhubaneswar

Table 2.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	183	91.5
Female	17	8.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	40	20
Married	160	80
Total	200	100

Table 2.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	-	-
15-18	1	.5
18-25	19	9.5
25-35	93	46.5
35-45	63	31.5
45-55	18	9.0
55-65	4	2.0
65 and Above	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 2.4: Educational Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	2	1
Can Sign Only	3	1.5
Upto Primary	0	0
Upto upper primary	84	42
Secondary	59	29.5
Higher Secondary	28	14
Graduate	18	9
Above graduate	6	3
Total	200	100

Table 2.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	153	76.5
SC	22	11
ST	1	0.5
OBC	24	12
Total	200	100

Table 2.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	194	97
Muslim	6	3
Total	200	100

Table 2.7: Previous Occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	53	26.5
Agricultural Labour	53	26.5
Wage worker	44	22
Student	50	25
Total	200	100

Table 2.8: Father's Occupation

Father's occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	68	34
Agricultural Labour	51	25.5
Wage Worker	24	12
Street vendors	57	28.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Home based worker	4	2
Unemployed	196	98
Total	200	100

Table 2.10: No. of Dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0
1-3	12	6
4-7	174	87
8 and above	14	7
Total	200	100

Table 2.11: Daily Income

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	1	0.5
21-50	9	4.5
51-70	1	0.5
71-119	46	23
120-140	24	12
141-220	107	53.5
221 and above	12	6
Total	200	100

Table 2.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	51	25.5
5-10	68	34.0
10-20	67	33.5
20-30	12	6.0
30-40	2	1.0
40 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 2.13: Types of Vendors

Types of Vending	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	16	8
Stationary	184	92
Total	200	100

Table 2.14: Types of Activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable	4	2
Vegetable, Flower, Fish	27	13.5
Fruits	32	16
Electronics	5	2.5
Household utensils	82	41
Plastic, steel, cosmetics	9	4.5
Garments	2	1
Leather items	39	19.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	10	5.0
4-8	5	2.5
8-12	60	30.0
More than 12	125	62.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 2.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	185	92.5
2-4	15	7.5
4-6	-	-
6-8	-	-
More than 8	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 2.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	98	49.0
2-5	92	46.0
5-10	7	3.5
10 and above	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 2.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Train	1	0.5
Auto	3	1.5
Cycle	96	48
Motor cycle	92	46
on foot	8	4
Total	200	100

Table 2.19: Storage of products

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Home	3	1.5
Vending Place	187	93.5
Rented	10	5
Total	200	100

Table 2.20: Sources of capital

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Own saving	149	74.5
Money lender	39	19.5
Friends	1	0.5
Co-operatives	6	3
Wholesalers	5	2.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.21: Family Member

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	30
No	140	70
Total	200	100

Table 2.22: Wage worker

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	30
No	140	70
Total	200	100

Table 2.23: Household Structure

Household type	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	125	62.5
Temporary	75	37.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.24: Household type

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	143	71.5
Owned	57	28.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	187	93.5
No	13	6.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.26: Bribe Payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	178	89
No	22	11
Total	200	100

Table 2.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	1.5
No	197	98.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	134	67
No	66	33
Total	200	100

Table 2.29: Awareness of National policy

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	111	55.5
No	89	44.5
Total	200	100

3. Delhi

Table 3.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	140	70
Female	60	30
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	17	8.5
Married	146	73
Widowed	28	14
Separated	7	3.5
Divorced	2	1
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	-	-
15-18	-	-
18-25	20	10.0
25-35	73	36.5
35-45	54	27.0
45-55	30	15.0
55-65	17	8.5
65 and Above	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 3.4: Educational Status

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	40	20
Can Sign Only	24	12
Upto Primary	2	1
Upto Upper Primary	89	44.5
Secondary	24	12
Higher Secondary	17	8.5
Graduate	4	2
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	29	14.5
SC	55	27.5
ST	2	1
OBC	37	18.5
Other	77	38.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	167	83.5
Muslim	29	14.5
Sikh	4	2
Total	200	100

Table 3.7: Previous Occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	85	42.5
Agricultural Labour	9	4.5
Home Based	11	5.5
Regular Wage worker	43	4
Student	52	26
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.8: Father's Occupation

