

# **“Diseases and health condition of street hawkers in Bangladesh”**

A thesis report submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Pharm in Clinical Pharmacy and Molecular Pharmacology.

## **Submitted To**

Farhana Rizwan

Assistant professor

Department of Pharmacy

East West University

## **Submitted By**

Nazmoon Nahar

ID: 2014-3-79-030

Course code: PHRM 531

**Date of Submission:** 12 June, 2016

## **Declaration by the Research Candidate**

Nazmoon Nahar, hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “Diseases and health condition of street hawkers in Bangladesh”, submitted by me to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University, in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of M.Pharm in Clinical Pharmacy and Molecular Pharmacology is a genuine authentic research work carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Farhana Rizwan, Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy, East West University. I also declare that the contents of this dissertation, in full or in parts have not been submitted to elsewhere for the award of any other degree.

---

Nazmoon Nahar

ID: 2014-3-79-030

Department of Pharmacy,

East West University

## Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis paper “Diseases and health conditions of street hawkers in Bangladesh”, submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Pharm in Clinical Pharmacy and Molecular Pharmacology was carried out by Nazmoon Nahar (ID-2014-3-79-030) under our supervision and guidance and the contents of this dissertation, in full or in parts have not been submitted to elsewhere for the award of any degree.

---

Farhana Rizwan

Assistant professor

Department of Pharmacy

East West University

## Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis paper “Diseases and health condition of street hawkers in Bangladesh”, submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, East West University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Pharm in Clinical Pharmacy and Molecular Pharmacology was carried out by Nazmoon Nahar (ID-2014-3-79-030) under our supervision and guidance and the contents of this dissertation, in full or in parts have not been submitted to elsewhere for the award of any other degree.

---

Dr. Shamsun Nahar Khan , Ph.D

Chairperson & Associate Professor

Department of Pharmacy

East West University

## Acknowledgement

At first I thank to Allah to give the opportunity to study in this subject and complete my M.pharm

I would like to thank my suoervisor Farhana Rizwan , Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmacy East West University for her mastermind direction and cordila support to complete my thesis work properly

I am grateful to DR. Shamsun Nahar, Ph.d Chairperson & Associate professor, Department of Pharmacy East West University .

Cordial thanks to friends to support for my survey work. And for their extended cooperation.

---

# Table of Contents

Abstract	i
----------	---

## Chapter: One

---

Serial no.	Title	Page no.
1.1	Introduction to Street Hawker	1-2
1.2	Female hawkers	2-3
1.2.1	Challenges faced by Women Street hawkers	3-4
1.3	Factors that influencing Street Hawking	5-6
1.4	Socio-demographic Characteristics of Street Hawkers	6-7
1.5	Working Conditions and Occupational Hazards of Street Hawkers	7-8
1.6	Possible diseases that may affect health status of a Street Hawker	10
1.7	Nature of services provided by Street hawkers	10-11
1.8	Growth of Street Hawking	11-12
1.9	Street Hawkers in Bangladesh	12
1.10	Dhaka and street hawking	12-13
1.11	Nature and pattern of Street hawking in Dhaka City	13
1.12	Types of Street Hawkers in Dhaka City	14
1.13	Situation of Street Hawker in Dhaka City	16-17
1.14	Necessity of street hawker in Dhaka city	17-18
1.15	Background for increasing demand for Street Hawkers	18
1.16	Problem arises by Street Hawker in Dhaka	19-20
1.17	The meaning of problem	20
1.18	Public Management	21
1.19	Street Hawkers in Asia	21-32

## Chapter: Two

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
2.1-2.17	Literature review	33-46

## Chapter: Three

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
3.	Objectives and Aims	47

## Chapter: Four

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
4.1	Type of study	48
4.2	Study area	48
4.3	Sample	48
4.4	Measuring Instruments	49
4.5	Procedure	49
4.6	Data analysis technique	49

## Chapter: Five

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
5.1-5.3	Results	50-55

## Chapter: Six

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
6	Discussion	56-58

## Chapter: Seven

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
7	Conclusion	59

## References

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
6.	References	61-64



## List of Tables:

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
1.1	Socioeconomic and cultural relations of street hawkers to the urban environment of Dhaka City	13
1.2	Street Vendors Typology in Dhaka City Urban Area	15
5.1.1	Distribution of Respondents by Gender	50
5.1.2	Marital status of respondents	51
5.1.3	Range of daily average income of street hawkers	52
5.2.1	Food taking behavior among respondents	54
5.2.2	Percentage on addiction	54
5.2.3	Method of child birth	55

## List of Figures

---

<b>Serial no.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page no.</b>
1.1	A Street Hawker	1
1.2	Female Street Hawker	5
1.3	Employment condition and employment risk among street hawkers	9
5.1.1	Distribution of Respondents by Age	50
5.1.2	Distribution of Respondents by Education	51
5.1.3	Range of capital of street hawkers	52
5.2.1	Diseases and health condition of respondents	53
5.2.2	Types of health facility used during child birth	55

## Abstract

Street hawkers are identified as self-employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labor to sell goods and services on the street without having any permanent built-up structure. Various studies have already confirmed the fact that street hawkers play a significant role to fulfill the demands of urban dwellers in Dhaka – the capital and largest city of Bangladesh. This paper attempts to study the disease and health conditions and treatment patterns of street hawkers. And to know the socio-demographic status of street hawkers. The paper is based on the information collected from the field survey. After the target decided, a structured questionnaire was prepared (close ended questions) with very few open ended questions. The information was obtained via face-to-face interviews and the street hawkers were asked about their demographic characteristics, occupational information, socioeconomic conditions, work shifts, health status, general health impairments (accidents, injuries, complaints, and diseases), and knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding self-protective behaviors. Findings revealed that the study was conducted on 78.66% male and 21.33% female. 94.9% hawkers are in their economically active years, significant portion of hawkers (38%) were non literate. most of the hawkers daily income is from 500-1500 taka (50%) as most of them belong to average monthly income. Majority of the street hawkers are found as lower middle class people with lower standard of living. Majorly (73.33%) faced serious health challenges like body pain including legs pain, back pain, neck pain, hands pain, headache, and joint pain and a majority percentage of street hawker 89.33% had tendency to have lunch irregularly due to their working duration. The study also revealed that majority percentage 48.43% of female street hawkers took the service of traditional birth attendant during child birth through vaginal delivery due to lack of sufficient knowledge about health risk for herself and her babies too. During this study some unfavorable effects are also visible such as lack of formalization and weak management system, which create problems in urban areas by producing street garbage and gathering crowd on the footpath. By the implementation of proper public management system, street hawkers would become a role model for urban dwellers of Dhaka city.

**Keywords:** Street hawkers, Gender, age, education, income, marital status, diseases, health condition, female hawkers, addiction

# Chapter One

---

## Introduction

## **1.1 Introduction to Street Hawker**

Street hawkers are identified as self-employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labor to sell goods and services on the street without having any permanent built-up structure (National Policy on Urban Street Vendors [NPUSV], 2006, p. 11)

Various studies have already confirmed the fact that street hawkers comprise one of the most marginalized sections of the urban poor. Notwithstanding the fact that they play a very dynamic role in the urban economy, providing necessary items, which are largely both durable and cost-effective, to average income-earning households at cheap and affordable rates. In addition, they help many small-scale industries to flourish by marketing the products that they manufacture. Thus, they help to sustain the urban economy to a great Extent in terms of generation of employment and income, and provision of services to Others.(Bhowmik, 2001; Tiwari, 2000)



**Figure 1.1:** A Street Hawker

Hawkers are low income entrepreneurs who are mainly found in densely populated urban informal sectors in developing countries. A sociologist (Bhowmik, 2005) claims that given the fragile nature of street hawking activities and the types of assets that are typically accumulated through such activities, hawkers are expected to encounter, in particularly acute degrees, common obstacles to attaining financial transactions. A continuous two-way Progression is always observed, that is, a socio-spatial dialectic, in which people simultaneously create and modify urban spaces and adapt their spatial behavior according to the spaces that they are occupying (Knox, 1995). From this perspective, geographers and economists argue that the spatial patterns of urban retail developments arise from buyer–seller interactions with in a specific urban context. In developed countries, shopping patterns have changed to keep abreast of rapidly changing socioeconomic conditions. By contrast, different social and economic environment in developing cities still accommodate formal and informal retailing activities at the same development level (Findly, Paddison, & Dawson, 1990) Consequently, the behavioral dynamic of varying groups of retailers and consumers shape retail developments in a rapidly urbanizing context (Kinsey, 1988).According to(Bodhikong &Moongjongklang, 2003), streets hawkers always have to serve the needs of their consumers, who are mostly from the poor sector. Hawkercs sell goods at low prices (Bhowmik, 2005).They always take their place near public

areas (parks, bus or railway terminals, offices, schools, and so on) where people can easily buy necessary goods from them (Bromley, 2004).

## **1.2 Women Hawkers:**

Women who have a broken family, divorced or separated from husband, insufficient husband's income and poverty, pressure from in-laws to work are the factors responsible for making women to do street vending. They have low skill and poor economic conditions. In comparison with other trades it is easy to enter this trade for the poor migrants as well as lower income groups living in the city. Comparatively women face much more problems in street vending rather than men. Women are generally affected by the crimes like eve teasing, sexual harassment, rapes, etc. Street vending is not an easy task for women. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

The NASVI study found that the income of women vendors is lower than the men because mainly of two reasons. Most of the women belonged to families that were poorer than those of male street vendors so they had less capital to invest in their business. Secondly, they could not spend as much time on their work as the males because they had to take care of the home as well. (NASVI, 2012) Moreover in cities like Kolkata and Patna women hawkers were harassed by the male vendors and were not allowed to sit on the pavements. In cities where they are unionized, as in Ahmedabad, their problems are not as acute. In Mumbai, the studies show that most of the women street vendors belong to families in which the male members were once employed in better paid, secure jobs in the formal sector. They were unemployed when their enterprises closed. Their wives took to street vending to make ends meet (Bhowmik, 2005)

There is no clear picture of the number of women vendors. They are rarely included in a country's labor statistics because they are far more likely to be working in the informal rather than the formal sector (and thus are not "counted" among the employed or economically active). Faced with a paucity of statistics on street vendors in general, and women hawkers in particular, it is difficult to quantify with any precision the extent of female participation (Diwakar, et al 2014).

### **1.2.1 Challenges faced by Women Street hawkers:**

1. Street Vendors face many problems as they are a vulnerable population, who are neither protected by government, NGOs, labor union nor by any labor law. They are deprived by laws made by government in respect of labor union. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

2. The street vendors always suffer competition with other street vendors because of fluctuation in market prices, insecure and irregular employment. Their incomes are often minimal and their sales fluctuate. Another reason for decrease in income of street vendors is that they are forced to pay 15 to 20 percent of their daily income as bribes to local police. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

3. Street vendors are usually associated with encroachment of public spaces, causes traffic congestion, inadequate hygiene, and poor waste disposal. Safety of food has been increasingly become a concern in regard to street vendors. No Government agency is authorized to verify the content of food as they are not regulated by any government agency. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

4. The government does not recognize the contribution of street hawkers towards economic and social well-being of urban population. They survive without government support. But lately, government has passed "Street Vendors Bill 2013", which protects the rights of street vendors. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

5. Negative impact of online shopping on retailers and street vendors- Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce whereby consumers directly buy goods or services from a seller over the internet without an intermediary service. Online shopping has become the trend and the new mode of purchasing. There are around 1000s of online marketing enterprises selling cosmetics, clothes, shoes, accessories, vitamin supplements, etc. literally the entire range of consumer items. The trend is very clear; retail shop demand will fall and even shrink. Online shopping is indeed having an adverse impact on the retail sector. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

6. Uncertainty and insecurity: The basic problems of women street vendors is insecurity and uncertainty as their profession is considered illegal, but according to government of India assessment done in 2004 shows around 2.5% of local poor urban population survive by working in this occupation. If government provide license to street vendors, they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities and local police. (Diwakar, et al 2014).



7. Another important aspect of challenges of women street vendors is being a woman they become the victim of crimes like eve teasing, sexual harassment, rape, human trafficking. (Diwakar, et al 2014).

The male vendors are more visible as they sell greater varieties of goods – clothes, fruits, household items etc. Most of the food vendors are males. The level of unionization is higher among them and they are thus able to protect themselves better than the women vendors. There is therefore a need to make a proper assessment of women vendors. At a rough guess, they should constitute 30 per cent of the total population. They are mainly small vendors and they are hardly unionized (except in Ahmedabad). These factors add to their invisibility (Bhowmik, 2005)



**Figure 1. 2:** Female Street Hawker

### **1.3 Factors that influencing Street Hawking:**

- **Social reason:**



Street hawking is a means of earning a livelihood among the urban poor because it requires a small capital and low skills .A high number of street hawkers in urban areas take to the street when they do not find other sources of income. .(Israt et al. 2013).

- **Economic reason:**

The target customers of street hawkers are mainly passing pedestrians. However, despite the ambiguity of its definitions street hawking, as an income generating activity, has become a major structural feature of society. Street hawkers need very low investment and entering the street trading field to gain some income is basically effortless Starting and activating a street hawking business is relatively stress free. (Israt et al. 2013).

- **Environmental reason:**

Hawkers have occupied most streets, taking up any available space to trade. Given that They encroach on footpaths, pedestrians find It difficult to walk and are frequently annoyed with them .Hygiene is another negative effect of street food sellers on the environment. The centers of street hawking activities continue to rise in parks, streets, and terminals.

This condition has created a huge demand for other suitable worksites in urban areas to cope with the increasing number of job seekers in Dhaka City.(Israt et al. 2013).

#### **1.4 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Street Hawkers:**

The Street Hawkers of Bangladesh are not enumerated in the formal sector of country's economy. They are identified as the informal sector where their businesses are conducted as a form of irregular, unstable, and marginal economic activities. As such there is no systematic documentation of the numbers of street hawkers, their scale of businesses, or the viability of their pursuits. After rickshaw-pulling, street hawking is probably the second most important employment opportunity for the urban poor in Bangladesh, and particularly important for young and middle-aged men who have migrated to Dhaka in the past five to ten years (Muzaffar et al.2009). Roughly 750,000rickshawpullers and 300,000 street vendors live and work in Dhaka (N,Islam, 2005). Dhaka is among the world's cities with the highest number of hawkers: in Asia, only Mumbai (~250,000), Delhi (~200,000), Calcutta (~150,000),and Bangkok (~100,000) have

similarly large numbers of street vendors (Bhowmik, 2010) .It is impossible to establish the absolute number of street hawkers in Dhaka. However, Benjamin conducted a survey on street hawkers in Dhaka, over a period of three years (2007 to 2010). This survey and official labour statistics demonstrated that between 90,000 and 100,000 street hawkers sell different items, and around 418,000 people or 2.9 percent of Dhaka's total population depend on the income generated by street hawkers. (Benjamin, 2011)

A glimpse of the socioeconomic background of the vendors is presented below to help understand who the street food vendors are.

(i) Both males and females and married and unmarried operate as street hawkers. Their age range is between 25 and 60 years with a majority being in the age group of 30–40 years.

(ii) Many street hawkers and their families have their origin in rural backgrounds or have moved to urban centers at a later stage or else live in rural areas and travel daily to the city for their business operations. (Khairuzzaman et al. 2014).

(iii) The level of education achieved by the street hawkers is comparatively low and in the case of a majority, education levels varied between grades 5 and 8. (Khairuzzaman et al. 2014).

(iv) Many street hawkers are constrained by the unstable socioeconomic backgrounds in their families. (Khairuzzaman et al. 2014).

