

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF VEGETABLE
STREET VENDORS : A STUDY ON DHAKA CITY**

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BY

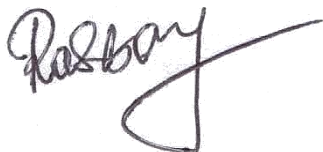
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “SOCIO -ECONOMIC CONDITION OF VEGETABLE STREET VENDORS: A STUDY ON DHAKA CITY” submitted to the Department of Agribusiness & Marketing, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (M.B.A) in MARKETING, embodies the results of a piece of bonafide research work carried out by MD. RAFIQUUL ISLAM, Registration No. 11-04626 under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

I further certify that such help or source of information, as has been availed during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged and style of this thesis have been approved and recommended for submission.

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DECLARATION OF THE STUDENT

I do hereby solemnly declare that the work presented in this thesis paper titled “Socio economic condition of vegetable street vendors: A study on Dhaka city” is an original work done by me under the supervision of Md. Ghulam Rabbany, Assistant Professor, Department of Agribusiness & Marketing, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207. No part of this thesis has been previously submitted to any other University/ College/ Institution/ Organization for any academic certificate/ degree/ diploma / qualification.

I further undertake to assure the department against any loss or damage arising from breach of the forgoing obligation, if any.

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The Author

The Acronyms

BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CCUVA	:	Cebu City United Vendors Association
ILO	:	International Labor Organization
NASVI	:	National Association of Street Vendors of India
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
SEWA	:	Self Employed Women's Association
SEWU	:	Self Employed Women's Union
UNDESA:		United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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Abstract

The study focuses on the socio-economic condition of vegetable Street vendors in Dhaka. Special emphasis has been given on reasons of entering women vegetable vendors into vending job and their problem. For this purpose, a survey was conducted in 2018 to know the socio-economic condition of vegetable street vendors in Dhaka. This survey covered 150 vendors in those streets, footpath and roadside of 5 specific areas as Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Farmgate, Dhanmondi and Azimpur in Dhaka. Based on this study has found that the socio-economic condition of street vendors is very poor. Their income and saving is very low. Both they and their children's education is very poor. Vegetable street vendor is one of the better informal job opportunities for poor. The study explores that 88.67 percent vegetable vendors are male and 11.34 percent of them are female. 42 percent of them have age range 26-35 years old. Among them 74 percent got married. 52 percent of them maintaining a family member at least 6 or above. Almost 65.34 percent vendor's academic qualification is below SSC. More than 24 percent of them and 12 percent of their children are illiterate yet. The per day average sale is Tk. 2475. The average monthly income of per vendor is Tk. 23435. Almost 61.34 percent had started with an initial investment lowest Tk.10000. 50.67 percent of them could earn profit per day lowest through Tk. 400. If a comparison is made between male and female, we see that the condition of women vendors is more vulnerable than male vendors. Women vendors in Dhaka choose this trade because of poverty and also because the male members in the family do not have jobs and even if they earn money, they spend those money mostly on liquor. Their low income, double burden of having to work on the streets and look after the home and low level of unionization make them the invisible section of street vendors. Less or no Public toilet in the streets of Dhaka has an adverse effect on women vander's health and many suffer from various infection. The mobile women street vendors also face security issues.



Chapter I

Introduction

Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1: Prelude

Poverty is multidimensional in nature having originated from a diverse range of conditions. The poor exist both in rural and urban areas of developing economies. Rural poverty is in fact directly related to land ownership and control over land. On the other hand, urban poor depend on different informal sector. Bangladesh is a developing country located in South Asia with large number of population. According to the latest census figures, the total population in Bangladesh was estimated at 161.8 million. Looking back, in the year of 1960, Bangladesh had a population of 50.1 million people. Now population growth rate is around 1.20 percent. Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh has shown population growth of about 3.72 percent up from a year ago annually. It is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with a density of 47,400 people per square kilometer within a total area of 300 square kilometers. Government estimates say at least 1,418 people are adding to the population of Dhaka every day, with the current population at over 17 million marking the city as the densest city on the globe.

Bangladesh is one of the countries of the world that has been experiencing very rapid urbanization over the last four decades and more. Around 28 percent of total population of the country was living in urban area in 2011. Dhaka is a strong contributor to the population growth because of migration from rural areas of the country to urban. This rural migration accounted for 60 percent population growth throughout the 1960s and 1970s. While this growth has slowed since that time, Dhaka continues to show steady growth, with estimates placing the 2020 population at almost 21 million, while 2030 may see as many as 27.3 million residents.

Around 32 percent of total urban population of the country was living in Dhaka city in 2014 (UNDESA, 2014). It is causing the extra burden to the population of

this city. Because of rapid and unplanned urbanization in Bangladesh, threshold capacity of urban employment in urban areas surpasses its limits. A major cause for rural-urban migration is surplus labor in the rural agriculture sector and poor economic condition. Land does not expand, while population keeps on growing. There is a very little space for the poor pushed out from villages by poverty and social degradation. Most of them live in unhygienic condition in unending security as they can be displaced any time by local authority or other powerful groups. Poor people are always unorganized and often remain invisible.

Moreover, a large number of populations who are now coming in urban areas do not have sufficient education and skills to be engaged in urban formal employment. Instead of returning to the rural sector, however, they simply stayed where they are between the urban modern sector and the rural traditional sector (Emmerij, 2005). The urban poor consist largely of overflow of the rural who migrate to towns in search of job. Ultimately, they engage urban informal sector. Urban informal sector can generate more employment than formal sector. As a result, informal sector has been growing in spite of obstacles and a lack of external support. Around 75.2 percent of urban population engaged in informal economy in 2013 (BBS & ILO, 2015).

Informal sector plays a vital role in the economy of 3rd world countries. A major section of the self-employed in informal sector are working as street vegetable vendors in Bangladesh. Street vending survives not merely because it is an important source of employment in informal sector but also because of the services it provides for the urban population. Moreover, due to closure of many small and medium factories and no new opportunity for employment and closure of ancillary industries in Dhaka, many workers are out of job and have to depend on vending in order to survive.

For the urban poor, street vegetable vending is one way of earning a livelihood, as it requires a very little capital and minimum skills though the income is too low. Because of vegetable street vendors, other city dwellers can purchase certain

commodities lesser than market price. They sometimes provide necessary commodities at doorsteps, thus further saving time, money and energy.

There is no clear picture of the number of men and women street vegetable vendors in Dhaka. The male vendors are more visible than women vendors as the male vendors sell greater varieties of goods. The women vendors are seen to sell vegetables than other goods and if we compare among vendors, we see that vegetable vendors are more in number. There is also gender dimension to poverty, since the poor woman has to shoulder the double burden of being disadvantaged by being female and doubly disadvantaged by being poor. Most of the vendors are males as female vendors constitute a small section of the profession where, they are hardly unionized.

Hence, it is found that vegetable street vendors subsidize the existence of the other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods. 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.

1.2: Background of the study

There has been a growing share of the informal workforce in both developed and developing countries. The vegetable street vendors in the informal sector operate at a low level of the organization either with little or no separation between labor and capital. Street vegetable vendors fall into this category. Street vegetable vending is a source of employment in the informal sector most developing countries like Bangladesh. It has huge labor supply, the number of formal jobs (government/public and private jobs) is very limited and every nine in 10 who were working in 2013 were informally employed (BBS & ILO, 2015). Most of the governments across the world have not recognized street vending as a legal activity and they view these vendors as irritants to the city's development. Even in the countries like Vietnam and Cambodia, which do not have a large formal sector, the governments did not accord legal recognition to street vending. India has recently framed a national policy for street vendors, which if implemented, will provide security to them. But as on today street vendors face constant problems and harassment from the authorities.

Dhaka, the most densely populated megacity of the world, is home to 8.5 million people (World Population Review, 2016). Of them, a large number engage themselves in informal income generating activities like street vending. According to the Labor Force Survey 2002-03 of Bangladesh (BBS, 2004:138) 1.41 percent of all the working people (older than 15 years) in Bangladesh's cities are street vendors by major occupation. Haque *et al.* (2010) noted that a census in 2003 in Dhaka City Corporation areas found that there were 90,000 street vendors in the city. But the data from the Labor Force Survey suggests that at least 110 thousand hawkers roam the streets of the wider megacity Dhaka as an informal trade in the main urban transaction points. Most of the street vendors are rural-urban migrant due to lack of work facilities and public services in rural area. Although the city authorities of Dhaka city see that, the street vendors a *Problem* for their urban

areas as they constraint the regular movement of the city dwellers in the footpath and so on. Without street vending in the 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 vegetable street vendor for daily kitchen shopping in their life. In addition, poor urban dwellers cannot fulfill their basic need without those informal activities in urban areas. According to Dhaka City Corporation records, around 60 percent of the city dwellers lead an impoverished live who mostly depend on street vending for their living.

1.2.1: Statement of the problem

Street vending is an essential factor for a large number of urban dwellers to maintain their livelihood. For most street vendors, trading from pavements is full of uncertainties. Large number people are entering in Dhaka city from the rural area and most of those rural migrants engage themselves in street vending. These people have no place to go but to the cities, hoping to improve their lots. With low skills and in most cases, no education, no ability to find better paid and secured employment in the formal sector, they have to work in this informal sector. They are constantly facing many problems by city authorities (such as conduct eviction to clear the footpaths, confiscation of merchandise etc.) that make their livelihood at stake.