	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	60	30
Farmer	34	17
Regular Wage Labour	35	17.5
Street Vendors	71	35.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	115	57.5
Agricultural Workers	30	15
Street vendors	47	23.5
Domestic Worker	8	4
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.10: No. of Dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	6	3
1.-3.	80	40
4.-7.	90	45
8 and above	24	12
Total	200	100

Table 3.11: Daily Income

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	0	0
21-50	15	7.5
51-70	26	13
71-119	30	15
120-140	45	22.5
141-220	76	38
221 and above	8	4
Total	200	100

Table 3.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	18	9.0
5-10	36	18.0
10-20	100	50.0
20-30	34	17.0
30-40	10	5.0
40 and above	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 3.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vending	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	57	28.5
Stationary	143	71.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
non-perishable	16	8
vegetable, flower, fish	37	18.5
Fruits	29	14.5
Electronics	2	1
household utensils	42	21
plastic, steel, cosmetics	27	13.5
Leather items	46	23
cooked food	1	0.5
Total	200	100

Table 3.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	1	.5
4-8	55	27.5
8-12	141	70.5
More than 12	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 3.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	95	47.5
2-4	67	33.5
4-6	9	4.5
6-8	8	4.0
More than 8	21	10.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 3.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	40	20.0
2-5	96	48.0
5-10	36	18.0
10 and above	28	14.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 3.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	48	24
Auto	18	9
Cycle	14	7
Motor cycle	1	0.5
on foot	119	59.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.19: Storage of products

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Home	131	65.5
Vending Place	67	33.5
Rented	2	1
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.20: Sources of Capital

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Own saving	130	65
Money lender	36	18
Friends	15	7.5
Co-operatives	1	0.5
Wholesalers	18	9
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.21: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	5
No	190	95
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.22: Family member

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	66	33
No	134	67
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.23: Household Structure

Household type	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	88	44
Temporary	112	56
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.24: Types of household

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	77	38.7
Owned	123	61.3
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	132	66
No	68	34
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.26: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	93	46.5
No	107	53.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	9.5
No	181	90.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	128	64
No	72	36
Total (n)	200	100

Table 3.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	29.5
No	141	70.5
Total (n)	200	100

4. Hyderabad

Table 4.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	168	84
Female	32	16
Total	200	100

Table 4.2: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	57	28.5
Married	134	67
Widowed	6	3
Separated	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	9	4.5
15-18	4	2.0
18-25	29	14.5
25-35	68	34.0
35-45	59	29.5
45-55	26	13.0
55-65	4	2.0
65 and Above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 4.4: Educational Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
illiterate	81	45
Can Sign Only	4	2
Upto Primary	19	9.5
Upto Upper Primary	69	34.5
Secondary	12	6
Higher Secondary	12	6
Graduate	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	51	25.5
SC	88	44
ST	15	7.5
OBC	46	23
Total	200	100

Table 4.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	110	55
Muslim	80	40
Sikh	1	0.5
Christian	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.7: Previous Occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	40	20
Agricultural Labour	28	14
Regular Wage worker	123	61.5
Student	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.8: Father's Occupation

	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	3	1.5
Agricultural labourer	25	12.5
Street Vendors	172	86
Total	200	100

Table 4.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural labourer	3	1.5
Home Based Worker	4	2
Street Vendors	42	21
Unemployed	151	75.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.10: No. of Dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0
1-3	16	8
4-7	88	44
8 and above	96	48
Total	200	100

Table 4.11: Daily Income

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	2	1
21-50	5	2.5
51-70	5	2.5
71-119	34	17
120-140	1	0.5
141-220	111	55.5
221 and above	42	21
Total	200	100

Table 4.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	54	27.0
5-10	67	33.5
10-20	50	25.0
20-30	22	11.0
30-40	5	2.5
40 and above	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 4.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vending	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	40	20
Stationary	160	80
Total	200	100

Table 4.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable food	1	0.5
vegetable, flower, fish	23	11.5
Fruits	46	23
household utensils	68	34
plastic, steel, cosmetics	27	13.5
Garments	6	3
Leather items	29	14.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	1	.5
4-8	53	26.5
8-12	144	72.0
More than 12	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 4.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	178	89.0
2-4	9	4.5
4-6	12	6.0
6-8	-	-
More than 8	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 4.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	110	55.0
2-5	66	33.0
5-10	22	11.0
10 and above	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 4.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	47	23.5
Auto	6	3
Cycle	33	16.5
Motor cycle	1	0.5
On foot	112	56
Cart	1	0.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.19: Storage of products

