

# **A DISSERTATION ON**

## **“A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDOR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AREAS OF NAGAMAPAL & URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR**



**SUBMITTED TO  
GAUHATI UNIVERSITY**

In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of  
Master of Commerce Degree, 2021



**K.C. DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE  
CHATRIBARI, GUWAHATI, ASSAM-781008**

Under the Supervision of:

**DR. BIJOY KALITA**  
Associate professor & Head  
Department of Accountancy  
K.C. Das Commerce College

SUBMITTED BY:

**BASHORI ROY**  
M.com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester  
Roll no.-PC-191-020-0070  
G.U. Registration no.- 19000164 of  
2019-2020

# A DISSERTATION ON

## A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDOR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AREAS OF NAGAMAPAL & URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR



SUBMITTED TO  
GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of  
Masters of Commerce degree, 2021



K.C. DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE  
CHATRIBARI, GUWAHATI, ASSAM-781008

Under the Supervision of:

DR. BIJOY KALITA  
Associate professor & Head  
Department of Accountancy  
K.C. Das Commerce College

SUBMITTED BY:

BASHORI ROY  
M.com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester  
Roll no.-PC-191-020-0070  
G.U. Registration no. - 19000164 of  
2019-2020



**K.C.DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE**

**CHATRIBARI, GUWAHATI - 781008**

e-mail:kcdcc@sify.com

Website www.kcdcollege.ac.in

Fax: 0361-2606312

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY**

This is to certify that the Dissertation work entitled as “ **A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AREAS OF NAGAMAPAL AND URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR**” is an original work and has been carried out by Bashori Roy, bearing G.U. Roll No. PC-191-020-0070 and Registration No. 191000164 of 2019-2020, a student having major in Accounting and Finance in partial fulfilment of M.Com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester Examination,2021 under Gauhati University.

The matter embodied in this project is a genuine work and has been prepared under my guidance.

This report has been prepared by her own efforts and I wish her all success in life.

Date:

Place:

**Dr. Bijoy Kalita**

**Associate Professor and Head**

**Department of Accountancy**

**K.C.Das Commerce College**

**Chatribari, Guwahati-781008**

## DECLARATION

I, BASHORI ROY, a student of K.C.Das Commerce College, Chatribari, hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled “ A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AREAS OF NAGAMAPAL AND URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT, MANIPUR” submitted by me under the guidance of DR. BIJOY KALITA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HEAD OF ACCOUNTANCY DEPARTMENT of K.C.Das Commerce College, is exclusively prepared and conceptualized by me and the findings are based on the real data collected through Primary and Secondary sources. I further declare that the work reported in this project has not been submitted and will not be submitted either in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma in this institute or any other institute or university.

The information submitted is true and original to the best of my knowledge.

**Date:**

**Place:**

**BASHORI ROY**

**M.Com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester**

**Rollno-PC-191-020-0070**

## PREFACE

Street vending are entrepreneur in small scale who sells goods and services at a low price with indefinite locations, semi-built structures or nameless identity yet still have a physical shop, usually seen along the pavement. They offer a variety of goods and services from fresh ingredients to prepared foods, spare parts to toys and accessories, and even shoe fixing to body massaging. According to government estimates, street-vending accounts for 14 per cent of the total (non-agricultural) urban informal employment in the country.

The section is riddled with problems. Reports says that most of the street vendors carry out their business illegally i.e. without a licence. , which makes them vulnerable to exploitation and extortion by local police and municipal authorities.

The dissertation report “A Study on the problems and prospects of street vendors with special reference to Nagamapal and Uripok of Imphal-west district of Manipur” has been taken up to explore the situation of street vendors in the Imphal city. The results of the study will provide a better understanding view of the street vendors and awareness to policy constructors, to design an operative and better policy for the improvement of the livelihood of the street vendors. The study will also serve as stages who are interested to conduct research on street vending.

The researcher would like to offer gratitude to Gauhati University for providing such an opportunity by including such work in the course curriculum.

Bashori Roy

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the course of my dissertation work on “A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS WITH SPPECIAL REFERENCE TO NAGAMAPAL AND URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT OF MANIPUR”, I received encouragement and support of several individuals. Their good wishes were the power behind my work for which I could deal with such an important topic.

I express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to our principal Dr.Hrishikesh Baruah for giving me such an opportunity of doing the dissertation.

Then, I would like to express my sincere thanks of gratitude to my dissertation guide Dr. Bijoy Kalita, Associate Professor and Head of Accountancy Department of K.C.Das Commerce College, Chatribari, Guwahati for his valuable and sincere guidance and constructive suggestion at each and every stage of my dissertation work. I acknowledge his kind help and support and all other professors of department of M.Com, K.C.Das Commerce College which were very fruitful in carrying out my dissertation work. I would also like to thank all the respondents without whom completing the dissertation would have been impossible.

Last but not the least, I am also grateful to my parents and friends for their timely aid without which I wouldn't have finished my dissertation successfully in the given time frame.

**Date:**

**Place:**

**Bashori Roy**

**K.C.Das Commerce College**

**M.Com 3<sup>rd</sup> semester**

**Roll no-PC-191-020-0070**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Street vendors forms an important part of the informal sector of Indian Economy, so it is necessary to understand the problems and prospects of the street vendors. This study is conducted to highlight the different problems faced by the street vendors in Manipur.

**Title of the project** : A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE STREET VENDORS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AREAS OF NAGAMAPAL AND URIPOK OF IMPHAL-WEST DISTRICT OF MANIPUR

**Duration** : It took two months to prepare the project. (December-January)

**Reference Area** : Nagamapal and Uripok

**Name of the Guide** : Dr.Bijoy Kalita  
(Associate Professor and Head of Accountancy Department)

**Objectives** : The main objectives of this dissertation is to study the problems and prospects of the street vendors.

**Findings** : Some major findings of the study are:

- 1) Lack of workspace
- 2) Lack of financial assistance to the street vendors
- 3) Inadequate shade, drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities
- 4) Eviction problems
- 5) Lack of awareness of street vending policies

**Suggestions** : Following points are to be suggested:

- 1) The government should provide financial assistance
- 2) Adequate drinking water facilities should be provided.
- 3) Enough workspace and market area should be provided.
- 4) The street vendors needs to be aware of the street vending policies.

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE No.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE No.</b>
2.1	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS	16
2.2	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS	17
2.3	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS	18
2.4	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF FAMILY SIZE OF THE RESPONDENTS	19
2.5	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT	20
2.6	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF HOUSING STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS	21
2.7	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF THE RESPONDENTS	22
2.8	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS	23
2.9	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF WORKING HOURS OF THE RESPONDENTS	24
2.10	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE WORK PLACE BY THE RESPONDENTS	25
2.11	CALSSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF DEMAND FOR THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS	26
2.12	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE STORAGE AREA OF THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS	27
2.13	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF THE VENDORS IN THE BUSINESS	28
2.14	CALSSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THE VENDOR IS REGISTERED OR NOT	29
2.15	CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF TYPES OF VENDOR	30
2.16	CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF DAILY INCOME LEVEL	31



2.17	CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THEIR INCOME COVERS THEIR EXPENDITURE	32
2.18	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THEIR INCOME COMES FROM ONLY BEING A STREET VENDOR OR NOT	33
2.19	CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER OF WORKING MEMBERS IN THE RESPECTIVE RESPONDENT'S FAMILY	34
2.20.1	FINANCIAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS SHORTAGE OF WORKING CAPITAL, LACK OF CREDIT, ETC.	35
2.20.2	MARKETING CHALLENGES SUCH AS COMPETITIVE CHALLENGES, LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT, LACK OF ADEQUATE PUBLICITY, ETC.	36
2.20.3	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS LACK OF WORK SPACE, LACK OF INADEQUATE SHADE, ETC.	37
2.20.4	HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS	38
2.20.5	EVICITION PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	39
2.20.6	WASTAGE OF UNSOLD GOODS	40
2.20.7	INSECURITY AND IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT	41
2.20.8	AWARENESS OF STREET VENDING POLICY	42
2.21	EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CUSTOMERS BY THE RESPONDENTS	43
2.22	FACILITIES NEEDED TO GET SUPPORTED/ PROTECTED FOR STREET VENDING OPERATIONS BY THE RESPONDENTS.	44
2.23	TABLE SHOWING THE PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS.	45

## LIST OF CHART

<b>CHART No.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE No.</b>
2.1	FIGURE SHOWING DIFFERENT AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS	16
2.2	CHART SHOWING SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS	17
2.3	CHART SHOWING MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS	18
2.4	FIGURE SHOWING THE FAMILY SIZE OF THE RESPONDENTS	19
2.5	FIGURE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS	20
2.6	FIGURE SHOWING THE HOUSING STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS	21
2.7	FIGURE SHOWING THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF THE RESPONDENTS	22
2.8	FIGURE SHOWING THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS	23
2.9	FIGURE SHOWING THE WORKING HOURS OF THE RESPONDENTS	24
2.10	FIGURE SHOWING THE MODE OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE WORK PLACE BY THE RESPONDENTS	25
2.11	FIGURE SHOWING THE DEMAND FOR THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS	26
2.12	FIGURE SHOWING THE STORAGE AREA OF THE VENDING PRODUCT	27
2.13	FIGURE SHOWING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE VENDORS IN THE BUSINESS	28
2.14	FIGURE SHOWING WHETHER THE VENDOR IS A REGISTERED VENDOR OR NOT	29
2.15	CHART SHOWING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF VENDORS IN IMPHAL	30
2.16	FIGURE SHOWING THE INCOME LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS	31
2.17	FIGURE SHOWING THE WHETHER THEIR INCOME COVERS THEIR EXPENDITURE	32
2.18	FIGURE SHOWING WHETHER THEIR INCOME COMES FROM ONLY BEING A STREET VENDOR OR NOT	33

2.19	FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKING MEMBERS IN A FAMILY	34
2.20.1	FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	35
2.20.2	FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF MARKETING CHALLENGES FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	36
2.20.3	FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	37
2.20.4	FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	38
2.20.5	CHART SHOWING THE LEVEL OF EVICTION PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS	39
2.20.6	CHART SHOWING THE LEVEL OF WASTAGE OF UNSOLD GOODS	40
2.20.7	CHART SHOWING WHETHER THE RESPONDENTS ARE AWARE OF STREET VENDING POLICY OR NOT	41
2.20.8	CHART SHOWING WHETHER THE RESPONDENTS ARE AWARE OF STREET VENDING POLICY OR NOT	42
2.21	CHART SHOWING THE VARIOUS EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CUSTOMERS BY THE RESPONDENTS	43
2.22	CHART SHOWING FACILITIES NEEDED TO GET SUPPORTED FOR STREET VENDING OPERATIONS	44
2.23	TABLE SHOWING THE PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS	45

# CONTENTS

<b>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY</b>	<b>(i)</b>
<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>(ii)</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>(iii)</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>(iv)</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>(v)</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>(vi) - (vii)</b>
<b>LIST OF CHARTS</b>	<b>(viii)-(ix)</b>

<b>CHAPTERS</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
CHAPTER - 1	INTRODUCTION	1-17
1.1	INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC	2
1.2	STREET VENDORS IN INDIA	3
1.3	INFORMAL SECTORS IN INDIA	4-5
1.4	DIFFERENT TYPES OF STREET VENDORS SEEN IN INDIA	6
1.5	STREET VENDORS ACT'2014	7-8
1.6	OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	9
1.7	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	10-11
1.8	RESEARCH METODOLOGY	12
1.9	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	13
1.10	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	14
CHAPTER-2	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	16-46
CHAPTER-3	FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	47-52

**BIBLIOGRAPHY, REFERENCE AND WEBSITES**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

# **CHAPTER- 1: INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1: INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC
- 1.2: STREET VENDORS IN INDIA
- 1.3: INFORMAL SECTORS IN INDIA
- 1.4: DIFFERENT TYPES OF STREET VENDORS SEEN  
IN INDIAN MARKET
- 1.5: STREET VENDORS ACT'2014
- 1.6: OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- 1.7: REVIEW OF LITERATURE
- 1.8: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
- 1.9: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
- 1.10: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

## 1.1: INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

Everyone purchases something from a street peddler at some point in their life - hot dogs, pretzels, meat, vegetables, fruit, cold drinks, flowers, small souvenirs, or mementos from a vacation or trip. A street vendor is someone who sells food, goods and merchandise on the street or in an open-air market rather than at a traditional store. The street vendor's "store" is either a small outside area that can be locked and shut down at the end of the night, or a cart that can be moved from location to location, and taken home at the end of the day. 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.

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 (usually at high rate of 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.

## **1.2: STREET VENDORS IN INDIA**

There are estimated 50-60 lakh street vendors in India, with the largest concentrations in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Ahmedabad.

Most of them are migrants who typically work for 10–12 hours every day on average. Anyone who doesn't have a permanent shop is considered a street vendor.

According to government estimates, street-vending accounts for 14 per cent of the total (non-agricultural) urban informal employment in the country.

The sector is riddled with problems. Licence caps are unrealistic in most cities — Mumbai, for example, has a ceiling of around 15,000 licences as against an estimated 2.5 lakh vendors.

This means most vendors hawk their goods illegally, which makes them vulnerable to exploitation and extortion by local police and municipal authorities.

The street vending economy approximately has a parallel turnover of Rs.8 crore a day and every street entrepreneur or trader supports an average of three others as employees or partners or workers on commission.

Vending provides a source of low paying but steady employment to many migrants and urban poor, while simultaneously making city life affordable for others – as vendors provide a key link in the distribution system of food and other critical goods at affordable prices. Street vendors are the main source of food security for many households and are also integral to the cultural heritage and ethos of cities in India.

### (3) 1.3: INFORMAL SECTORS IN INDIA

In developing economies, the share of informal sector employment in the total employment is very high; it ranges from 35 to 85 per cent in Asia, 40 to 97 per cent in Africa, and 30 to 75 per cent in Latin America.

The corresponding figure for India, in 2000, was 90 per cent including agriculture and 78 per cent in the non-agricultural sectors combined. The significance of the informal sector in India can thus be gauged both by its employment share as also its contribution to GDP which is estimated to be 48 per cent in 2002.

The concept of informal sector was first used in the year 1972 by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report. The sector was identified to be characterised by: (a) ease of entry and exit, (b) reliance on indigenous resources in production, (c) family ownership, (d) small scale operation, (e) Labour intensive techniques of production, (f) skills acquired informally, i.e. without attending any school or college, and (g) unregulated competitive markets.

**This understanding was replaced in 1990s with a trichotomised employer- worker relationship identified to comprise of:**

- i. Own-account workers, i.e. those who own and operate their own business, working alone or with the help of unpaid family members;
- ii. Owner-employers of micro-enterprises employing a few paid workers, usually less than 10 in number, and
- iii. Dependent workers, paid or unpaid, including family workers, apprentices, contract labour, etc.

In India, the informal sector is commonly referred to as the 'unorganised sector' and the workers working in them referred to as 'unorganised workers'. The term 'informal economy' is used conjointly to represent the informal/unorganised sector and informal/unorganised workers.

Informal sector workers are characterised by low educational level, poor financial capacity, possessing at best low-end skills, strenuous/arduous working conditions, and low bargaining capacity due to lack of the organisational skills. Workers in the informal sector get low wages and if they are self-employed, their income is usually very low.

In rural areas, the bulk of the informal sector workers comprise of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, persons engaged in animal husbandry and fishing, forest workers, toddy tappers, workers in agro-processing and food processing units, artisans such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths, etc. On the other hand, the urban informal sector workers comprise of manual labourers in construction, carpentry, trade and transport, small and tiny manufacturing enterprises and



persons who work as street vendors and hawkers, head load workers, rag pickers, etc.

In order to improve the condition of their lot, the government of India constituted a National Commission in 2004 called National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) under the chairmanship of Professor Arjun Sengupta.

**The Commission defined, the informal sector/workers as:**

All unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households, engaged in the production and sale of goods and services, operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and employing less than ten workers.

## **1.4: DIFFERENT TYPES OF STREET VENDORS SEEN IN INDIAN MARKET**

A street hawker goes from one street to another and from one locality to another selling his ware. A street hawker is a common sight in all the Indian towns and villages.

A street hawker usually comes with a cart or a basketful of goods, placed on his head. He carries a variety of things and eatables. Usually, in the morning, street hawkers come with vegetables and fruits in their baskets. They sell fresh fruits and vegetables and earn their livelihood.

Those people, who live in villages and towns, hear the call of the street hawkers early in the morning. He brings plenty of fruits and vegetables with him. Upon hearing his voice, people flock around him to buy fruits and vegetables. Sometimes street hawkers have to face very odd customers who go on arguing (bargaining) about the prices of various commodities. Sometimes, they have to bow to the wishes of the customers by reducing their rates.

There are other Street hawkers who come on bicycles, loaded with clothes, utensils and other articles of daily need and consumption.

All these are, no doubt, tough jobs. A street hawker has to labour a lot in order to earn his living. His profits are very meagre. He is generally a poor man. With this small income, he tries to make both ends meet.

Normally, a street hawker has a cart with three or four wheels. Poor street hawkers have to carry their goods on their heads.

The street hawkers mostly carry inexpensive things. By selling their complete stock, they earn a very small amount of money.

On the whole, a street hawker's condition is pitiable because he wanders all day to earn his meagre living. But, at least he tries to make an honest living and not begging or stealing. We should give due respect to the dignity of labour which a street hawker does.

## **1.5: STREET VENDORS ACT, 2014**

**Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014** is enacted to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities based on various Supreme court and High court judgements and the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009.