1.3: Scope of the study

In most cities street vending is regarded as an illegal activity. City authorities impose restrictions on the use of urban space for vegetable street vending. Informal sectors are unregistered and government pays little attention to this sector. But they are not socially and economically mainstreamed. Hence there is a need to study the nature of the livelihood and different employment risks associated with vegetable street vending.

1.4: Objectives

Hence the objective of this paper was to

- i. identify the socio-economic profile of vegetable street vendors in Dhaka city
- ii. know the reasons of entering women into vegetable vending and explore the major problems which women face in the vegetable vending.
- iii. identify the problems and recommendations to develop vegetable street vendors micro enterprise development in study area.

1.5: Contributions of the Study

The most common and significant aspect of research studies is that these studies generates new knowledge and information which are useful to a various range of users. Street vegetable vending business plays a vital role in the economy as informal sector of third world countries like Bangladesh. This business is illegal to the city authorities because they are daily burden to the urban citizens for roadside blocking. But City dwellers depend on vegetable street vendors for their daily kitchen products. Because of street vegetable vendors, other city dwellers can purchase certain commodities even 25-50 percent lesser than market price. They sometimes provide daily necessary commodities at doorsteps, thus further saving time, money and energy. But they faced many problems for vending. The significance of this study that the researchers have highlighted the socio-economic characteristics of vegetable street vendors and problems faced by the vendors specially women vendors in the study.

1.6: Limitations of the study

The study is mainly based on primary data. Moreover, enough literature was not available to relay the area of study regarding Bangladesh perspective. Since the street vending business is very large in Dhaka city. Only 5 areas of Dhaka City have considered for the research. So, it is tough to cover all the aspects of street vegetable vendors through a single research study. On the other hand, the respondents have not enough time for responding to the questionnaires. But the researcher expects that all these limitations will not affect the research findings.



Chapter II

Review of literature

Chapter II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This part of the study reviewed available literature both locally and internationally to find out the research gap and ways to contribute in to the body of knowledge.

Akharuzzaman and Atsushi (2010) showed in their findings Street vendor is one of the better informal job opportunities for poor though they create problems in urban areas to produce street garbage and crowd the footpath and concluded the formalization and public management systems will be beneficial participated by street vender community itself.

Andringa & Kies (1989) considered the employment context, many street vendors work long hours at the same site on daily basis while other vendors move to two or more sites to grab the opportunity to sell to different types of customers. Some of them carry out this occupation as a primary source of income, others as part time, keeping open an opportunity to earn extra income. A variety of employment statuses can be found among street vendors as well. Most vendors work as independent self-employed entrepreneurs, either with or without employees. There are also many vendors who work for helping family members, and some work as employees of informal or even formal enterprises.

A.H.Subratty P.Beeharry, M.Chan Sun(2004)- A survey of hygiene practices among food vendors in rural areas in Mauritius. It was found that generally food vendors were quite aware of hygienic conditions. But majority of them were not implementing their knowledge into practice. They perceived that their products

were of low risk to customers. It highlights the need for further health education of food vendors.

Brata (2006) finds that other aspects of vendors' vulnerability besides insufficient institutional arrangements for vendors are such as having to provide and care for dependants, working long hours and coping with the debilitating consequences of their material poverty, or in their relation with their suppliers or creditors.

Bhowmik (2001) conducted a study for NASVI in seven big cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Patna, Ahmedabad and Imphal, highlighting four major issues; the legal status of vendors, the nature of trade and their socio-economic condition, the allotment of space for vendors in urban plans and the perception of customers towards vendors.

Bhowmik (2002), women street vendors in India prefer to be fully dynamic, never stop or rest too long at any one place, to avoid thugs and/or harassments.

Bhowmik (2005) has attempted to compare the plight of vendors in different Asian nations by identifying their major problems.

Another work by **Bhowmik (2010)** has highlighted some very important issues relating to vendors such as impact of urbanization and globalization.

Bromley (2000) in his study supported street vendors in the light of following reasons. Provides entrepreneurial opportunity for the destitute people having problem in other start up business, it increases the competition in the trade sector by providing a diverse range of retail outlets with wide geographic coverage, provides a low-cost social safety net that supports income and provides an alternative to criminal activity.

Çargoklu and Eder (2006) said that among other informal workers in urban areas, the street vendor in general is the poorest and economically vulnerable.

Chinchilla, et al, 1993; Lund, 1998, 1997; suggests that women, constituting a prominent disadvantaged social group, tend to be particularly attracted to street vending because a significant portion of the women belonging to the weaker and deprived section of the population who look for employment in the informal sector as because of lack of skill, maximum flexibility in terms of combining work and child care.

Charmes (1998) anticipated in his study that the street vendors are probably the most important and the most challenging for a better understanding of the informal sector, and presented data based on category of workers from several African countries and discusses the concept or definition used to identify street vendors and methods of enumeration.

Chinchilla, et al, 1993; Lund, 1998, 1997; suggests that women, constituting a prominent disadvantaged social group, tend to be particularly attracted to street vending because a significant portion of the women belonging to the weaker and deprived section of the population who look for employment in the informal sector as because of lack of skill, maximum flexibility in terms of combining work and child care.

Debdulal Saha (2008) in his study on the Conditions Of „Decent Working Life“ Of Street Vendors In Mumbai tries to understand the condition of working life“ of the street vendors in Mumbai within the framework of „decent work“ and also highlights the role of the member based organizations/unions to provide them decent working life by regulating the concept of the decent work. The study is

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

Dabir-Alai(2004), A study on “Street trading in urban areas” , Delhi, India. It was found that bullying is the most vulnerable element of vendors. Most of the street vendors use self financing for their business.

Faruque and Haque (2010) found their study in Dhaka city there is no policy that can facilitate access to street entrepreneurship but as an alternative source for neighborhood-specific goods or an economic entry that does not require extensive capital, urban street selling can also foster social mobility and local economies.

Fiona Pang (2008)- Hawker food Industry: food safety/public health strategies in Malaysia-The purpose of this paper is to explore the socio-demographic factors affecting food safety strategies of hawkers in an urban and less urban setting of Malaysia. It is found that of all hawker types hawkers with higher educational levels and hawkers in an urban setting scored the highest on food safety

knowledge. This study found inadequate guidelines for hawkers, ambiguities with licensing procedures, weaknesses in training programmers and significant complaints of designated sites by hawkers.

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

ILO & Wiego (2013) said that street trade considered as a feasible livelihood due to its small start up cost, flexible working hours and low barrier to entry alternatively. Street trading involve small earning, high risk, especially for the fresh vegetable and fruit seller and regular occupational and physical hazard as a result of unhygienic market condition. They also indentified that the street vendors are highly exposed to economic downturn and political unrest.

Jhabvala (2000) has highlighted the issue of exploitation of women vendors.

According to **Jung-Hyung Lee**, 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 cape and especially obstruction for pedestrian.

Monir Z (2013) reported that there are more than 5,000 regular street vendors in Sylhet city. City mayor circulated a public notice to free the city footpaths and evicted the hawkers within a week from city streets. Such eviction may lead an inhuman life along with the families after losing their earning sources owing to the drive conducted against the street vendors. *'Step to refurbish the hawkers market will be taken soon after discussing the matter in the city corporation meeting in order to rehabilitate the evicted street vendors,'* Mayor said .

Monir Z (2013) reported that the corporation authorities, in association with the Sylhet Metropolitan Police, have already removed some makeshift shops from the main roads including Bandarbazar, Zindabazar, Chowhatta, Laldighirpar and Surma Point in the city as keeping the city streets congestion-free and reclaiming its footpaths from illegal occupation of street vendors was one of the main election pledges to the citizens.

Mullah S and Islam Z (2014) reported that there are over 5 lakh hawkers in the country and each of them on an average pays Tk. 50 every day to linemen, who are private agents of extortionists. The rates vary depending on the location of the stalls, hawkers trading busy streets buzzing with commuters have to pay more. Around Tk. 850 crore is extorted from hawkers every year claimed hawker leaders in a press conference. If the hawkers are unable to pay the extortion money, they are tortured, and their makeshift stalls and goods are damaged.

Muzaffar and Huq (2009) in their study attempted to highlight the problem areas and identify some key factors that positively affect their sales revenue and found that the problem areas are related to business operation, business knowledge,

extortion, and product and production. Found that business experience, and initial capital is two key factors that positively affect sales revenue.

Northslina Hassan (2003)- Accommodating the Street Hawkers into Modern Urban Management in Kuala Lumpur. This paper traces the changing characteristics of the street hawker in Kaula Lumpur since the 1970's. It evaluates the current strategies of managing the street hawkers in Kaula Lumpur. It is identified that The majority of the residents (75 percent) wanted the hawkers to be relocated into a proper hawker centre, close to their place of residents. The majority of the hawkers were against (70 percent) the proposal of relocation due to the difficulty in finding a relatively large piece of land at strategic locations. Some hawkers would prefer to operate illegally and pay their fines periodically than move to legalized locations where they feel they cannot attract customers.

Raman Rakesh (2010-11) has conducted a study on women food and vegetable vendors in northern India and found that women vendors, most of whom come from the socially backward and economically deprived sections of the society.

Rover (2010) Studied the street vending issues in six major Latin American Cities and examined demographic trends and working conditions among street traders,, and working conditions and security, legal issues related to the governance of street trade unions and other types of associations, and their strategies and effectiveness.

Rover (2012) pointed out Street vending as an occupation has existed for hundreds of years, and is considered a cornerstone of many cities' historical and cultural heritage in some cities, street traders account for as much as 20% of total employment.