	Frequency	Percentage
Home	134	67
Vending Place	12	6
Rented	54	27
Total	200	100

Table 4.20: Source of capital

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
own saving	184	92
money lender	16	8
Total	200	100

Table 4.21: Wage worker

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	8.5
No	183	91.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.22: Family member

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	42.5
No	114	57.5
Total	200	100

Table 4.23: Household Structure

Household type	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	24	12
Temporary	176	88
Total	200	100

Table 4.24: Household Type

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	162	81
Owned	38	19
Total	200	100

Table 4.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	74	37
No	126	63
Total	200	100

Table 4.26: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	137	68.5
No	63	31.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	43
No	114	57
Total	200	100

Table 2.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	0.5
No	199	99.5
Total	200	100

Table 2.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	0.5
No	199	99.5
Total	200	100

5. Imphal

Table 5.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	23	11.5
Female	177	88.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	20	10
Married	130	65
Widowed	44	22
Separated	1	0.5
Divorced	5	2.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	1	.5
15-18	3	1.5
18-25	5	2.5
25-35	22	11.0
35-45	55	27.5
45-55	69	34.5
55-65	36	18.0
65 and Above	9	4.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 5.4: Educational Status

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	93	46.5
Can Sign Only	26	13
Upto Primary	1	0.5
Upto upper primary	47	23.5
Secondary	16	8
Higher Secondary	10	5
Graduate	7	3.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	194	97
ST	4	2
OBC	2	1
Total	200	100

Table 5.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	185	92.5
Muslim	11	5.5
Christian	4	2
Total	200	100

Table 5.7: Previous Occupation

Previous Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	127	63.5
Agricultural Workers	35	17.5
Street vendors	31	15.5
Driver	7	3.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.8: Father's Occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	127	63.5
Agricultural Workers	35	17.5
Street vendors	31	15.5
Driver	7	3.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	179	89.5
Agricultural Worker	12	6
Street vendors	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.10: No. of dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	1	0.5
1-3	80	40
4-7	103	51.5
8 and above	16	8
Total	200	100

Table 5.11: Daily income distribution

Daily Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	2	1
21-50	8	4
51-70	13	6.5
71-119	88	44
120-140	1	0.5
141-220	66	33
221 and above	22	11
Total	200	100

Table 5.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	45	22.5
5-10	82	41.0
10-20	51	25.5
20-30	19	9.5
30-40	2	1.0
40 and above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 5.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vending	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	11	5.5
Stationary	189	94.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.14: Types of activity

Types of Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Non Perishable food	3	1.5
vegetable, flower, fish	147	73.5
Fruits	13	6.5
Electronics	1	0.5
household utensils	7	3.5
plastic, steel, cosmetics	20	10
Leather items	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	2	1.0
4-8	53	26.5
8-12	112	56.0
More than 12	33	16.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 5.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	200	100.0
2-4	-	-
4-6	-	-
6-8	-	-
More than 8	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 5.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	50	25.0
2-5	29	14.5
5-10	34	17.0
10 and above	87	43.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 5.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	84	42
Auto	64	32
Cycle	1	0.5
on foot	44	22
Cart	2	1
Tempo, truck	5	2.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.19: Storage of products

Storage of products	Frequency	Percentage
Home	176	88
Free Rent	7	3.5
Rented	17	8.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.20: Sources of capital

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Own saving	34	17
Money lender	129	64.5
Saving groups	1	0.5
Co-operatives	3	1.5
Local Shopkeepers	33	16.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.21: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	1
No	198	99
Total	200	100

Table 5.22: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	18	9
No	182	91
Total	200	100

Table 5.23: Household structure

Household Structure	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	196	98
Temporary	4	2
Total	200	100

Table 5.24: Household types

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	26	13
Owned	174	87
Total	200	100

Table 5.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	188	94
No	12	6
Total	200	100

Table 5.26: Bribe payments

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	140	70
No	60	30
Total	197	100