(v) Employment history of the street food vendors shows their previous involvement in several urban-based, irregular, and low-paid income generating activities, which required hard manual labor, prior to their involvement in the street hawking business. Their engagement in such activities was not sufficient for their sustenance. The result was that the hawkers moved from one work place to another (Khairuzzaman et al. 2014).

Street hawkers are a self-employed category of small entrepreneurs who are not dependent on any institutional structures to find their livelihoods. Their enterprises evolve exclusively around their own individual strengths and the support extended to them by their immediate social networks such as family members and other close associates. The earnings from their business enterprises are a means of living for the vendors themselves and their dependent family members. As such, these economic activities of the street hawkers have not only provided a

source of livelihood to the hawkers and their dependent family members but also have reduced the plight of their becoming an economic and social burden on the state.( Khairuzzaman et al. 2014).

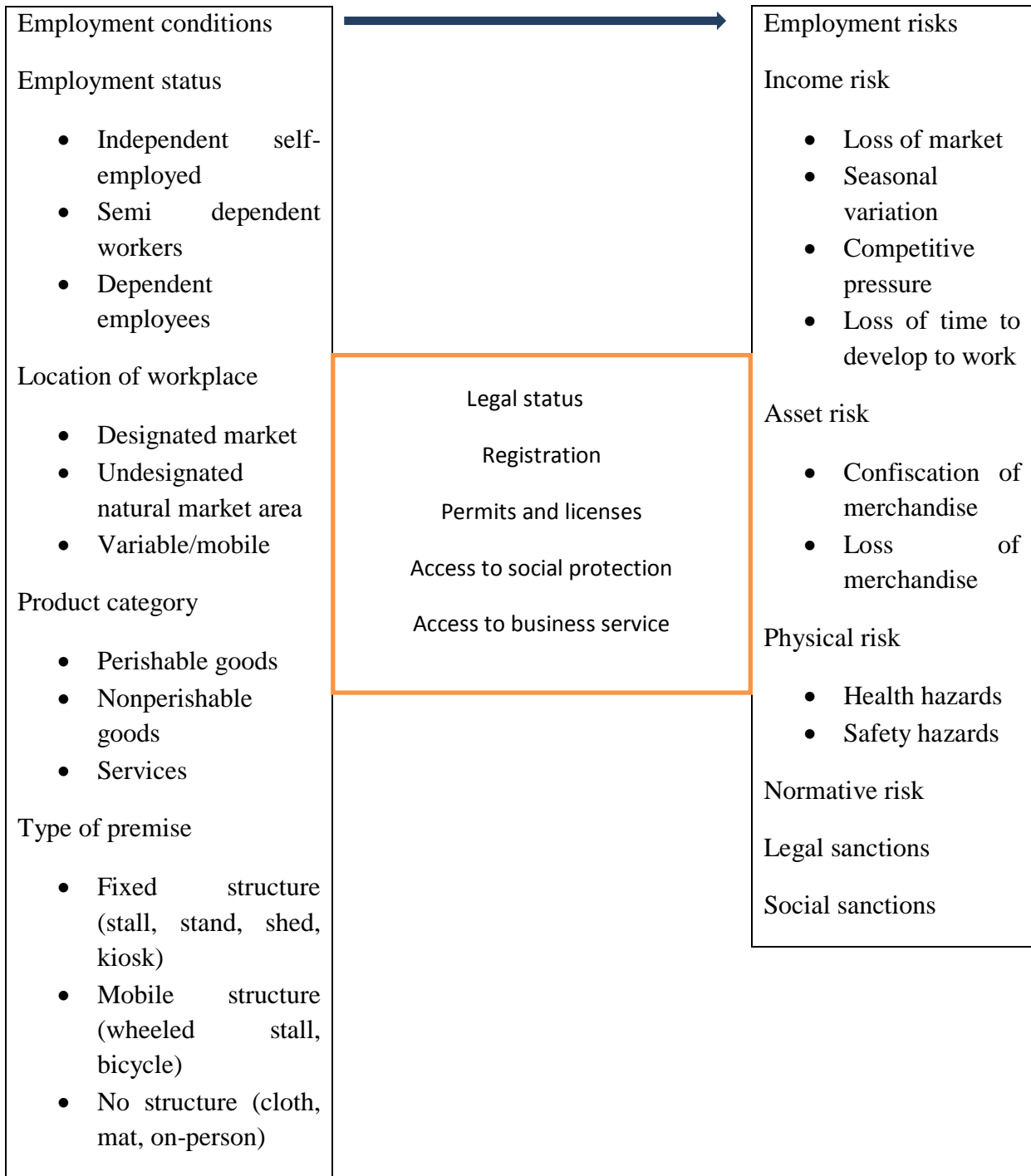
### **1.5 Working Conditions and Occupational Hazards of Street Hawkers:**

Street vendors face unique kinds of livelihood risks because of the legal, physical, and socio cultural environment in which they work. The most pressing and ongoing risk for many street hawkers is the possibility that local government authorities will forcibly remove them from the streets or confiscate their merchandise. This risk of displacement often increases in the context of elections, mega events, or efforts to beautify historic city centers. Just like formal business operators, street vendors are less productive in unstable institutional environments where rules are irregular and unpredictable. (Bhowmik, 2010). Street traders face more routine occupational hazards as well. Many must lift and haul heavy loads of goods to and from their point of sale each day. The physical environments in which they work typically lack proper infrastructure, such as clean running water, toilets, and solid waste removal.(Khairuzzaman et al 2014). Street vendors are exposed to physical harm from the improper provision of fire safety equipment and the improper regulation of traffic in commercial areas. They are also exposed to a high concentration of air pollutants and to inclement weather. These physical risks take a particular toll on young children who must accompany their mothers to vend in the streets. Given the growing numbers of the street hawkers and the customers who patronize them, the issues and problems the hawkers encounter need special attention of the authorities concerned. Income and earning risks are also common to many street vendors. Harassment on the part of local authorities—including evictions, confiscation of merchandise, and demands for bribes—is a common source of income risk for street hawkers. (Brown, et al 2010).Street vendors legal status can act as a bridge between their employment conditions and the range of employment.

In Bangladesh, vendors in the New Market area pay Tk 2,00,000 a month to a gang that shares the collection with the law-enforcement agency. Each vendor in this area pays around Tk 200 a month to run their business. In other areas such as Baitul Mukarram, GPO and Purana Paltan vendors pay the police Tk 5 daily to avoid harassment.(The Daily Star,2007).

Risks they face (Figure 1.3). A vendor with a fixed structure in a designated market, for example, may be more likely to hold a license or permit, and in turn would be less exposed to certain kinds of risks. Likewise, a street vendor who works as an employee selling a particular kind of product, such as newspapers, may be better protected by law and therefore less vulnerable. Obtaining legal status of some kind is therefore a key demand of street trading organizations in many cities.( Khairuzzaman et al, 2014).

**Employment condition and employment risk among street hawkers:**



**Figure 1.3:** Employment condition and employment risk among street hawkers, (WIEGO).

## **1.6 Possible diseases that may affect health status of a Street Hawker:**

The working condition of hawker is generally very poor and most hawkers lead a hard life. Hawking involves carrying some loads and moving about sometimes to unknown destinations for sale. The individual may exert self beyond personal capacity that could lead to body pain depending on the type of ware hawked. And how far potential customers could be reached. Also depending on the ware hawked the vendor may be also exposed to bacteria, or viruses with health consequences typhoid, flu, catarrh, body pain. Legs, back, neck, hands, headache, dryness of body. (Idyorough, et al.2014). In case of female hawker, the lack of toilets has an adverse effect on women's health and many suffer from urinary tract infections and kidney ailments. (Diwakar,et al.2014) .

The SNTD – ILO study on Mumbai found that around 85 percent of the street vendors complained of stress related diseases – migraine, hyper acidity, hyper tension and high blood pressure.(Bhowmik, 2005) Street hawkers also get excessive exposure of ultraviolet radiation in sun lights. They are in higher risk associated with negative health effect of UV rays. Such as skin cancer, skin aging, immune suppression and sun burn.

## **1.7 Nature of services provided by Street hawkers:**

Street vending is not only the means of income generation or employment generation, but also rendering a very useful service to the community of our country by playing the following important roles:

Street vending is very helpful for providing door to door services. So, it is very convenient for citizens to purchase their necessities from street vendors. Among the street vendors, food vendors are very common in our daily life. Both high income and low income people purchase food items from the food vendors. There are some rural areas in our country, where street vendors are only means of shopping. Because any shopping mall is far away from their area, people of those areas are familiar with street vending, for purchasing their daily goods. They can not imagine even that they do their shopping in other stores or malls. A large number of people in our country are low income group. They are not able to afford the products and services from the formal shopping malls. And, they want to purchase their goods comparatively in low price than the other shopping malls and retail stores. The capital expenditure and rent are relatively

lower in street vending. That's why, street vendors offer items at lower price. Vendors purchase their ingredients in large quantities and in cheapest market. So, street vending requires less cost as they serve several consumers.(Suraiya et al 2012).

### **1.8 Growth of Street Hawking:**

Street hawkers 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 they 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 (Hossain, 2001).

There is a substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the major Asian cities. In India, the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors/Hawkers notes that street vendors constitute approximately 2 per cent of the population of a metropolis. The total number of street vendors in the country is estimated at around 10 million. This number is likely to increase even further. (D.Indira , 2014). The reports from the Asian countries show that there was a jump in the number of street vendors after the financial crisis of 1998. This crisis had affected the Asian Tigers the most and one does find that that there was a sharp rise in street vendors in Thailand, Singapore and Philippines. Thus we can see that many of the workers who lose their jobs in the formal sector take to street vending as an option that allows them to make a living.(S. Bhowmik, 2005).

At the same time it should be noted that street vending survives not merely because it is an important source of employment but also because of the services it provides to the urban population. For the urban poor, street vendors provide goods, including food, at low prices. Hence we find that one section of the urban poor, namely, street vendors, subsidizes the existence of the other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods, including food. Middle-income groups too benefit from street vending because of the affordable prices offered. These aspects are unfortunately ignored by the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the police because more often than not, street vending is considered an illegal activity and street vendors are treated as criminals.(Findly, Paddison, & Dawson, 1990). In fact the studies and reports quoted in this study show that in almost all the Asian countries, street vendors have no legal

status to conduct their business and they are constantly harassed by the authorities. Yet they are popular because they provide the urban population with much needed services that neither the municipalities nor the larger retailing outlets can provide. (S. Bhowmik, 2005).

### **1.9 Street Hawkers in Bangladesh:**

The number of street vendors in Bangladesh is large. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh and also its largest city. According to the Dhaka City Corporation there are around 90,000 street vendors in the city.(New Age Metro, August 17, 2003). They operate mainly in Motijheel, Baitul Mukarram, Gulistan, Shahbagh and New Market Areas. Street vending is considered an illegal trade and the street vendors face constant harassment from the authorities. The vendors have to pay a sizeable part of their income as bribes in order to keep playing their trade..(S. Bhowmik, 2005).According to the Bangladeshi delegates who had attended the Asian Regional Workshop on Street Vendors held on February 10-12, 2002 in Bodh Gaya, India,(NASVI, 2012).The street vendors of Bangladesh were more vulnerable than those in the neighboring countries due to poverty, lack of space for vending and lack of awareness about their rights. The positive aspect is that there is a fair level of unionization among them. There are several unions working among street hawkers. The most important is the Bangladesh Hawkers' Federation as it is linked to the trade union federation of the ruling Bangladesh National Party. The federation has been negotiating with the government for a policy on street vendors. The first step towards this direction is of forging alliances with other trade unions of street vendors so that a national alliance emerges. This can in turn pressurize the government to take up the issue of a national policy for street vendors. However till such a consensus emerges, the street vendors in Bangladesh will constitute a major section of food vendors in Dhaka, the male vendors depend on the women in their household for preparing the items for sale..(S. Bhowmik, 2005)

### **1.10 Dhaka and Street Hawking:**

In 2007, the DCC decided to relocate hawkers to 20 selected spots in the capital. However this measure was not implemented for long because of different issues. According to the Bangladesh Combined Footpath Hawkers 'Council (2007), only 15,000 hawkers can staying a holiday market while the rest will become jobless after they are evicted .Street hawkers gather in specific locations, which are close to areas where they can be approached easily by consumers. At



present, spaces for street hawking activities have not been identified and user benefits have not been emphasized.(Israt et al. 2013).

### 1.11 Nature and pattern of Street hawking in Dhaka City:

The researchers found that hawkers in the study area have no specific characteristics, groups (for example, shoes, saree, fruits, and so on),or guidelines. However, the prices of the services and products sold by street hawkers are lower than in supermarkets and other formal businesses. Moreover, the fruits and vegetables sold are fresh. For these reasons, hawkers attract a large number of customers. The study revealed that demographic factors such as sex, age, educational attainment, and origin are significantly associated with hawking as a means of earning a living. The implications of these factors influence people to engage in street hawking.

The following table provides the socioeconomic and cultural relations of street hawkers to the urban environment of Dhaka City based on the field survey.(Israt et al. 2013)

#### Socioeconomic and cultural relations of street hawkers to the urban environment of Dhaka City:

Factors that affecting the attitude of hawkers		Selling strategy and dependency relationship of hawkers	Space organization of hawkers
Gender	Majority is male	Attract shoppers from all economic classes, rickshaw pullers, and people moving along the streets; create a pseudo competition in a group with 10 to 20 hawkers through extensive bargaining to advertise their product and attract customers to their business by offering a variety of item.	Hawkers locate themselves near entry point and in front of streets that face retail centers and public places.
Age	Heterogeneous		
capital investment			
Origin	80% migrated for employment opportunities in the informal sectors.		

**Table 1.1:** Socioeconomic and cultural relations of street hawkers to the urban environment of Dhaka City (Israt et al. 2013)

## **1.12 Types of Street Hawkers in Dhaka City:**

Based on the field survey. (Akharuzzaman, et al 2010) of Dhaka City, Street vendors operate by four different types of vending systems in urban areas: Permanent, Semi-Permanent, Semi-Mobile, and Mobile.

Permanent types of vendors were doing their street business as permanent shop and they put their goods on the street after the business day. Some of them have a relation with nearest shop as an external business on the urban street. Their income level is good compared with other vendors.

Semi-permanent vendors were one of the biggest numbers of street vendors in Dhaka City and according to the vender's opinion from Mirpur area they strongly affected by the government's eviction. After sale, they bring their goods home and put their business's platform and stand on the urban footpaths for next day. Their income level is not so good compared with permanent one. ..(Akharuzzaman, et al 2010)

Semi-mobile vendors were the temporary street business in urban area of Dhaka City. They don't put up their existence in an urban footpath after their business. Some of them were providing their own products like fruits, snacks, and handicaps etc. Their income level is not good and some children operate this kind of street vendors in Dhaka City.

Mobile vendors were moving in different urban areas to sell their goods to the moving urban dwellers. Some of them were selling in transportation vehicles. Based on their business condition, they were extreme poor in Dhaka City and their income level was very low in their urban lives..(Akharuzzaman, et al 2010)

Type	Picture	Goods quality	Goodsquality	Remarks
Permanent		These kinds of vendors are selling various cloths, fresh fruits, cooked food etc. Usually they sell one or two types of goods	The goods quality is not so bad and meddle and low-income people are shop from these vendors due to the down price	This street business is operated by more than one person as permanent until eviction of urban authorities
Semi permanent		They sell household goods, cloths, vegetables, fruits, services etc	These goods are not so good quality but meddle and low-income people shops here due to their urban livelihood	They bring their goods in home but they put their selling platform in footpath for next day business
Semi mobile		Mainly they are selling seasonal fruits, household goods, snacks, services, etc	some time the seasonal fruits is good quality but most of goods are not good quality and poor people shops for their livelihood	They don't put their personal existence in urban footpath after their business in a day. They bring their business in home everyday
Mobile		They are selling traditional snacks, household goods, toys etc	They are selling goods as mobile vendors in urban area as low quality to the moving people	They are completely mobile vendors in Dhaka City and it's difficult to control them by evection or manage - ment from urban area

**Table 1.2:** Street Vendors Typology in Dhaka City Urban Area..(Akharuzzaman, et al 2010)

### **1.13 Situation of Street Hawker in Dhaka City:**

Due to the lack of formalization, urban authority cannot get a single penny from street hawkers as legal taxes. In addition, vendors face harassment from their local authority by eviction from their vending areas.