### **History**

The bill aimed at providing social security and livelihood rights to street vendors, has its origins in the 'Street Vendors Policy' introduced in 2004, which was later revised as 'National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009'. Also in the same year, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation circulated a draft of bill titled, 'Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009', between all States and Union Territory governments for creation of state legislation, however it had no legal bindings, thus few governments made any progress in this regard. Eventually in 2010, the Supreme Court of India, which has recognized street vending as a source of livelihood, directed the ministry to work out on a central legislation, and a draft of same was unveiled to the public on 11 November 2011. The key point of the draft bill were, protection legitimate street vendors from harassment by police and civic authorities, and demarcation of "vending zones" on the basis of "traditional natural markets", proper representation of vendors and women in decision making bodies, and establishment of effective grievance redressal and dispute resolution mechanism.

The bill was drafted with the help of the National Advisory Council, chaired by Sonia Gandhi, and approved by the Union Cabinet on 17 August 2012. After the cabinet's approval it was introduced in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament of India) on 6 September 2012 by the Union Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, KumariSelja, amidst the uproar over the coal block allocation scam in the house. The Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 6 September 2013 and by the Rajya Sabha on 19 February 2014.

### **Content of the Bill**

- Town Vending Committee will be responsible for conducting of survey of all the vendors under its jurisdiction, and such survey must be conducted every five years. No street vendor will be evicted until such survey has been made and a certificate of vending has been issued.
- All street vendors will be accommodated in a designated vending zone. In case, all the vendors cannot be accommodated in the same vending zone, allocation of space will be made by drawing of lots. However, those who fail to get space in the same vending zone, will be accommodated in adjoining vending zones.

- All street vendors above fourteen years of age will be granted a certificate of vending. However, such certificates will be granted only if the person gives an undertaking that he will carry out his business by himself or through the help of his family members, he has no other means of livelihood and he will not transfer the certificate. However, the certificate can be transferred to one of his family members if such vendor dies or suffers from permanent disability.
- No vendor will be allowed to carry out vending activities in no-vending zones.
- In case of declaration of a specified area as a no-vending zone, the vendors will be relocated to another area. However, such street vendors must be given a notice of at least 30 days for relocation. Vendors who fail to vacate such space after a notice has been given, will have to pay a penalty which may extend up to two hundred fifty rupees per day.
- The local authority may physically remove the vendor and make seizure of goods of such vendors who have not relocated to the vending zones.
- There shall be a dispute resolution body consisting of a Chairperson who has been a civil judge or a judicial magistrate and two other professionals as prescribed by the appropriate government.
- There will be a Town Vending Committee in each zone or ward of the local authority.
- A vendor who vends without a certificate of vending or a vendor who contravenes the conditions laid down in the certificate may be penalised with a fine which may extend up to two thousand rupees

## **1.6: OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The following specific objectives are identified in line with the general objective of the study

1. To identify the current status of street vending in Manipur.
2. To identify socio-economic and environmental impact of street vending.
3. To identify the various problems faced by the street vendors with respect to their health.
4. To find out whether the street vendors are aware of the various street vending policies.

## **1.7: REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Lyons and Msoka (2010)**

Defines street vending as all non-criminal commercial activity dependent on access to public space, including market trade, trade from fixed locations and hawking (mobile vending). The term “street vendor” in English is typically used interchangeably with “street trader,” “hawker,” and “peddler”. Statistics about street vendors are scarce at national and international level due to the nature of vending business e.g. mobile, part time, and informality.

### **Nasibu Rajabu Mramba (2015)**

Is concerned with exploring the approaches of street vending business operation and conceptualizes the best mode of operation for successful income poverty reduction. It is carried out by reviewing previous studies relating to SVB and the micro informal business sector in general. The study proposes a model for street vending business operations and its interventions that can lead to an income poverty reduction. Street vending is ubiquitous, especially in developing countries. Despite its role in pro-poor economies, it has received little attention; much has been focused on its negative impacts like, use of public space, congestion, health and safety risks, tax evasion and the sale of shoddy merchandise. In Tanzania, street traders are usually concerned with confrontation with local authorities, and at the end they lose their products and money.

### **N. Wongtada (2014)**

Street vending is pervasive across the globe, especially in developing countries. It provides an important source of earnings for the unemployed in urban areas, as well as a source of relatively inexpensive goods and services for city residents. However, typical street vendors face a common set of problems, which range from tenuous property rights and harassment from civic authorities to subsistence living and earning. Under this precarious setting, street enterprises have been expanding. The objective of this article is to employ a systematic method to research the studies in this field, extract their findings, and integrate them in order to propose a model that incorporates factors affecting the success of street enterprises. Based on this model, major research issues are outlined to advance the knowledge in the field.

### **Hans F.Iily, (1986)**

In his study on street vendors in Manila advocates a lot of positive approach towards street vendors combining nominal laws with measures of encouragement and public help. As per the study, if the harsh

Socio-economic realities of the street vendors are ignored, the compliance of the restrictive measures of Street vending is decreased. In such a case, the regulations will not act and remain ineffective allowing the environment of harassment and extortion.

**Karthikeyan.R&R.Mangaleswarn, (2013)**

They conducted the study of the standard of life among the street vendors, Trichy, Tamil Nadu. The study of socioeconomic status and quality of life is descriptive in nature. They concluded that for improving their quality of life, their psychological and physical health to be taken care of.

**SHARIT K BHOWMIK & DEBDULAL SAHA (2012)**

The study conducted by Sharit K Bhowmik and DebdulalSaha for NASVI mentioned the operating and living conditions of street vendors in 10 cities in India. The study throws light on the condition of the work culture of the street vendors in Mumbai and highlights the role of member-based organization or unions.

## **1.8: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyse information about a topic. It decides the territory of proposed study and gives information to the readers about the adopted process of analysis for the respective study. This includes aims for which the study is undertaken. This also states the data sources, tools and techniques used for the proposed study.

**RESEARCH TYPE:** The present study is descriptive by nature.

**STUDY AREA:** This study has been undertaken in Nagamapal and Uripok areas of the Imphal-west district of Manipur.

**TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA:** The data are collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data have been collected through personal observations, discussions and interviews with various street vendors while maintaining the social distancing norms as directed by the government of India regarding the ongoing pandemic. For this purpose, a structured questionnaire has been prepared with close ended questions.

And the secondary data has been collected from the books, websites and various articles.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** As the data collection is not possible for the entire population of Imphal city owing to the limited resources and time, Nagamapal and Uripok area has been selected, as a large number of street vendors carry out their businesses in these areas. Enough care was taken to obtain information representing the characteristics of the population following the judgemental sampling technique.

**SAMPLE SIZE:** Since there are many street vendors who carry their business in these areas, so it would be very difficult to study the entire population of these areas. So, a sample size of 100 street vendors have been taken for the study.



## **1.9: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study is attempted to address the challenges and opportunities of street vending in Manipur state, in general. The results of the study provide a better understanding and awareness to policy makers, to design an effective and efficient strategy for the improvement of the livelihood of the street vendors and for the development of street vending.

The study also serves as a steppingstone and makes the modest contribution for those who are interested to conduct research on street vending. In addition, the findings of the study provide information to make decision makers and responsible bodies make aware of the challenges and prospects of street vending in the city and alleviate or minimize the challenges.

Moreover, it will help planners and government bodies as a source/contact point of information. In this context to understand the status, trading platforms, financial stability, hygiene factors, social, Economical & environmental impacts, work life balance, occupational 7 hazards/diseases, awareness about Government Interventions / rules / act /schemes, Etc. of street vendors in Kerala, this study is so fruitful. Based on the findings, conclusions and suggestions/recommendations, the govt. agencies can formulate the subsequent measures/programs/schemes to address adverse effects due to occupational hazards and related pitfall.

## **1.10: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Though all the possible measures and precautions were taken during the research, there were still certain limitations in this work. The major limitations of the study are as follows:

1. The study is conducted in Imphal city only.
2. The respondents are reluctant to response the questions in the survey conducted for the study.
3. Covid-19 pandemic acted as a major constraint to the study.
4. Time limit is also a limiting factor.

**CHAPTER 2: DATA ANALYSIS AND**  
**INTERPRETATIONS**

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

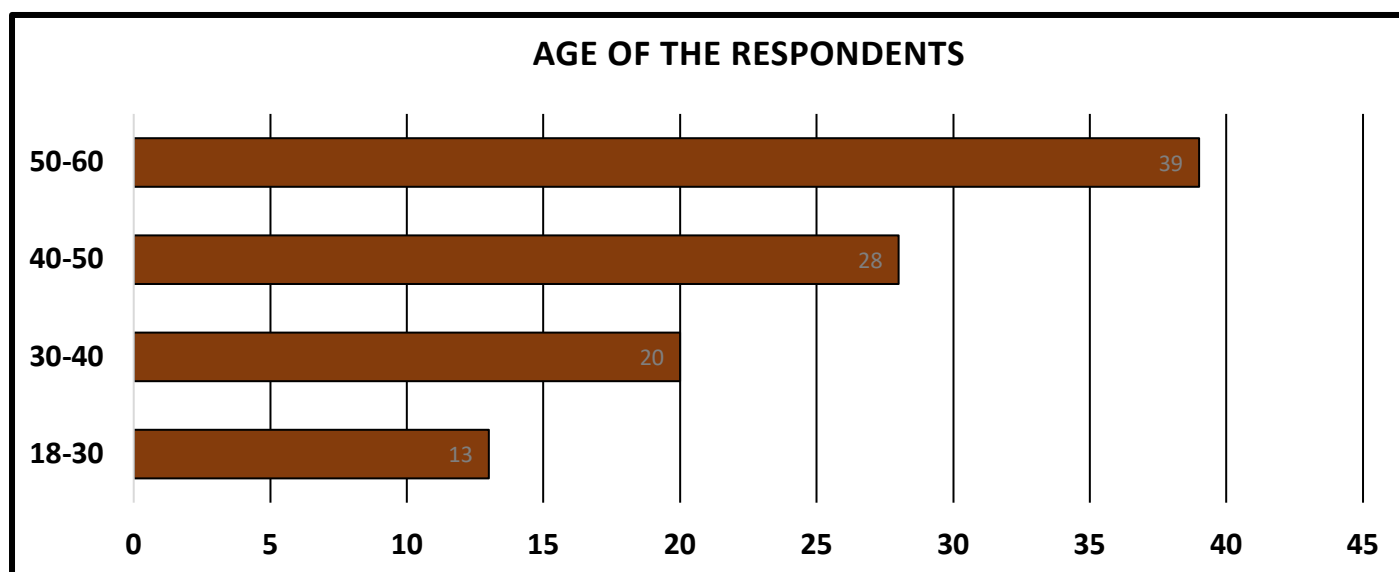
The analysis and interpretation is presented on the basis of collected data of survey. The data is collected from 100 respondents selected on the basis of judgemental sampling.

**TABLE 2.1: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS**

AGE GROUP	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
18-30 Years	13	13
30-40 Years	20	20
40-50 Years	28	28
50-60 Years	39	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.1: FIGURE SHOWING DIFFERENT AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS**



### **INTERPRETATION:**

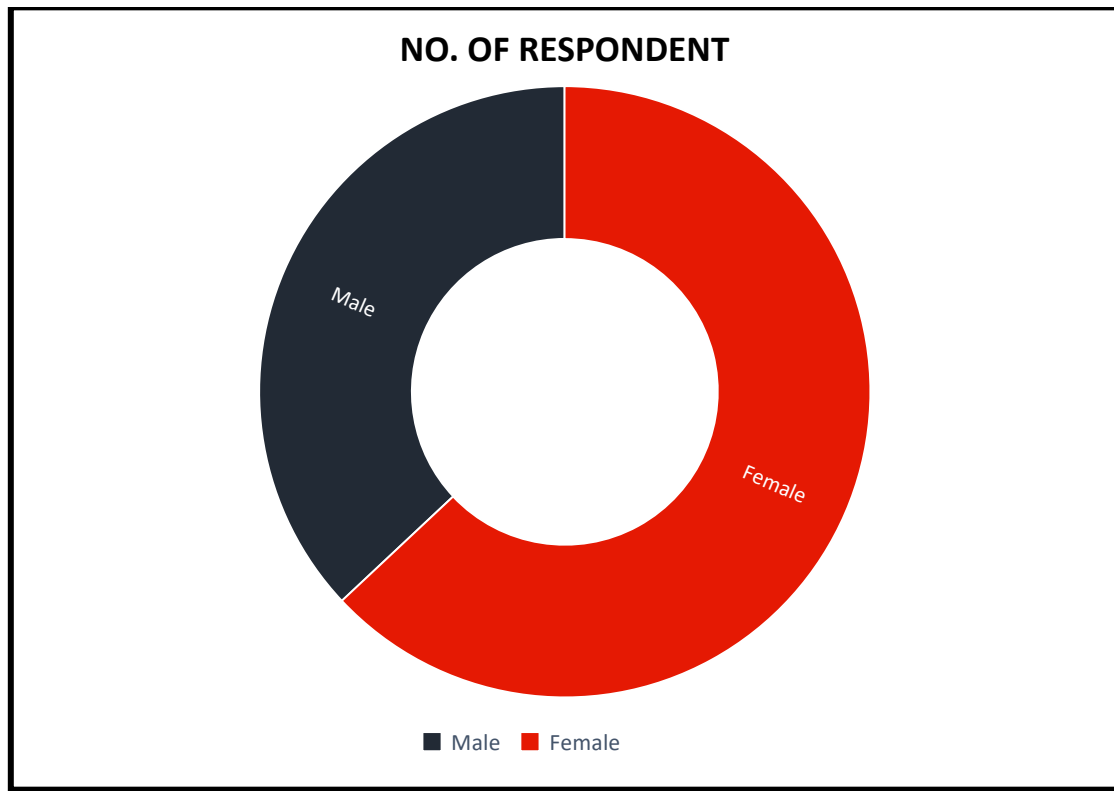
Age group of the street vendors is an important factor for classifying the street vendors. The table no. 2.1 shows that 39 percent of the respondents belong to the age group of 50-60 years. This was followed by the age group of 40-50 years with 28 percent. 20 percent of the respondents belong to the age group of 30-40 years while only 13 percent of the respondents come under the age group of 18-30 years.

**TABLE 2.2: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

SEX	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	37	37
Female	63	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.2: CHART SHOWING SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

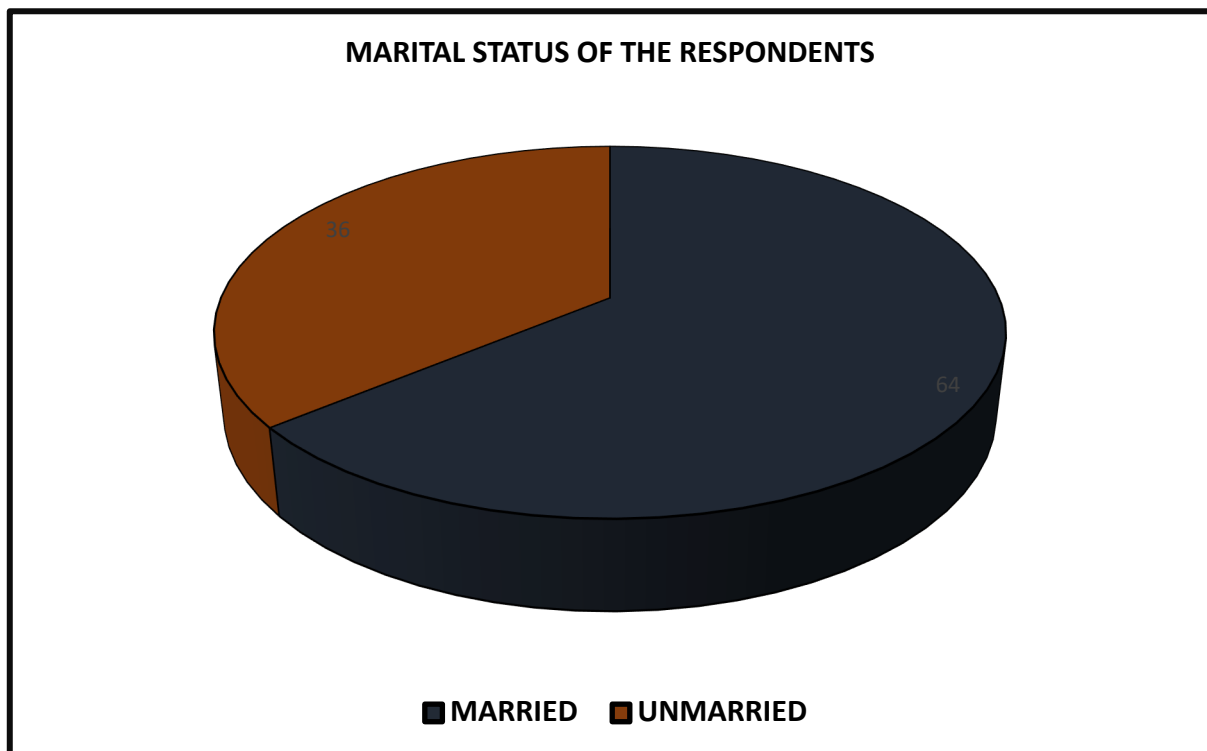
The pie chart on the above shows that 63 percent of the respondents were female while the remaining 37 percent of the respondents were male, this shows that majority of the respondents were female.