Table 5.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	2.5
No	195	97.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	1.5
No	197	98.5
Total	200	100

Table 5.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	200	100
Total	200	100

6. Indore

Table 6.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	146	73
Female	54	27
Total	200	100

Table 6.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	25	12.5
Married	154	77
Widowed	21	10.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	2	1.0
15-18	7	3.5
18-25	27	13.5
25-35	50	25.0
35-45	64	32.0
45-55	35	17.5
55-65	11	5.5
65 and Above	4	2.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.4: Educational Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	22	11
Can Sign Only	34	17
Upto Primary	0	0
Upto upper primary	112	56
Secondary	24	12
Higher Secondary	5	2.5
Graduate	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	26	13
SC	71	35.5
ST	3	1.5
OBC	100	50
Total	200	100

Table 6.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	165	82.5
Muslim	31	15.5
Christian	1	0.5
Other	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.7: Previous Occupation

Previous Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	128	64
Agricultural Labour	10	5
Home Based	47	23.5
Student	15	7.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.8: Father's Occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	2	1
Agricultural Workers	98	49
Street vendors	98	49
Driver	2	1
Total	200	100

Table 6.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Labour	12	6
Wage Worker	17	8.5
Home based worker	9	4.5
Unemployed	162	81
Total	200	100

Table 6.10: No. of Dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	0	0
1-3	23	11.5
4-7	132	66
8 and above	45	22.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.11: Daily income distribution

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	1	0.5
21-50	8	4
51-70	16	8
71-119	136	68
120-140	12	6
141-220	21	10.5
221 and above	6	3
Total	200	100

Table 6.12: Year of Business

Year of Business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	40	20.0
5-10	46	23.0
10-20	55	27.5
20-30	36	18.0
30-40	21	10.5
40 above	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vendors	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	42	21
Stationary	158	79
Total	200	100

Table 6.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable food	5	2.5
Vegetable, flower, fish	101	50.5
Fruits	50	25
Electronics	1	0.5
Household utensils	30	15
Leather items	13	6.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	3	1.5
4-8	19	9.5
8-12	119	59.5
More than 12	59	29.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	119	59.5
2-4	80	40.0
4-6	1	.5
6-8	-	-
More than 8	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	52	26.0
2-5	125	62.5
5-10	14	7.0
10 and above	9	4.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	4	2
Train	1	0.5
Auto	2	1
Cycle	27	13.5
motor cycle	3	1.5
on foot	147	73.5
tempo, truck and other	16	8
Total	200	100

Table 6.19: Storage of products

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Home	109	54.5
Vending Place	20	10
Rented	71	35.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.20: Sources of capital

Sources	Frequency	Percentage
Own saving	124	62
Money lender	15	7.5
Co-operatives	1	0.5
Wholesalers	60	30
Total	200	100

Table 6.21: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	12
No	176	88
Total	200	100

Table 6.22: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	98	49
No	102	51
Total	200	100

Table 6.23: Household Structure

Household type	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	152	76
Temporary	48	24
Total	200	100

Table 6.24: Household types

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	60	30
Owned	140	70
Total	200	100

Table 6.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	56
No	88	44
Total	200	100

Table 6.26: Bribe payments

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	5.5
No	189	94.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	10.5
No	179	89.5
Total	200	100

Table 6.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	38	19
No	162	81
Total	200	100

Table 6.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	7.5
No	185	92.5
Total	200	100

7. Jaipur

Table 7.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	139	69.5
Female	61	30.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	68	34
Married	114	57
Widowed	14	7
Separated	3	1.5
Divorced	1	0.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	1	.5
15-18	2	1.0
18-25	37	18.5
25-35	92	46.0
35-45	68	34.0
45-55	-	-
55-65	-	-
65 and Above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 7.4: Educational Status

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	30	15
Can Sign Only	28	14
Upto primary	71	35.5
Upto upper primary	31	15.5
Secondary	35	17.5
Higher Secondary	5	2.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	38	19
SC	81	40.5
ST	31	15.5
OBC	47	23.5
Other	3	1.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	2.3	94.5
Muslim	0.1	4.5
Sikh	0	0.5
Christian	0	0.5
Total	2.4	100