#### **1) Before Eviction**

According to the daily Newspaper, vendors operate their businesses in Farmgate, Gulistan, and New Market areas paid by 0.5 million BDT (Bangladeshi Currency, Taka. 1\$ = 69 BDT) per day as an illegal toll to local political leaders and local authorities for unofficial permission. These are the illegal tolls, which have no benefit for urban development funds. For the lack of formalization vendors have no responsibility to maintain their urban footpaths in vending areas. (N, Islam, 2005)

#### **2) After Eviction**

As a part of illegal and informal sector urban authority strictly evict them at January 2007 and street hawkers' became job less in Dhaka City. However, a few vendors were still operating their street businesses as mobile systems during this eviction period. Based on their vending condition, most of them are extreme poor and they cannot maintain lives without their daily street vending. (N, Islam, 2005)

After eviction, the local government established the holiday market for street vending in some individuals urban areas. But according to the vendor's opinion, holiday market doesn't have enough space for the large number of street vendors in Dhaka City and selling was not good for the hawkers. Secondly, Before Eid urban authority decided that, 20 spots (20 previous vending places) were permitted for vending including the Farmgate, Gulistan, Mirpur, and New Market area in Dhaka City. For this policy, street hawkers were going to previous condition. Because poor urban dwellers are not responsible for their urban areas and they pushed to operate street vending in central urban areas for the lack of gainful job opportunities for their urban life expenses. The developing cities have no guidelines for street vending. However; a large number of urban dwellers depend on urban street vending. However, the local governments of developed cities have special guidelines for controlling their street businesses. The vendors of developing

city have no alternative opportunity to maintain their lives without street vending due to the lack of formal job opportunities for them. On the other hand, urban authorities of developing cities have no proper guideline for their large number of street vendors. Both urban authority and the urban street hawkers harass each other in Dhaka City and other South Asian developing cities. It might comfort both, vendors and Local authorities, to shear the responsibilities established by the public management systems for Dhaka City. It could be considered that, after implementation of public management systems street vending will be a beneficial urban trade sector in Dhaka City as well as a model for South Asian developing cities. (Akharuzzaman et al, 2014)

### **1.14 Necessity of street hawker in Dhaka city:**

This study finds out that, two parts of urban dwellers get benefit directly from street vendors in Dhaka City and other South Asian developing cities. These two parts are the following:

#### 1) Hawking as Job:

Part of urban dwellers maintains their lives by street vending as their job in urban main transaction points. Based on age groups, most of the street vendors are able to work in formal job. However, due to the lacking of job opportunities in Dhaka City, they become street hawkers in urban areas as an informal worker. These kind of urban dwellers have no alternative opportunity to maintain their lives expenses without street vending. Some street vendors operate a very simple business to keep away their food poverty. (The Daily star ,January 19, 2007)

#### 2) Vendors as Shop

The other part of urban dwellers is not operating street vendors but they depend on them to do shop for their urban livelihood. Low-income group of urban dwellers cannot shop from luxurious shopping centers in the developing cities. The street vendor is the main source of shopping in their lives. Not only the low-income group but also the middle-income and high-income group of urban dwellers is shopping for some household goods in their daily life from street vendors. One Dhaka University student, who poor and come from a rural area said: Not only the low income group people, student like us and sometimes middle class people also shop from footpath vendors as they sell products in comparatively cheaper rates than that of the markets. He said the

corporation should provide some particular places with the street vendors for avoiding traffic jams as well as for the interests of shoppers. (New Age September 25, 2006).

It shows that, street vendor is an important informal trade sector in Dhaka City as well as Other South Asian developing cities. Based on this vending situation, street vendor a beneficial trade sector in Dhaka City; however, the urban authorities have no developmental policy to improve their vending system and to maintain the surrounding environment. (Akharuzzaman et al, 2014)

### **1.15 Background for increasing demand for Street Hawkers:**

Dhaka City has a large number of urban dwellers who are poor and have no formal skills to get jobs in formal sectors. They often become street hawker in urban areas. Most of them are rural-urban migrant due to the lack of work facilities and public services in rural area. Being a street hawker is one of the best job opportunities for them as informal activities. In addition, poor urban dwellers cannot fulfill their basic need without those informal activities in urban areas. For example, the vendors operate their street business and depend on it; so, they cannot provide foods, cloths, and shelters for their families without these informal activities. Most of South Asian developing cities have a large number of street vendors as an informal trade in the main urban transaction points as well as Dhaka City. The local authorities of Dhaka City see that, the street vendors a Problem for their urban area. Without street hawking in urban areas a large number of urban dwellers fall into a critical situation in their lives. Not only the low-income group but also the middle-income group of urban dweller depends on street hawker for shopping in their life. According to the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) report In the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) area 60% houses are of low-income, 37% middle income and the rest 3% constitutes high-income houses are in the Dhaka City, Bangladesh(N, Islam, 2005). Based on this report, more than 60% of urban dwellers depend on urban street vendors. However, the local authority has no proper rehabilitation policy for their street vendors. Sometime the authority evicts them from their area and vendors become jobless due to this eviction from their urban area.(Daily Star, 2007).

## **1.16 Problem arises by Street Hawker in Dhaka:**

Based on the field survey (Akharuzzaman et al, 2014) , street vendors create two problems in Dhaka City as well as other developing South Asian cities. They are as follow:

### **1) Street Garbage:**

The vendors dispose of their garbage on the footpaths or on the streets after their sale in urban area of Dhaka City Sometimes the food is sold wrapped by using paper, and consumers throw that paper on the street as. According to this issue, street garbage's problem has a strong relation with urban street vending in Dhaka City. (Akharuzzaman et al, 2014)

### **2) Footpath Crowded**

From January 2007 street vending is strictly prohibited in the urban area of Dhaka City until next EID (Bangladeshi Islamic traditional festival) of that year. The general people who have no relation with street vendors, they are happy for this eviction. As one local newspaper published in a report "Usually I was compelled to walk through the main road risking being run over by speeding vehicles as street vendors kept footpaths occupied. I am really happy to see that the footpath at Farmgate is clear" said SaifurRahman, a resident of East Rajabazar (The Daily star January 19, 2007).

In Dhaka, uncontrolled hawking has created "informal" bazaar areas in public places. According to the 2012 Strategic Transport Planning Report, the Dhaka Metropolitan City has approximately 388 km of footpaths for the movement of city dwellers; however, hawkers have occupied approximately 155 km of these footpaths (Hossain, 2001).The hawkers in Dhaka City occupy streets and footpaths, which causes a serious problem in the metropolitan. They do not follow any guideline on where they can locate themselves. In addition, they occupy pedestrian space, and thus, pedestrians are forced to walk on the streets. According to Yankson and Paul (2000) as long as the urban informal economy grows informal economic work areas or locations will be limited. Consequently environmental problems such as traffic and health hazards will increase. Dhaka is one of the fastest rising mega cities in the world, with 500,000 to 600,000 new migrants, mostly from the poor sector, arriving in the city annually (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2010).The population of Dhaka is currently approximately 16 million and is projected to grow to 20 million

by 2020 (World Bank, 2010), which makes it the third largest city in the world in terms of population. Most migrants come from rural areas to search for opportunities that can provide them with new livelihood options, and consequently, improvement in living standards (Hossain, 2001). This phenomenon has led to the rapid growth of the informal sector which is accompanied by the dramatic increase in street trading. Such trading activities obviously increased in Dhaka, particularly along major transportation routes such as New Market, Gulistan, Motijhil and Mirpur. Street hawkers are also common in bus and train stations, where crowds gather day and night. (Israt et al. 2013).

Yet, they are popular because they provide the urban population with much needed services that neither the municipalities nor the larger retailing outlets can provide. Although they live in poverty, they are generating employment as well as income and thereby, contributing towards our economy. So, street vendors are found to be crucial to Bangladesh's development as a source of income, employment and service to millions of people. (Suraiya et al. 2012)

### **1.17 The Meaning of Problem**

According to Jung-Hyung LEE, Those street vendors are illegally possessed on the public sidewalk, thus they are not originally designed in a city street planning, which inherited various problem such as unpleasant urban scape. and especially obstruction for pedestrian (Hyung, et al 2004). The word Problem in this case does not have its usual meaning. If the street hawker is usually a Problem for urban areas, removal or eviction is one of the best solutions for Dhaka City as well as other South Asian developing cities. However, when the local authorities evict the street hawkers from urban area it becomes a Problem for a large number of urban dwellers. Especially, whose lives are being maintained by street hawkers or access shops from the street vendors in their urban live. A large number of urban dwellers considerations, street hawkers are part of their lives as jobs or as shopping center in Dhaka City. According to the urban situation, it can be considered that, street vending is an important urban informal trade sector, not a Problem for urban area of Dhaka City. (Akharuzzaman, et al 2010).



## **1.18 Public Management:**

Public management is deliberate changes to the structure and processes of public sector organizations with the objective of getting them (in some sense) to run better (Pollit and Bouckaert, 2000). Based on this definition, public management is a method to improve living conditions of the human with the surrounding environment. By implementation of public management systems in urban areas, each of the urban dweller benefits in their urban lives. This study considered that, management process would be established by the participation of all stakeholders and creators. Thus street hawkers could become responsible for their actions in urban environment. This public management pursues to improve living conditions of all groups of urban dwellers. The local authority considers improving their urban planning and urban management issue to exclude their existing street vendors in Dhaka City. The authority has indicated that street vendor is an illegal trade in urban area of Dhaka City. (Akharuzzaman, et al 2010) However, street vending is an essential factor for a large number of urban dwellers to maintain their livelihood. It would be considered that, by the implementing a public management system, street vendors would become a comfort for urban dwellers of Dhaka City as well as become a model for South Asian developing cities. (Dool, 2005).

## **1.19 Street Hawkers in Asia:**

### **India:**

The number of street vendors in Indian cities has increased sharply during the past few years, especially after 1991 when the policies relating to structural adjustment and liberalization were introduced. It is now estimated that around 2.5 per cent of the urban population is engaged in this occupation. Studies on street vendors/hawkers are few and are focused mainly on some cities. In 2000, the National Alliance of Street Vendors in India (NASVI) (Bhowmik, 2010) organised a study on hawkers in seven cities which included Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Patna, Ahmadabad and Imphal. This could be taken as one of the more comprehensive studies on street vending. Two more studies were conducted on street vendors in Mumbai, besides the one by NASVI. In 1998, the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) commissioned Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Youth for Voluntary Action and Unity (YUVA) to conduct a census of hawkers on municipal lands (Sharma, 1998). In 2001, SNDT Women's University, in collaboration with International Labour Organisation conducted a study on street

vendors An interesting aspect of these studies is that they all find common features among street vendors. Their earnings vary between Rs 50 and Rs 80 per day. Women earn between Rs 40 and Rs 60 per day. They work under grueling conditions for long hours and are frequently harassed by the municipal authorities and the police. The NASVI study found that around 20 percent of their earnings are taken as rent by the authorities. In Mumbai the annual collection of rent is around Rs 400 corer..

A fairly high proportion of vendors were once workers in the formal sector and they had taken to street vending after they lost their jobs. This proportion is higher in cities like Kolkata (50 per cent), Mumbai and Ahmadabad (30 per cent). A study by SEWA in Ahmadabad notes that half the laid-off textile workers in Ahmadabad have taken to street vending. The other vendors are mainly migrants from rural areas or from small towns who came to these cities to find employment. They could not find regular jobs so they took to street vending. In Delhi, the feminist journal Manushi conducted a study on street vendors which showed the stark reality of how these people are exploited and harassed by the authorities (The Hindu Delhi, June 26, 2001).

This study provoked the prime minister to write to the Lt Governor of the union territory of Delhi to change the administration's oppressive policies on street vendors. The prime minister's office also issued a concept note on this subject which contained important guidelines. There are some interesting studies from town planners. Gitam Tiwari and Dinesh Mohan, both of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, have made significant contributions to research on use of pavement space, pollution control and use of road space with regard to street vending. (Bhowmik, 2003). They have shown that having street vendors near housing complexes reduces pollution levels as residents do not need to use cars or two-wheelers to buy their daily requirements as these are available literally at their door steps. (Bhowmik, 2005)

### **Sri Lanka:**

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

the general public. In most cases evicted vendors are not provided alternate sites. The Sri Lankan delegates who participated in the 2002 Asian Regional Workshop of Streetnet reported that not only did the street vendors face evictions, the municipal authorities burn their stalls during these drives. In its report of July 23, 2002, Sevanatha, an NGO working for the empowerment of street vendors in Colombo, notes that “the street hawkers of Colombo have had their livelihoods threatened by the Colombo City planners’ attempts to cleanse the city streets of the informal sector.” These planners “keep to the outdated western concept that pavements are to be clear and clean for pedestrians whereas in the west and many Asian cities planners have realised the benefits of providing space for pavement sellers and maintaining a lively inner city culture.” Hence though street vendors have some recognition by the municipality as they pay taxes, this does not necessarily provide them the security to carry out their trades. In most cases, provision of alternative space depends largely on how strongly their union can press for this demand.

The delegates who participated in the above mentioned work-shop, stated that it was possible to influence government policy through trade unions of street vendors. It was through their pressure that the government agreed to accommodate street vendors in the World Market: Day and Night Bazaar. These vendors pay taxes to the municipality. The goods sold by street vendors were cheaper than those offered by the big stores. According to Sevantha, there are 8,000 to 10,000 street vendors in Colombo and most of them are located in the formal city centres. They are from urban poor settlements and street vending is the only source of employment for these families. Women and children play active roles in this profession. The main problem facing street vendors is lack of security in their livelihood and lack of access to credit.(Bhowmik, 2005)

### **Bangkok (Thailand):**

The most observable fact about Bangkok is its street vendors. Almost every street in this city has street vendors selling an array of items – clothes, curios, electronic items and a wide variety of cooked and raw food. In fact the food vendors of Bangkok are known for their cheap but nutritious fare. For the local population, the food stalls are an integral part of life in Bangkok, particularly the makeshift restaurants. Hundreds of people rely on them for a good meal at low costs. The municipal authorities in Bangkok have demarcated sites where street vendors can operate. There are 287 such sites in the city. There are also 14 sites on private land. The sites officially allotted for street vending are not sufficient for accommodating all street vendors.

Moreover, these areas do not cover all sections of the city and hence the customers are not catered to. This has led to street vendors operating in unauthorized areas. There are 407 sites where vendors conduct their business but these are unofficial areas. This means that the majority of street vendors in the city operate in sites that are unauthorized. Street vending is an important source of income for the urban poor. The author had visited some slums in Bangkok in May 2003 and found that most of the slum dwellers were engaged in street food hawking. The number of street vendors in the city increased rapidly after the monetary crisis of 1998 that affected the group of countries known as the Asian tigers. Many of the workers who lost their jobs as a result of the crisis and others who could not find jobs, took to street vending as a source of livelihood.