**TABLE 2.3: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

MARITAL STATUS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Married	64	64
Unmarried	36	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.3: CHART SHOWING MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

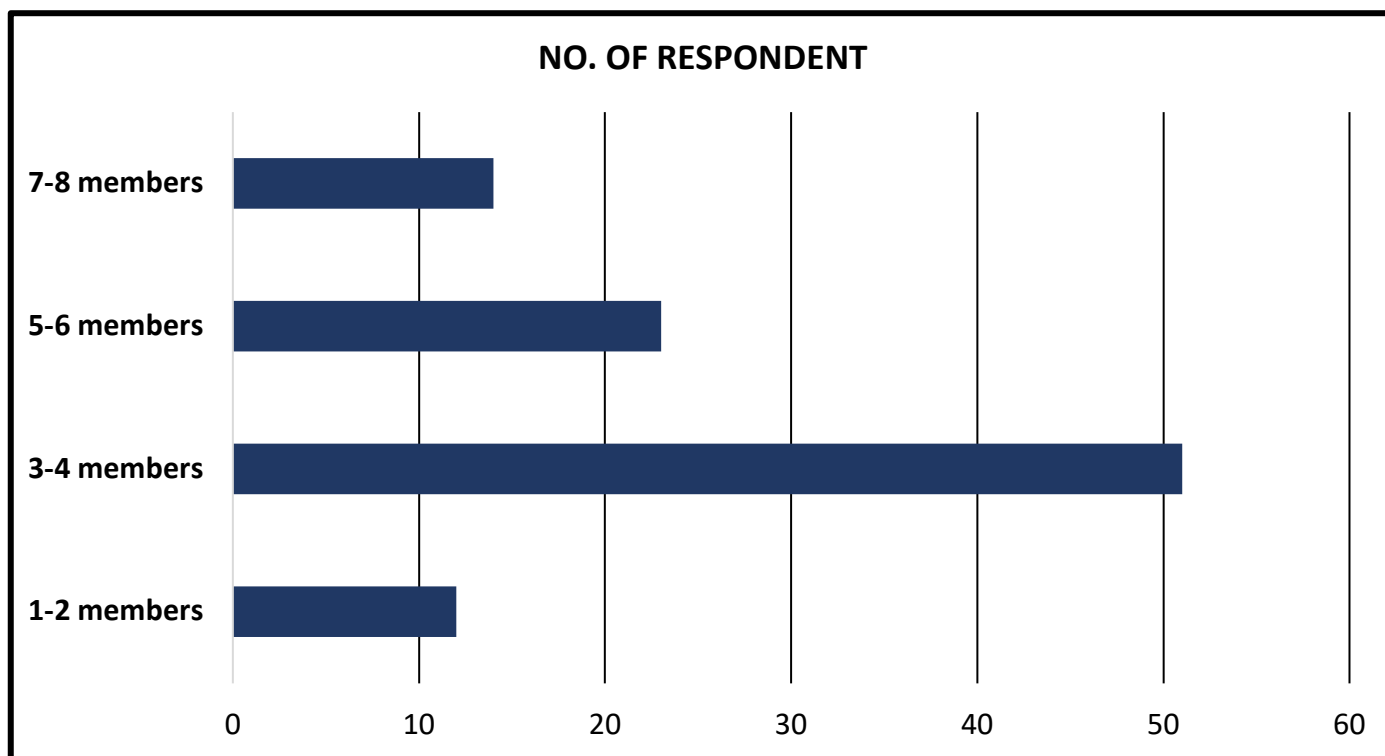
This pie chart is showing the marital status of the respondents. It shows that 64 percent of the respondents are married whereas the remaining 36 percent are unmarried.

**TABLE 2.4: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF FAMILY SIZE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>FAMILY SIZE</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
1-2 Members	12	12
3-4 Members	51	51
5-6 Members	23	23
7 or above	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.4: FIGURE SHOWING THE FAMILY SIZE OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

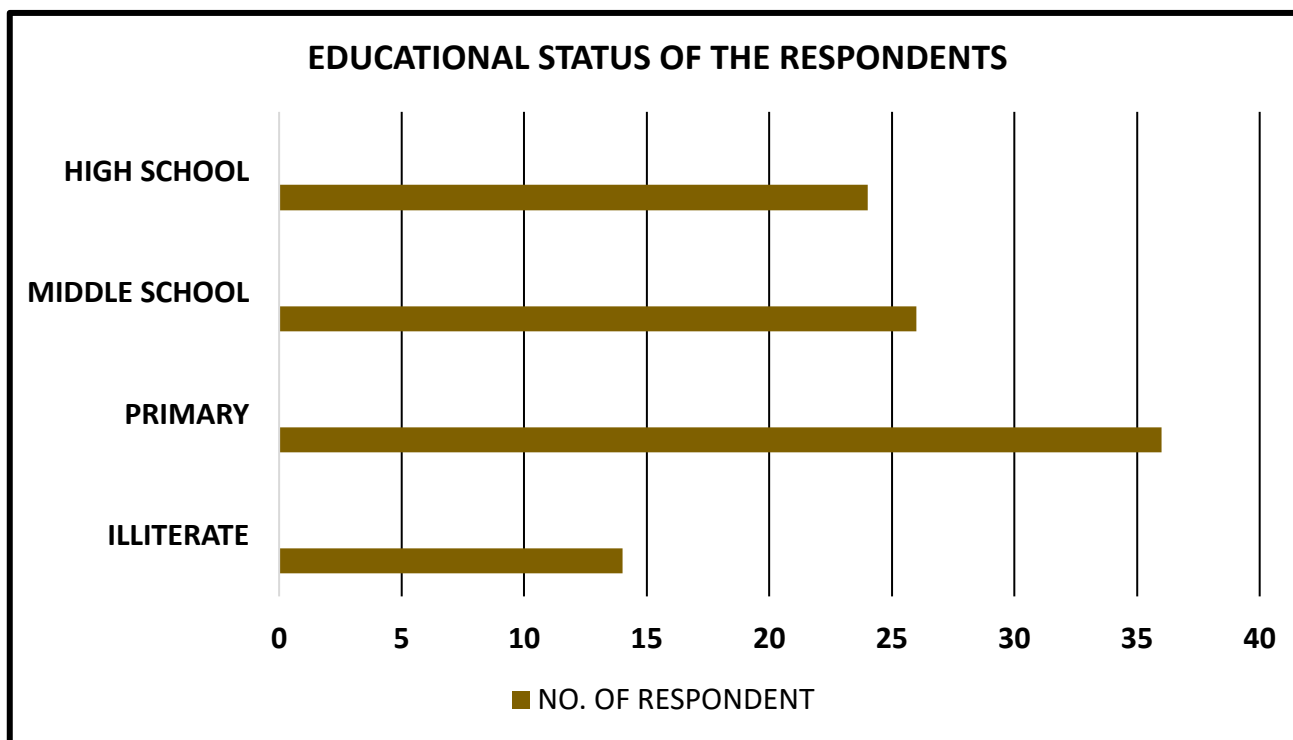
The bar diagram shows that 51 percent of the respondents belong to the family category of 3-4 members. This is followed by the family category of 5-6 members which is 23 percent of the total respondents. 14 percent of the respondents belong to the family category of 7-8 members while the remaining 12 percent belongs to the category of 1-2 members.

**TABLE 2.5: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Illiterate	14	14
Primary	36	36
Middle School	26	26
High School	24	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.5: FIGURE SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

Educational qualification of the respondents is an important element for classification of street vendors. As we all know that education is an essential tool that imparts knowledge to improve one's life. The above table and bar diagram shows the educational status of the respondents. The graph shows that the majority of the respondent i.e. 36 percent attended the school only till primary level. This is followed by the middle school which is 26 percent and then the high school which is 24 percent. 14 percent of the total population never attended the school.

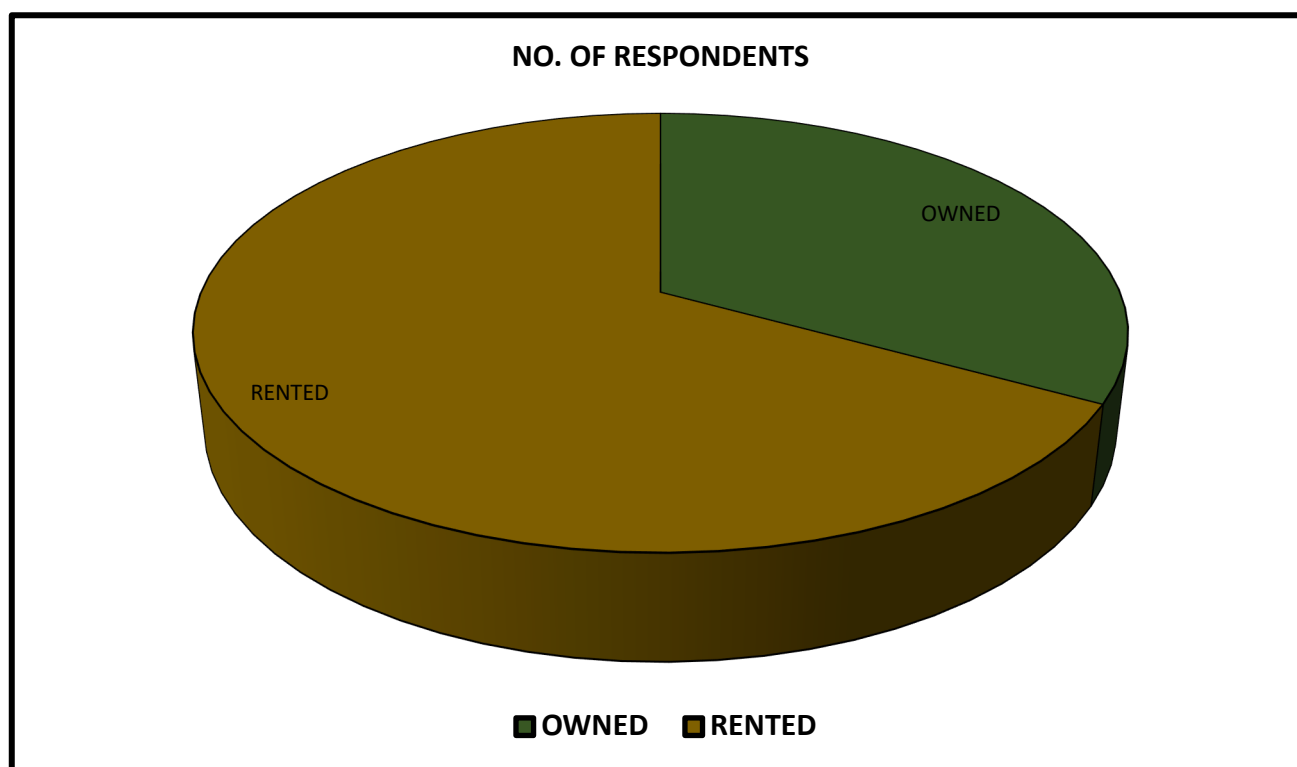


**TABLE 2.6: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF HOUSING STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>HOUSING STATUS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
Owned	33	33
Rented	67	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.6 FIGURE SHOWING THE HOUSING STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

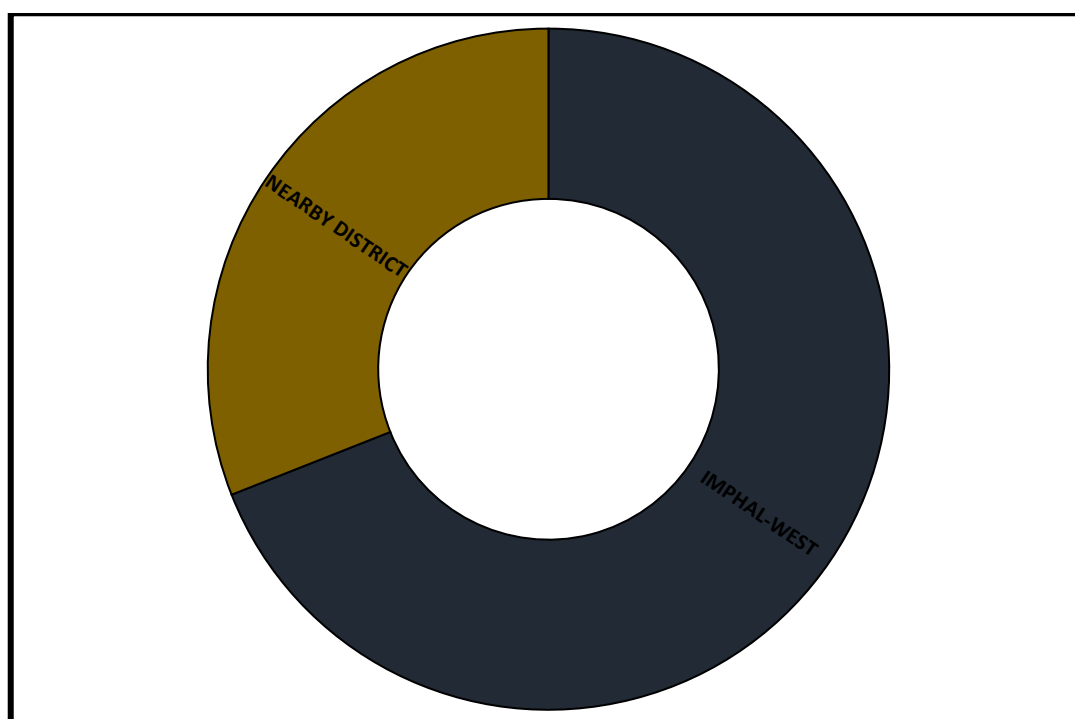
The table 2.6 and the pie chart given above shows the housing status of the respondents. Out of the total respondents, only 33 percent lives in their owned house while the remaining 67 percent lives in a rented house.

**TABLE 2.7: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF THE RESPONDENTS**

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT	NO, OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
IMPHAL-WEST (VENDING AREA)	69	69
NEARBY DISTRICT	31	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.7: FIGURE SHOWING THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

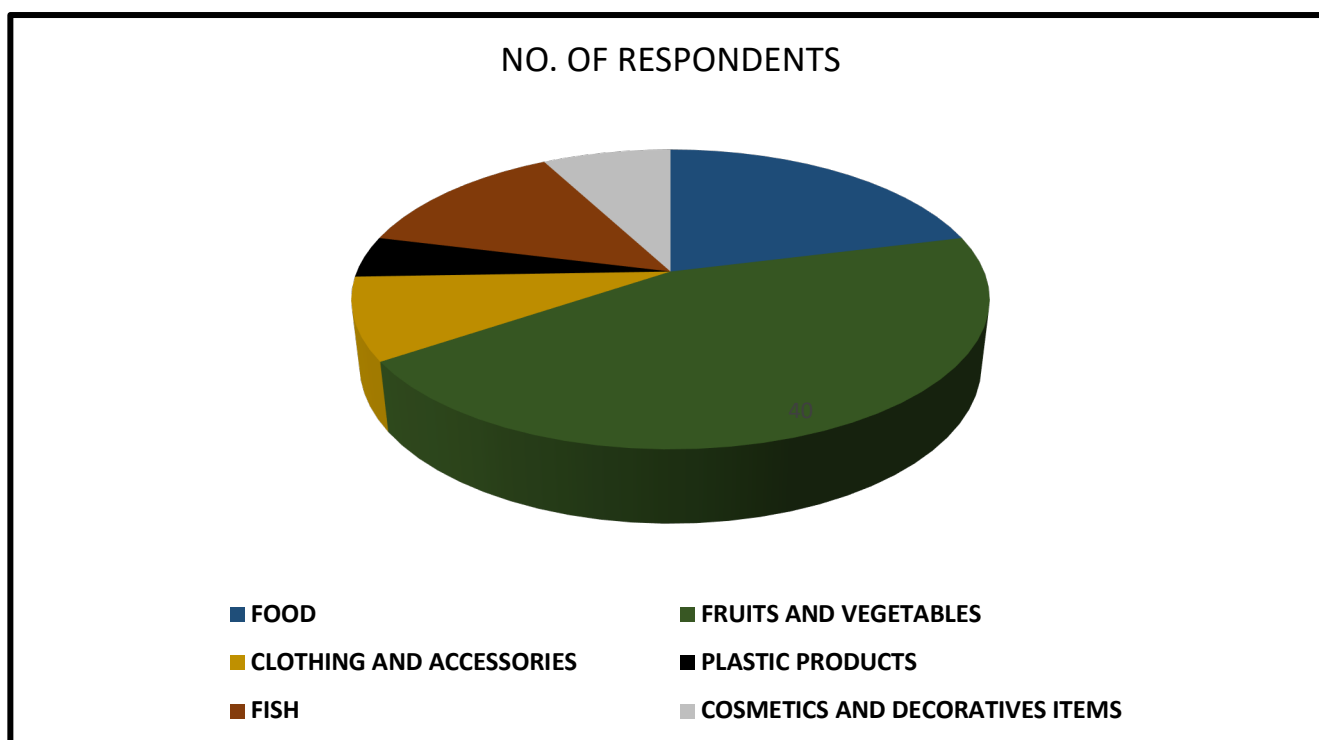
This chart indicates whether the street vendors are residing in the vending area or they are from different districts. The chart shows that 69 percent of the total respondents are from the Imphal-west which is the research area while the remaining 31% are from nearby districts.