Saha (2010) Pointed out that the street vendors access capital from different courses and depend on the money lenders especially for their economic activity as well as for social security purposes and street vendors are forced to borrow mainly for social security purposes at exorbitant rate of interest (amounting to 5-10% per month) rather than their economic activities which in turn cause to lead them to fall into a 'debt-trap' situation which is a deep concern.

Saha (2011) analyzed the 'working life' of street vendors in Mumbai, 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 utilization, 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.

Sharit K Bhowmik (2005) assesses the magnitude of street vendors in different countries and their composition. The study collates information on the extent of unionization of vendors and their organizations such as NGO's ,self help groups. They collected information on street vendors for most of the countries in Asia. It was observed that the number of street vendors was growing. The growth in number was attributed to the changes in the economy of these countries .It is seen in the case of Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam and Cambodia that street vendors increases with the shrinking of jobs in the formal sector and with lack of gainful employment in rural areas. In the other countries, especially the Asian tigers- Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea- there was a rapid increase in the number of street vendors after the monetary crisis of 1998.The governments in these countries have more or less refused to recognize street vendors as a legal activity. Malaysia, Philippines and India have policies for regulating and protecting street vendors. Of the three only Malaysia seems to be sincere in

implementing its policy India too has recently framed a national policy for street vendors which if implemented will provide security to them. In general, street vendors are not represented in local bodies. Only two countries in Asia have federations of street vendors, Korea and India. In Korea the federation was formed mainly to resist the oppression of the state. In India, NASVI has been able to intervene at the national level and local levels and its greatest success has been the initiation of the national policy. In conclusion it has been identified that though the Asian countries have witnessed an increase in street vendors, their governments by and large have been indifferent to the specific needs of this sector.

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

Suraiya and Noor (2012) showed the businesses of street vendors as well as their impacts on society and constituted three central messages like, a large number of people are generating income through street vending, street vendors occupy a large part of informal sector in Dhaka city, street vendors offer intense services for the city dwellers within reasonable cost range.

Sharit K. Bhowmik (2007) said that *Urban Responses to Street Trading: India* examined the reasons behind people choosing street hawking as their profession, their fight for public space, various issues relating to organizing street vendors, the formation of various organizations supporting the right of street vendors, credit and social security of street vendors. He found that Poverty in the rural areas and in the smaller towns drive large numbers of people to the cities for work and livelihood, There is another section of the urban population that has taken to street vending, namely, those once engaged in the formal sector. Formal sector workers in these three metropolises have had to face large-scale unemployment due to the closure of these industries. He identified that the most important aspect is that street vendors are exercising their constitutional right to carry out trade or business hence it should be regulated properly and not abolished. Street vendors conduct their business amidst insecurity. Whenever eviction drives are conducted their wares are confiscated or destroyed. In order to overcome these restrictions street vendors organize themselves into unions that enable them to continue their activities. These organizations are mainly localized bodies representing street vendors in specific areas of the city. In fact in all the larger cities trade unions representing different political hues try to mobilize street vendors. Some of these trade unions are independent organizations but most of them are affiliates of the larger trade union federations. Since street vending is not officially permitted the main role of these organizations is to negotiate with the local authorities (the officers in the municipal wards and police stations) for occupying public space. It

is a coalition of trade unions and voluntary organizations working for street vendors spread all over India. NASVI, now based in Patna, started off as a networking organization of street vendors. It advocates for the basic rights of street vendors. It has been found that as street vendors are a part of the urban informal sector they have little or no access to institutional credit. This makes them dependent on private moneylenders who charge high rates of interests or they depend on their savings as working capital.

The Dabir-Alai's work (2004) has measured the vulnerability of street vendors preparing a composite index of vulnerability of selected vendors in Delhi and found that bullying is the most vulnerability element of vendors, it counts for about 73 percent of respondents. Meanwhile only one percents of vendors has relation with suppliers or creditors, which also indicate that most of street vendors use self financing method for their business.

Timalsin (2011); Adhikari (2011) Nirathron, 2006; Njaya (2014) Not only in Bangladesh, in kathmandu, Nepal, street vending rendered as a prominent source of earning livelihood for rural people in urban area along with serving urban poor providing goods in cheaper price In addition to these benefits, it strengthens the economy by providing products to the markets that are produced in small and large scale industries. Street vending plays a vital role in economic development contributing in reducing poverty, generating employment and increasing social mobility.

Warakagoda (2013) provided background information on street vendors, the reasons to consider street vending as an obstacle or as beneficial to urban setting, livelihoods framework, vulnerability context and impacts on livelihoods assets, and finally coping and adapting strategies of street vendors.

WIEGO (2013) identified that the street vending is a matter of survival for informal vendors and their families, who have few or no other employment opportunities. They merit a policy framework that helps mitigate income loss and protects the earnings on which their households rely.

Thus, it is saw that though street vending is expanding rapidly, there is a very few research on this issue, especially in Dhaka. So, there is an urgent need to encourage more research on this important segment of the urban vendors and special focus must be on women vendors



Picture: Street vendors in Dhaka city



Chapter III

Materials and Methods

Chapter III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1: Research Design

The study was descriptive in nature. It was conducted based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected through a well structure questionnaire included both open and closed end questions will in accordance of the objective of the study exploring the current situations of vegetable street vendors. Before making the final questionnaire a preliminary survey and discussion with the respondents was conducted by the researchers. Depending the preliminary survey and discussion the final questionnaire was made in which socio-economic conditions, demographic characteristics, living conditions, fulfillment of basic needs, problems of vending specially women vendor's problem and their social recognition was asked. In order to make the primary data valid the study extensively surveyed available source of secondary data like published books, articles, BBS, printed newspaper, online newspaper, online blogs and websites.

3.2: Study Area

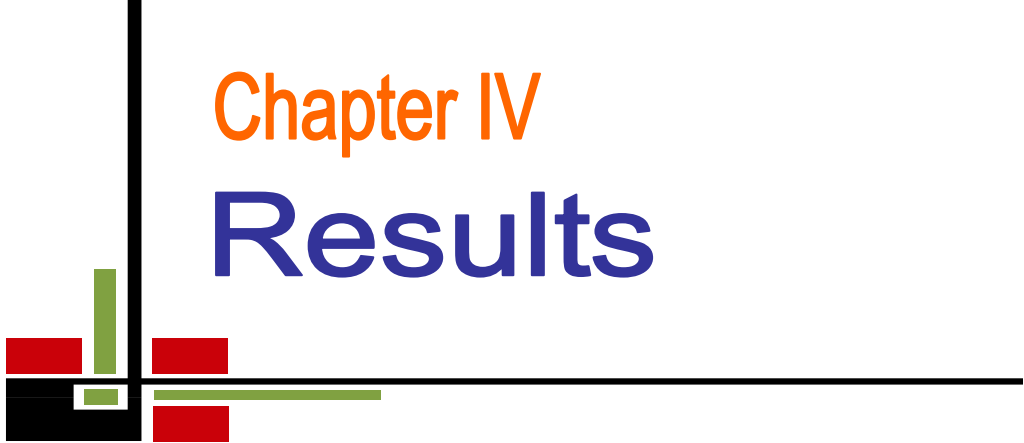
The study area fall within the Dhaka city the capital of Bangladesh 5 specific place of street vending were selected based on their availability. The study mainly focused on their vending point and the convenient way to meet with them. The study choose the places purposively to meet the research objectives stared from Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Farmgate, Dhanmondi, Azimpur. These places include bus station, parks, busy market places and other such public spaces. The population of the study was vegetable street vendors in the study area.

3.3: Sample

Considerable effort was made to develop the appropriate sample plan. To meet the research objectives 150 street vegetable vendors were randomly selected within the study area where each specific location contained 30 street vegetable vendors. The preliminary survey and discussion with the street vegetable vendors helped a lot to construct an appropriate sample size. I took informed consent from the respondent before interview. Although the respondent agreed to disclose his identity and other relevant personal information. I didn't identify the respondent's name to protect his privacy. Before conducting the interview, I also disclosed the objective of this study. I conducted the interview during his business hour. After his permission, I started interview with him. I was also careful not to do any harm the respondent's sell. I stopped interview, if any customer came to buy. I also engaged one note-keeper during interview session. No electronic devices were used to record the discussion. This research classified as less harmful for the respondents. I careful maintain the ethical standards as well as confidentiality of sensitive and more personalized issues.

3.4: Data Analysis

After having the collected data from the field the researcher made the data sheet with proper caution and check. Data was descriptive analyzed using SPSS 16 software. The study was conducted during the period of November, 2016 to April, 2017. For objective 1 descriptive analysis is used to find out the vegetable vendor's Socio-economic characteristics. For objective 2 descriptive analysis is used to know the reasons of entering women into vegetable vending and explore the major problems which women face in the vegetable vending. For objective 3 descriptive analysis to identify the problems and recommendations to develop vegetable street vendors micro enterprise development in study area.



Chapter IV

Results

Chapter IV

RESULTS

4.1: Age wise analysis of vegetable street vendors

Table 1 shows that the frequency as well as the percentages of the vendors in accordance of their age groups. Notice that, most of the vendors engaged with vegetable vending are in the average age of 26-35 years 42 percent. And about one third (27.3 percent) of them are in the age of 15-25 years. Only 4 percent of them are in the age of 55-65 years old.