An FAO study on street food vendors in south-east Asia (Pizzali, 2001) notes that in 1993 there were 6,040 street hawkers operating in the city selling raw food stuff (vegetables, fruits, meat and sea food). This represented around 30 per cent of the total street hawkers at that time. In other words, the total number of street vendors was around 19-20,000. When the FAO study was conducted in 2001, it found that there were 26,000 food hawkers operating in the authorized areas. This means that the number of food vendors in the authorized areas was higher than the total number of street vendors in 1993.

Despite the service provided by street vendors to the general public, their contributions are not viewed in the same light by the authorities. Street vendors, especially those in unauthorized areas, are subject to frequent raids and evictions. In fact at one time the government was thinking of passing a law banning street vendors in Bangkok as they caused clogging of the pavements and the streets. The famous traffic snarls of Bangkok are attributed to street vendors. There is no evidence that street vendors cause traffic problems, they operate from pavements and not on the roads. In reality, the road space is not sufficient to accommodate the growing number of private vehicles and that is what causes traffic problems. After the sky-rail was commissioned the traffic problem, at least in areas where the rail operates, has lessened considerably as many car owners now prefer to take the sky-rail to their work places. The one odd feature about street vendors in Bangkok is that they are not unionized. This seems surprising given their large numbers and the problems that they face from the authorities. Perhaps unionization could have got them protection to carry out their activities, recognition and possibly government support. (Bhowmik, 2005)

## **Singapore**

Based on the reports of the hawkers department of the government of Singapore (2003), this must be the only country in the world where all street vendors are licensed. It is the duty of the Hawkers' Department to check that there are no unlicensed hawkers and issue licenses to those wanting to hawk goods on the pavements. The hawkers' department plays an active role in ensuring that the hawkers keep their environment clean and do not place constraints on pedestrians. Its officials inspect all stalls and see that they abide by the Environmental Public Health Act of 1968. It also organizes regular training courses on food and personal hygiene, and nutrition. Between 1990 and 1996 the department had trained more than 10,000 hawkers. The composition of the city's street vending population is changing. There is an emergence of younger, better educated street vendors. (Star Malaysia, May 18, 2003.)

This change is attributed to the rising unemployment that has put 13,000 graduates out of jobs. Many of these have taken to street vending. The change is more noticeable in food hawking. The variety of food offered is wider than the traditional fare earlier. The younger, educated food vendors are willing to experiment with new international dishes and this has increased their popularity. The government decided to upgrade the food stalls in the densely populated residential areas. By 2003, 45 such centres were upgraded. Though the rents charged by the government have increased, the street vendors still get a lot of clientele because the items they sell are cheaper than those sold in shops.

One significant fact about street vendors in Singapore is that over the past 30 years they have helped keep the cost of living down since workers, students and the poorer sections depend on them for their daily necessities, including their meals. (Bhowmik, 2005)

## **Kuala Lumpur:**

The significant feature about Malaysia is that it is one of the few countries in Asia that has given some form of recognition to street vendors. In 1990, Malaysia formulated the National Policy on Hawkers. This is a comprehensive plan to tackle the social and economic problems associated with street vending. Its implementation includes the provision of funds to support credit schemes and training programmes for street vendors to improve their facilities. The regulation and control of street vendors is under the department of hawkers and petty traders (DHPT)

established in 1986. The objectives of the department include the development, modernisation and management of the street vendors in line with the objective of making Kuala Lumpur a clean, healthy and beautiful city for the local people and tourists. As in the case of the other south-east Asian countries, the number of street vendors in Kuala Lumpur has risen sharply since the Asian financial crisis. According to DHPT the number of licensed street vendors rose by 30 per cent between 1990 and 2000. The total number of licensed street vendors in 2000 was nearly 35,000. In addition it was believed that there were more than 12,000 unlicensed street vendors operating. This figure could be an underestimation as there is no proper survey on the actual number of street vendors in the city. The increase of unlicensed street vendors is mainly because the DHPT has stopped issuing licenses after 1996. The financial crises took place three years later and a number of people who had lost their jobs during the time of the crises took to street vending.

The objective of the DHPT is to relocate street vendors, in the case of food hawkers, to food centers in buildings or to centralists. It also helps in designing vans for mobile hawking. Around 35 per cent of the total number of street vendors are food hawkers. However there are other sites where street vendors can carry out their business. These are the densely populated residential areas and the industrial estates. There are hardly any hawking sites in these areas. More licenses could be granted if this was done. Licensed street vendors have access to institutional credit as the government has provided funds for this. Training programs are organized regularly for these vendors in which they are taught about health and hygiene, business skills, accounts, etc. The DHPT organizes some of these programs and seeks the cooperation of NGOs too. There are 60 NGOs engaged in this activity.

The unlicensed street vendors do not get any of these benefits. The ethnic composition of street vendors has shown changes. In 1970 only 4.4 per cent of Malays were engaged in street vending. Chinese constituted 80.8 per cent of the street vendors while Indians constituted 14.8 per cent. Since 1980 the proportion of Indians has reduced. In 2000 there were 11,170 (31 per cent) Malays, 20,812 (59.3 per cent) Chinese and 3,138 (9.0 per cent) Indians who were licensed street vendors. It is believed that this change is due to the licenses issued by the DHPT as it preferred to grant more licenses to the indigenous Malay population. (Pizzali, 2003) and (Bhowmik, 2005)

## **Philippine**

Like Kuala Lumpur, Manila (comprising seven municipalities) has devised some plans for street vendors. The metropolis' business promotion and development office has a division known as the hawkers permit services. This division was created by city ordinance No 79-2 to receive, process, review, analyses applications for street vending. It has inspectors who are expected to regulate street trade and collect daily fees from regular (licensed) and other street vendors.

In 2001 the Philippines government took a decision to legalize street vending. The government decided to issue them identity cards and allow them to ply their trade in certain areas.(vanzi, 2001). This move was taken to protect and uphold the rights of the informal sector .A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed by the department of interior and local government, department of labor, department of trade and industry and the league of provinces .According to the MoU, city and municipal governments should designate markets, vacant areas near markets, public parks and side streets as certified places. A head count of street vendors would be made to register them as informal workers. The MoU also mentions that the vendors' associations would be encouraged to take on the responsibility of regulating street vendors by ensuring cleanliness on the streets and proper hygiene for food vendors. Despite all promises, the actual fate of street vendors in the Philippines, especially in Metro Manila where a third of the country's vendors operate, is no better than in most of the other countries mentioned earlier. Though the promised head count never took place, it is estimated that there are around 50,000 street vendors in Metro Manila, most of whom are unregistered, hence illegal. The paper presented by Celerina F Sangil, recreation and welfare service officer, department of social welfare, government of Philippines..(Bhowmik,2005)

*“Regional Seminar on Street Food Development”* mentions that according to the hawkers permit services there are about 15,000 street vendors in the metropolitan and only 5,000 of them are legal. Other reports show that these figures are grossly under-estimated. The main problems faced by the street vendors is that there are no demarcated areas for them to operate. Street food vendors do not have access to piped water and they are hence rendered illegal on health grounds. Street vendors are also blamed for the filth on the pavements and for causing traffic problems. The attitude of the government towards them can be gauged from a report, quoted below, on the latest moves to get them off the streets. Officials in the Philippines are planning to clear illegal

street sellers off pavements by spraying their goods with kerosene. Manila Development Authority chairman Bayani Fernando says the move will make the goods unsellable (sic) and soon make street vending unprofitable. Mr. Fernando said: "They can run, but they can no longer sell their goods once we have sprayed these with gas. Eventually, they will lose capital and stop illegal vending. People will no longer buy items that smell of, or are soaked in gasoline, particularly edible goods" [Ananova: Story filed: 14:56 Sunday, August 11, 2002].

Though there are laws for legalizing street vending, these are never implemented properly. Most vendors are not given licenses. It was through Katinig's efforts that the government signed the MoU. However since most of the street vendors were not regularized by law, they are victims of police harassment and evictions. Besides fighting for the rights of street vendors, the two unions have also initiated cooperatives among them. The Kamansi cooperative was initiated by the union at Cebu City. It provides loans for hospitalization and death assistance. In 2001 the assistance released was pesos 8.3 million. In general, in Philippines, women vendors are more easily unionized than the males.(Bhowmik,2005)

## **Vietnam**

Street vendors play an important role in urban Vietnam's commerce. They provide a variety of low priced goods and generate employment for a large number of people, especially women. In the case of food vendors around 30 per cent are women. In 1989 the Vietnamese government adopted a law on protection of people's health. A survey on food samples in Hanoi showed that 47 per cent were microbiologically unsafe. Within a few years the scene changed and 23.4 per cent of the food vendors had changed their unhygienic practices. This was done by regular surveillance of food vendors and by training them in hygienic practices. The government has adopted two practices for ensuring safer street food, namely, monitoring street food vendors through a licensing system and educating and training them on hygiene. A study by Darunee Tantiwiranond notes that women are in the forefront of Vietnam's economy. To overcome high unemployment, the government is focusing on promotion of the formal sector. The progress is however not in keeping with the rising poverty. This seems to be the age-old fallacy of most governments in developing countries. They seem to think that the only way to overcome the unfavorable situation of the informal sector is by trying to expand the formal sector, instead of trying to introduce reforms in the informal sector. The informal sector creates employment,



fights poverty and subsidizes urban living. Street vendors, especially in Hanoi, are an important component of this sector. study finds half the women vendors are young, below 29 years and a quarter of them are single. Most of them come from large poor families with at least five siblings. Though a majority of them have some education (up to 12 years) it is not sufficient to get secure employment. Street vending is the major means of their survival (Tanti et al, 2000)

Most of the female vendors move from door to door carrying their wares in two baskets slung on two ends of a pole that is carried on the shoulder. Most of them sell single items, i.e., either food (vegetable, eggs, processed foods) or household items. A small proportion sells a combination of food and household items. The male vendors on the other hand are engaged in motor cycle repair or sale of higher priced goods such as personal products, souvenirs etc. and their earnings are higher. Women vendors face problems on the street, most of which are related to their sexuality. Tanti wiramanond notes that customers often tease, disrespect or sometimes violate the human dignity of women vendors. There is also a social bias that women cannot perform certain activities such as motor cycle repair, polish shoes or work as taxi drivers at night. Moreover women are expected to look after the home which reduces the time they spend on vending. It also adds strain to their activities. Tanti wiramanond's study notes that the sexual divide is very prevalent in Vietnamese society. There is a sexual division of labor through which certain types of work are designated to women and others to men. For example, he finds that even women vendors feel sorry for male vendors who do door to door vending by carrying two baskets strung on a pole as they feel that this is not a man's job. It is rather surprising to find such division of labour existing in a society that has, in the past, showed remarkable resistance to the super powers. Tanti wiramanond finds that Vietnam is a good case study to understand the determination of people to struggle against all odds not only for self-rule but also for building a different society. Unfortunately the current policy neglects the needs of micro-traders, especially women, in the informal sector. The street vendors are not unionized nor are there any NGOs working for their empowerment. He warns that such policies of neglect may turn the creative urges of the poor to deviant behavior. This is of course not the problem only of Vietnam but of most developing countries that are intolerant to street vendors.(Tanti et al, 2000) and (Bhowmik, 2005)

## **Cambodia**

The Kingdom of Cambodia (as it is now called), like its neighbour Vietnam, has seen a lot of political upheavals in the recent past. Though there has been peace since 1997, Cambodia's economy has been shattered and the government is almost bankrupt. Regular jobs, provided by the government, are few and not well-paid. According to Urban Sector Group (USG), an NGO working among slum dwellers and workers in the informal sector, 95 percent of all employment is in the informal sector and 80 per cent of the GDP is from this sector (Moller, et al, 2003).

Street vending is one of the important sources of employment for the urban poor in Cambodia, especially women. There is no estimate of the actual number of street vendors in Phnom Penh, the capital, or in the other towns. The data in this section is based on two studies conducted on women vendors.(Kusakabe, et al 2003). According to the USG study a majority of the street vendors in Phnom Penh (60per cent) are in the age group 30 to 60 years and most of them (97 percent) are women. These women represent the poor and they come from large families having 2 to 4 income earners. Cambodia has two poverty lines, the food poverty line and the general poverty line. The food poverty line represents the bare minimum required for basic food and nothing else. Those who come under this line are the poorest. The poverty line represents those earning barely enough for meeting the needs of food, cloth and shelter. Street vendors fall below the poverty line but above the food poverty line.(Bhowmik,2005)

According to the USG study, the women have to put in hard work and have to spend around 12 to 13 hours a day at their work. They however feel that street vending gives them self- respect as they do not have to depend on others (male members of their family) for their sustenance. According to the study by Kusakabe, women vendors in Phnom Penh are from poor backgrounds and have low levels of education. Street vending is the only way they can earn a living with dignity. She finds that these women are less dependent on their husbands as they are the main bread winners in the family. In most cases the husbands do not have regular jobs and because of 'male superiority' they do not do housework, including taking care of the children's education. Kusakabe finds that street vendors who are widowed or divorced are not interested in finding husbands because they feel that they are independent and do not need the support of males.(Kusakabe, et al 2003).The USG study finds that a major motivation for women vendors to earn more is to provide a decent education to their children. However their long hours of work

outside the house leaves them little time to look into their children's studies. Most of the vendors said that though they could send their children to school they could not supervise their studies or their homework as they were busy with their work.

The main problem faced by street vendors is the non-recognition of the existence of the informal sector. The street vendors do not have any permanent places to sell their goods. They thus cannot retain regular customers. They are frequently harassed by the police and the market security officials. The USG study notes that rent-seeking is high and the only way the women can stay on the streets is by paying bribes to these officials. If they don't pay their goods are confiscated or even destroyed. The study also found that some of the women vendors could sell more goods if they had more space but this would mean more bribes which they could not afford to pay. Access to credit is also a major problem for the women. They either use their own savings to run their business or they borrow from moneylenders at high rates of interest. In fact Kusakabnotes that some of the street vendors she interviewed told her that they worked for three reasons – to eat, to educate their children and to repay their debts. (Bhowmik,2005)

### **South Korea**

The government of South Korea, like most other governments in Asia, is insensitive to the problems of the urban poor. Street vendors and slum dwellers are under constant attack by the government. Another peculiar feature about Korea is that the government hires gangsters to evict street vendors and slum dwellers. The Korean delegates at the first conference of Street net International held at Seoul (March 16-19, 2004) mentioned that despite changes in governments, the plight of street vendors remained unchanged. According to the representative of KoreanCongress of Trade Unions (KCTU), the main federation of trade unions in Korea, 57 per cent of the workers are in the informal sector at present. This sector accounts for the earnings of 70 per cent of the women workers and 60 per cent of the male workers in the country. Yet this sector is not recognized by the government. The economic crisis in Korea in 1998 resulted in massive restructuring. As a result several workers in the formal sector lost their jobs and had to move to the informal sector. After the Asian financial crises the number of street vendors increased even more and at present Seoul has around 8,00,000 street vendors. Faced by constant harassment, the street vendors of Korea have formed a national alliance known as National Federation of Korean Street Vendors (NFKSV). This federation estimates that the total number of

street vendors in Korea could number around 1 million, which seems an inflated figure. However, the fact remains that street hawkers form an important component of Korea's work force and their problems should not be ignored by the government. The street vendors face problems especially during international events taking place at Seoul. These are the times when the street vendors are forcibly evicted by the authorities, aided by gangsters. In 1986 the first crackdown took place as the Asian Games were hosted in Seoul. This was followed by crackdowns in 1988 as the Olympics were being held then. Street vendors faced a similar situation in 2002 when the FIFA World Cup (football) tournament was held there. Street vendors' organizations have reacted strongly to such evictions. The clashes between them and the authorities have been violent. The Korean street vendors appear to be more militant than their counterparts in other Asian countries. This mainly comes as a reaction to the extremely harsh attitude of the government towards them.