Table 7.7: Previous Occupation

Previous Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	43	21.5
Agricultural Labour	6	3
Domestic Worker	5	2.5
Wage worker	137	68.5
Student	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.8: Father's Occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	75	37.5
Agricultural Workers	37	18.5
Self employed	80	40
Driver	8	4
Total	200	100

Table 7.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	189	94
Farmer	1	0.5
Street vendors	8	4
Domestic Worker	2	1
Total	200	100

Table 7.10: No. of dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	1	0.5
1-3	57	28.5
4-7	115	57.5
8 and above	27	13.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.11: Daily income distribution

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	0	0
21-50	0	0
51-70	0	0
71-119	22	11
120-140	70	35
141-220	97	48.5
221 and above	11	5.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	100	50.0
5-10	58	29.0
10-20	40	20.0
20-30	2	1.0
30-40	-	-
40 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 7.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vendors	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	135	66
Stationary	65	31.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non perishable food	2	1
non-perishable	19	9.5
Vegetable, flower, fish	53	26.5
Fruits	6	3
Household utensils	87	43.5
Plastic, steel, cosmetics	15	7.5
Garments	1	0.5
Leather items	17	8.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
4-8	135	67.5
8-12	46	23.0
More than 12	19	9.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 7.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	182	91.0
2-4	15	7.5
4-6	-	-
6-8	-	-
8-24	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 7.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	112	57.4
2-5	61	31.3
5-10	17	8.7
10 and above	10	2.6
Total	200	100.0

Table 7.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	8	4
Auto	1	0.5
Cycle	27	13.5
on foot	155	77.5
tempo, truck or other	9	4.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.19: Storage of products

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Home	194	97
Vending Place	5	2.5
Rented	1	0.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.20: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	8.5
No	183	91.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.21: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	102	51
No	98	49
Total	200	100

Table 7.22: Household structure

Household structure	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	80	40
Temporary	120	60
Total	200	100

Table 7.23: Household types

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	130	65
Owned	70	35
Total	200	100

Table 7.24: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	47	23.5
No	153	76.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.25: Bribe payments

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	57	28.5
No	143	71.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.26: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	4.5
No	191	95.5
Total	200	100

Table 7.27: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	1
No	198	99
Total	200	100

Table 7.28: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
No	200	100
Yes	0	0
Total	200	100

8. Lucknow

Table 8.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	193	96.5
Female	7	3.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	40	20
Married	152	76
Widowed	3	1.5
Separated	5	2.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15		
15-18	1	.5
18-25	46	23.0
25-35	51	25.5
35-45	68	34.0
45-55	22	11.0
55-65	12	6.0
65 and Above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 8.4: Educational Status

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	13	6.5
Can Sign Only	42	21
Upto primary	0	0
Upto Primary	130	65
Secondary	14	7
Higher Secondary	1	0.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.5: Caste

	Frequency	Percentage
General	23	11.5
SC	33	16.5
ST	1	0.5
OBC	107	53.5
Other	36	18
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	157	78.5
Muslim	39	19.5
Christian	1	0.5
Other	3	1.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.7: Previous Occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	124	62
Agricultural Labour	23	11.5
Home Based	14	7
Student	39	19.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.8: Father's Occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Workers	72	36
Street Vendors	128	64
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Worker	2	1
Street vendors	10	5
Unemployed	188	94
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.10: No. of dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
0	1	0.5
1-3	76	38
4-7	96	48
8 and above	27	13.5
Total	200	100

Table 8.11: Daily income distribution

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	1	0.5
21-50	0	0
51-70	0	0
71-119	11	5.5
120-140	5	2.5
141-220	170	85
221 and above	13	6.5
Total	200	100

Table 8.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	76	38.0
5-10	88	44.0
10-20	35	17.5
20-30	1	.5
30-40	-	-
40 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 8.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vendors	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	91	45.5
Stationary	109	54.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
non-perishable	1	0.5
vegetable, flower, fish	58	29
Fruits	10	5
Electronics	2	1
household utensils	110	55
plastic, steel, cosmetics	16	8
Leather items	3	1.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	2	1.0
4-8	87	43.5
8-12	111	55.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 8.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	128	64.0
2-4	71	35.5
4-6	1	.5
6-8	-	-
More than 8	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 8.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	98	49.0
2-5	73	36.5
5-10	15	7.5
10 and above	14	7.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 8.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	20	10
Train	1	0.5
Cycle	48	24
on foot	131	65.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.19: Storage of products