Table 1: Age wise analysis of the street vegetable vendors

	Age group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	15-25	41	27.3	27.3
	26-35	63	42.0	69.3
	36-45	27	18.0	87.3
	46-55	13	8.7	96.0
	56-65	6	4	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.2: Marital Status

Table 2 shows that the frequency as well as the percentages of the vegetable street vendors in accordance of their marital status. Notice that, most of the vendors are married. Among the respondent's 74 percent vegetable vendor are married, 18.67 percent are unmarried and 7.34 percent are separated.

Table 2: Marital Status wise analysis of the vegetable street vendors

	Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Married	111	74.0	74.0
	Unmarried	28	18.67	92.67
	Separated	11	7.34	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

Table 3 crosstab shows that street vegetable vendors' age between 15 to 25, 25 to 35 and 35 to 45 are respectively 16.55 percent, 42.78 percent and 21.64 percent in total 80.97 percent; whereas 34.7 percent vendors are married and 6.4 percent vendors are unmarried at the age 25 to 35.

Table 3: Crosstab between street vendors' age and marital status

		Marital Status			Total
		Married	Unmarried	Separated	
	15-25	5.5	11.05	-	16.55
	25-35	34.7	6.4	1.68	42.78
	35-45	16.5%	0.8	4.34	21.64
	45-55	10.1%	.30	.68	11.08
	55-65	5.6%	.12	.64	6.36
	65-avobe	1.6%	-	-	1.6
	Total	74.0	18.67	7.34	100

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.3: Gender analysis

Table 4 shows the frequency as well as the percentages of the vendors in accordance of their gender. Notice that, most of the vegetable vendors are male. Here, 88.67 percent vegetable vendors are male and 11.34 percent vegetable street vendors are female. It is notice that female vegetable vendors are increasing day by day. Male vegetable street vendors are dominated in Dhaka city.

Table 4: Gender wise analysis of the vegetable street vendors

	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Male	133	88.67	88.67
	Female	17	11.34	100.0
	Others	-	-	100.0
		150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.4: Religion

Table 5 shows the frequency as well as the percentages of the vendors in accordance of their religion. The majority (91.34 percent) of the vegetable street vendors are Muslim whereas only 8.67 percent are Hindu.

Table 5: Religion wise analysis of the street vegetable vendors

	Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Muslim	137	91.34	91.34
	Hindu	13	8.67	100.0
	Total			100
		150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.5: Educational Status

Table 6 shows the frequency as well as the percentages of the vendors in accordance of their educational status. It suggests that almost 65.34 percent vegetable street vendors' academic qualification is below Secondary school certificate and 24 percent of them did not complete primary schooling; only 2.67 percent of them completed SSC level. Madrasa education belongs to 8 percent.

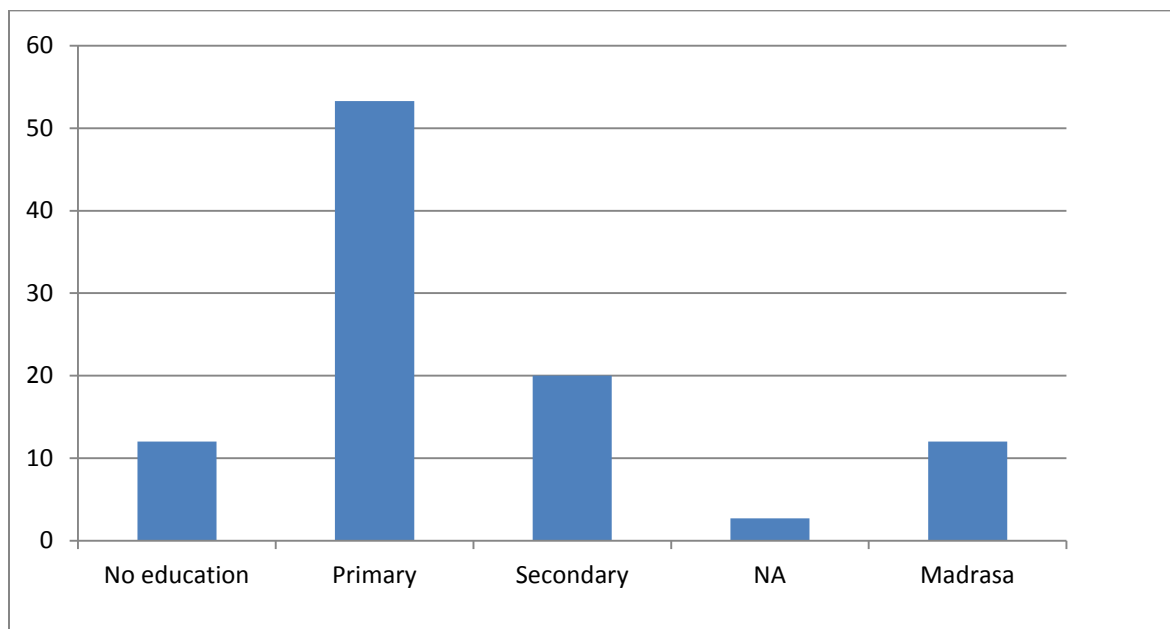
Table 6: Education wise analysis of vegetable street vendors

	Education group	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Below SSC	98	65.34	65.34
	SSC	4	2.67	68.01
	HSC	-	-	68.01
	Diploma	-	-	68.01
	Madrasa	12	8.0	76.01
	No education	36	24.0	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

From table 6 shows that the education status of the vendors is not so poor but more than 24 percent of them are illiterate yet. Their children education status reveals that 12 percent of their children are illiterate (shown in the figure 1). This study reveals that the main cause of it is that many of them are unable to bear the cost of education of their children. Some of them are found to induce their children to labor due to the insolvency of their family.

Figure-1: Education status of vegetable street vendor’s children



Percentage

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.6: Family Size

Table 7 shows that 52 percent street vendors are maintaining a family size between 6 to above members, while 32.67 percent of them having a family size between 3 to 6 members.

Table 7: Family size wise analysis of vegetable street vendors

	Family Member	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	1-3	23	15.34	15.34
	3-6	49	32.67	48.01
	6&above	78	52.0	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.7: Residence Status

Table 8 shows the frequency as well as the percentages of the vendors in accordance of their residence. It shows that street vendors of 78 percent lived in rented house and 6.67 percent lived in their own house. Among vendor's 15.34 percent lived in Slum.

Table 8: Residence of vegetable street vendors

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Own House	10	6.67	6.67
	Rented House	117	78	78.01
	Slum	23	15.34	100
		150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.8: Vending Experience duration

Table 9 shows that 44.67 percent street vegetable vendors have 16 to above years experience in vending in Dhaka City. 16 percent of vendors have lowest 5 years experience in vending business.

Table 9: Experience of Vegetable Street Vending

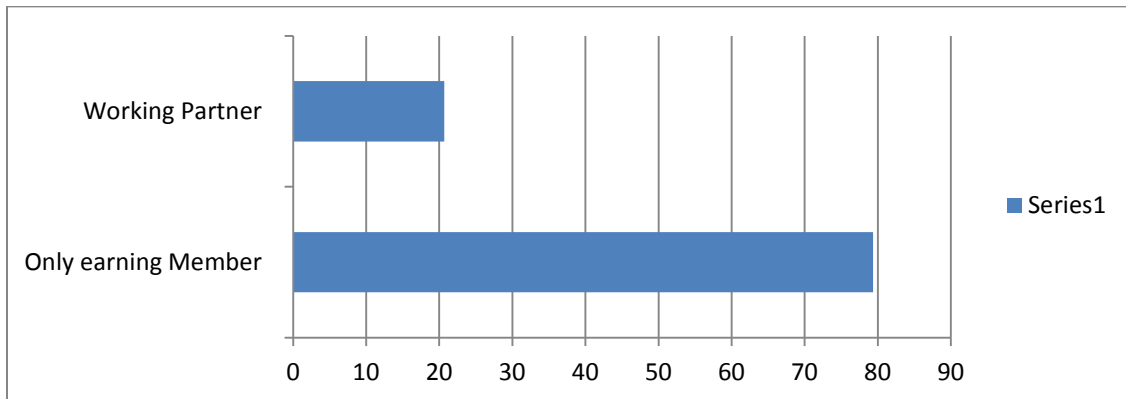
	Experience duration	Frequency	percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	0-5	24	16.0	16.0
	6-10	27	18.0	34.0
	11-15	32	21.34	55.34
	16-above	67	44.67	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.9: Earning member in family

Figure 3 shows that most of the vegetable street vendors are only earning member in his/her family. Almost 79.34 percent vendors are only earning member in family. 52 percent vendor's have 6& above family members show in table 7 and 20.67 percent vendors have working partner in family.

Figure-2: Earning member in street vendor's family



(Series1: Percentage) Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.10: Average working Hour

Table 10 shows that 79.34 percent vegetable street vendor is working 10 to 12 hours per day. 14 percent work 8 to 10 hour in a day. Only 3.34 percent vendors work lowest 4 hour in a day.

Table 10: Average Working Hour of vegetable street vendor

	Hour	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	2 to 4	-	-	-
	4 to 6	5	3.34	3.34
	6 to 8	5	3.34	6.68
	8 to 10	21	14.0	20.68
	10 to 12	119	79.34	100.0
	Total		150	100

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

Table 10 crosstab shows that 81.9 percent street vendor is doing business as whole time basis whereas 87.9 per cent street vendors are independent self-employed. 7.7 percent vegetable street vendors are semi-dependent workers and 4.4 percent are dependent employee. On the other hand, 71.8 percent work whole time basis and 4.4 percent work part time basis and 13.7 percent work in seasonal basis.