The street hawkers have, on occasions, managed to negotiate with the government on specific problems. For example, after the eviction drive for the Olympics, the street vendors' union negotiated with the local government for alternative space. This was given to them in a street close to the Olympic stadium. Today this area has become an important center for hawkers' trade and has become an attraction for tourists. Similarly, Street net and NFKSV were able to avert some of the major eviction drives that were to take place before the World Cup football tournament. The Bodh Gaya regional conference of Street net passed a resolution urging the Korean government to take into account the problems of street vendors. Later representatives of Street net and NFKSV met the government representatives and convinced them that eviction of street vendors was not a solution. If the government continues to ignore the existence of the growing numbers of street vendors, the crisis is bound to increase. It is therefore necessary to convince the government to take a positive view on street vendors and legalize their trade. This can be done through negotiations but prior to that it will be necessary to assess the actual number of people engaged in this trade. The Korean representatives at the Street net International conference laid greater stress on this aspect (Bhowmik,2005)

---

## **Chapter Two**

---

### **Literature review**

A few publications have been published on the basis of different kinds of experiments on street hawkers. From those experiments some discussions could be taken:

## **2.1 A study on the organizing of street hawking business**

*International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations* Vol. 2,(1), pp: (280-288), 2014

Dendukuri Indira (2014) cited in their literature Street Vending has been playing a significant role since inception of the business. It forms part of the informal economy. A large number of people have been depending on this business for their livelihood. It has been identified that in most of the metropolis in India the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector. The reasons being poverty and lack of employment in the rural areas and smaller towns. Thus there is a large increase in the hawker population in Indian metropolis. They provide a valuable service by supporting lot of industries as marketers of their goods. This particular study focuses on finding the evolution of street vending business, contribution of informal sector to GDP in various countries , organising of street vendors and evaluation of the national policy on street vending. This study has adopted exploratory and descriptive design, data was collected from secondary sources which composed of research articles published in journals and research reports published by various institutions. The findings have observed that there has been mushroom growth in the number of street vendors in the major Asian cities. Most of the governments across the world have not recognized street vending as a legal activity and they view these vendors as irritants to the city's development.

Results: It has been found that the contribution of informal sector to GDP is 29 percent for Latin America and 41 percent for Asia. It has been identified that Street vendors conduct their business with insecurity. Whenever eviction drives are conducted their wares are confiscated or destroyed. In order to overcome these restrictions street vendors organize themselves into unions that enable them to continue their activities. The government of India has formulated a national policy on street vendors in 2009. The study has brought out the highlights of this policy. (Indira, 2014)

## **2.2 Public Management for Street Vendor Problems in Dhaka City, Bangladesh**

International conference on Environmental Aspects of Bangladesh (ICEAB10). Japan.

Mohammad Akharuzzaman and Atsushi Deguchi cited in their study, Dhaka City has a large number of street vendors as an informal trade. They create problems in urban areas to produce street garbage and crowd the footpath. Local authorities evict them as a solution but at the same time a large number of urban dwellers become jobless which creates a new problem in urban areas. Street vendor is one of the better informal job opportunities for poor. This study aims to clarify the real urban street environmental situation in Dhaka City reflected by street vendors. It was conducted to organize the field survey to observe the street vending situation in urban footpath of Dhaka City. Due to the lack of formalization and management systems, urban authorities cannot touch them without eviction and vendors don't take responsibility to maintain their surrounding environment. It can be considered the formalization and public management systems will be beneficial participated by street vendor community itself.

## **2.3 WORKING LIFE OF STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI**

*The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Vol. 54, No. 2, 2011

Debdulal Saha assessed in their study, Street vendors in Mumbai are among the most deprived sections of the self-employed workers. This paper tries to portray the 'working life' of street vendors in Mumbai. The working life of vendors is explained in terms of their financial conditions and the extent of indebtedness, the amount of bribes they have to pay in order to sustain themselves in the market, their working hours, the issues of public space utilisation, and the legal aspect of their activity. It has been seen from the study that their entire existence and nature of activities are extremely informal and are trust-based. The study is exploratory in nature and their situations have been explained with the help of both quantitative and qualitative paradigms. The study shows that the street vendors borrow from moneylenders not merely for their economic activity but also for social security purposes at an exorbitant rate of interest, which, in turn, leads them to fall into a debt-trap situation. It has been further found that they have extremely long working hours, which have been continuously increasing over the years. Further, they enjoy neither safety nor security at the work place as they face constant harassment from the local authorities. Hence, the current working hours of the vendors and the

safety and security conditions in their workplace, together with extensive rent-seeking by local authorities, contribute to a deteriorating working environment as well as economic deprivation for street vendors.

Findings: The findings of the present study also indicate that vendors are forced to borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest (amounting to 5-10 per cent per month), which, in turn, pushes them into a debt-trap situation. The study shows that the excessively long working hours of the vendors, poor safety and security conditions at their workplaces, together with the illegal compensations they have to pay the local authorities, are contributing towards a deterioration in their working environment as well as acute deprivation among these workers. This shows the existence of a 'shadow economy', as the street vendors are being exploited by those very persons from whom they seek and obtain credit as well as other forms of financial support. This entire process is self-perpetuating because of the lack of formal recognition of the economic activities of the vendors. They thus need to be imparted certain proper rights. (Debdulal, 2011)

## **2.4 Street Trading Activities and Maternal Health in Urban Areas of Nigeria**

*Global journal Inc.(USA)*, Volume 12- Issue 15- Version 1.0 -Year2012

Ogunrinola & Fadayomi, cited in their study the health risks associated with street trading activities among selected mothers in urban centers of Nigeria. The data used was extracted from national survey data among 3,873 street traders selected in various Central Business Districts (CBDs) across three major cities of Nigeria, namely, Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt. The study showed that street trading has provided job opportunities for mothers but the impact of the business on their welfare is not visible considering their weekly income that is far below their weekly expenditure. Respondents with primary, secondary and tertiary education are 0.879, 0.553 and 0.818 less likely to be injured while trading on the street compared to individuals who have no formal education. The authors suggest due recognition to be given to the activity and that street traders government partnership be established in order to safeguard the health of the operators.

RESULTS: the result shows that there is higher proportion of women street traders in the younger age group (15-34). The average age of women traders is 26 years indicating that the



majority of women street traders are young women in their prime of age More than half of the women (53.2 percent) were single as at the time of the survey while the separated, widowed or divorced were 4.1 percent and about 42.7 percent were married as indicated in. The high proportion of singles accounts for the migratory nature of the traders. Respondents in this category could be regarded as ‘adventurers’ who move in and out of the environment in search of greener pasture. The age distribution of the women street traders depicts a normal distribution with the peak concentrated at age 25-34 years and declining after age 44. The result among others also indicated that 1.1 percent of the traders are below 15 years of age. (Ogunrinola et al 2012)

## **2.5 Sexual Characteristics and Knowledge of Adolescent Hawkers about HIV/AIDS in Ilorin, Nigeria**

*Greener Journal of Medical Sciences*, ISSN: 2276-7797 ,Vol. 3 (7), pp. 251-259, 2013.

Olubukola Babatunde and, Kayode Rasaan Adewoye, cited their study Adolescent street hawkers working in the informal sector in Nigeria are becoming increasingly exposed to the risk of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. The objective of this study is to determine the sexual characteristics and knowledge of hawkers concerning HIV/AIDS.

**Methodology:** This study is a descriptive cross – sectional survey carried out in Ilorin among adolescent hawkers aged 11 – 19 years. All adolescent hawkers in six selected auto-parks and markets in Ilorin were recruited until the desired sample size of 312 respondents was obtained. The sample size was determined using Fischer’s Formula. Semi-structured, pre-tested interviewer – administered questionnaire was used for data collection and entered into Epi-Info computer software for analysis. Frequency tables and cross-tabulation of variables were done and P-value <0.05 was used to determine statistical significance.

**Result:** All the respondents have heard about HIV/AIDS. About half of the hawkers (48.8%) knew the causative agents of HIV/AIDs while 83.4% demonstrated correct knowledge in ways of contracting the infection. Almost all the hawkers 309 (97%) had not gone for HIV/AIDS test. Hawkers that have ever had sexual intercourse were 31.9%. Of those that had sexual intercourse, 24.5% ever used condom. Of those that used condom, 24.0% used it always while 76.0% do not use it always. (Babatunde et al 2013)

## **2.6 Analysis of the Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Street Hawking: A Case Study of the Accra Metropolitan Area**

*Journal of Geography and Geology*; Vol. 5, No. 4; 2013

Alex Barimah Owusu, Stephen Abrokwah & Stephen Frimpong cited their study, To the street hawker, it is a means of making a living but to the managers of the metropolis, street hawking is a menace. These differences in perception have led to a game plan tied to spatio-temporal diurnal traffic regimes. While the city authorities plan may be to evict the street hawkers, the plan of the hawkers is to outwit the city authorities through make-shift hawking patterns in order to make a living. The difference in the two positions can be characterized by the city manager's need for clean and less congested city streets, and the hawker's desire to sell wares at locations that maximize income. The factors contributing to street hawking include traffic congestion, profitability, the lack of employable skills and minimal-capital entry requirement into the hawking trade. While the city needs proper spatial planning in the long run, in the short term, city managers and hawkers must develop a relationship that considers public perceptions and the use of public space to make the Accra metropolitan area livable. This calls for new approaches that address the aesthetic and open space needs while at the same time meeting the socio-economic and survival needs of city dwellers and new immigrants.

Results: Regarded as the most significant aspect and a core component of the informal economy in Africa (Nnkya, 2006), street hawking accounts for 60% of all urban jobs on the continent and has become a permanent feature of most urban and semi-urban centers in Africa (Skinner, 2010; Suarez, 2013.), including Ghana. In Ghana this observation is especially true in the city centers of Accra and Kumasi (Sarfo, 1997). Within the Accra Metropolis hawkers are literally found on all major roads and, as a matter of strategy, concentrated around traffic lights, with the hope of accessing the occupants when a vehicle stops in response to the traffic light signal. However, a thorough observation of the various hawking location across the metropolis reveal 18 main hawking points. These are shown in Figure 2 explained by the weight of commercial activities; density of passersby as well as vehicular traffic, these areas provide the attraction and the promise of a profitable hawking business. (Frimpong et al 2013)

## **2.7 Efforts at evicting street hawkers from the streets of Accra: the good and the bad**

*Developing Country Studies*, Vol.4, No.1, 2014

Alex Barimah Owusu, Stephen Abrokwah assessed their study By operating in public spaces not authorized for trading activities, street hawkers offer various products for sale in order to eke out a living. However, the activity of street hawking finds itself at the wrong side of the laws governing the use of city-space. Several attempts by city authorities to evict hawkers operating at these unauthorized locations have yielded limited results. The number of street hawkers multiply day in and day out, even at locations previously not noted for hawking on the streets of Accra. This study sought to understand the motivation for the return of street hawkers amidst city authorities' ban of street hawking and subsequent forceful eviction by city task force personnel.

The study finds that hawkers have and will continue to resist eviction from the street as their own survival and that of an average of four (4) dependents solely rest on daily incomes made from hawking. The study also finds that the persistence of traffic congestion, the lack of effective policing of hawking spots, the minimal entry capital required to start hawking and the potential of obtaining substantial turnover over and above public sector wage will continue to fuel street hawking in Accra. The study recommends that an assessment and enforcement of the land use regulations as well as an effective management of traffic flows in the city are likely to serve as a disincentive to hawking. Again street hawking is likely to be controlled if policies are directed at keeping children in school beyond junior high school level. Hawking in Accra is dominated by people who are not able to pursue academic study beyond senior high school and therefore have little employable skills. Suggestions are also made with regards to the reconciliation of data on street hawkers and their contributions to the economy both at the local and national level, in order to appreciate the demographic characteristics of city dwellers as well as their need to survive even as they strive to maintain modern cities and towns. (Abrokwah et al 2014)

## **2.8 Beyond entrepreneurs as heroic icons of capitalist society: a case study of street entrepreneurs in India**

*Int. J. of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 2013 Vol.19, No.4, pp.421 – 437

Colin C. Williams; Anjula Gurtoo cited in their study, The starting point of this paper is the recognition that the entrepreneurship literature is dominated by a normative ideologically-driven depiction of the entrepreneur as a heroic icon and symbolic figurehead of capitalist culture. The aim of this paper is to directly and intentionally challenge this dominant depiction by reporting the findings of a 2010 survey of 871 street entrepreneurs in the Indian city of Bangalore to reveal not only how street hawkers are as much engaged in entrepreneurial endeavor as the revered heroic figures normally associated with entrepreneurship, but also how this is not a weak, necessity-driven, transient and disappearing form of entrepreneurship, but resilient, opportunity-driven and persistent. The outcome is a call to transcend the ideal-type depiction of entrepreneurs as heroic iconic figures and for a more lived practice approach that recognizes and values the prevalence of other (and 'othered') forms of entrepreneurship across the globe. (Gurtoo et al 2014)

## **2.9 INCLUDING THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR IN THE PLANNING PROCESS: A STUDY OF STREET HAWKING ACTIVITIES IN DHAKA CITY, BANGLADESH**

*International Journal of Sociology and social Policy*, 1-29.

Abontika Sara Israt , Dr. Mastura Adam cited their study, The urban informal sector (UIS) is avibrant section of the urban economy worldwide. In Dhaka, policy making and planning processes that are aimed for the UIS, which is facing high population density ,are adversely affecting the urban built environment. Street enterprises are among the dominant subgroups of the retailing environment. Their availability along sidewalks, as well as in markets, schools and parks has raised the issue of the significance of their activities in the urban economy of Dhaka City. Street hawking has always been over looked by local authorities and the police, and is regarded as an illegal activity. This study focused on factors that underlie street hawking.

It aims to observe the hawking scenario and its effect on the urban environment as well as To examine several inclusive planning approaches to recognize the contributions of hawking to

urban development. For sampling, qualitative data were used to analyze the results of the focus group discussion and interviews to create profiles, categories and patterns.

Results and Findings: The findings show that dominant hawker groups have mostly migrated from rural areas and have low skills. They sell various products in different locations in public places. The negative effects of hawkers on society include encroachment on sidewalks, over urbanization, overcrowding of cities, and unrelenting traffic jams. This study concludes that street hawkers locate themselves without any guideline. Therefore, an approach was developed to solve problems associated with street hawking by recognizing street hawkers and including them in urban planning. Attention was also given on certification and public management systems as well as on the advantageous contributions of street hawkers to communities. (Israt et al 2013)

## **2.10 Influence of Street Hawking on Socio-Emotional Development of Children: A Case Study of Primary School Pupils in Cross River State, Nigeria**

*Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies* .6(1):50-55

Bosah Ifeoma, , Odim Otu, and Okeke Mabel Ifeoma cited their study, Street hawking which appears to be fast becoming a culture in Nigeria has a lot of vices associated with it. Such vices are likely to affect the general standard of morality and social norms that had formed the acceptable pattern of behavior among Nigerian children if not properly addressed. This study therefore investigated the influence of hawking on socio-emotional development of the child. The study was guided by two research questions. The sampled population consists of 140 primary four pupils of public primary schools in Cross River state. The data used for the study was gotten from the questionnaire composed by the researchers. The questionnaire was structured on a four point scale and the data were analyzed using mean scores: the mean of 2.50 and above shows acceptance while any mean value below 2.50 was not accepted. The findings among others revealed that Hawking has a negative effect on socio emotional development of the children. It exposes children to danger such as armed robbery, prostitution and other vices. The researchers therefore concluded that street hawking has negative influences on children's social emotional development and therefore should be discouraged. Based on the findings, recommendations were made among others that there should be advocacy

campaign to educate parents and guardians on the dangers of hawking on children's development especially on their socio emotional development. (Ifeoma et al 2008)

## **2.11 Social Implications and Factors Associated With Street Hawking Among Children in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria**

*British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioral Science.* vol 11(2): 1-9, 2015, Article no.BJESBS.19565

Ofonime E. Johnson and Chukwuemeka A.Ihesie assessed in their literature,

Background: Street hawking is one of the commonest forms of child labor in Nigeria. This study aimed at determining the social implications and factors associated with street hawking among children in Uyo, South-South Nigeria.