**TABLE 2.8: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS**

VENDING PRODUCT	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
FOOD	19	19
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	40	40
CLOTHING ANND ACCESSORIES	8	8
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4	4
FISH	12	12
COSMETICS AND DECORATIVES ITEMS	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.8: FIGURE SHOWING THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

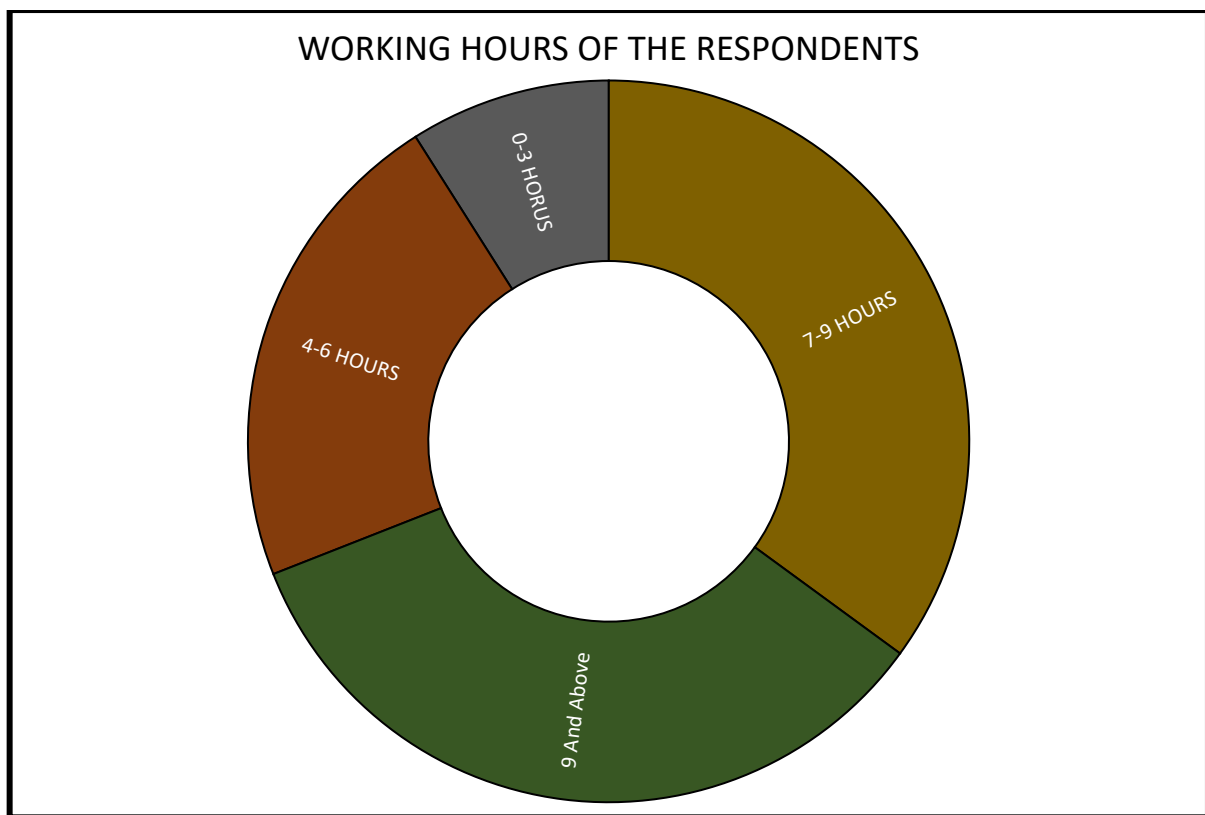
This chart shows the different vending products of the respondents. Out of the total respondents majority of the street vendors i.e. 40 percent of this area sells fruits and vegetables. This is followed by the vendors selling food items i.e. 19 percent. 12 percent of the respondents of this area sells fish and 4 percent of the vendors sells clothing and accessories. The remaining items i.e. cosmetics and decorative items and plastic products vendors comprises of 7 percent and 4 percent of the total respondents respectively.

**TABLE 2.9: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF WORKING HOURS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>WORKING HOURS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
0-3	9	9
4-6	22	22
7-9	35	35
9 AND ABOVE	34	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.9: FIGURE SHOWING THE WORKING HOURS OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

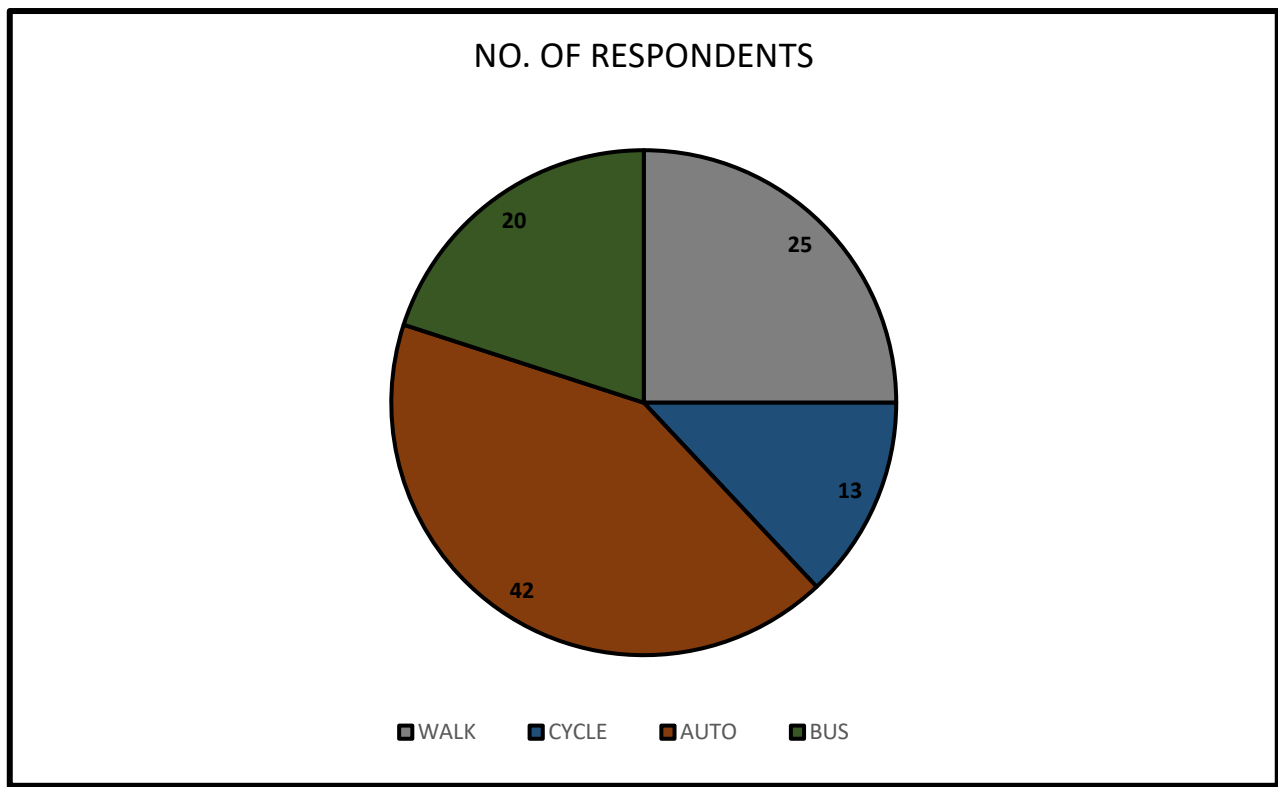
This chart shows the different working hours of the respondents. Out of the total respondents majority of the respondents i.e. 35 percent work for minimum 7-9 hours which is followed by the category of vendors working for 9 hours and above i.e. 34 percent of the total respondents. 22 percent of the respondents belong to the category of 4-6 working hours while the remaining 9 percent work for only 0-3 hours.

**TABLE 2.10: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF MODE OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE WORK PLACE BY THE RESPONDENTS**

MODE OF TRAVEL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
WALK	25	25
CYCLE	13	13
AUTO	42	42
BUS	20	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.10: FIGURE SHOWING THE MODE OF TRAVEL TO REACH THE WORK PLACE BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

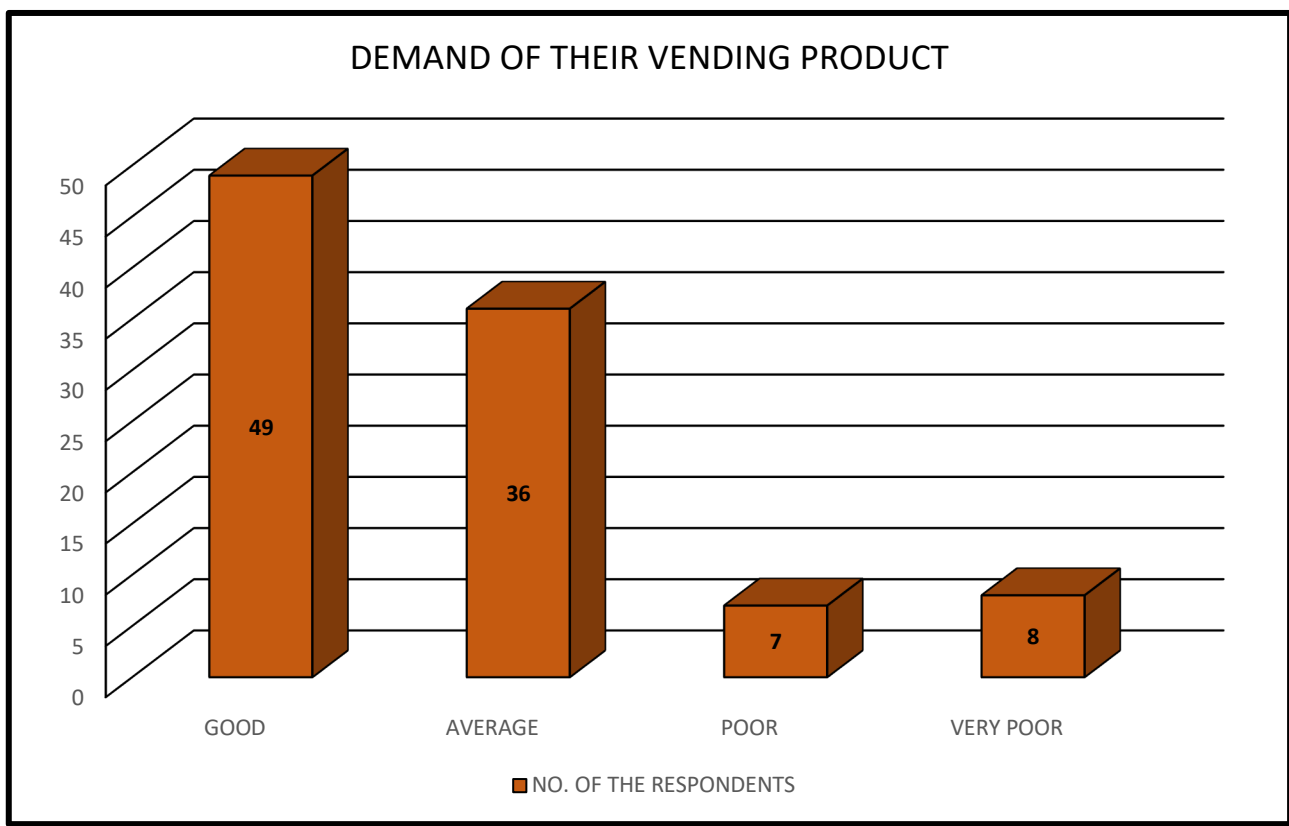
The above chart shows that maximum of the vendors travel through auto to reach their respective work place i.e. 42 percent of the respondents. This is followed by the vendors who travel by foot i.e. 25 percent of the respondents. 20 percent of the respondents travel through bus while 13 percent of the respondents travel through cycle to reach their respective vending place.

**TABLE 2.11: CALSSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF DEMAND FOR THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS**

NATURE OF DEMAND	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
GOOD	49	49
AVERAGE	36	36
POOR	7	7
VERY POOR	8	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.11: FIGURE SHOWING THE DEMAND FOR THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

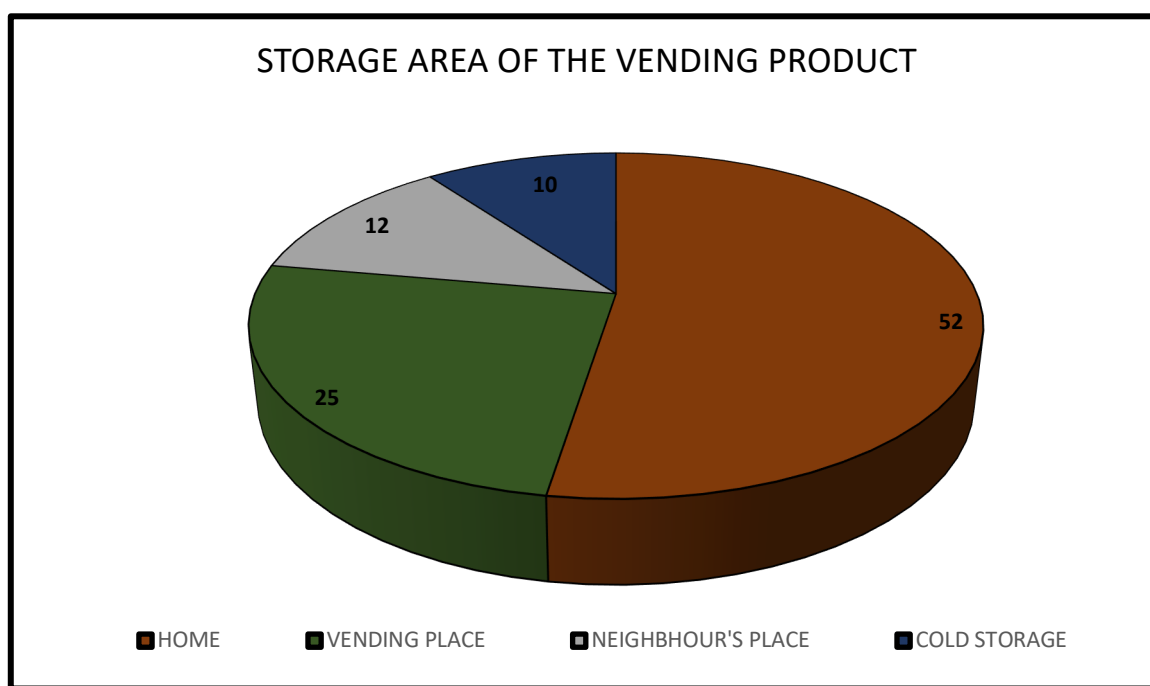
The above chart shows the demand for the vending product of the respective respondents. It shows that maximum of the vending products of the respondents have good demand in the market i.e. 49 percent of the respondents. This is followed by the products having average demand in the market i.e. 36 percent of the respondents. Only 8 percent of the products have very poor demand whereas the remaining 7 percent shows poor demand for their product.

**TABLE 2.12: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE STORAGE AREA OF THE VENDING PRODUCT OF THE RESPONDENTS**

STORAGE AREA	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
HOME	52	52
VENDING PLACE	25	25
NEIGHBOUR'S PLACE	12	12
COLD STORAGE	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.12: FIGURE SHOWING THE STORAGE AREA OF THE VENDING PRODUCT**



**INTERPRETATION:**

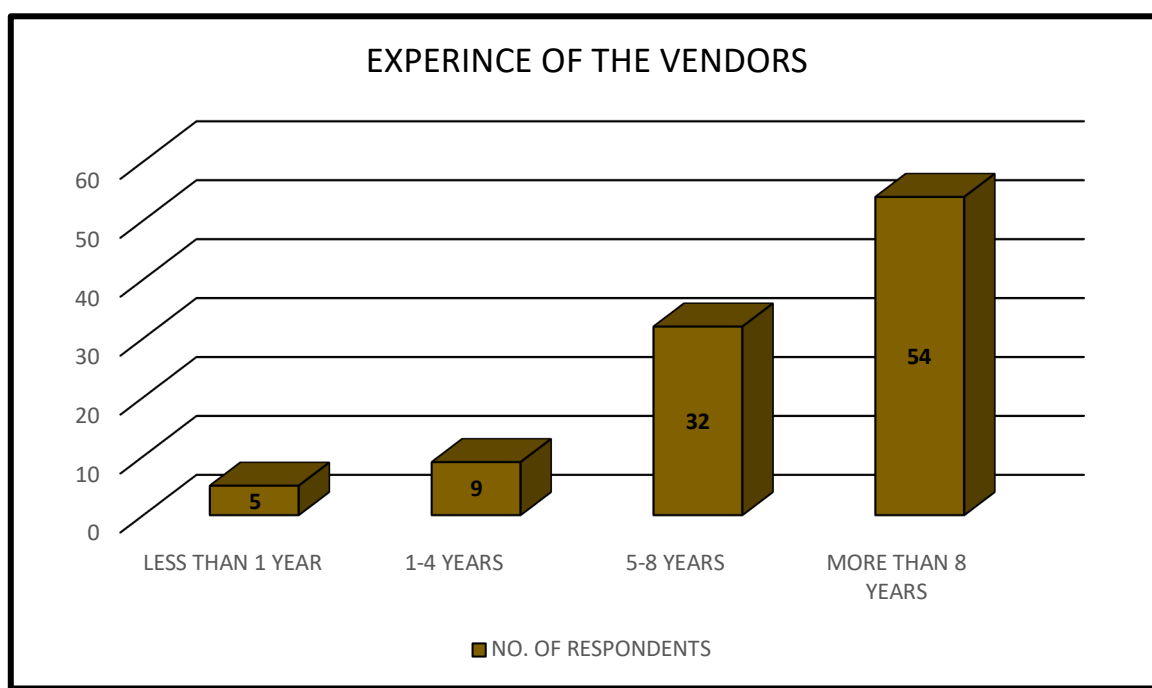
This chart shows the different storage area of the vending product. It shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 52 percent store their product in their respective homes. And the remaining vendors choose their vending place, neighbour's house and cold storages for storing their vending products at the rate of 25 percent, 12 percent and 10 percent respectively.

**TABLE 2.13: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF THE TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF THE VENDORS IN THE BUSINESS**

<b>NO. OF YEARS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	5	5
1-4 YEARS	9	9
5-8 YEARS	32	32
MORE THAN 8 YEARS	54	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.13: FIGURE SHOWING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE VENDORS IN THE BUSINESS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

The above figure 2.13 shows that out of 100 respondents, 54 percent have the experience of more than 8 years, 32 percent have the experience of 5-8 years, 9 percent have the experience of 1-4 years while the remaining 5 percent have the experience of less than 1 year in the business.