Table 11: Crosstab of Employment Context and Employment Status of street vendors in Dhaka city

		Employment Status			Total
		Independent self employed	Semi-dependent workers	Dependent employees	
Employment Context	Whole time basis	71.8%	-	-	71.8%
	Part time basis	3.6%	0.8%	-	4.4%
	Seasonal	12.5%	0.8%	0.4%	13.7%
Total:		87.9%	7.7%	4.4%	100.0%

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11: Economic Contribution

4.11.1: Daily Sales

Table 12 shows that the daily sales of the respondents. Much of them have the daily sales Tk.1000-Tk.1500 (22.7 percent) and 20.7 percent sale Tk.1500 to Tk.2000. The average sale of per vendor per day is Tk. 2475.

Table 12: Daily sales in Taka of vegetable street vendors

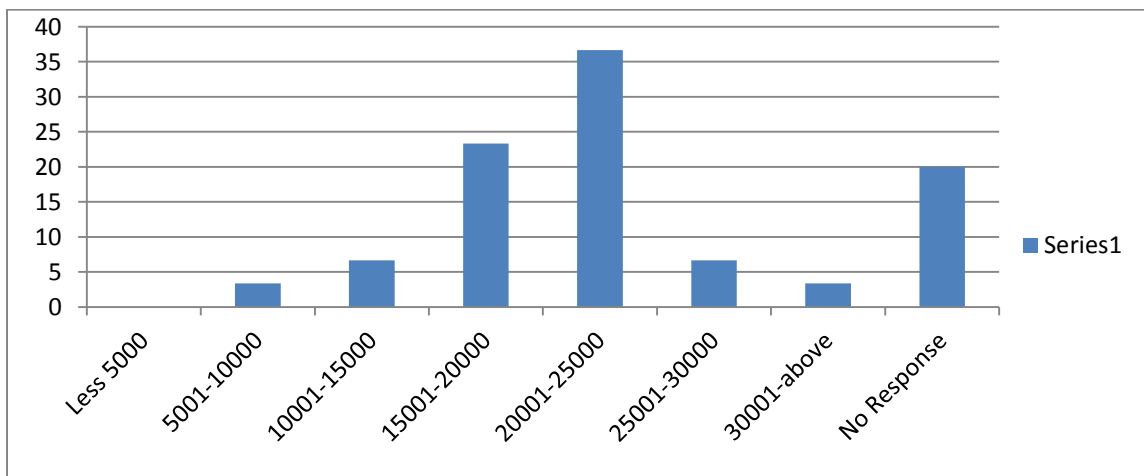
	Amount	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	500-1000	22	14.7	14.7
	1000-1500	34	22.7	37.3
	1500-2000	31	20.7	58.0
	2000-2500	22	14.7	72.7
	2500-3000	22	14.7	87.3
	3000-above	19	12.7	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.2: Monthly Income

Figure-3 suggests that as almost 36.67 percent of the vegetable street vendors monthly income TK. 20001 to TK. 25000. But 20 percent of vendors do not response to the question. Only 3.34 percent vendor's monthly income TK.50001 to TK. 10000. Same percentage vendor's monthly income lowest TK. 30001 to above. The average monthly income of per vendor is Tk. 23435.

Figure-3: Monthly income of street vendors



(Series1: Percentage) Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.3: Profit per day

Table 13 suggests that as almost 61.34 per cent (table 11) of the street vendors had started with an initial investment lowest Tk.10000, 50.67 percent of them could earn profit per day lowest through Tk. 400 and 23.34 percent of them could earn profit per day of Tk.401 through Tk. 600.

Table 13: Vegetable street vendor's profit per day

	TK.	Frequency	percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Lowest to Tk. 400	76	50.67	50.67
	401 to Tk. 600	35	23.34	74.01
	601 to Tk. 800	16	10.67	84.68
	801 to Tk. 1000	8	5.34	90.02
	1001 to TK 1200	4	2.67	92.69
	1201 to above	2	1.34	94.03
	Total	141		
	No response	9	6.0	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.4: Saving Per Month

Table 14 shows that 52 percent of vegetable street vendors didn't response about their savings. 16.67 percent of them could save up to Tk. 1000 per month. 24.67 percent of street vendor could save Tk. 1001 through Tk. 2000.

Table 14: Vegetable street vendor's savings per month

	TK.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Lowest to Tk. 1000	25	16.67	16.67
	Tk. 1001 to 2000	37	24.67	41.34
	Tk. 2001 to Tk. 3000	5	3.34	44.68
	Tk. 3001 to Tk. 4000	3	2	46.68
	Tk. 4001 to Tk. 5000	2	1.34	48.02
	5001 to above	-	-	-
	Total	72		
	No response	78	52	100.0
	Total	150	100	

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.5: Startup capital

Table 15 shows the initial investment made by the individual vegetable street vendors while starting their business reveals that, 61.34 percent of them started their business with an amount of lowest through Tk. 10000, 11.34 percent with Tk. 10001– Tk. 20000, and 8 percent of them had started with Tk. 20001 and above. 7.34 percent of them didn't response about investment.

Table 15: Startup capital of vegetable street vendors

	Capital	Frequency	percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Lowest 10000	92	61.34	61.34
	100001-20000	17	11.34	72.68
	20001-30000	12	8.0	80.68
	30001-40000	9	6.0	86.68
	40001-50000	5	3.34	90.02
	50001-above	4	2.67	92.69
	Total	139	-	-
	No Response	11	7.34	100.0
	Total	150	100	

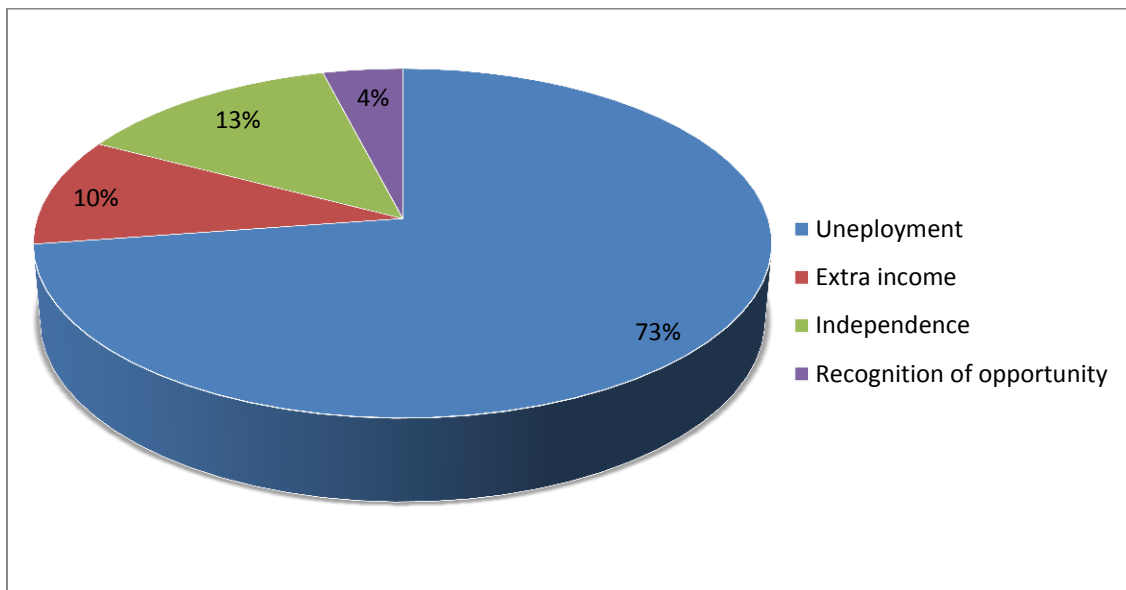
Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.6 Motivation to start business

It is found that about 73 percent vegetable street vendors are interested to deal with that informal business because of unemployment problem. As most of the vendor's education is very low so it is very difficult for them to find any job. 10 percent of vendors have involved in this sector for extra income. Some of the entrepreneurs left their job because of low salary so they started business for extra income.

Figure-4: Pie chart shows that most of the young vegetable street vendor entered into this informal business sector because they want to be self dependent. Also the employment opportunity is very low in our country and because of that reason sometimes they bound to enter into this sector for their survival purpose. Only few vendor's motivation to start the business is the recognition of opportunity.