Materials and Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out in Uyo in April, 2015. The instrument of data collection was a self designed, interviewer administered semi-structured questionnaire. All consenting children aged 5-17 years hawking along major traffic light intersections within Uyo Metropolis during the days of data collection were included in the study. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20. Level of significance was set at 0.05.

Results: A total of 225 respondents participated in the study; 119 (52.9%) were males and 106 (47.1%) females. The mean age of respondents was 13.27 (2.52) years. Only 157 (73.03%) were presently in school, while 48 (21.3%) had dropped out and 10 (4.4%) never went to school. Up to 66 (29.3%) could not communicate fluently in English. Fifty six (35.7%) of those in school reported worsening of their grades since hawking began. A greater number, 168 (74.7%) lived with their parents. The most common singular occupation of respondents' mothers, 139 (61.8%) and fathers, 52(23.1%) respectively was trading. Up to 42 (18.7%) had lost their fathers. While hawking, 112 (49.8%) were robbed, 82 (36.4%) were involved in fights, 101 (44.9%) were physically harassed by older adults and 6(2.7%) had been targets of attempted kidnapping. Majority, 145 (64.4%) hawked to augment family income, while 63 (28.8%) hawked to earn a living. More than half, 131 (58.2%) were unhappy with the work and desired to quit. (Chukwuemeka et al 2015)

## **2.12 Accommodating the Street Hawkers into Modern Urban Management in Kuala Lumpur**

Norhaslina Hassan, Accommodating the Street Hawkers in Kuala Lumpur, 39th *ISoCaRP* Congress 2003

It is encouraging to note that in recent years major cities in Southeast Asia have become more conscious of the presence of the informal sector which has become part of the underlying image of most Asian cities. The sheer size of the sector alone showed how important it is to the countries involved in this region with respect to issues such as unemployment and urban poverty. While the theory based on survival strategy remains to be widely prevalent in explaining the development of the sector, recent studies have started to associate the growing presence of the sector with the logic of productive decentralization (Portes, Castells and Benton, 1989). At present in Malaysia, hawking constitutes the bulk of informal sector activities in major urban areas. Hawkers are seen as effective and efficient agents in the distribution of goods and services through their linkage with the formal sector. They help to keep the cost of living in the city low by providing food and other consumer items at affordable prices and widen consumer choice. Hawking in another sense is part of the Malaysian culture to be promoted. The challenges however, remain in its management and control which involves considerations such as health, cleanliness, aesthetics and safety issues. This paper will trace the changing characteristics of the street hawkers in Kuala Lumpur since the 1970s. While the paper makes no unmistakable account of the roles and contributions of hawking activities to urban living there it also highlights the main issues relating to their sustainable existence. The paper will also evaluate the current strategies of managing the street hawkers in Kuala Lumpur which were mostly by relocation and upgrading exercises.

## **2.13 Health challenges of female hawkers in Lafia Metropolis: An Exploratory study of female yam hawkers**

*European Scientific Journal*. 2014 Vol.10, No.35 ISSN: 1857 –7881

A.E. Idyorough, D.G. Ishor, examined in their study health challenges of female yam hawkers in lafia metropolis, central Nigeria. The objective of the study were to identify the female yam hawkers of lafia metropolis to determine the hazard health otherwise faced by the hawker as well

as to identify strategies of their social cum economic empowerment. Accidental sampling technique were used to select 34 female yam hawker from unknown universe of lafia metropolis on whom structured questionnaire were administered.

Result: finding reveals that majorily non literate encounter serious health challenges including body pain, fatigue, fever, accidents and isolated cases of sexual assault. . (Ishor et al 2014)

#### **2.14. Behavioural Problems of Juvenile Street Hawkers In Uyo Metropolis, Nigeria**

*World Journal of Education*. Vol. 2, No. 1; February 2012

Nsisong A. Udoh, Eme U. Joseph sought the opinions of Faculty of Education Students of University of Uyo on the behavioral problems of juvenile street hawkers in Uyo metropolis in their study. Five research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. This cross-sectional survey employed multi-stage random sampling technique in selecting 200 regular undergraduate students in the Education Faculty of the University of Uyo for the study. The Juvenile Street Hawkers Opinion are (JUVSHO) developed by the researchers was used in data collection. The hypotheses were tested using chi square statistic at  $p \leq .05$  level of significance and appropriate degrees of freedom.

Results: Results indicate that juvenile street hawkers develop maladjusted patterns of behavior, which in turn impair their academic, moral, social, physical, and psychological growth and development thus affecting their future negatively. Based on these findings, it was recommended that government should provide free basic education, improve workers remuneration, provide academic grants and aids to economically disadvantaged parents, and create jobs for unemployed parents, inter alia, in order to keep children from hawking under the guise of subsisting family income at the expense of their total development. Also, the implications of these findings for counseling psychologists in the school system were given. (Udoh et al 2012)



## **2.15 A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DETERMINANT FACTORS AND THE EFFECTS OF CHILD STREET HAWKING IN NIGERIA: AGEGE, LAGOS STATE, UNDER SURVEY**

*International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 2013,3(1):114-137

Ojo Matthias Olufemi Dada cited in their study, an increase in the number of the children hawkers in Nigeria has become worrisome. With selected respondents in a densely populated area of Lagos State (n = 100), this paper investigates the problem of street hawking among the Nigerian children. Agege Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria, was purposely sampled and the respondents who participated in the study were conveniently sampled from the study area. Simple percentages and chi-square were the methods of data analysis employed in this study. The study discovered that the level of awareness of the dangers inherent in child hawking among the affected children was low. The investigation of the study revealed that parents' levels of education, parents' occupations and the sizes of the family were significantly related to the problem of child hawkers in the study area. The study recommends intensified enlightenment programmes on the problem of child hawkers, positive and genuine commitment by the government, mass, free and compulsory education, and a serious fight against poverty through poverty alleviation and eradication programmes by the government. The implications of doing these were discussed

**FINDINGS:** Our study reveals that parents or guardians have a great impact on the possibility of children hawking in the Nigerian streets. Separation/divorce, death or child fostering can disorganize the structure and functioning of the family. When family structure is disorganized the family members are equally disorganized.

We discovered that most children were not aware of the dangers in street hawking. Nearly half of the respondents confirmed that they enjoy hawking goods and wares. Moreover, they were not conscious of any danger posed by hawking. In addition, many of them were not aware of anti-child street hawking law enacted by the government of Lagos State. All indicated that the level of the awareness of these children on the dangers and law on hawking was very low. (Olufemi et al 2013)

## **2.16. Profiles of Hawkers Working in Rizal Park, Manila, Philippines: Socio-Economic Status, Migration Motivations, and the Sale of Goods**

*RITSUMEIKAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*. Vol.10, pp.303-320 (2011)

YOTSUMOTO, Yukio cited in their study that Hawkers in the developing countries are often regarded as people belonging to the informal sector. This study tries to describe hawkers in Rizal Park in Manila whose informal status overlaps with the formal sector. This paper shares findings from fieldwork in 2007 and 2008. The general profiles of the hawkers in the park indicate they are predominantly female (70 %) with less education and 12 percent of them do not own or rent houses. There are three types of hawkers; stall hawkers, ambulant hawkers and toy & balloon hawkers. The origin of the hawkers shows that 70 percent of them are rural-to-urban migrants while 30 percent are born and raised in Manila. There are two push and four pull factors of the migration. The two push factors are disintegration of family and escape from poverty in the provinces. The four pull factors are an opportunity for education, an opportunity to work, an atmosphere of Manila and deception. When we focus on the stall hawkers, all the stall hawkers have Filipino customers. Koreans are the most popular foreign customers, followed by Americans, Japanese, Chinese and Taiwanese. In terms of sales, between 72 percent and 100 percent of the sales in each stalls come from Filipino. When we look at the merchandise, food items are popular items especially non-perishable items. While Filipino purchases essential items, they are not popular among foreign customers

Findings: One finding of this study that 70 percent of the hawkers are female suggests that the existence of the formal sector characteristics provides hawkers a sense of security. In this study it was found that there are basically three types of hawkers whose income and housing situations differ. Even among stall hawkers, goods they carry and income differed. Thirty percent of hawkers who are born and raised in Manila may indicate poverty has been succeeded by the younger generation. (Yukio et al 2011)

## **2.17 Street Vendors in Kathmandu Durbar Square: Use and Management of space for Informal Activity.**

*Urban Informal Sector*, Final Seminar Presentation 2014, No. 2

Apil KC , Gaurav Shrestha , Rashmi Dahal , Shreena Shrestha assessed their study With increasing urban migration and increasing urban poverty, vending has emerged as one of the critical means of earning a livelihood for the urban poor in Kathmandu valley. Today, vending is an important source of employment for a large number of populations as it requires low skills and small financial inputs. Kathmandu Durbar Square; listed as one of the 7 Cultural World Heritage site by UNESCO, is one of the important historic and tourist destinations in Nepal. This massive complex is home to palaces, temples and courtyards. Historical and religious places where tourists make frequent visits are crowded by vendors. Vendors are serving by providing different kinds of goods and services - from bottled water to drink to handicrafts to the locals, pedestrians and mainly tourists in this area. Tourists are the source of livelihood for these vendors. There is a strong relationship between the number of tourists visiting these places and the livelihood of the vendors under consideration. To integrate street vendors meaningfully into urban planning, it is essential to see urban spaces as multifunctional and multi-layered. Spaces are seen in different ways by different people who use the space. This paper seeks to examine how the different users (vendors) of Kathmandu Durbar Square negotiate and emerge with creative solutions to the usage including their strategy to sustain and adopt in the competitive environment as well as the formal and informal management of spaces in presence of Municipal intervention, which is a major challenge that has to be taken up in order to accommodate vendors in urban development. This paper also reveals that the decision of street vendors regarding locations in which they operate is mainly influenced by the attraction of Tourist/customers, and so regardless of the number of times the vendors are evicted from their location by the city authorities, they would still remain on the streets and open spaces. (Dahal et al 2014)

---

## **Chapter Three**

---

### **Objectives and Aims**

### **3. Objectives of the study**

To study the disease and health conditions and treatment patterns of street hawkers.

To know the socio-demographic status of street hawkers.

# Chapter Four

---

## Material and Methods

## **4. Method and Materials:**

### **4.1 Type of study:**

This was a survey based study. The paper is based on the information collected from the field survey. The target population was the street hawkers in Bangladesh. After the target decided, a structured questionnaire was prepared (close ended questions) with very few open ended questions. Questionnaires, field Observation and interview with key informants were the techniques used to obtain data and information.. The information was obtained via face-to-face interviews and the street hawkers were asked about their demographic characteristics, occupational information, socioeconomic conditions, work shifts, health status, general health impairments (accidents, injuries, complaints, and diseases), and knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding self-protective behaviors.

### **4.2 Study area:**

The sampling frame of the study was the Metropolitan area of Dhaka city. In order to have an idea on the health characteristics of street hawkers, a survey was conducted on 300 randomly selected samples of street hawkers out of which 10 from Aftabnagar, 16 from Gandaria, 24 from Gulistan, 35 from New market , 13 from Luxmibazar, 24 from Dhanmondi, 11 from Moulovibazar, 16 from Nilkhet, 31 from kamalapur, 21 from TSC , 8 from Baily road, 2 from Mirpur, 1 from Faridabad, 1 from Sutrapur, 6 from Sadarghat, 19 from Chadnichowk, 30 from Farmgate, 13 from Mouchak and 19 from Rampura area.

### **4.3 Sample**

A total of 300 respondents were selected by purposive sampling method as subject for the present study. Some of respondents were unmarried and their educational background was class nil or 1-5. All participants came from lower and middle class family and daily income was TK.200 to above TK.2000 . Their age range was 15 to 65 years. Both male and female are also included.

### **4.4 Measuring Instruments:**

- I. Questionnaire Part 1: Socio-Demographic information
- II. Questionnaire Part 2: Basic health status
- III. Questionnaire Part 3: Medical information

#### **4.5 Procedure:**

The street hawkers were interviewed through a structured questionnaire and data were collected on the existing socio-economic and demographic and health conditions of street hawkers. The survey was conducted during the period September 2015 to February 2016.

This report is prepared on the basis of primary as well as secondary data. Primary data are obtained from questionnaire and observation on the existing socio-economic and health profiles of street hawkers. The secondary information is complemented by literature reviews and respected journals, research works, books and information from different institutions.

For collecting data, investigator went to working location of street hawkers. Before applying the questionnaire investigator introduced herself and took formal permission. Then she gave them the questionnaire and workers were asked to read the instruction printed in the first page of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was found to be simple and well understood by the hawkers in both English and the local language. They were instructed to complete it without wasting time. After completing their task, according to the instruction, the answer sheet was collected from them. In the way data were collected from street hawkers.

#### **4.6 Data analysis techniques**

The data were put on a tabular form and it was analyzed statistically like frequency counts and simple percentages for the structured segment of the questionnaire, .It is hoped that the survey was at least as accurate as possible.