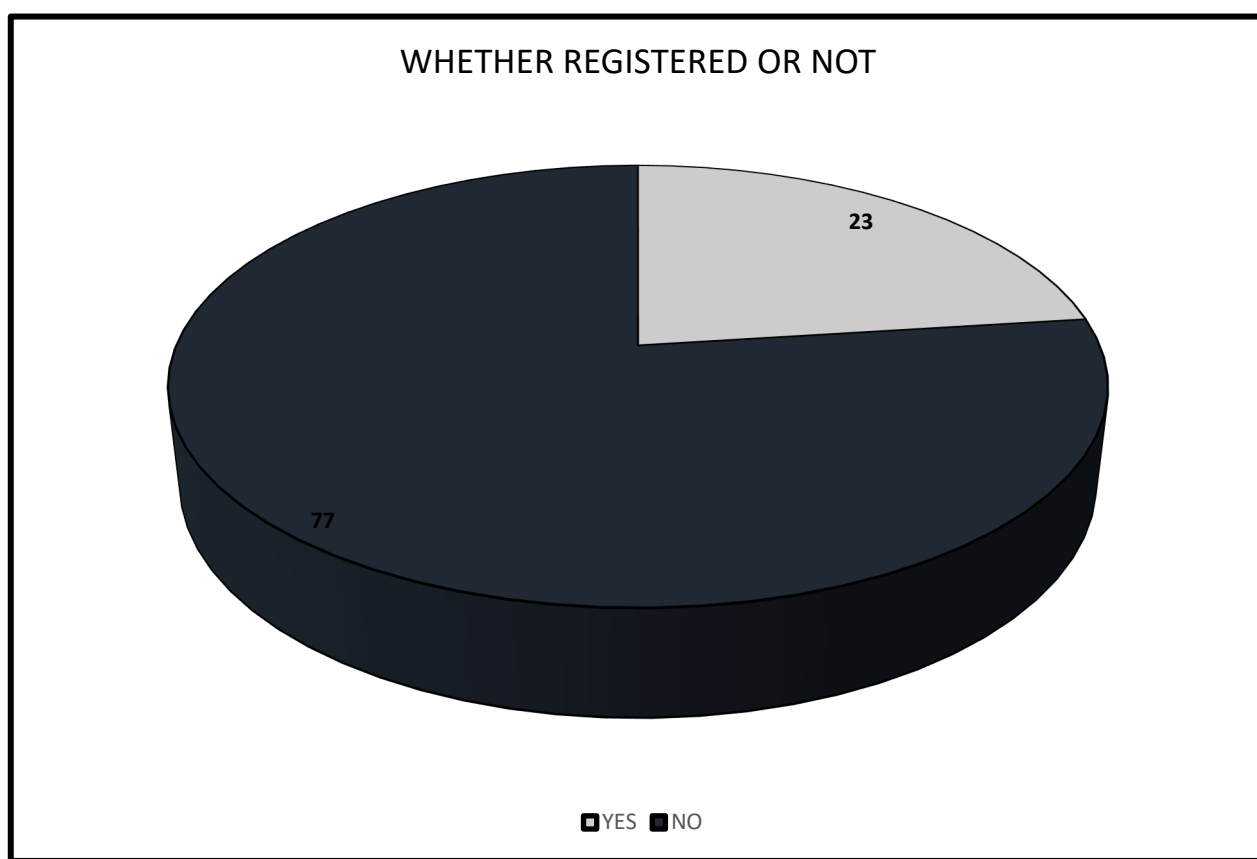


**TABLE 2.14: CALSSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THE VENDOR IS REGISTERED OR NOT**

WHETHER REGISTERD OR NOT	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	23	23
NO	77	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.14: FIGURE SHOWING WHETHER THE VENDOR IS A REGISTERED VENDOR OR NOT**



**INTERPRETATION:**

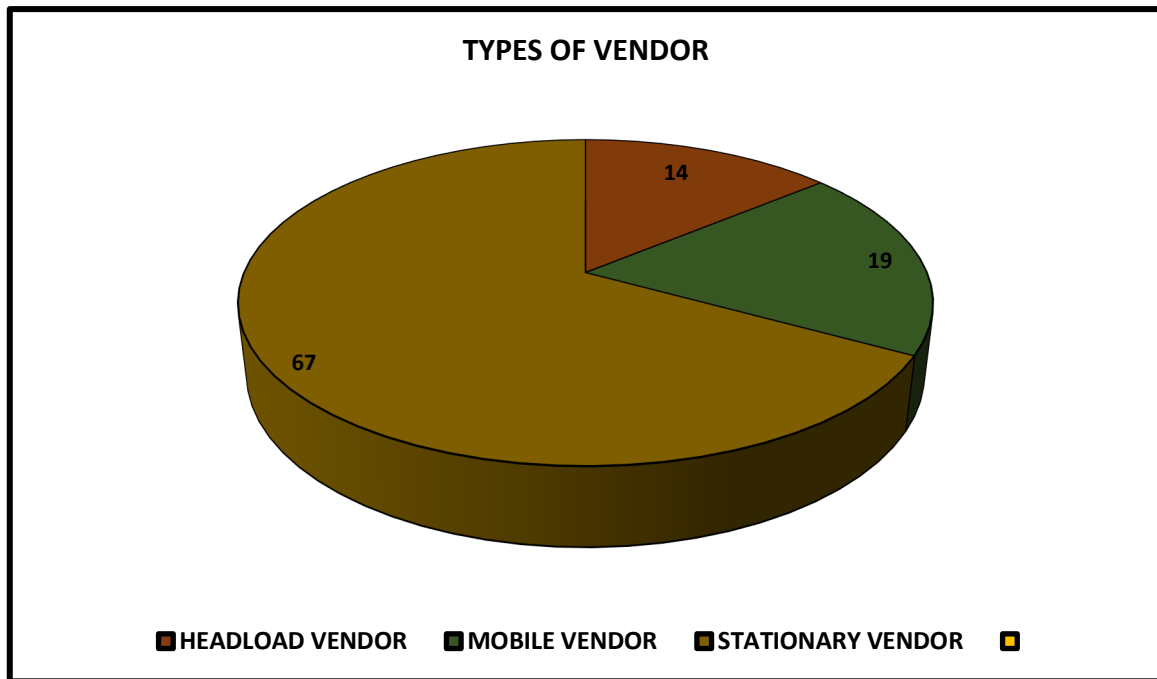
The above figure 2.14 shows that out of 100 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 77 percent are not registered while only 23 percent are registered vendors.

**TABLE 2.15: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF TYPES OF VENDOR**

TYPES OF VENDOR	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
Headload vendor	14	14
Mobile vendor	19	19
Stationary vendor	67	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.15: CHART SHOWING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF VENDORS IN IMPHAL**



**INTERPRETATION:**

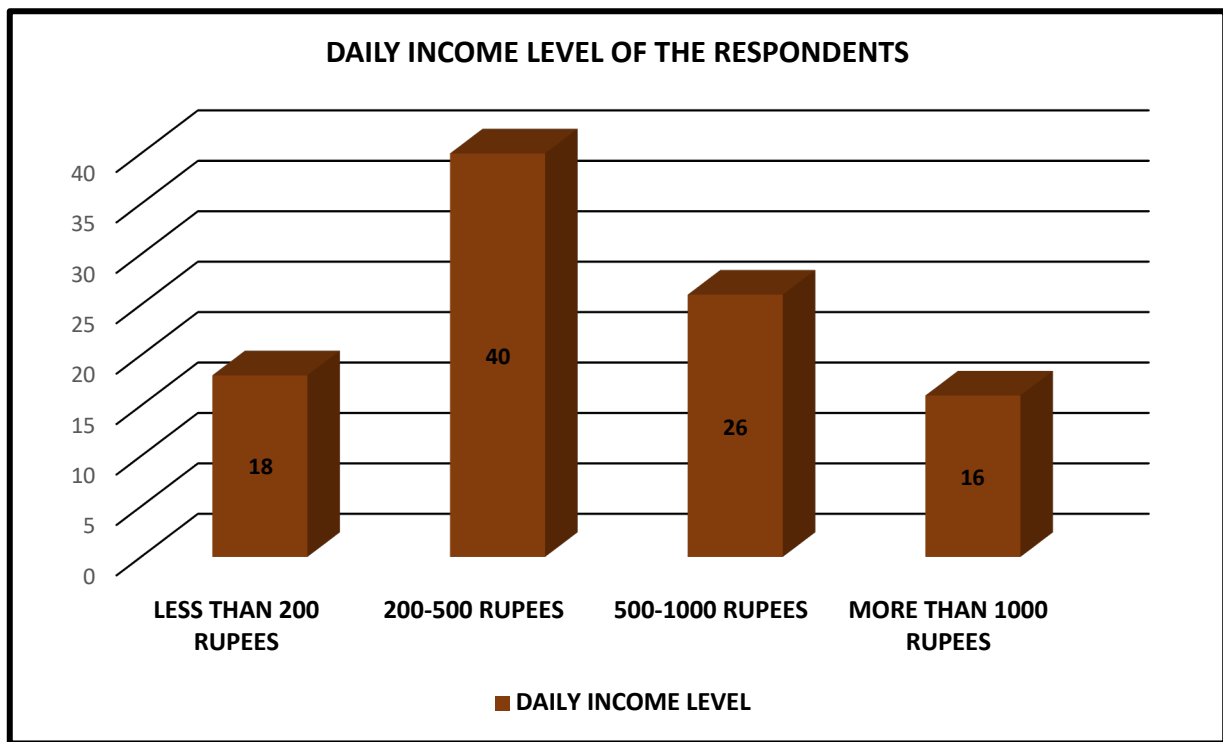
The above chart depicts the different types of vendor that can be seen in the Imphal market. From the chart given above, it can be seen that out of the total respondents, maximum of the vendors are stationary which is 67% of the respondents. And the remaining respondents are either headload vendor (14%) or mobile vendor (19%).

**TABLE 2.16: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF DAILY INCOME LEVEL**

INCOME LEVEL(DAILY)	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
LESS THAN 200 RUPEES	18	18
200-500 RUPEES	40	40
500-1000 RUPEES	26	26
MORE THAN 1000 RUPEES	16	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.16: FIGURE SHOWING THE INCOME LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

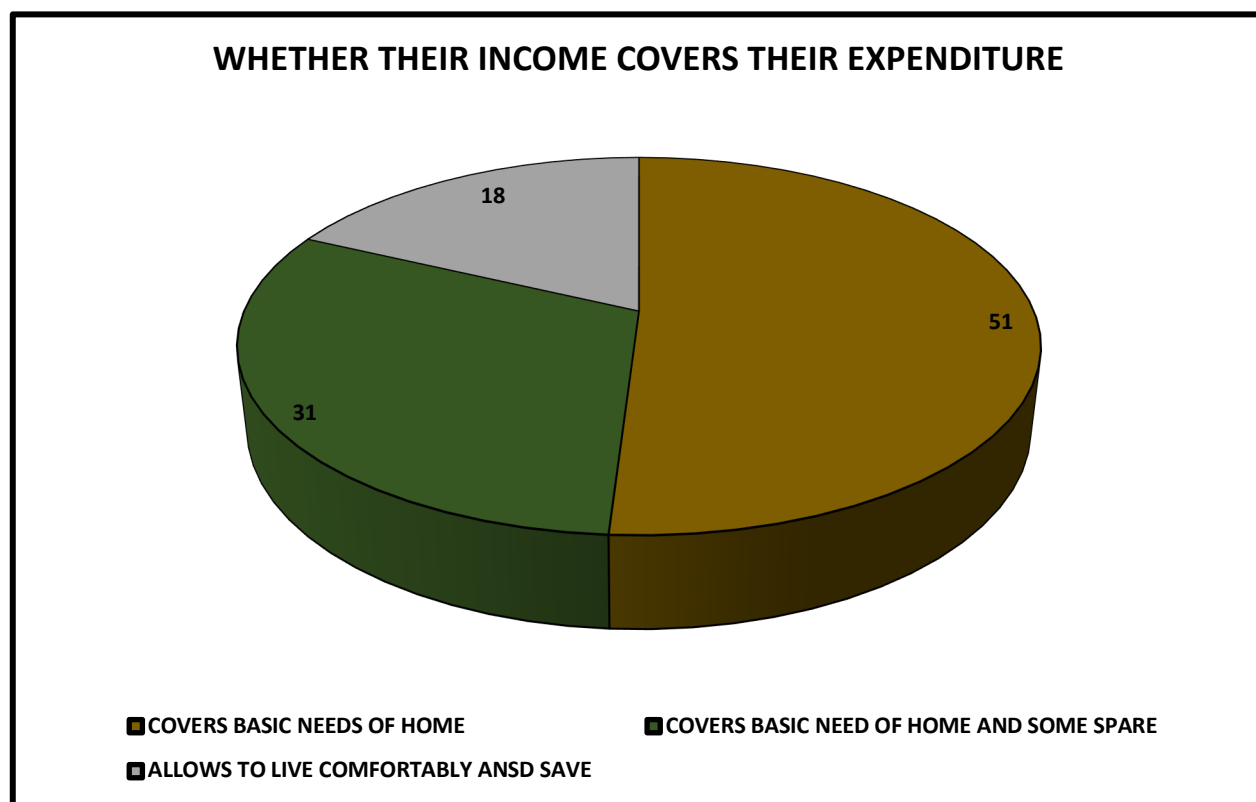
The above graph depicts the income level of the respondents on a daily basis. The average daily income of the vendors are between 200-500 rupees which is 40% of the respondents. This is followed by the income level of 500-1000 rupees which is 26% of the total respondents. 18% of the respondents earns more than 1000 rupees on a daily basis while the remaining 16% of the respondents earns less than 200 rupees on a daily basis.

**TABLE 2.17: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THEIR INCOME COVERS THEIR EXPENDITURE**

<b>WHETHER INCOME COVER THEIR EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
COVERS BASIC NEEDS OF HOME	51	51
COVERS BASIC NEEDS OF HOME AND SOME SPARE	31	31
ALLOWS TO LIVE COMFORTABLY AND SAVE	18	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.17: FIGURE SHOWING THE WHETHER THEIR INCOME COVERS THEIR EXPENDITURE**



**INTERPRETATION:**

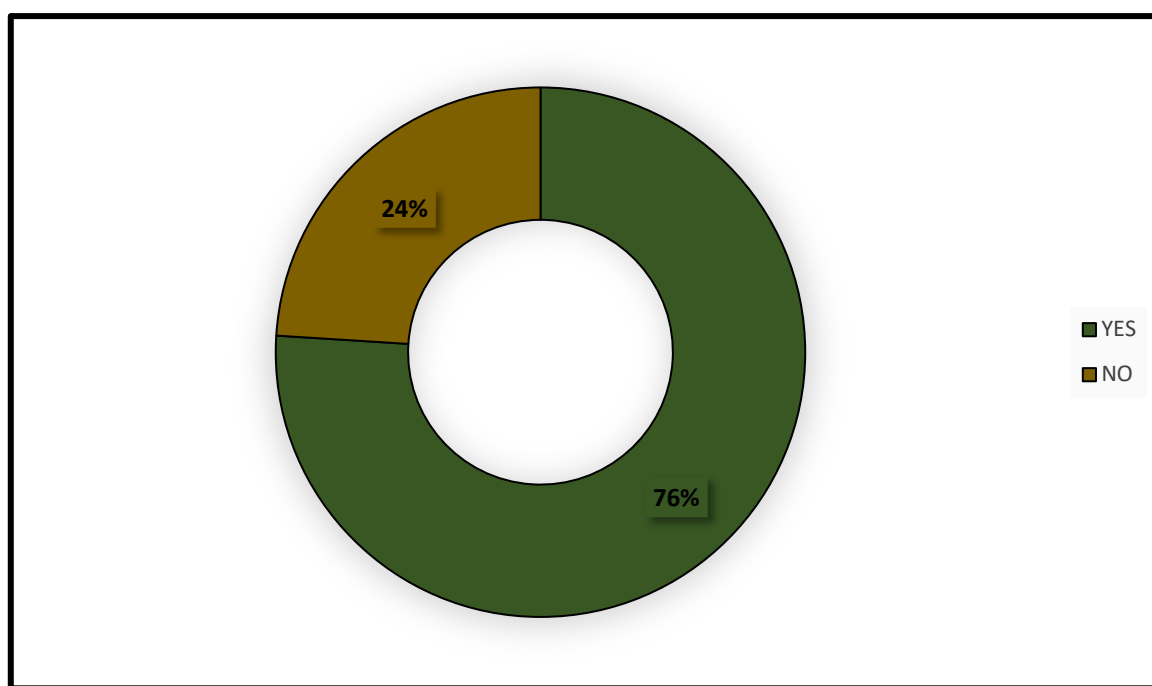
The above chart shows that 51% of the respondent's income covers only their basic needs of home. Only 18 percent of the respondent's income allows them to live comfortably and save while the remaining 31% of the respondent's income covers basic needs of home and some spare.