Figure-4: Motivation to start the vegetable street vending

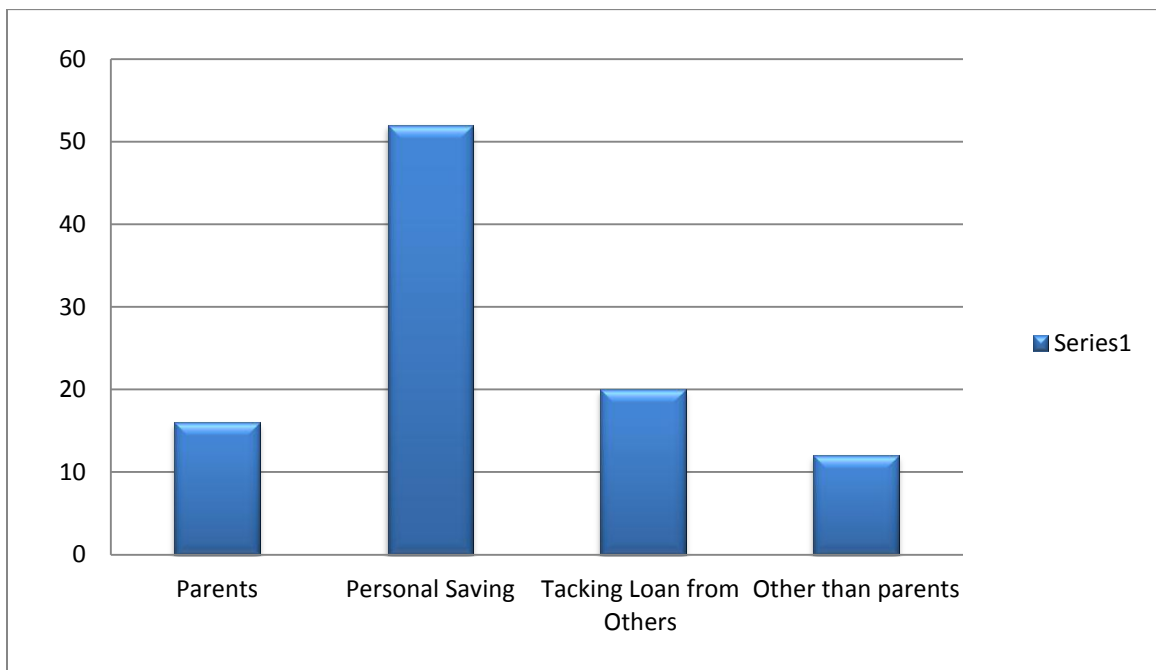


Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.7: Source of Capital

Below figure 5 shows that maximum vegetable street vendor about 52 percent have started their business by their own personal savings. 16 percent have collected money from their parents and 20 percent have collected the startup capital by taking loans from others. Moreover, it is difficult for the informal entrepreneurs to get loan from banks so most of the time they take loan from others. Although many informal entrepreneurs have repayment capacity, absence of collateral and firm domiciliary status usually debar them from obtaining institutional credit other than micro credit from NGOs. Therefore, informal entrepreneurs often obtain credit at high interest rates from non-institutional sources.

Figure 5: Source of capital of investment



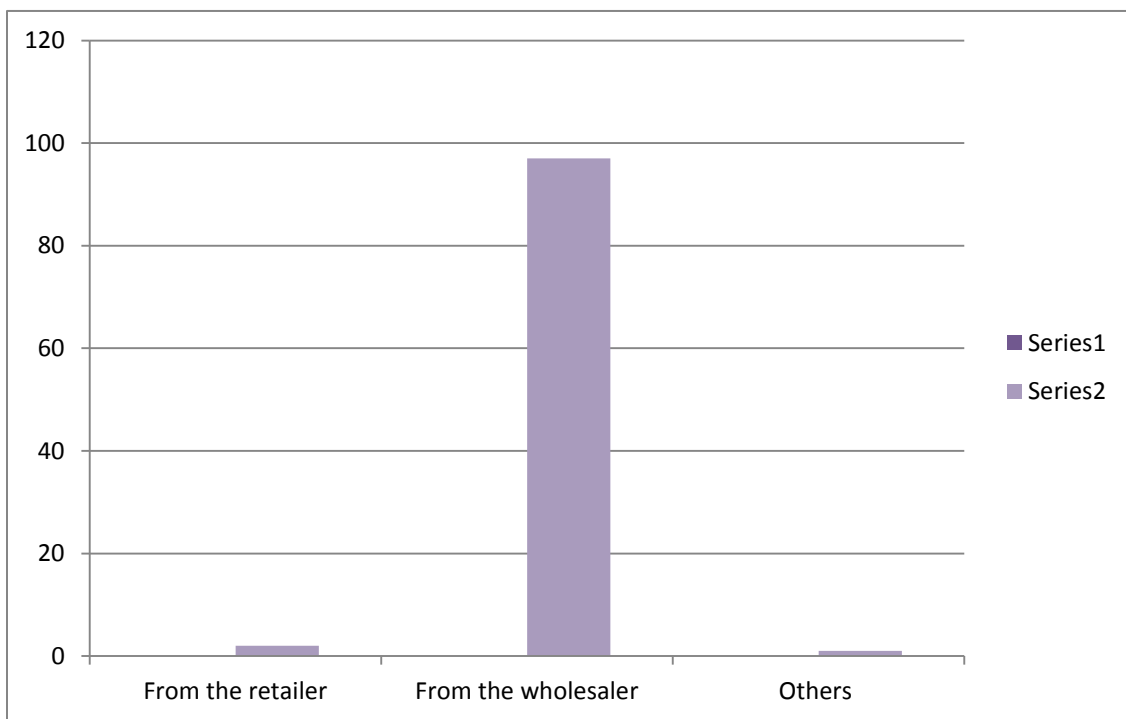
(Series1: Percentage)

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.11.8: Source of material

Below figure 6 shows that most of the vegetable street vendors collect their materials from the wholesalers. And this study shows that 97 percent of them are also in this group. Only a few vegetable vendors collect their raw materials from retailers or others when the material shortage and unstable condition.

Figure 6: Source of material of vegetable street vending



(Series1: Percentage)

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.12: Social status

4.12.1: Fulfillment of Basic Needs

The fulfillment of some basic daily needs of the street vegetable vendors are divided into four major dimensions: drinking water, sanitation, electricity use and treatment (which is shown in the table 16). It is found that, about 15 percent of the respondents don't get water (don't get means they don't have well arrangement of collecting water rather they collect water from the different leak point of WASA or sometimes from another's house everyday) and 8 percent of them don't have hygienic sanitation. It is found that about 70 percent respondents get well treatment, 30 percent vendors don't have well treatment. It is also found that about 98.67 percent respondents use electricity and only 1.33 percent don't use electricity.

Table 16: Fulfillment of basic needs of vegetable street vendors

Drinking water	Frequency	Percent
Get pure drinking water	73	48.7
Get water but not pure	55	36.7
Don't get water	22	14.7
Total	150	100.0
Sanitation		
Hygienic	83	55.3
Moderate	55	36.7
Not Hygienic	12	8.0
Total	150	100.0
Treatment		
Have well treatment	105	70

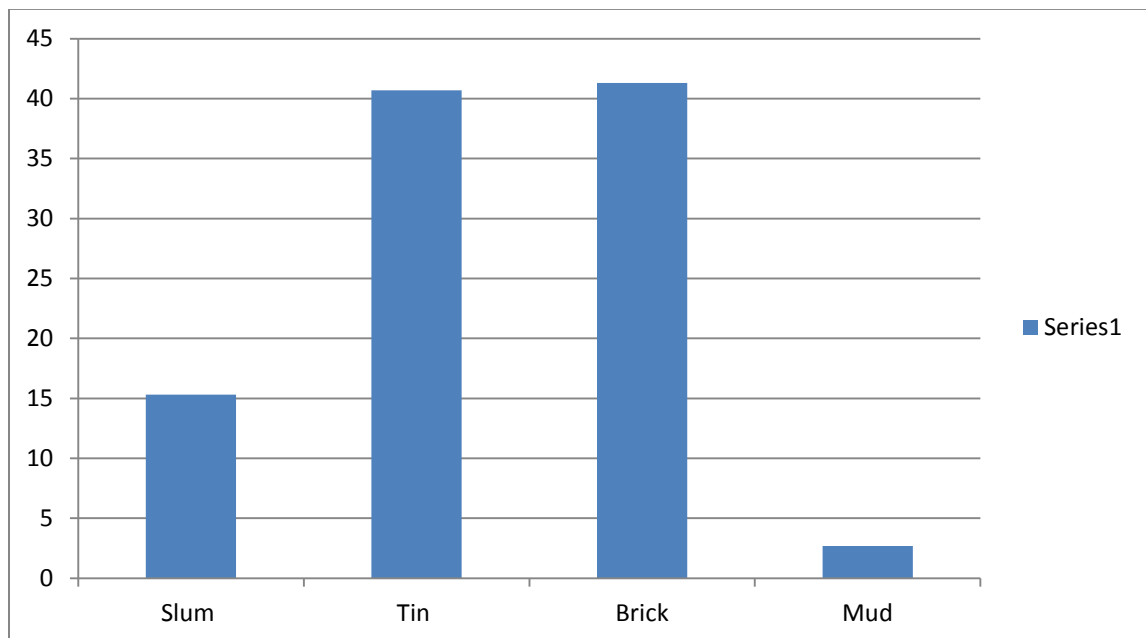
Don't have	45	30
Total	150	100.0
Electricity use		
Use	148	98.67
Don't use	2	1.33
Total	150	100.0

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.12.2: Housing Status

Below figure-7 shows that the housing status of the respondents is shown in below figure 15.3 percent of them live in the slums in different dwells of the Dhaka city. And the majority of them live in the houses made of tin and bricks 40.7 percent & 41.3 percent respectively.

Figure-7: Housing status of the vendors



(Series1: percentage) Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.13: Economic Contribution

4.13.1: Employment Effect

Vegetable Street vending is an important source of income and employment and most vegetable street vendors undertake vending due to lack of other sources of income and employment. That means vegetable street vending act as a supplement of formal employment sector of a country. Mithullah (2003) says that, Vending provides an opportunity that minimizes the impact of social exclusion for many urban residents.

The number of street vendors in Bangladesh is large to contribute to the informal employment sector. According to the Dhaka City Corporation there are around 90,000 street vendors in the city (Bhowmik, 2010). As street vegetable vending in Bangladesh 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 plying their trade.