---



# Chapter Five

---

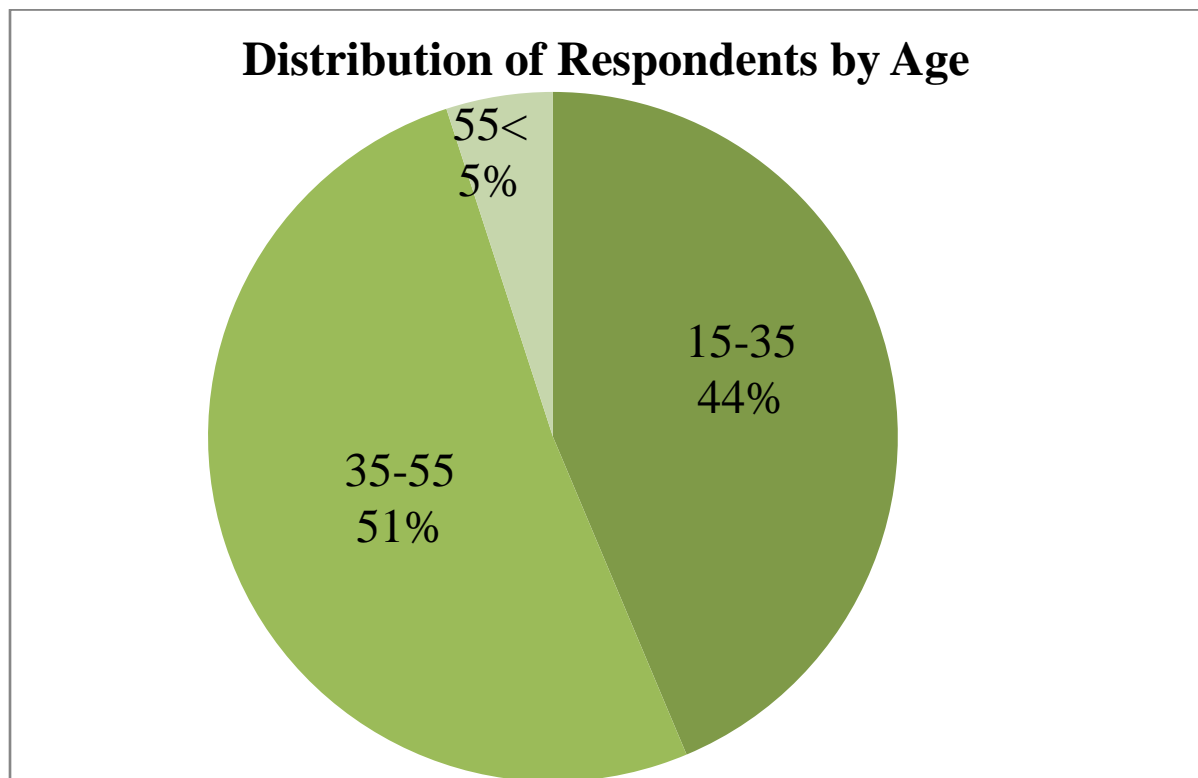
## Results

## 5.1 Data presentation on Socio-demographic profile of street hawkers:

**Table 5.1.1. Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

Gender of respondent	Number of street hawkers	Percentage
Male	236	78.66%
Female	64	21.33%
Total	300	100%

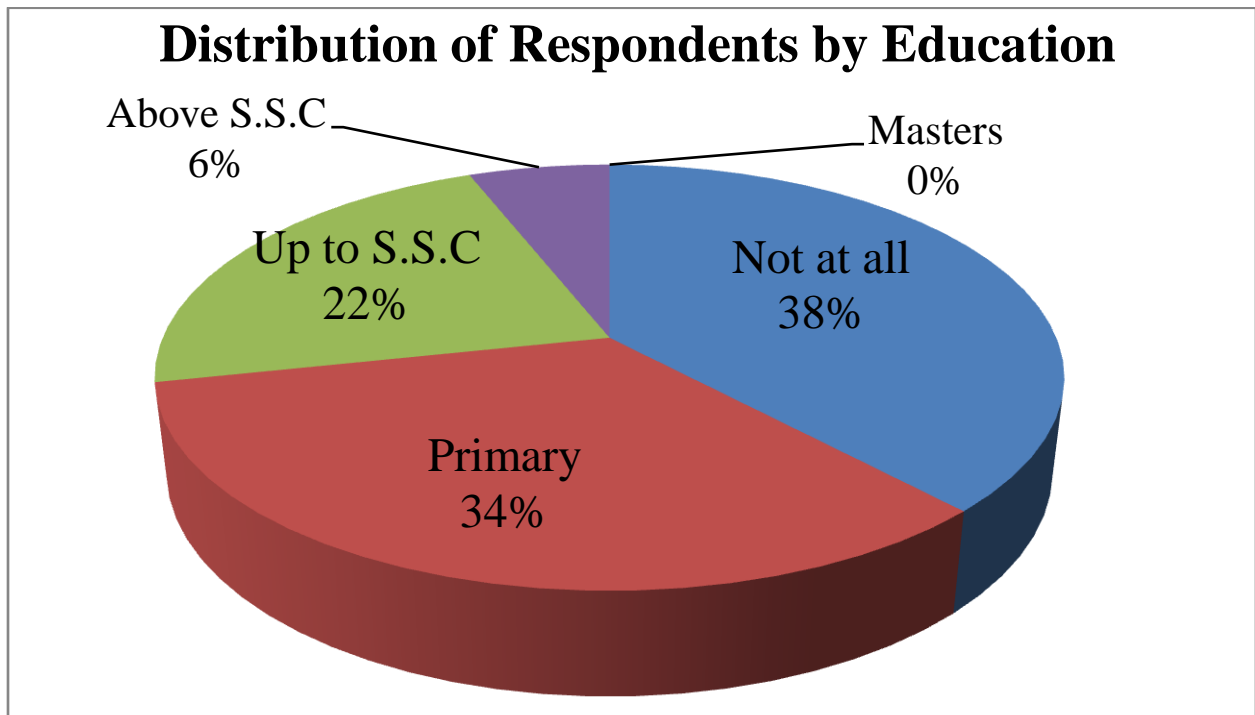
The table above revealed that about 78.66% of respondent were male and 21.33% were female.



**Figure 5.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age**

From the above diagram it is found that a significant number of hawkers were in the age of 15-55 (94.9%). This means that these hawkers are in their economically active age. Those above

economically active age of 55 years and above were 5%. It is an indication that hawking is a tedious business and people of older age may not want to engage in the trade.



**Figure 5.1.2: Distribution of respondents by education**

From the above figure we found that significant portion of respondent (38%) were non literate. 33.66% respondent had received only primary school education and only 22.33% respondent received secondary education, where 6% hawkers completed higher secondary and graduated even. It was found that no one had the degree of post graduate, being non-literate means that they could not have acquired modern skills to be employed elsewhere. It explains why they had little or no option than to engage in street hawking.

**5.1.2. Marital status of respondents:**

Marital status	No. of street hawkers	Percentage
Married	179	59.66%
Unmarried	96	32.0%
Widow/widower	25	8.33%

Total	300	100
-------	-----	-----

The above table shows that a significant portion of respondents (59.66%) were married.

### 5.1.3 Range of daily average income of street hawkers:

Range of income in TK	Frequency	Percentage
Below 500	112	37.33%
500-1500	150	50%
Above 1500	40	13.33%
Total	300	100%

It is clear from the above table that, most of the hawker's daily income is from 500-1500 tk (50%) as most of them belong to average monthly income. Majority of the street hawkers are found as lower middle class people with lower standard of living. Though they work hard, their income is not sufficient to lead their life smoothly. A very few of them earn at a satisfactory level.

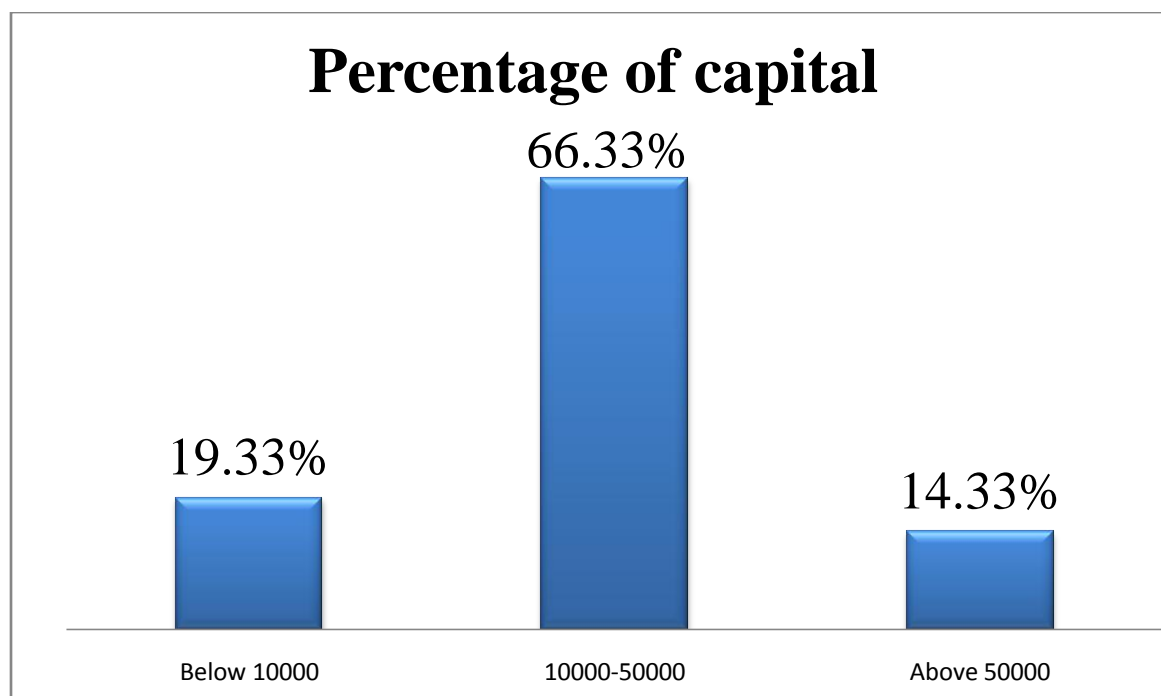
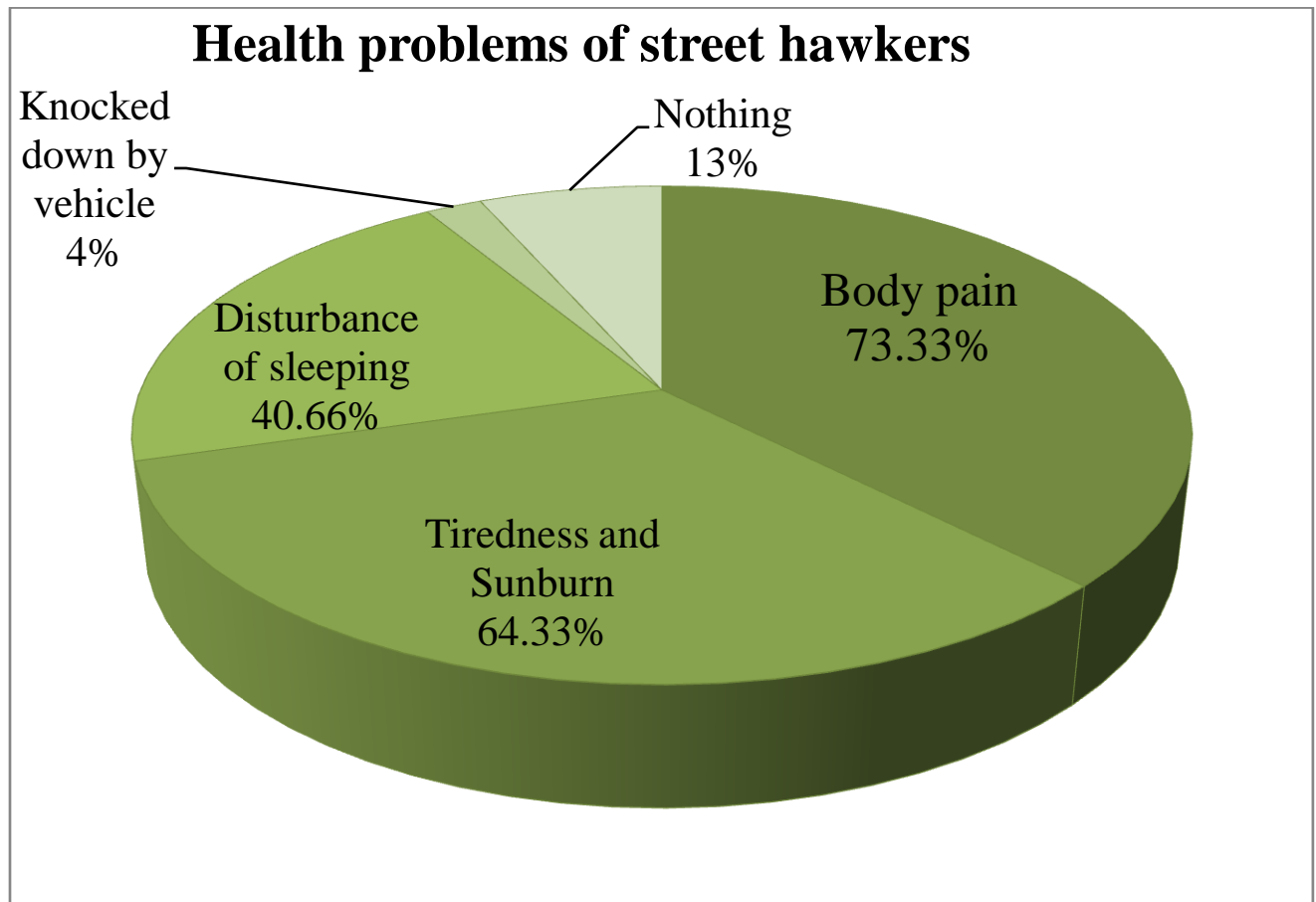


Figure 5.1.3. Range of capital of street hawkers

From the above diagram it is found that maximum of the respondent (66.33%) their capital is 10000-50000tk

## 5.2. Data presentation on Health profile of street hawkers:



**Figure 5.2.1: Diseases and health condition of respondents**

It was found that majority of the street hawkers (73.33%) complained of body pain, and most of them (64.33%) complained tiredness and became parched or scorched in the sun. A large proportion of respondents (40.66%) suffer from disturbance of sleeping because of body pain. Body pain and exhaustion are implicated in the fact that these hawkers carry a weight that is a quarter or more of their average body mass weight. Their bodies are able to withstand this because many of them were young and physically strong. However, with continued exhaustion,

they may suffer from other stress related health problems such as– migraine, hyper acidity, hypertension and high blood pressure, blurred vision, low blood pressure.

**Table 5.2.1. Food taking behavior among respondents**

<b>Taking food</b>	<b>Regular</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Irregular</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Breakfast	289	96.33%	5	1.6%
Lunch	32	10.66%	268	89.33%
Dinner	300	100%	0	0%

The above data in the table revealed that almost all street hawkers took breakfast and dinner regularly but a majority percentage of street hawker 89.33% had tendency to have lunch irregularly due to their working duration. That’s why they were at risk of suffering from different types of gastrointestinal problem.

**Table 5.2.2. Percentage of addiction**

<b>Addiction types</b>	<b>Frequency</b>		<b>Percentage</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Smoking	225	0	95.33%	0%
Betel leaf	180	60	76.27%	93.75%
Total	236	64	100%	100%

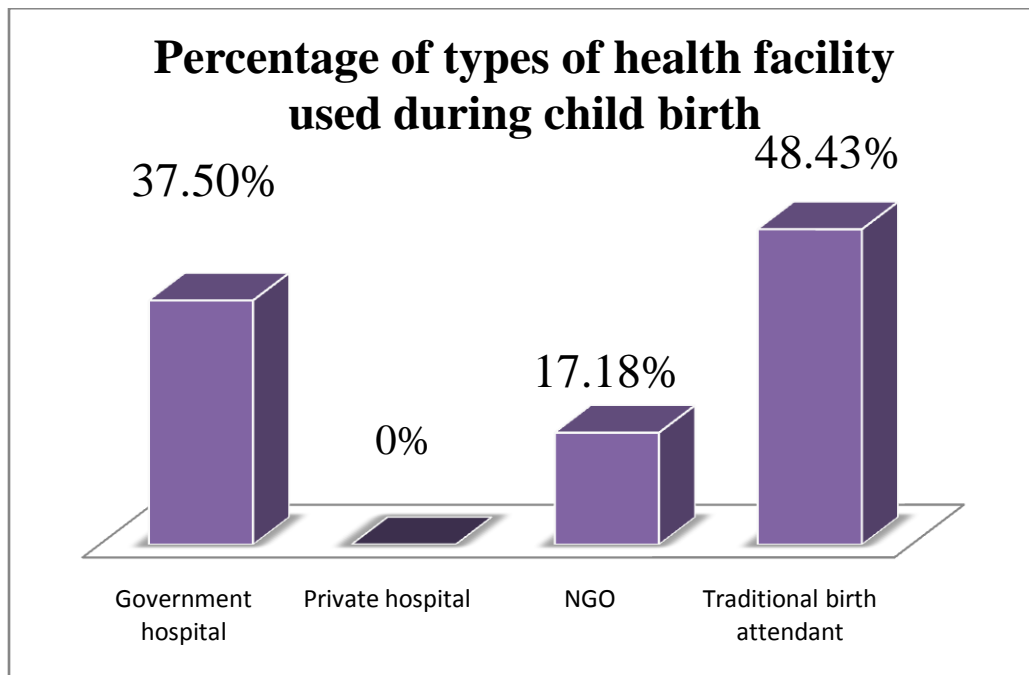
The above research revealed that majority number of male (95.33%) street hawker were smoker. And large number of female (93.75%) and male (76.27%) street hawker were also addicted to betel leaf. As a result they can suffer from many diseases because of side effects of cigarette and battle leaf such as coronary heart diseases, stroke, damaged blood vessel, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, bronchitis, inflammation in gum, mouth, cavities as well as cancer

## Only Female

**Table 5.2.3 Method of child birth:**

Method of child birth	Frequency	Percentage
Vaginal delivery	44	68.75%
Cesarean delivery	20	31.25%
Total	64	100

From the above table it is clear that maximum amount of Female Street hawkers (68.75%) give birth to children through vaginal delivery.