**TABLE 2.18: CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF WHETHER THEIR INCOME COMES FROM ONLY BEING A STREET VENDOR OR NOT**

<b>WHETHER THE INCOME COMES FROM ONLY BEING A STREET VENDOR OR NOT</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
YES	76	76
NO	24	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.18: FIGURE SHOWING WHETHER THEIR INCOME COMES FROM ONLY BEING A STREET VENDOR OR NOT**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

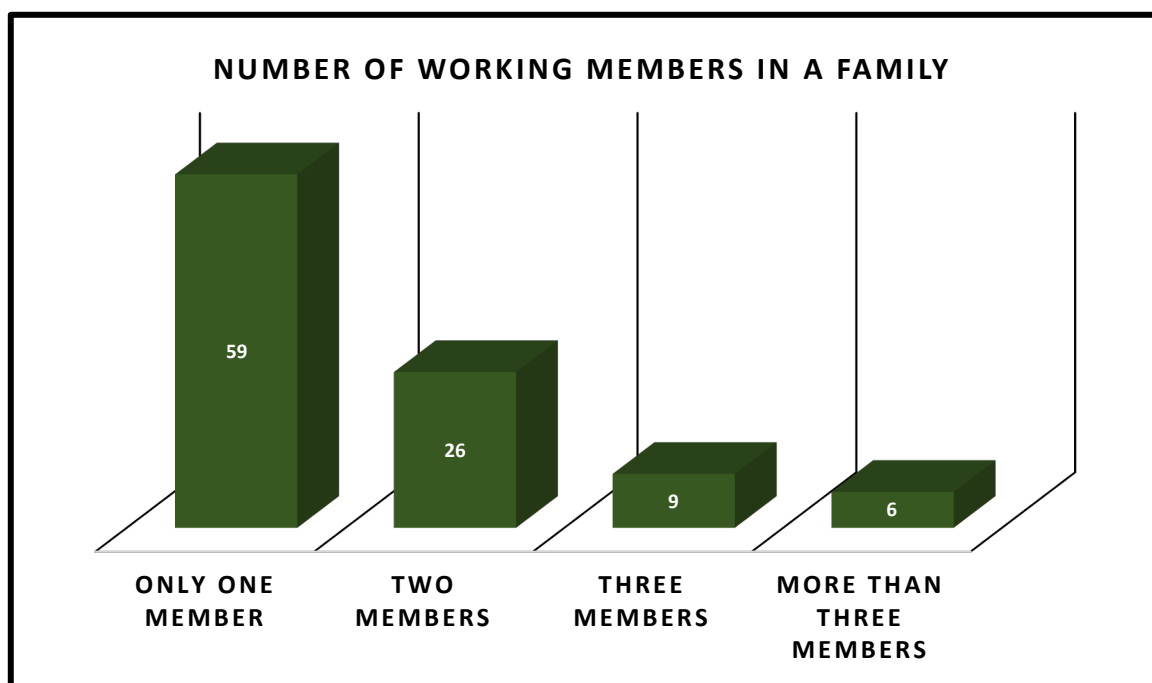
The above chart shows that majority (76 percent) of the total respondents income comes from only being a street vendor. While the remaining 24 percent depends upon other sources also for their livelihood.

**TABLE 2.19: CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF NUMBER OF WORKING MEMBERS IN THE RESPECTIVE RESPONDENT'S FAMILY**

<b>NUMBER OF EARNING MEMBERS IN A FAMILY</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
ONLY ONE MEMBER	59	59
TWO MEMBERS	26	26
THREE MEMBERS	9	9
MORE THAN THREE MEMBERS	6	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.19: FIGURE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKING MEMBERS IN A FAMILY**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

The above graph shows the total earning members in each respondent's family. It shows that majority of the respondent's (59%) family have only one working member. This was followed by two members with 26%. 9% of the total respondents belongs to the family having three earning members while the remaining 6% belongs to the family having three or more working members.

## **2.20: DIFFERENT PROBLEMS OR CHALLENGES FACED BY THE STREET VENDORS**

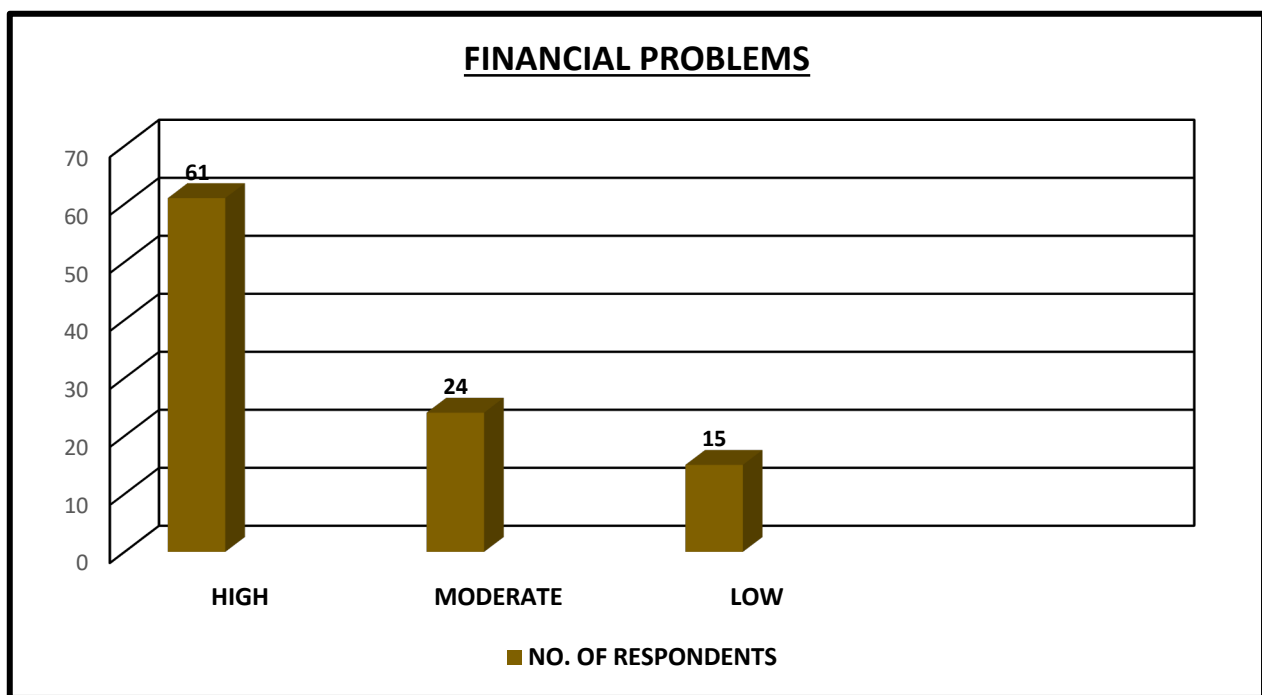
There are many challenges and problems that a street vendor faces in their daily vending activities. These problems includes financial problems, marketing problems, environmental problems, health related issues, and so on. In this part, we will understand the different problems faced by the street vendors of Imphal-west, Manipur.

**TABLE 2.20.1: FINANCIAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS SHORTAGE OF WORKING CAPITAL, LACK OF CREDIT, ETC.**

<b>FINANCIAL PROBLEMS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
HIGH	61	61
MODERATE	24	24
LOW	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.1: FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



### **INTERPRETATIONS:**

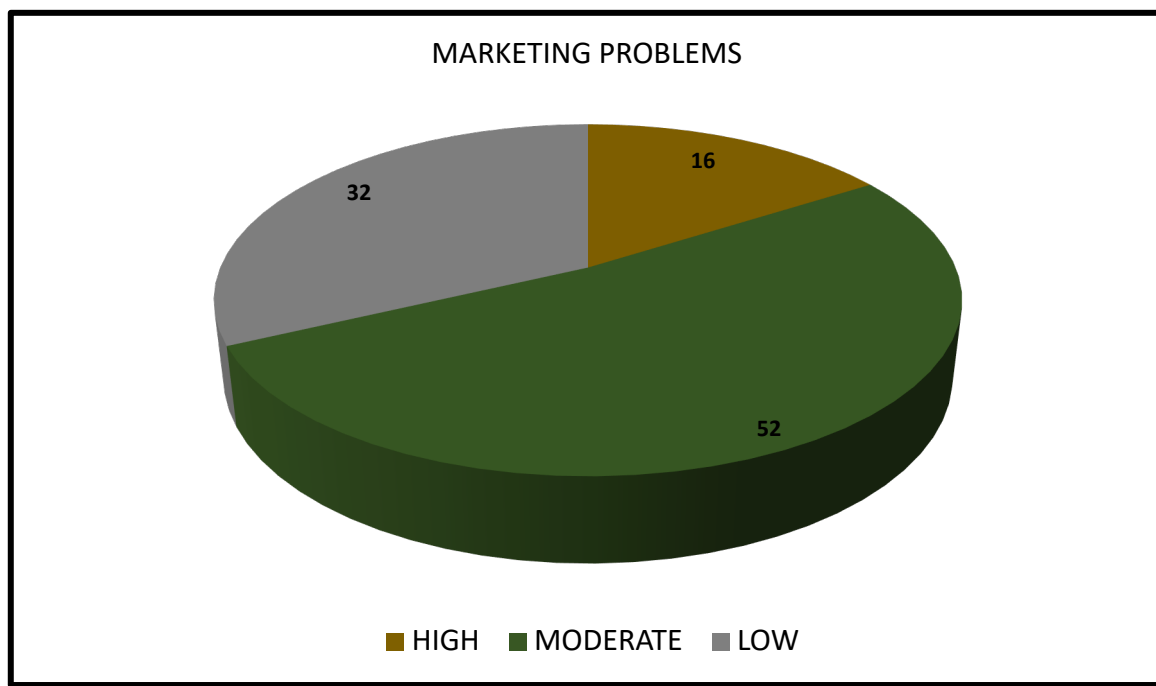
Financial problems is one of the main problems faced by the street vendors of India. This graph shows the level of financial problems faced by the respondents. Out of the total 100 respondents, maximum (61%) of the respondents faces financial problems in high level. This is followed by the respondents facing moderate level of financial problems i.e. 24% of the respondents. The remaining 15 % faces this financial problem to some extent.

**TABLE 2.20.2: MARKETING CHALLENGES SUCH AS COMPETITIVE CHALLENGES, LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT, LACK OF ADEQUATE PUBLICITY, ETC.**

MARKETING PROBLEMS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
HIGH	16	16
MODERATE	52	52
LOW	32	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.2: FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF MARKETING CHALLENGES FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

Marketing problem faced by the street vendors includes high competition, lack of encouragement, lack of adequate publicity and so on. Maximum street vendors i.e. 52% of this area have rated this problem as moderate ones. Some of the respondents i.e. 16% faces marketing problems at a high level while the remaining 32% have said that they faces marketing problems to some extent.

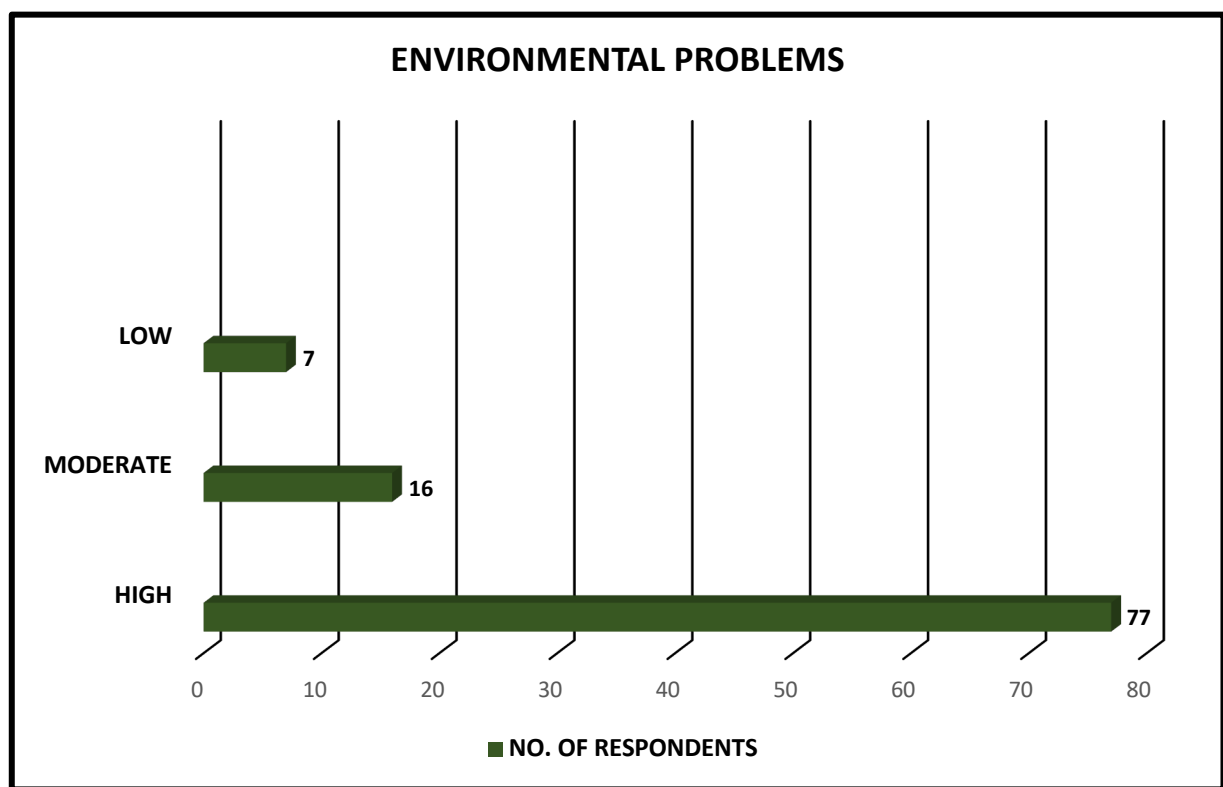


**TABLE 2.20.3: ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS LACK OF WORK SPACE, LACK OF INADEQUATE SHADE, ETC.**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
HIGH	77	77
MODERATE	16	16
LOW	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.3: FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

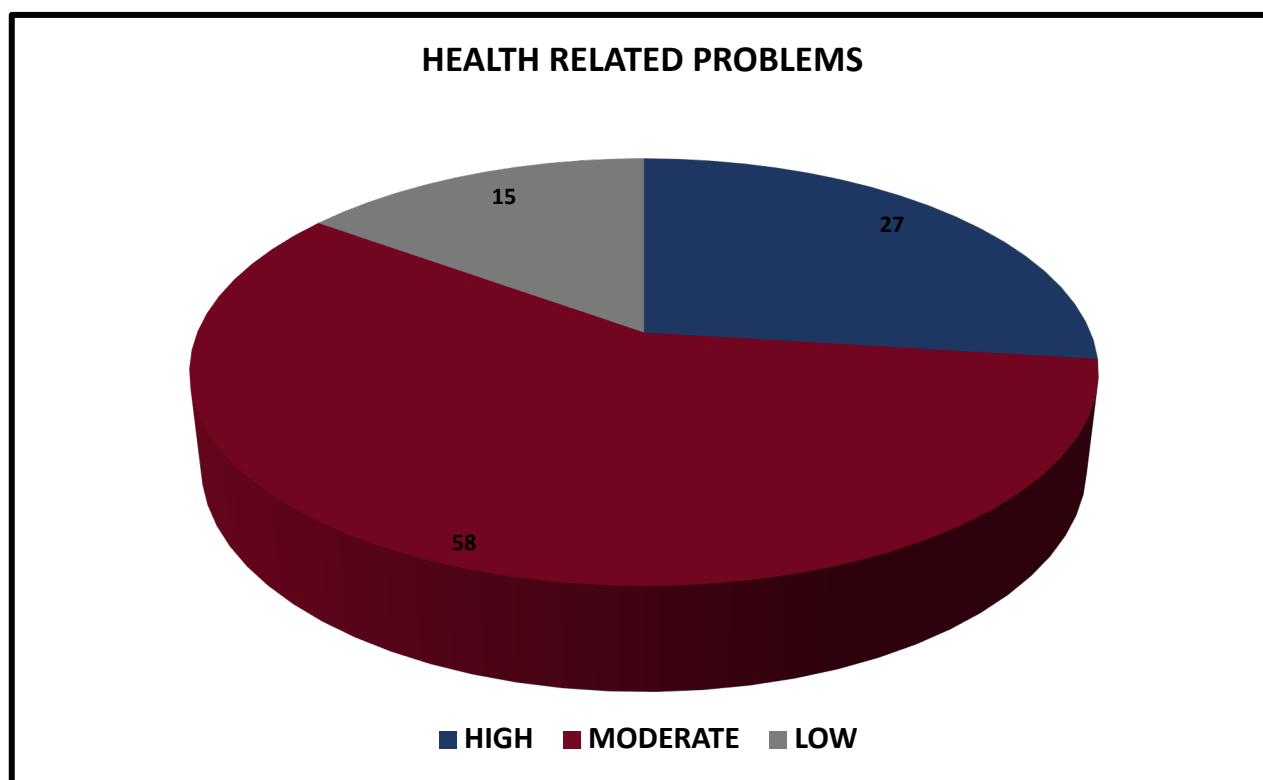
Environmental problems includes lack of drinking water facilities, lack of workspace, inadequate shade, lack of market and many more. Such problems are highly faced by the street vendors in India. Out of the total respondents, 77 % are facing these problems in high level. Only 7% of the total respondents have faced these problems in low level while the remaining 16% have faced this problems in low level.