	Frequency	Percentage
Home	80	40
Vending Place	120	60
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.20: Sources of capital

Souces	Frequency	Percentage
own saving	52	26
money lender	130	65
Friends	15	7.5
saving groups	3	1.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.21: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	3.6
No	189	96.4
Total (n)	196	100

Table 8.22: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	47
No	106	53
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.23: Household structure

Household type	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	89	44.5
Temporary	111	55.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.24: Household type

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	84	42
Owned	116	58
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	185	92.5
No	15	7.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.26: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	2
No	196	98
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	1.5
No	197	98.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	91	45.5
No	109	54.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 8.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	117	58.5
No	83	41.5
Total (n)	200	100

9. Mumbai

Table 9.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	145	72.5
Female	55	27.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.2: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	40	20
Married	140	70
Widowed	20	10
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	-	-
15-18	2	1.0
18-25	20	10.0
25-35	61	30.5
35-45	72	36.0
45-55	22	11.0
55-65	17	8.5
65 and Above	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Table 9.4: Educational Status

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	36	18
Can Sign Only	3	1.5
Upto primary	14	7
Upto upper primary	77	38.5
Secondary	52	26
Higher Secondary	12	6
Graduate	3	1.5
Post graduate	3	1.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	95	47.5
SC	24	12
ST	10	5
OBC	42	21
Other	29	14.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	174	87
Muslim	24	12
Christian	1	0.5
Other	1	0.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.7: Previous occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	38	19
Agricultural Labourer	53	26.5
Wage worker	8	4
Student	40	20
Shop Keeper	61	30.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.8: Father's occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	174	87
Farmer	15	7.5
self employed	10	5
Driver	1	0.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.9: Mother's Occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	191	95.5
Agricultural Worker	2	1
Street vendors	3	1.5
Home Based workers	4	2
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.10: No. of dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	63	31.5
4-7	124	62
8 and above	13	6.5
Total	200	100

Table 9.11: Daily income distribution

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	3	1.5
21-50	4	2
51-70	5	2.5
71-119	49	24.5
120-140	11	5.5
141-220	94	47
221 and above	34	17
Total	200	100

Table 9.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	39	19.5
5-10	42	21.0
10-20	65	32.5
20-30	43	21.5
30-40	10	5.0
40 and above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 9.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vendors	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	8	4
Stationary	192	96
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable food	7	3.5
Vegetable, flower, fish	40	20
Fruits	35	17.5
Electronics	1	0.5
Household utensils	39	19.5
Plastic, steel, cosmetics	61	30.5
Garments	3	1.5
Leather items	14	7
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	12	6.1
4-8	55	27.8
8-12	112	56.6
More than 12	19	9.6
Total	198	100.0

Table 9.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	190	96.0
2-4	6	3.0
4-6	1	.5
6-8	-	-
More than 8	1	.5
Total	198	100.0

Table 9.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	170	85.0
2-5	13	6.5
5-10	17	8.5
10 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 9.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	56	28
Train	22	11
Motor cycle	1	0.5
On foot	120	60
Tempo, truck	1	0.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.19: Storage of products

	Frequency	Percentage
Home	90	45
Vending Place	31	15.5
Rented	79	39.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.20: Source of capital

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Own saving	130	65.7
Money lender	45	22.7
Friends	9	4.5
co-operatives	5	2.5
Wholesalers	1	0.5
Relatives	8	4
Total	198	100

Table: 9.21: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	12.2
No	172	87.8
Total	196	100

Table 9.22: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	32	16
No	168	84
Total	200	100

Table 9.23: Household structure

Household Structure	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	127	63.5
Temporary	73	36.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.24: Household types

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	77	38.5
Owned	123	61.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 9.25: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	136	68
No	64	32
Total	200	100

Table 9.26: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	67	33.5
No	133	66.5
Total	200	100

Table 9.27: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	60	30
No	140	70
Total	200	100

Table 9.28: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	34
No	132	66
Total	200	100

Table 9.29: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	29	14.5
No	171	85.5
Total	200	100

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Table 10.1: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	162	81
Female	38	19
Total (n)	200	100