**Figure 5.2.2. Types of health facility used during child birth**

The above figure revealed that majority percentage 48.43% of female street hawkers took the service of traditional birth attendant during child birth through vaginal delivery due to lack of

sufficient knowledge about health risk for herself and her babies too. Only 37.5% and 17.18% female street hawker went to government and NGO based health care center during child birth through both vaginal and cesarean delivery. During this research we found that carelessness and negligence of family members were one of main reason for these sorrowful circumstances.

---



# Chapter Six

---

## Discussion

## 6. Discussion

The major objective of this study was to investigate diseases and health condition of street hawkers. To measure the physical health of the respondent health measuring questionnaire which was developed by the present investigator was used.

A total of 300 participants were selected as subject for present study. Some of respondents were married, unmarried, widow, widower and their educational background was class nil or 1-5. All participants came from lower and middle class family and daily income was TK.200 to above TK.2000. Their age range was 15 to 65 years. Both male and female are also included.

Empirical data revealed that the study was conducted on 78.66% male and 21.33% female. That means one third portion of street hawkers were male. The finding agrees with the view of some researchers that majority of the people who hawk is male. (Bhowmik, 2010) (Suraiya,2012)

The study also found that 94.9% of the hawkers were in economically active age (15-55 years), and above were only 5%. This findings agrees with the view of researcher (Ishor,2014). The researcher found their research work that significant number of hawkers was in the age 15-44 years. This means that these hawkers are in their economically active age. It is an indication that hawking is a tedious business and people of older age may not want to engage in the trade. (Ishor,2014). The finding nonetheless validates that though people of all sexes and ages are involved in hawking.

The researcher of this study proceeded to find out their level of education and found that significant portion of respondent (38%) were non literate. 33.66% respondent had received only primary school education and only 22.33% respondent received secondary education, where 6% hawkers completed higher secondary and graduated even. It was found that no one had the degree of post graduate. Some researchers (Bhowmik, 2010) (Suraiya,2012) (Ishor,2014) mentioned in their study that maximum of the respondents were non literate while a large percentage had received only primary school education. Being non-literate means that they could

not have acquired modern skills to be employed elsewhere. It explains why they had little or no option than to engage in street hawking. (Bhowmik, 2010) (Suraiya,2012). The finding of this research validates that majority of the people who hawk are non-literates and those without any skill and higher education is not necessary for better performance in this hawking business.

It was clear from the finding of this research work that, most of the hawkers daily income was from 500-1500 taka (50%) as most of them belong to average monthly income, and a large percentage (37.33%) of hawkers daily income was below 500 taka, and a few of street hawkers (13.33%) daily income was above 1500 taka. The study also confirms that majority percentage of street hawkers lived lower middle class life for their financial crisis.

According to some researcher's study (Suraiya,2012). (Ishor,2014) majority of the street hawkers are found as lower middle class people with lower standard of living. Though they work hard, their income is not sufficient to lead their life smoothly. A very few of them earn at a satisfactory level. It is clear that this study agrees with view of some researcher that majority of the street hawkers live below the poverty line. (Suraiya,2012). (Ishor,2014) So, most of the street hawkers belong to the poor class in Dhaka city to meet their basic necessities of day to day life.

The study also revealed a significant portion of respondents (59.66%) was married. This result agrees with the researcher (Ishor,2014) where majority portion of hawkers were married.

It was found from this study that majority of the street hawkers (73.33%) complained of body pain including legs pain, back pain, neck pain, hands pain, headache, and joint pain. Most of them (64.33%) complained tiredness and became parched or scorched in the sun. A large proportion of respondents (40.66%) suffer from disturbance of sleeping because of body pain.

But 4.0% of respondents complained of Knocked down by vehicle. This study agrees with findings of some research work (Ishor,2014) where the researcher found that majority of the hawkers complained of body pain, tiredness and feverish condition and they may suffer from other health problems such as cumulative deterioration of the musculoskeletal system including low back pain and a very few percentage of hawkers were knocked down by vehicle. This study validates that Body pain and exhaustion are implicated in the fact that these hawkers carry a weight that is a quarter or more of their average body mass weight. Their bodies are able to

withstand this because many of them were young and physically strong. However, with continued exhaustion, they may suffer from other stress related health problems such as—migraine, hyper acidity, hyper tension and high blood pressure, blurred vision, low blood pressure. This finding confirms the position of many scholars and researchers (WIEGO, 2014; Studymode.com, 2013; Okafor, 2013; Ikechebelu et al, 2008) that street hawking is strewn with several risks and hazards that render the activity unsafe.

The study also found that most of the street hawkers (89.33%) took their lunch irregularly that's why they were at risk of suffering from different types of gastrointestinal problem.

It was further found that majority percentage 48.43% of the women hawker studied were attended traditional birth attendant for child birth through vaginal delivery. Only few proportion of women hawker went for specialized health care service during child birth. Because their family members were not conscious about health risks associated with mother and babies too during child birth.

This research also revealed that majority number of male (95.33%) street hawker were smoker. And large number of female (93.75%) and male (76.27%) street hawker were also addicted to betel leaf. As a result they can suffer from many diseases because of side effects of cigarette and betel leaf such as coronary heart diseases, stroke, damaged blood vessel, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, bronchitis, inflammation in gum, mouth, cavities as well as cancer.

# Chapter Seven

---

## Conclusion

## **7. Conclusion**

Street hawkers are operating their informal business as a temporary process without a sustainable management system for the lack of authority involvement in Dhaka City. Due to that lack of responsibility, street hawkers are creating problems, street garbage and crowded the footpaths in urban areas. But a large number of urban dwellers depend on the street hawkers to maintain their life expenses as a job or for shopping. Due to the eviction of street vendors part of urban dweller would be in a critical situation in Dhaka City. Based on these issues, street hawking is an essential urban trade sector for a large number of urban dwellers in Dhaka City as a part of their urban lives. However, due to the informal situation at present, local government cannot do anything other than eviction them and street hawkers cannot operate their business without being harassed. Local authority has to create a management system for street hawkers so that street hawkers could operate their business with self responsibility and the authority could collect legal taxes from the street hawkers. This public management system should be organized by local government with participation from urban street hawkers and local people as a community work. Then the public management of street hawkers will be more responsible in their urban area. Doing so, street hawkers will become beneficial for both urban dwellers and street hawkers and it will become an urban identity for Dhaka City as well as South Asian developing cities. It was recommended, among other things therefore, that street hawkers in Bangladesh should form a cooperative so that they can access loans or aids from financial institutions, government or non-governmental organizations to expand their business in order to enable remain in a particular location in order to avoid or reduce the health challenges they do experience during hawking.

# References

---

Agnello.F and Molle.J(2003), “Cambodia: Women Micro Entrepreneurs and their Business Needs” *Urban Research Group*,49(3):65-78

Akharuzzaman, M & Atsushi, D. (2010), “Public Management for Street Vendor Problems in Dhaka City, Bangladesh,” paper presented in the International Conference on Environmental Aspects of Bangladesh (ICEAB10), held on 10-11 September in Japan.

Anarfi, J.K. (1997). “Vulnerability to STD: Street children in Accra”. *Health Transition Review*. 7 (1), 281-306.

Anjaria, J. S. (2006). “Street hawking and public space in Mumbai”. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 41(21), 2140-2146.

Amoo. E O, David. O, Ogunrinola IO, Fadayomi TO. (2012)” Street trading activities and maternal health in urban areas of Nigeria”.*Global Journal of Human Social Sciences,Arts and Humanities.*;12(15):1-10.

Benjamin,E (2011) “Street Food Governance in Dhaka (Bangladesh): the appropriation of street vending spaces and the informal politics of exploitation,” in *Proceedings of the International RC21 Conference* ,Session27, Amsterdam,The Netherland,.

Bhowmik, S.K. (2001), ‘Hawkers in the Urban Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vendors in Seven Cities’, A Review, *Economic and Political Weekly*,39(5):1024-1027

Bhowmik.S(2003), ‘National Policy for Street Vendors’, *Economic and Political Weekly* , 38(16):1543-46

Bhowmik.S.K,(2005) “Street Vendors in Asia”: *A Review Economic and Political Weekly* 28( 4): 2256-2264.

Bhowmik, S.K.( 2010) “*Street Vendors in the Global Urban Economy*” A Review, *Economic and Political Weekly* 38(4):2285-2290

Brown. A., Lyons. M, and Dankoco.I, (2010) “Street traders and the emerging spaces for urban voice and citizenship in African cities,” *Urban Studies*,47(3):666–683



Bromley, R. (2004). "Street vending and public policy: a global review." *International Journal of Sociology and social Policy*, 1-29.

Bodhikong, K., & Moongjongklang, B. (2003). Case Study Report -Bangkok, Thailand Problems and Possible Solutions for Stall Sellers and Street Vendors, The Case of Stall Sellers and Street Vendors in front of Chulalongkorn Hospital

Chopra, C. (2004). "National Policy for Urban Street Vendors" *government of india, ministry of urban employment, and poverty alleviation* 5(48):49-50

"City walkways free from hawkers" *The Daily Star*, January 19, 2007

Diwakar.N,\* & Anand.R, (2014)"Socio – Economic Study on Women Street Vendors", *New Man International Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies* 1(12):132-133

Dool.L.D, (2005) "Making Local Government Work," Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), *Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)*6(13) :23,

Dahal.R, Shrestha. S (2014)"Street Vendors in Kathmandu Durbar Square: Use and Management of space for Informal Activity" *Urban Informal Sector* 12(2):32-33

Findly.A, Paddison.R, & Dawson.J,(1990). "Retailing Environments in Developing countries.London": Routledge

Hossain, N. (2001). *The spatial structure of spontaneous retail development*.London.UK.

Hyung.J.L( 2004) "Characteristic Analysis of Street Vendors In Seoul Korea," *Proceedings of Asian Street Vendor Research Symposium* 3(1 ):3-10,

Ibid. I&, Kusakabe.K(2003)"Market Class and Gender Relations: A Caseof Women Retail Traders in Phnom Pen", *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 5 (1):56-57

Israt .A S, Adam.M (2013): INCLUDING THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR IN THE PLANNING PROCESS: A STUDY OF STREET HAWKING ACTIVITIES IN DHAKA CITY, BANGLADESH" *International Journal of Sociology and social Policy*, 28(5):1-29

Indira,D (2014)" A STUDY ON THE ORGANIZING OF STREET HAWKING BUSINESS". *International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations* 2(1): 280-288,

Ifeoma M, Out.O, (2015)” Influence of Street Hawking on Socio-Emotional Development of Children: A Case Study of Primary School Pupils in Cross River State, Nigeria” *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies* 6(1): 50-55

Indira,D(2014)” A Study of Street Vending Across the Globe” *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering* 4(9):514-519

Ikechebelu, N. N. (2008). “Sexual abuse among juvenile female street hawkers in Anambra State, Nigeria”. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*.12(2), 111-119.

Ishor,D G., Idyorough. A.E (2014)”Health challenges of female hawker in lafia metropolis:an exploratory study of yum female hawkers” *European Scientific Journal* 10(35):1857 – 7881

Johnson,E, Chukwuemeka A.(2015)”Social Implications and Factors Associated With Street Hawking Among Children in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria” *British Journal of Education, Society & Behavioural Science* 11(2): 1-9

Khaleda,P(2006) “Vendors start occupying footpaths ahead of Eid”, *New Age* 31(4):213-214)

Khairuzzaman, Chowdhury.F.M, Zaman. S, Mamun.A, and Bari.L, (2014)”Food Safety Challenges towards Safe, Healthy, and Nutritious Street Foods in Bangladesh”. *international Journal of Food Science* 14(19): 9

Khanam, M. (2008). “Gender inequality: the earning gap between men and women street vendors in dhaka city” *Journal of The Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Humanities)*. 53 (2): 287-303

Knox, P. (1995). *Urban Social Geography An Introduction* England: Longman Scientific and Technical

Muzaffar, A.T. & Huq, I. (2009). Entrepreneurs of the Streets: an Analytical Work on the Street Food Vendors of Dhaka City, *International Journal of Business and Management*,4(2):, 80–88

Matthias.O, Dada.O (2013) ” A Sociological investigation of the determinat factors and the effects of child street hawking in Nigeria” *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 3(1):114-137

N. Islam, Dhaka Now. Contemporary Urban Development ,Bangladesh Geographical Society (BGS), Dhaka, Bangladesh,2005

Nsisong A. (2012) ” Behavioural Problems of Juvenile Street Hawkers In Uyo Metropolis, Nigeria”*World Journal of Education* 2(1):137-143

Okafor, C. (2013).” The danger of hawking on Abuja’s fast lane”. *Codewit World News*. September 4.

Olatunji GJ, Owolabi GK, Adewale IA, et al(2015).” Street hawking among in-school adolescents in a south-western town in Nigeria: Pattern, determinants and effects on school performance ”. *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*.27(41):8-15

Owusu, A (2014) ” Efforts at evicting street hawkers from the streets of Accra: the good and the bad” *Developing Country Studies*.4(1):120-138

Owusu, A (2013) ” Analysis of the Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Street Hawking: A Case Study of the Accra Metropolitan Area ” *Journal of Geography and Geology*5(4) :168-180

Pizali M, (2003) ” ‘Accommodating the Street Hawkers into Modern Urban Management in Kuala Lumpur’ ” *paper submitted to the 39th IsoCaRP Congress*,

Pizzalli.A F(2001).”*Low Cost Fish Retailing Equipment and Facilitiesin Large Urban Areas of South East Asia*” , *FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No 405, FAO*,

Rane,S (2011) ” Street Vended Food in Developing World: Hazard Analyses ” *Indian J Microbiol* 51(1):100–106

Sharma. R N,(1998) "Census of Hawkers on BMC Lands", *Tata Institute of SocialSciences*,.26(5):20-30

Suraiya.S, Noor.F , (2012)"An Analysis of Socioeconomic Conditions of Street Vendors: A Study on Dhaka City." *Daffodil International University Journal of Business and Economics*, 6(1) :2-7

Street Vendors In Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO),

Studymode.com (2013). A study on street hawking in Accra: An evaluation of its policies

Tanti.D & anond.W(2000), "'Changing Gender Relations and Women inMicro Enterprises:" *The Street Vendors of Hanoi*' 23(7):334-345

Tiwari, G. (2000), "Encroachers or Services Providers?" *SEMINAR*, 4(91):26-31.

Vanzi.J S (2001), 'Metro Manila Street Vendors to be Legalised', *Philippines Headline News Online*, June 28, 2001

Yotsomotu and Yukio (2011). "Profiles of Hawkers Working in Rizal Park, Manila, Philippines:Socio-Economic Status, MigrationMotivations, and the Sale of Goods" *Ritsumelkan International Affairs*10(6):303-320