**TABLE 2.20.4: HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS**

<b>HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
HIGH	27	27
MODERATE	58	58
LOW	15	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.4: FIGURE SHOWING THE LEVEL OF HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

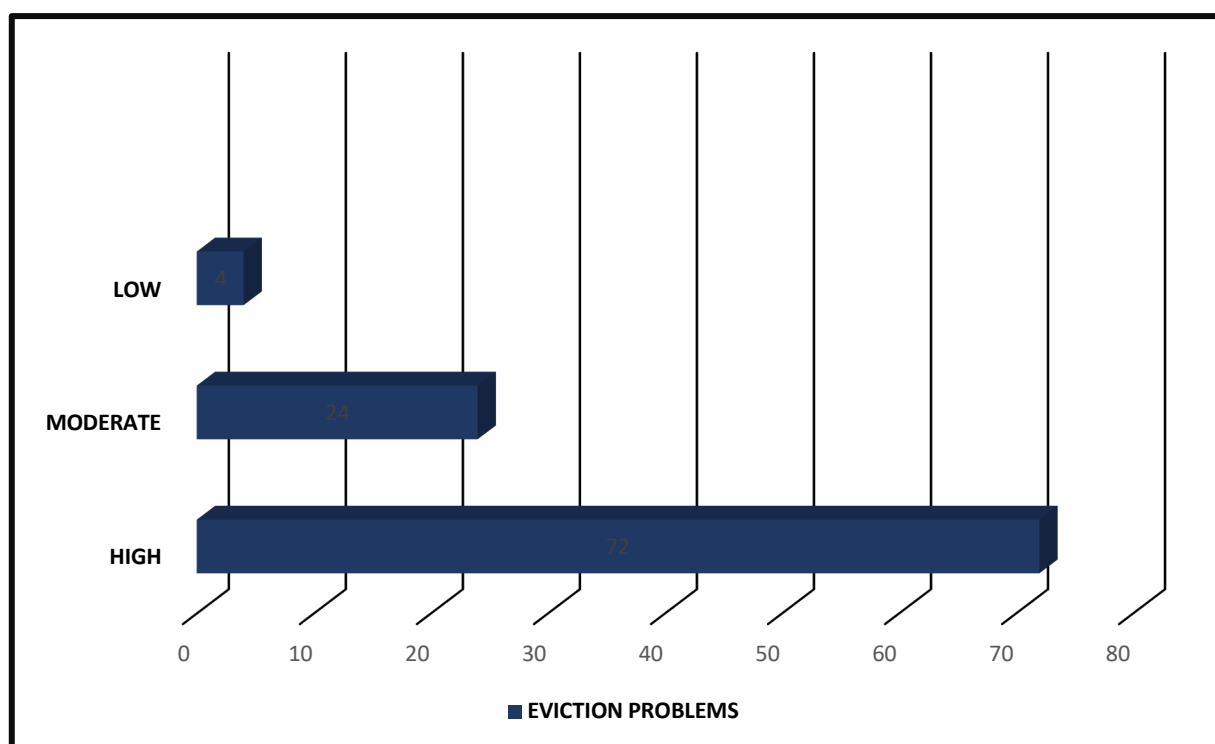
The above graph shows the level of health related problems faced by the respondents. Majority of the respondents i.e. 58% have responded that they faces moderate level of health related problems. While 27 % have responded that they faces high level of health related issues and the remaining 15 % faces the health related problems in low level.

**TABLE 2.20.5: EVICTION PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>EVICTION PROBLEMS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
HIGH	72	72
MODERATE	24	24
LOW	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.5: CHART SHOWING THE LEVEL OF EVICTION PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

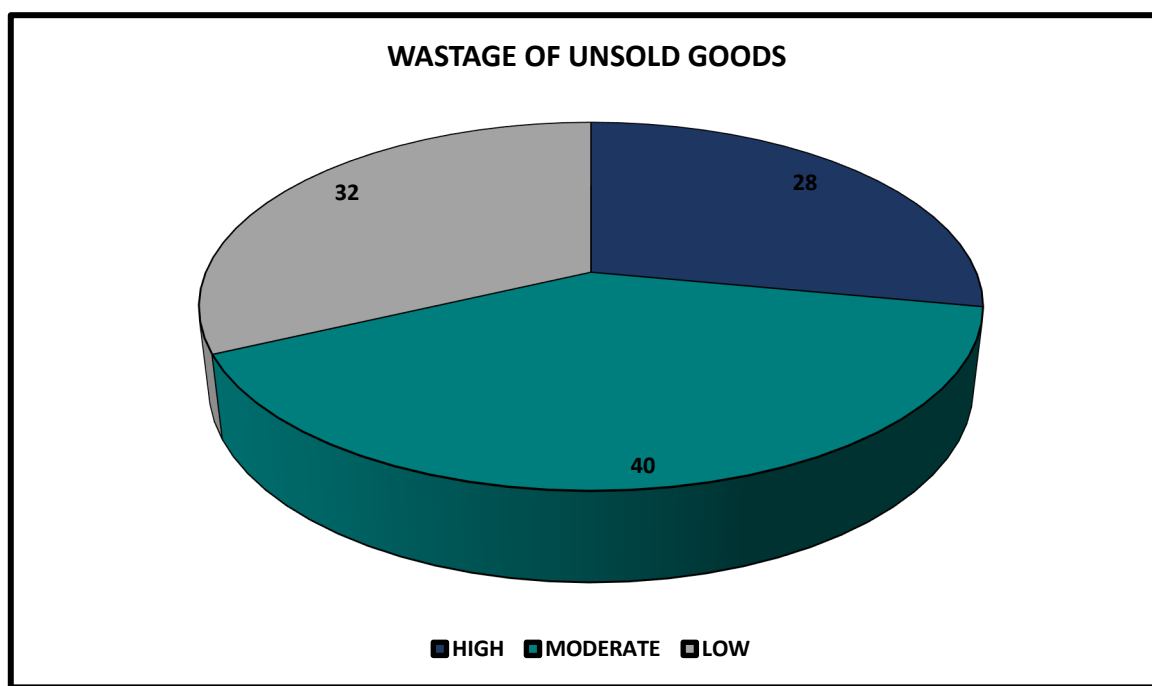
The above graph shows that maximum of the respondents i.e. 72% faces a high level of eviction problems. Some of the respondents i.e. 24% faces eviction problems in moderate level while the remaining 4% faces this problem in low level.

**TABLE 2.20.6: WASTAGE OF UNSOLD GOODS**

<b>WASTAGE OF UNSOLD GOODS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
HIGH	28	28
MODERATE	40	40
LOW	32	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.6: CHART SHOWING THE LEVEL OF WASTAGE OF UNSOLD GOODS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

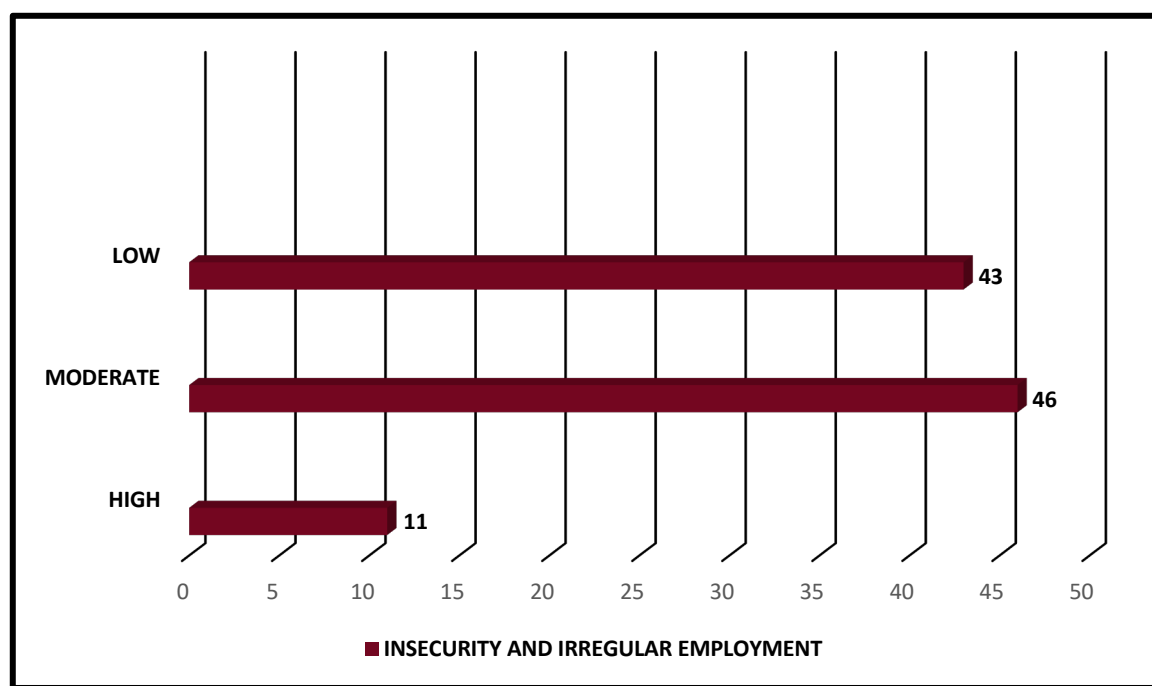
This chart shows the level of goods get wasted when they are not sold. The respondents have rated it as moderate (40%), low (32%) and high (28%) respectively.

**TABLE 2.20.7: INSECURITY AND IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT**

<b>INSECURITY AND IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
HIGH	11	11
MODERATE	46	46
LOW	43	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.7: CHART SHOWING THE INSECURITY AND IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

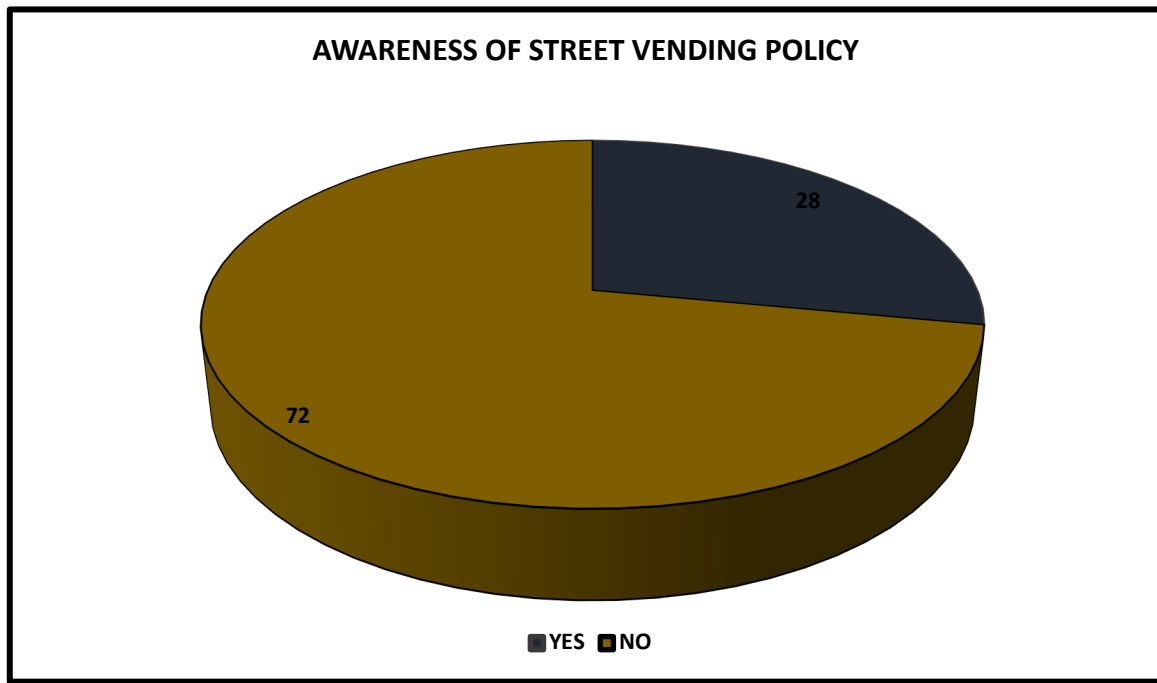
Irregular employment and being insecure of their work is one of the common challenges faced by the street vendors at some levels. The above graph shows that the respondents have rated the problem of insecurity and irregular employment as moderate level (46%), low level (43%) and high level (11%) respectively.

**TABLE 2.20.8: AWARENESS OF STREET VENDING POLICY**

WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS AWARE OF STREET VENDING POLICY OR NOT	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	28	28
NO	72	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.20.8: CHART SHOWING WHETHER THE RESPONDENTS ARE AWARE OF STREET VENDING POLICY OR NOT**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

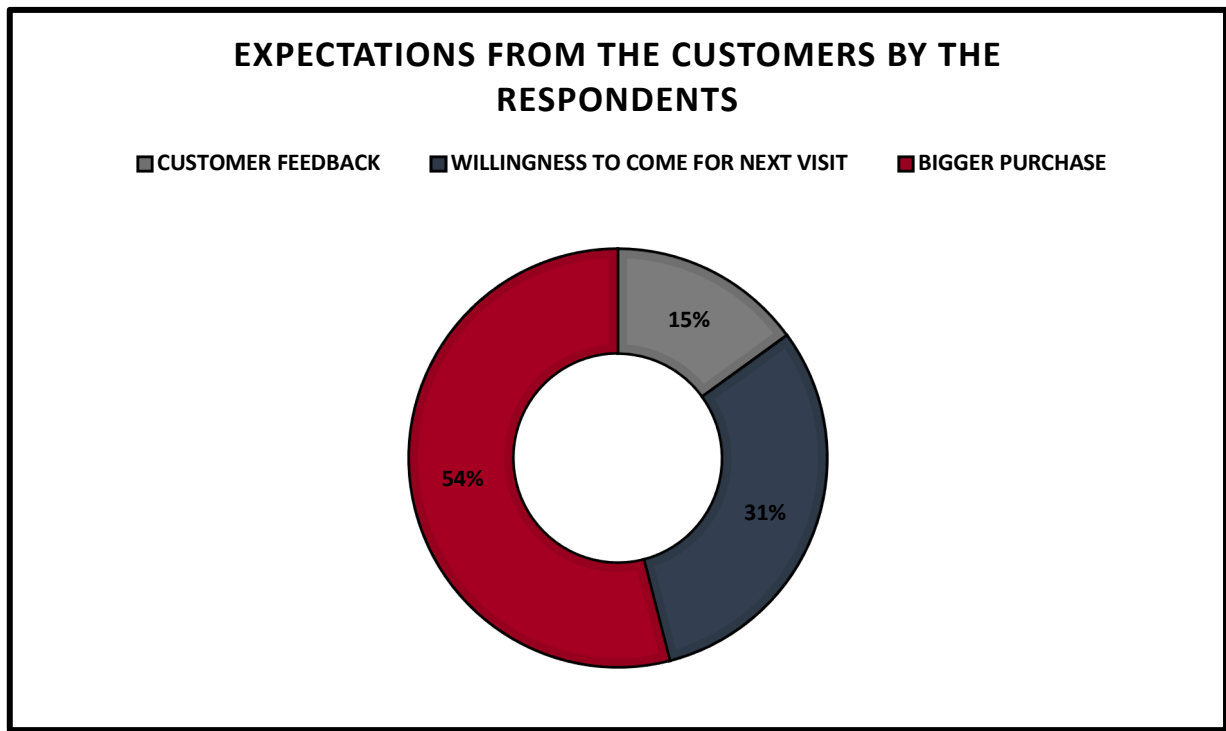
The above chart shows that whether the respondents are aware of street vending policy or not. It shows that only 28 percent of the total respondents are aware of the street vending policy while the remaining 72 percent are not even aware of the street vending policy.

**TABLE 2.21: EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CUSTOMERS BY THE RESPONDENTS**

<b>EXPECTATIONS</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
CUSTOMER FEEDBACK	15	15
WILLINGNESS TO COME FOR NEXT VISIT	31	31
BIGGER PURCHASE	54	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.21: CHART SHOWING THE VARIOUS EXPECTATIONS FROM THE CUSTOMERS BY THE RESPONDENTS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

The above chart shows that maximum of the respondents i.e.54% wants their customers to make bigger purchase from them. 31% of the respondents wants their customer to come for next visit while the remaining respondents wants only the feedback from their customers.

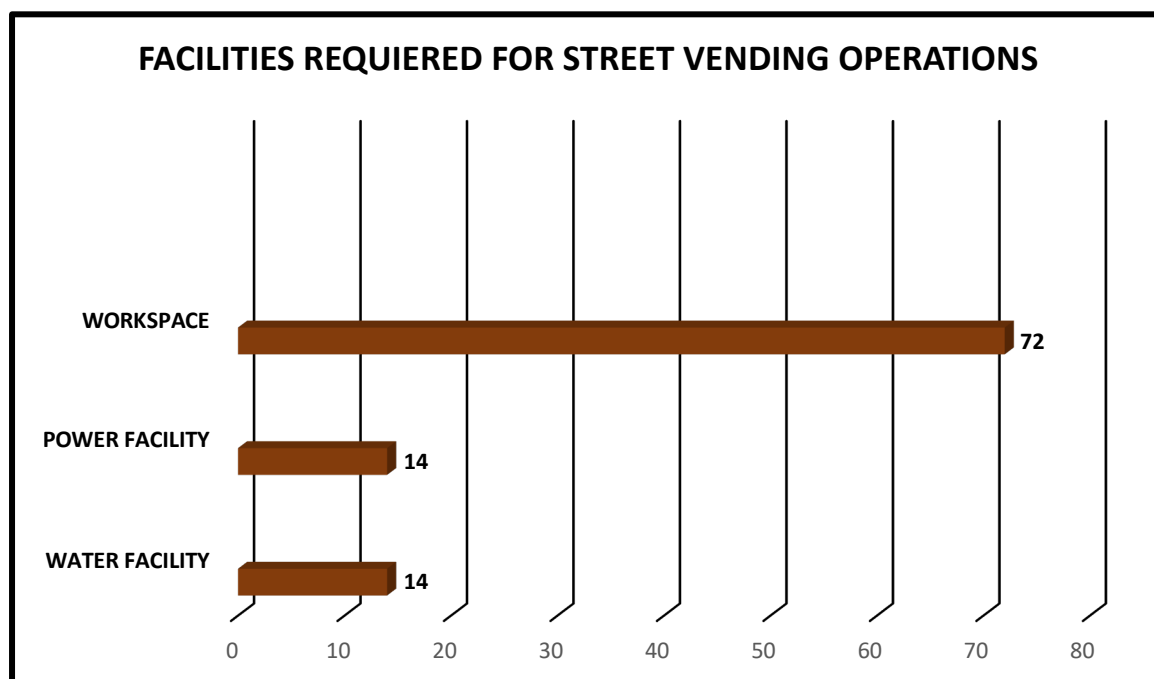
**2.22: FACILITIES NEEDED TO GET SUPPORTED/ PROTECTED FOR STREET VENDING OPERATIONS BY THE RESPONDENTS.**

There are many facilities that the street vendors requires to get supported or protected for street vending operations. Some of the facilities includes power facility, water facility, sanitation, workspace, etc. These are shown through the table and the chart below.