4.14: Contribution to the Local Community

The contribution of the street vegetable vendors in the local community is also notable. The vegetable vendors sell the vegetable products to local people of different area in the Dhaka city. City dwellers depend on vegetable vendors for their daily kitchen goods because the price of goods is lower than super shop. Vendors purchase goods from Kawran Bazar and Mirpur-1(Rayer Bazar) from wholesalers at a spot rate. The local community people achieve a major monetary gain as they purchase the fresh products at a low price comparing to super shop price. One of the customer said, ‘I bought my daily vegetable from the footpath. But some days ago I bought some vegetable from local market. It would higher cost than footpath’.

4.15: Social Acceptance

The perceptions of the street vegetable vendors are shown in the following table (table 17) regarding their social acceptance collection vote for the statement, ‘Doing this business I am well accepted in the society’. 36 percent of them are found neutral, 40.7 percent agreed and only 16.7 percent strongly agreed regarding the statement. That means they are moderately accepted in the society for this business.

Table 17: Social acceptance of vegetable street vendors

	Scale	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	25	16.7	16.7
	A	61	40.7	57.3
	N	54	36.0	93.3
	D	6	4.0	97.3
	SD	4	2.7	100
	Total	150	100	

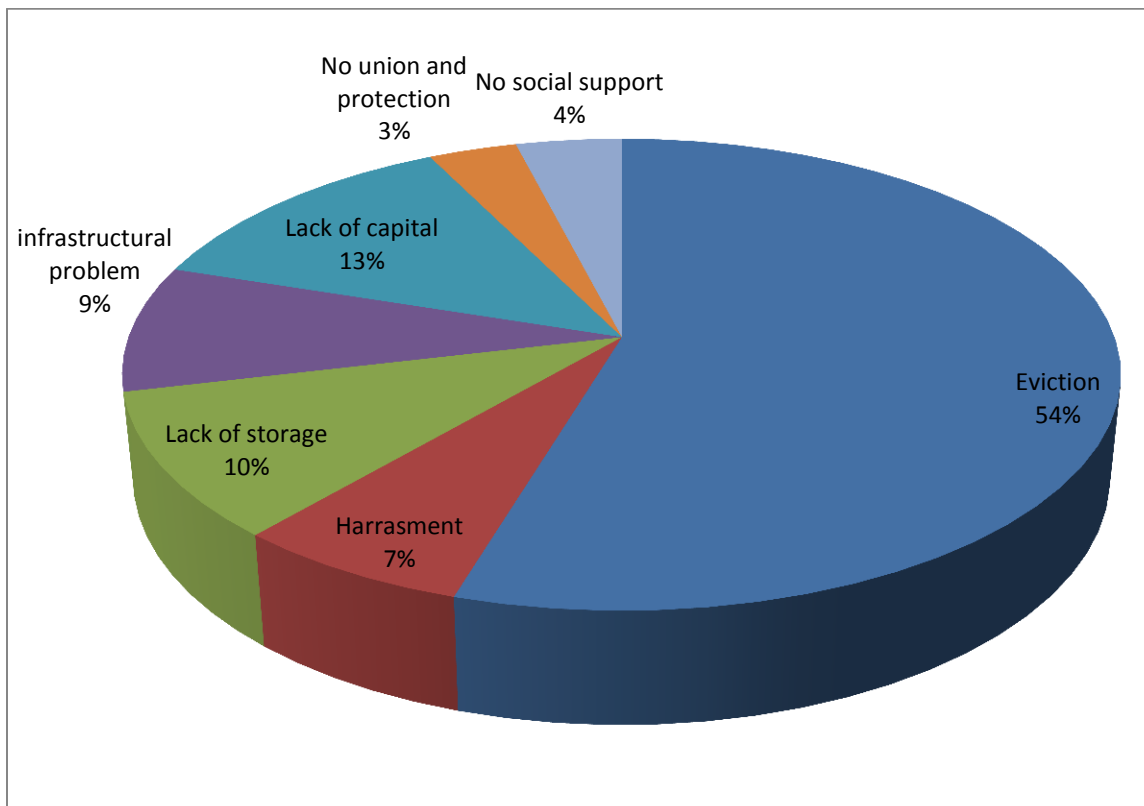
(SA=Strongly agree, A=Agree, N=Neutral, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly disagree)

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.16: Problems Encountered by the vegetable street vendors

A lack of capital is the main hindrance in setting up the vending business. In the absence of adequate and sufficient source of fund, vendors are unable to purchase Products according to meet their own daily needs. The owners of the small businesses are often also might be discouraged to borrow since they know their future stream of income might be lower than their assets (collateral). These businesses also suffer from inefficient managerial skill, lacking risk assurance and transportation problem. They failed to obtain loan from established formal financial institutions due to their failure to meet the obligations to manage the collateral. Therefore, we have found in our survey that 20 percent of vegetable vendors of the owners of small businesses start their businesses by borrowing from others such as bank, the local money lenders at a comparatively higher interest rates. Adverse economic situation negatively affects street vending business.

Figure-8: Major problem faced by the street vegetable vendors



Source: Own Field Survey 2017

From the above figure-8 shows that 54 percent respondent said the eviction by the city corporation officials is the major problem for vending business. 13 percent respondents reply that the capital problem, 10 percent respondents reply that lack of the storage problem forced them to waste their products because they are left with excess of stock at the end of the day. Lack of storage they sell the product in low cost when the buyer is low then he has to sell at a lower price. Because vegetable is the perishable goods. 9 percent said infrastructural problem, 7 percent said harassment from municipal authorities, police and local bodies or dalals.

4.17: Reasons of joining women in vegetable street vending

It is found that 29.41 percent women vendors are joining in vegetable vending for poverty. 23.52 percent engaged for their husband is dead or no grown up male members to support her. 11.76 percent engaged for her husband is drunkard & no support from him. 17.64 percent is engaged for their husband is job-less or insufficient income. Besides 5.58 percent women are vending respectively for traditional Profession, lack of skill to adopt other job and illiteracy.

Table 18: Reasons of Joining Women in Vegetable Vending

Reasons	Frequency	Women's %
Poverty	5	29.41
Husband is drunkard & no support from him.	2	11.76
Husband is job-less or insufficient income	3	17.64
Husband is dead or no grown up male members to support her.	4	23.52
Traditional Profession	1	5.58
Lack of skill to adopt other job	1	5.58
Illiteracy	1	5.58

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

4.18: Major Problem Faced by Women

The women vendors face various problems as they are women and as well as they are vendors. Most of them have no education, no capital for further investment, no skill and no support from family or other male vendors or society. Table 19 depicts the problems faced by women vegetable vendors.

Table 19: Major problems faced by women vegetable vendors

Reasons	Frequency	Women's %
Time Consuming	2	11.76
Physical and mental strain	3	17.64
Lack of basic civic amenities	2	11.76
Double Burden	1	5.88
No social support	1	5.88
Lack of capital	3	17.64
No union and protection	1	5.88
Harassment from municipal authorities, police and local bodies or dalals	3	17.64
Exploitation	1	5.88

Source: Own Field Survey 2017

Thus, we see that women vendors face the above problems. 17.64 percent of women are of opinion that lack of capital and exploitation are major problems, they face. Whereas, 17.64 highest percentages of women think that harassment from municipal authorities, police and local bodies are great and most critical problem. All vendors have to pay a fixed daily sum to the police or dalals every day, yet, they are often abused verbally or even physically. Women vendors are harassed by the male vendors also and are not allowed mostly to sit on the pavements or in the daily make shift markets. Physical and mental strain are major

problems and 17.64 percent of women find this problem. 11.76 percent has said that the vending job is very time consuming and 5.88 percent women find that double burden is a responsible reason. 11.76 percent women feel that due to lack of basic civic amenities, they suffer from health problems. Public toilet has an adverse effect on women's health and many suffer from various infection and the 5.88 percent of women think that as they have no social support, they suffer a lot. 5.88 percent feels that due to absence of union, they are always harassed, and dislocated by the municipal authorities and the police, local authorities or dalals and mafias.



Chapter V

Summary and Conclusion

Chapter V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1: Summary

The research was conducted at Dhaka city, during the period from November, 2017 to Mar, 2018 to analyze the Socio-economic conditions of vegetable street vendors. Data was collected from 150 respondents from five different places in Dhaka city 30 vegetable vendors choose from each area. Among the respondents most of the vendors engaged with vending in the average age of 26-35 years 42 percent. 74 percent of them are married, 18.67 percent are unmarried. Besides and 7.34 percent are separated. Here, 88.67 percent vegetable vendors are male and 11.34 percent vegetable street vendors are female. It is notice that female vegetable vendors are increasing day by day. Majority (91.34 percent) of the vendors are Muslim whereas only 8.67 percent are Hindu. 34.7 percent of them are married and 6.4 percent are unmarried at the age of 25 to 35. Almost 65.34 percent vendor's academic qualification is below Secondary school certificate and 24 percent of them did not complete primary schooling. 32.67 percent of them having a family size between 3 to 6 members. Among the respondent's 78 percent lived in rented house, 15.34 percent lived in Slum.

The education status of the vendors is not so poor but more than 24 percent of them are illiterate yet. Their children education status reveals that 12 percent of their children are illiterate. 44.67 percent vendors have 16 to above years experience in vending profession. Most of the vendor (79.34 percent) is only earning member in family. On the other hand, 52 percent vendor's have at least 6 or above family members. 81.9 percent is doing business as whole time basis whereas 87.9 per cent street vendors are independent self-employed. 79.34 percent is working 10 to 12 hours per day.