Table 10.2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	24	12
Married	165	82.5
Widowed	11	5.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 10.3: Age distribution

Age Distribution (in Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Below 15	1	.5
15-18	2	1.0
18-25	30	15.0
25-35	54	27.0
35-45	69	34.5
45-55	31	15.5
55-65	12	6.0
65 and Above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 10.4: Educational Level

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	63	31.5
Can Sign Only	23	11.5
Upto primary	18	9
Upto Upper primary	41	20.5
Secondary	36	18
Higher Secondary	8	4
Graduate	10	5
Post graduate	1	0.5
Total (n)	200	100

Table 10.5: Caste

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
General	19	9.5
SC	34	17
OBC	125	62.5
Other	22	11
Total (n)	200	100

Table 10.6: Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	172	86
Muslim	22	11
Sikh	4	2
Christian	2	1
Total (n)	200	100

Table 10.7: Previous occupation

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	74	37
Agricultural Labour	21	10.5
Wage worker	78	39
Student	27	13.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.8: Father's occupation

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	170	85
Agricultural Labourer	14	7
Street Vendors	14	7
Driver	2	1
Total	200	100

Table 10.9: Mother's occupation

Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
House Wife	188	95.9
Agricultural Labourer	4	2
Home Based Worker	6	3
Total	200	100

Table 10.10: No. of dependents

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	13	6.5
4-7	133	66.5
8 and above	54	27
Total	200	100

Table 10.11: Daily income distribution

Income Distribution (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
0-20	1	0.5
21-50	0	0
51-70	21	10.5
71-119	104	52
120-140	6	3
141-220	50	25
221 and above	6	3
Total	200	100

Table 10.12: Year of Business

Year of business	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	63	31.5
5-10	43	21.5
10-20	59	29.5
20-30	25	12.5
30-40	9	4.5
40 and above	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 10.13: Types of vendors

Types of Vending	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile	55	27.5
Stationary	145	72.5
	200	100

Table 10.14: Types of activity

Types of Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Non-perishable Food	11	5.5
Vegetable, Flower, Fish	21	10.5
Fruits	22	11
Electronics	1	0.5
Household utensils and stationary	50	25
Plastic items and cosmetics	19	9.5
Garments	1	0.5
Leather items	75	37.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.15: Time spend on vending

Working hour/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 4	163	81.5
4-8	22	11.0
8-12	6	3.0
More than 12	9	4.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 10.16: Time spend for cleaning and preparation

Hour spend for cleaning and preparation/Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2	171	85.5
2-4	25	12.5
4-6	3	1.5
6-8	-	-
More than 8	1	.5
Total	200	100.0

Table 10.17: Distance between residence and the workplace

Distance between residence and workplace (in Km)	Frequency	Percentage
0-2	122	61.0
2-5	51	25.5
5-10	27	13.5
10 and above	-	-
Total	200	100.0

Table 10.18: Mode of travel

Mode of Travel	Frequency	Percentage
Bus	6	3
Train	8	4
Auto	10	5
Cycle	32	16
on foot	144	72
Total	200	100

Table 10.19: Storage of products

Place	Frequency	Percentage
Home	134	67
Vending Place	45	22.5
Rented	21	10.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.20: Wage workers

Do you employ the wage workers?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	10
No	180	90
Total	200	100

Table 20.21: Family members

Do your family Member Help?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	93	46.5
No	107	53.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.22: Household structure

Household Structure	Frequency	Percent of total sample
Permanent	51	25.5
Temporary	149	74.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.23: Household types

Household Type	Frequency	Percentage
Rented	130	65
Owned	70	35
Total	200	100

Table 10.24: Eviction

Evicted	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	155	77.5
No	45	22.5
Total	200	100

Table 10.25: Bribe payment

Do you pay bribe?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	68	34
No	132	66
Total	200	100

Table 10.26: Receipt for Confiscated goods

Receipt for Confiscated goods	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	0	0
No	200	100
Total	200	100

Table 10.27: Awareness of Hawking Zone

Awareness of Hawking Zone	No. of Family Members	Frequency
Yes	18	9
No	182	91
Total	200	100

Table 10.28: Awareness of National policy

Awareness of National policy	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	2
No	196	98
Total	200	100