FACILITIES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
WATER FACILITY	14	14
POWER FACILITY	14	14
WORKSPACE	72	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.22: CHART SHOWING FACILITIES NEEDED TO GET SUPPORTED FOR STREET VENDING OPERATIONS**



**INTERPRETATIONS:**

The above figure shows the various facilities required for the street vending operations. Majority of the respondents i.e. 72% needs adequate workspace for carrying out their street vending operations while the remaining facilities that includes power and water are required by the remaining 28% of the respondents equally.



## **2.23: PROSPECTS OF THE STREET VENDORS**

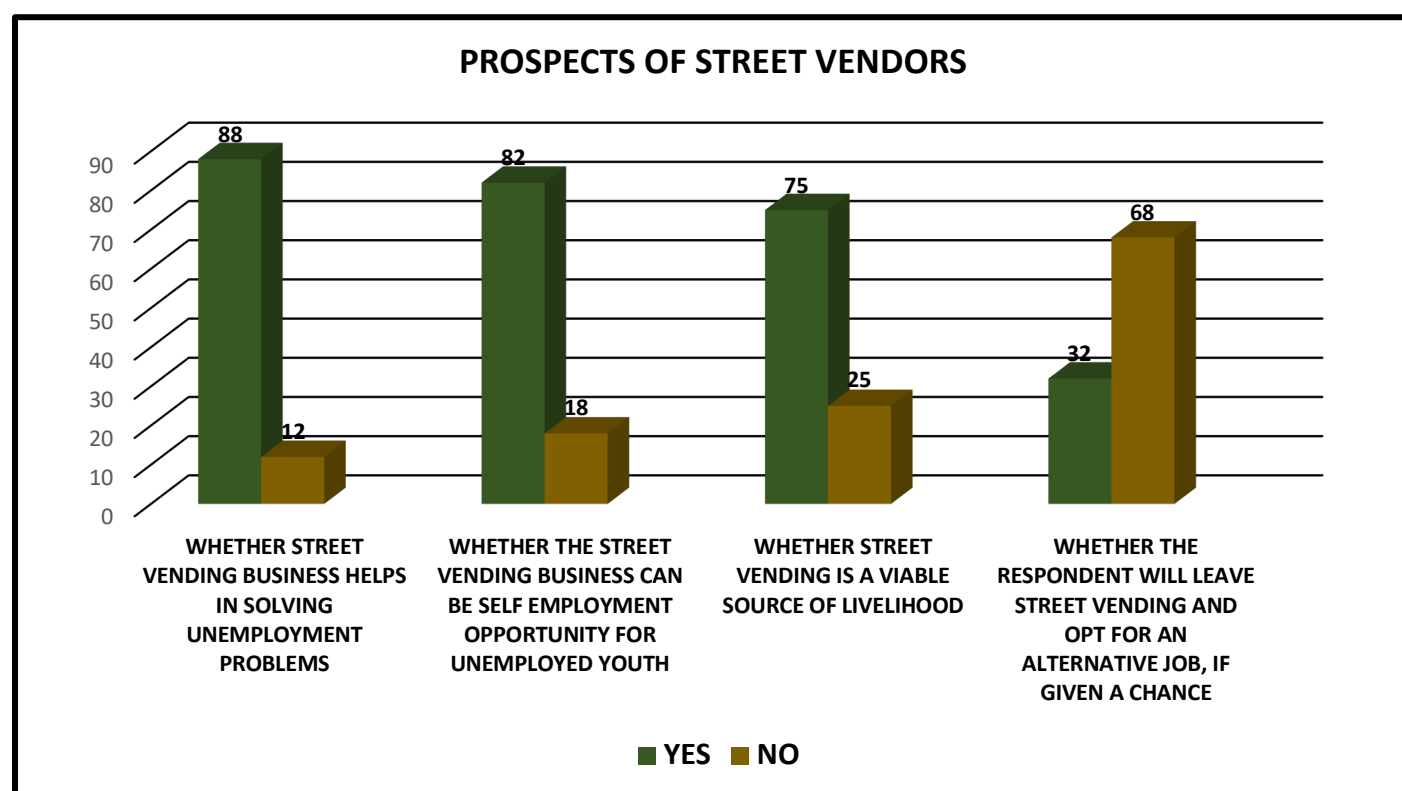
The prospects of the street vending means the changes that people will witness in the street vending business in the upcoming future. It is likely that in future people will choose street vending as their choice of career. It solves the unemployment problems at a certain level nowadays. The following table and chart shows the prospects of street vendors from the vendor's point of view.

**TABLE 2.23: TABLE SHOWING THE PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS**

Sl. No.	PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS	YES	NO	TOTAL
1.	WHETHER STREET VENDING BUSINESS HELPS IN SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS	88	12	100
2.	WHETHER THE STREET VENDING BUSINESS CAN BE SELF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	82	18	100
3.	WHETHER STREET VENDING IS A VIABLE SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD	75	25	100
4.	WHETHER THE RESPONDENT WILL LEAVE STREET VENDING AND OPT FOR AN ALTERNATIVE JOB, IF GIVEN A CHANCE	32	68	100

(Sources: Field Survey, December 2020)

**FIGURE 2.23: FIGURE SHOWING THE PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS**



## **INTERPRETATIONS:**

The above chart shows the different prospects of street vendors.

1. Majority of the respondents i.e. 88% of the respondent thinks that street vending business can help in unemployment opportunities while remaining does not believe it.
2. Majority of the respondents i.e. 82% thinks that street vending can be self-employment opportunities for unemployed youth while only 18% doesn't support it.
3. Majority of the respondents i.e. 75% thinks that street vending is a viable source of livelihood while the remaining 25% is not satisfied.
4. Majority of the respondents i.e. 68% are satisfied and happy being a street vendor while other remaining 32% will quit their vending business if given a better job.

**CHAPTER 3- FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS**  
**AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **3.1: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

The major findings of the study are given below:

- Majority of the respondents (39%) belongs to the age group of 50 years and above. This was followed by the age group of 40-50 years with 28%, 30-40 years with 20% and 18-30 years with 13%.
- Majority of the respondents (63%) were females and the remaining 37% were males.
- The marital status of the majority of the respondents i.e. 64% were married and the remaining 36% were unmarried.
- The study reveals that majority of the respondents (51%) belongs to the family of 3-4 members. This was followed by family of 5-6 members i.e. 23%, family of 7 members or above i.e. 14% and family of 1-2 members i.e. 12%.
- The majority of the respondent i.e. 36 percent attended the school only till primary level. This is followed by the middle school which is 26 percent and then the high school which is 24 percent. 14 percent of the total population never attended the school.
- Out of the total respondents, only 33 percent lives in their owned house while the remaining 67 percent lives in a rented house.
- Out of the total respondents, 69 percent are from the Imphal-west which is the research area while the remaining 31% are from nearby districts.
- Out of the total respondents majority of the street vendors i.e. 40 percent of this area sells fruits and vegetables. This is followed by the vendors selling food items i.e. 19 percent. 12 percent of the respondents of this area sells fish and 4 percent of the vendors sells clothing and accessories. The remaining items i.e. cosmetics and decorative items and plastic products vendors comprises of 7 percent and 4 percent of the total respondents respectively.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 35 percent work for minimum 7-9 hours which is followed by the category of vendors working for 9 hours and above i.e. 34 percent of the total respondents. 22 percent of the respondents belong to the category of 4-6 working hours while the remaining 9 percent work for only 0-3 hours.
- That maximum of the vendors travel through auto to reach their respective work place i.e. 42 percent of the respondents. This is followed by the vendors who travel by foot i.e. 25 percent of the respondents. 20 percent of the respondents travel through bus while 13 percent of the respondents travel through cycle to reach their respective vending place.

- Maximum of the vending products of the respondents have good demand in the market i.e. 49 percent of the respondents. This is followed by the products having average demand in the market i.e. 36 percent of the respondents. Only 8 percent of the products have very poor demand whereas the remaining 7 percent shows poor demand for their product.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 52 percent store their product in their respective homes. And the remaining vendors choose their vending place, neighbour's house and cold storages for storing their vending products at the rate of 25 percent, 12 percent and 10 percent respectively.
- Out of 100 respondents, 54 percent have the experience of more than 8 years, 32 percent have the experience of 5-8 years, 9 percent have the experience of 1-4 years while the remaining 5 percent have the experience of less than 1 year in the business.
- Out of 100 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 77 percent are not registered while only 23 percent are registered vendors
- Maximum of the vendors are stationary which is 67% of the respondents. And the remaining respondents are either headload vendor (14%) or mobile vendor (19%).
- The average daily income of the vendors are between 200-500 rupees which is 40% of the respondents. This is followed by the income level of 500-1000 rupees which is 26% of the total respondents. 18% of the vendors earns more than 1000 rupees on a daily basis while the remaining 16% of the vendors earns less than 200 rupees on a daily basis.
- 51% of the vendor's income covers only their basic needs of home. Only 18 percent of the vendor's income allows them to live comfortably and save while the remaining 31% of the vendor's income covers basic needs of home and some spare.
- The majority (76 percent) of the total respondent income comes from only being a street vendor. While the remaining 24 percent depends upon other sources also for their livelihood.
- Majority of the respondent's (59%) family have only one working member. This was followed by two members with 26%. 9% of the total respondents belongs to the family having three earning members while the remaining 6% belongs to the family having three or more working members.
- Out of the total respondents, maximum (61%) of the respondents faces financial problems in high level. This is followed by the respondents facing moderate level of financial problems i.e. 24% of the respondents. The remaining 15 % faces this financial problem to some extent.

- Maximum street vendors i.e. 52% of this area have rated the marketing problem as moderate ones. Some of the respondents i.e. 16% faces marketing problems at a high level while the remaining 32% have said that they faces marketing problems to some extent.
- Out of the total respondents, 77 % are facing environmental problems in high level. Only 7% of the total respondents have faced these problems in low level while the remaining 16% have faced this problems in low level.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 58% have responded that they faces moderate level of health related problems. While 27 % have responded that they faces high level of health related issues and the remaining 15 % faces the health related problems in low level.
- Maximum of the respondents i.e. 72% faces a high level of eviction problems. Some of the respondents i.e. 24% faces eviction problems in moderate level while the remaining 4% faces this problem in low level.
- The respondents have rated the wastage of unsold goods as moderate (40%), low (32%) and high (28%) respectively.
- The respondents have rated the problem of insecurity and irregular employment as moderate level (46%), low level (43%) and high level (11%) respectively.
- Only 28 percent of the total respondents are aware of the street vending policy while the remaining 72 percent are not even aware of the street vending policy.
- Maximum of the respondent i.e.54% wants their customers to make bigger purchase from them. 31% of the respondents wants their customer to come for next visit while the remaining respondents wants only the feedback from their customers.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 72% needs adequate workspace for carrying out their street vending operations while the remaining facilities that includes power and water are required by the remaining 28% of the respondents equally.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 88% of the respondent thinks that street vending business can help in unemployment opportunities while remaining does not believe it.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 82% thinks that street vending can be self-employment opportunities for unemployed youth while only 18% doesn't support it. Majority of the respondents i.e. 75% thinks that street vending is a viable source of livelihood while the remaining 25% is not satisfied. Majority of the respondents i.e. 68% are satisfied and happy being a street vendor while other remaining 32% will quit their vending business if given a better job.

## **3.2: SUGGESTIONS**

The survey revealed that there are many areas which needs to be improved for the betterment of the street vendors of Imphal-West, Manipur. Some of the suggestions are:

1. The street vendors should be provided financial assistance for carrying out their vending activities.
2. Awareness campaign should be carried out so that the street vendors are enough educated about the street vending policies.
3. Proper work place should be provided to the vendors for carrying out their business activities without any interruption.
4. Proper sanitation facilities should be provided to the vendors especially for the women vendors.
5. Drinking water facilities should be provided for the vendors in the market area.
6. The government should provide adequate medical services and medical insurance to the street vendors.
7. Enough market area should be provided to the vendors especially the vegetables vendors, so that they don't have to sit on the roadside for their vending activities.

### **3.3: CONCLUSION**

The study reveals that the street vendors are highly deprived of socio economic condition. Therefore, it is high time for the government to come forward and uplift this particular society such as credit facilities, enough workspace, sanitation facilities, adequate drinking water facilities, etc. otherwise this section of our society will remain static. Though some of the facilities have been provided by the government, but these are not enough. The health facilities needs to be improved. To conclude, the facilities for the street vendors are improving and hopefully this unorganised sector are likely to be provided with best possible facilities in the upcoming future.



**BIBLIOGRAPHY, REFERENCES AND**  
**WEBSITES**

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Bhowmik.S.K. (2005) “Street vendors in Asia: A Review,” Economic and Political Weekly, pp.2256-2264
2. Roy. A (2005), “Urban Informality, Towards an Epistemology of Planning”, Journal of the American Planning Association Vol 71, No.2,
3. Karthikeyan.R&R.Mangaleswarn, (2013)” Study on the standard of life among the street vendors, Trichy, Tamil Nadu”

## **REFERENCES**

1. Research Methodology- methods and techniques (Second revised edition), C,R,KOTHARI- New Age International Limited, Publishers, New Delhi
2. Reports on Street Vendors by NASVI

## **WEBSITES**

1. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
2. <https://www.google.co>,
3. <https://Journals.sagepub.com/>
4. <https://www.researchgate.com>

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## A) PERSONAL DETAILS:

1) Name of the respondent.

2) Age of the respondent:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) 18-30 years | b) 30-40 years  |
| c) 40-50 years | d) 50 and above |

3) Sex:

Male/Female/Others

4) Marital status:

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Married | b) Unmarried |
|------------|--------------|

5) Family size:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 1-2 members | b) 3-4 members |
| c) 5-6 members | d) 7 or above  |

6) Educational status:

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) Illiterate                | b) Primary school (Class 1-5)    |
| c) Middle School (Class 6-8) | d) Higher Education (Class 9-12) |
| d) Graduate                  |                                  |

7) Housing status:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Owned | b) Rented |
|----------|-----------|

8) Currently from:

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Imphal-west (the vending area) | b) Nearby districts |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|

## B) ABOUT THE VENDING BUSINESS:

1) Vending product:

- |                     |                        |                                 |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Food             | b) Fruits & vegetables | c) Clothing & accessories       |
| d) Plastic products | e) Fish                | f) Cosmetics & Decorative items |

2) Working hours (expect preparation & transportation):

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) 0-3 hours | b) 4-6 hours         |
| c) 7-9 hours | d) More than 9 hours |

3) Mode of travel to reach workplace:

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| a) Walk | b) Cycle |
| c) Auto | d) Bus   |

4) Demand for their vending product:

- a) Good
- b) Average
- c) Poor
- d) Very Poor

5) Storage area of their product:

- a) Home
- b) Vending place
- c) Neighbour's place
- d) Cold storages

6) Total experience in the business:

- a) Less than 1year
- b) 1-4years
- c) 5-8years
- d) More than 8years

7) Are you registered vendor?

Yes/No

8) Type of vending:

- a) Headload vendor
- b) Mobile vendor
- c) Stationary vendor

9) Partnership in vending:

Yes/No

10) Number of employees:

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) More than 2

**C) INCOME & EXPENSES:**

1) Income level (Daily):

- a) Less than 200rupees
- b) 200-500rupees
- c) 500-1000rupees
- d) More than 1000rupees

2) Given the current economic conditions of your family, how much does your income covers your expenditure:

- a) It only covers basic needs of home.
- b) It covers basic needs of home and some spare.
- c) It allows you to live comfortably and save.

3) Do your income comes only from being a street vendor?

Yes/No

4) Number of earnings member in a family:

- a) Only one member
- b) Two members
- c) Three members
- d) More than three members

**D) CHALLENGES FACED BY STREET VENDORS:**

1) Financial problems such as shortage of working capital, lack of credit, etc.:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

2) Marketing challenges such as competitive challenges, lack of encouragement, lack of adequate publicity, etc.:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

3) Environmental problems such as lack of workspace, lack of market, etc.:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

4) Health related problems:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

5) Eviction problems:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

6) Wastage of unsold goods:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

7) Feeling insecure or irregular unemployment:

- a) High                      b) Moderate                      c) Low

8) Awareness of street vending policy:

Yes/No

9) Expectations from the customers by the vendors:

- a) Customer feedback
- b) Willingness to comeback for next visit
- c) Bigger purchase

10) Facilities needed to get supported/protected for street vending operations:

- a) Water facility
- b) Power facility
- c) Work space

**E) PROSPECTS OF STREET VENDORS:**

1) Do you think that street vending business can help in solving unemployment problems?

Yes/No

2) Do you think that street vending business can be self-employment opportunity for unemployed youth?

Yes/No

3) Do you think that street vending is a viable source of livelihood?

Yes/No

4) Given a chance, would you stop street vending and opt for alternative job?

Yes/No