Much of them have the daily sales Tk.1000- Tk.1500 (22.7 percent) and 20.7 percent sales Tk. 1500- Tk. 2000. The average sale of per vendor per day is Tk. 2475. Almost 36.67 percent vendor's monthly income TK. 20001 to TK. 25000. Their average monthly income of per vendor is Tk. 23435. 61.34 percent had started with an initial investment lowest Tk.10000. 50.67 percent of them could earn profit per day lowest through Tk. 400. Among them, 52 percent didn't response about their savings. Tk. 1001 to Tk.2000 is saved by 24.67 percent of them. It is found that about 73 percent is interested to deal with that informal business because of unemployment problem. About 52 percent have started their business by their own personal savings.

About 15 percent of the respondents don't get pure water and 8 percent of them don't have hygienic sanitation. It is found that about 70 percent respondents get well treatment, 30 percent vendors don't have well treatment. It is also found that about 98.67 percent use electricity. The majority of them live in the houses made of tin and bricks respectively 40.7 percent & 41.3 percent. But 15.3 percent of them live in the slums in different dwells of the Dhaka city. 82.67 percent told that they don't pay a single money to any extortionist whereas 17.35 percent told they have to pay money to extortionists, among them 8.67 percent is linemen at study location.

It is found that 29.41 percent women vendors are joining in vegetable vending for poverty. 23.52 percent is engaged for their husband dead or no grown up male members to support her. 11.76 percent is engaged for her husband drunkard & no support from him. 17.64 percent is engaged for their husband is job-less or insufficient income. Besides 5.58 percent women are vending respectively for traditional Profession, lack of skill to adopt other job and illiteracy. 17.64 percent of women are of opinion that lack of capital and exploitation are major problems, they have faced. Whereas, 17.64 percent women think that harassment from municipal authorities, police and local bodies are great and most critical problem. All vendors have to pay a fixed daily sum to the police or dalals every day, yet,

they are often abused verbally or even physically. Women vendors are harassed by the male vendors also and are not allowed mostly to sit on the pavements or in the daily make shift markets. Physical and mental strain are major problems and 17.64 percent of women find this problem. 11.76 percent has said that the vending job is very time consuming and 5.88 percent women find that double burden is a responsible reason. 11.76 percent women feel that due to lack of basic civic amenities, they suffer from health problems. Public toilet has an adverse effect on women's health and many suffer from various infection and the 5.88 percent of women think that as they have no social support, they suffer a lot. 5.88 percent feels that due to absence of union, they are always harassed, and dislocated by the municipal authorities and the police, local authorities or dalals and mafias.

5.2: Conclusion

Nonetheless, we cannot ignore the importance of livelihood of poor people, selling vegetable on the street sideway. Street vegetable vendors contribute to the urban economy of Bangladesh as customers, distributors of goods, generators of jobs and provide services to the public proper and the size of the informal sector is expanding day by day as the contribution of agriculture to GDP is decreasing and due to massive migration from rural area to urban area, proper emphasis & attention should be given to the informal sector's role in the development policy of Bangladesh. In south Asia, each developing cities have many street vendors, but there is not proper guidelines for street vending. Developed city like New York in United States have definite guideline for vendors. As a large number of urban dwellers depend on street vegetable vending. But they have lack of formal job opportunities. In fact from various studies and reports, it has been seen that in almost all the Asian countries, street vendors have no legal status (except a few) to conduct their business and they are constantly harassed by the various authorities. They face various problems like license, insecurity of earnings, insecurity of place of hawking, gratifying officers and musclemen, constant eviction threat, fines and harassment by traffic police. Street vendors have poor social protection and their working conditions on the streets expose them to a variety of safety and health issue. Due to lack of awareness about their rights, without doing anything concrete to improve their insecurity, no support to protect their rights, they have to continue their profession in the city. The different political parties use them for their own purposes and gains. They face the problem of capital and depend mainly on loans from friends, family or money lenders to run their business. Even those who are licensed, rarely approach banks because of the huge paper work involved in getting loans. The improvement in the condition of vendors and a special focus on women vendors requires to give them a legal status, fixation of the number, organization themselves into trade unions and associations.

so we need to think about their livelihood because eviction or temporary solution can make their livelihood much more vulnerable. Unfortunately, instead of protecting this sector, the Government is indifferent to their existence. So there must be a shift of perspectives and focus must be given on their economic potentials. Important aspects of street vendors are unfortunately ignored by the City Corporation. More often, street vending is considered an illegal activity and street vendors are treated as criminals. Study reveals that it is true that the street vendors create road block every day. But the people will make understand that it is not a problem rather a solution. People need to revise their perception of the street vending, not by sweeping them off the streets rather they deserve support.

5.3: Recommendations

Since the contributions of the street vegetable vendors are very important in economic development of a developing country like Bangladesh, the Govt. should adopt proper policies to develop this sector and to upgrade the socio-economic status and the living status of the vendors. Therefore, by this study offer the following recommendations to develop the vegetable vending sector and to upgrade the vendor's socio-economic status. Here are some policy recommendations for street vegetable vendors:

- NGOs and social activists should come forward to provide some informal education to the vegetable vendors, so that they can understand their rights and duties.
- Special efforts should be made by the Government to provide them vocational education and to attract the children of vendors to schools.
- Micro credit scheme can be offered by government or NGO or different commercial banks at low interest rate or interest free house loan facility.
- Govt. can ensure supply of pure drinking water through situating pure water supply plant for those dwellers and building up hygienic toilet or ensure proper drainage system to their living area.
- The recognized trade unions should help them in communicating their problems and the level of unionization will help in reducing their exploitation.
- City authority must have special guidelines for controlling and can build infrastructure or fixed market place to operate vending business at reasonable cost.
- Street vendors' age should be restricted so that children cannot be used as street vendor.



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Appendices



Appendix

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF VEGETABLE STREET VENDORS: A STUDY ON DHAKA CITY

Questionnaire

Date of interview:_____

Questionnaire code:_____

Name of respondent:_____

Name of the place of Dhaka City:_____

Gender:_____

Religion:_____

1. Marital Status: Married Unmarried Separate

2. Age of Vegetable Street Vendor:

15-25 25-35 35-45 45-55 55-65

3. Level of Education of street vendors

Below SSC SSC HSC Madrasa Diploma No education

4. Level of Education of street vendor's children

Below SSC SSC HSC Madrasa Diploma No education

5. Family size:

1-3 member 3-6 member 6 & above

6. Number of earning members:

Only earning member Working partner

7. Residential status of Vegetable street vendors in Dhaka

Permanently Seasonally

8. Ownership status of Vegetable street vendors

- Rent Own Shared

9. Fulfillment of basic needs

■ Drinking water:

- Get pure drinking water
 Get water but not pure
 Don't get water

■ Sanitation

- Hygienic Moderate Not Hygienic

■ Treatment:

- Have well treatment Don't have

■ Electricity use:

- Use Don't use

10. Residence of vegetable street vendors

- Own house Rented House Slum

11. Experience of vegetable street Vending:

- 0-5 6-10 11-15 16-above

12. Work Status

- Full time Part time

13. Average working Hour

- 3 to 7 8 to 11 12 to 16 17 to 21

14. Labour

- No Additional Labour Additional Labour

15. From where do you get Vegetable ?

- Suppliers Farmers Wholesalers

16. Where are you collect from ?

- Karwan Bazar Mirpur-1

17. What is your purchasing strategy ?

- Forward contract Spot rate

18. Which mode of transportation do you use for carrying vegetable:

- Rickshaw Van Pickup Nowka Trolley

19. Distance Travelled to local market from their house..

- 1-2 Km 2-3 Km 3-4 Km 4-5 Km More than 5 Km

20. Source of capital for investment

	Source	Mark
1	Parents	
2	Personal saving	
3	Taking Loan from others	
4	Other than parents	

21. Daily sales in taka

- 500-1000 1000-1500 1500-2000 2000-2500 2500-3000 3000-
above

22. Range of monthly average income of street vendors

- Less 2,000 2,000-3,000 4,000-5,000 6,000-
10,000 11,000-15,000 16,000-20,000 21,000-25,000
 26,000 and above

23. Savings status

- no savings below-300 300-600 600-900 900-above

24. Startup capital of vegetable street vendors

- Lowest 10000
 10001-20000
 20001-30000
 30001-40000
 40001-50000

50001-above

25. Do you have any training facilities on marketing ?

Yes

No

26. If yes, from where you get the training ?

Govt.

NGO

Private

Others

27. Have any support from Govt. or NGO's :

Yes

No

28. If yes, which type of support you get from?

Logistic

Loan

Others

29. Social acceptance of vegetable street vendors

SA=Strongly agree

A=Agree

N=Neutral

D=Disagree

SD=Strongly disagree

30. Major problem faced by the street vegetable vendors

		Problems	Mark
01		No union and protection	
02		No social support	
03		infrastructural problem	
04		lack of capital	
05		Lack of storage	
05		Harassment	

32. Reason for joining women in vegetable vending:

	Problems	Mark
1	Poverty	
2	Husband is drunkard & no support from him.	
3	Husband is job-less or insufficient income	
4	Husband is dead or no grown up male members to support her.	
5	Traditional Profession	
6	Lack of skill to adopt other job	
7	Illiteracy	

31. Major problems faced by women vegetable street vendors:

	Problems	Mark
1	Time Consuming	
2	Physical and mental strain	
3	Lack of basic civic amenities	
4	Double Burden	
5	No social support	
6	Lack of capital	
7	No union and protection	
8	Harassment from municipal authorities, police and local bodies or dalals	
9	Exploitation	

Thanks for Your Participation

PICTURE



Plate1: Conversation with vegetable street vendors in study area.



Plate2: Conversation with vegetable street vendors in study area.