

**CONTRIBUTION OF STREET VENDING ON  
FAMILY INCOMES AND LIVELIHOOD IN  
BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to the Department of Economics, Patan Multiple Campus  
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**MASTER OF ARTS  
IN  
ECONOMICS**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this thesis titled “CONTRIBUTION OF STREET VENDING ON FAMILY INCOMES AND LIVELIHOOD IN BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT” which I have submitted to the Department of Economics, Patan Multiple Campus, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTERS OF ARTS in ECONOMICS, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgments of all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree. I shall be solely responsible for any evidence found against my declaration.

.....

Rameshori Prajapati

## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This thesis entitled CONTRIBUTION OF STREET VENDING ON FAMILY INCOMES AND LIVELIHOOD IN BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT has been prepared by Ms. Rameshori Prajapati under my guidance and supervision. I, hereby, recommend it in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS for final examination.

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Thesis Supervisor

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Date: July 2024

## LETTER OF APPROVAL

We certify that this thesis entitled CONTRIBUTION OF STREET VENDING ON FAMILY INCOMES AND LIVELIHOOD IN BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT submitted by Ms. Rameshori Prajapati to the Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Patan Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as part of the said degree.

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## ABSTRACT

Street Vending business is indeed one of the integral earning sources for the people who do not have technical skills and higher studies. However, its impact on the livelihood of the vendors is not yet fully understood by the government resulting in cruel behavior to the vendors and ignoring their needs. This study aims to explore the socio-economic status of the street vendors of ward-10 of Bhaktapur district along with the improvement in the livelihood pattern of the street vendors from the income earned from street vending business. The study focused on the relationship of the street vending business income and its contribution to the income of the family and livelihood of the vendors. It highlighted the impact of street vending income on the livelihood of vendors and to identify the contribution of the income from street vending with the fulfilment of livelihood needs of the vendors. The quantitative techniques of research methodologies implied involve questionnaire survey and field visit of the study area. The interview of total 112 street vendors was conducted among which the vendors solely relying on the street vending business were further studied regarding the contribution of income from street vending in their livelihood. Descriptive statistics method was used for data analysis. The study used statistical tools like mean and standard deviation to extract further insights from the data. The study found that the livelihood of street vendors is positively affected by the income of street vending business. The study found that street vending significantly enhances family incomes and livelihoods of the vendors of the study area. It serves as a resilient economic activity that empowers individuals, supports local economic growth, and contributes to the upliftment of overall livelihoods of the vendors. The study proposes to formulate proper policies for management of the street vendors, it seems necessary to develop regulatory frameworks addressing the needs of vendors along with public space management. Along with proper regulation, the vendors should be provided access to easy credit and get opportunities to get involved in skill development training for enhancement of livelihood which will contribute to poverty alleviation and local economies.

*Keywords:* Street vendors, livelihood, Socio-economic status, Street vending, etc.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION**

GNP	Gross National Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BM	Bhaktapur Municipality
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistic
ILO	International Labour Organization
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
ICLS	International conference of Labor statisticians
ILC	International labor conference
NPR	Nepalese Rupees

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# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The term 'informal sector' was originally attributed to the economic development model put forward in 1955 by Arthur Lewis, used to describe employment primarily within the developing world. The World Development Report (WDR) 1995 was titled 'Workers in an Integrated World'. The report highlighted the World

Bank development strategy of export-led growth as the most effective way to raise the standard of living of workers around the world. Informal sectors like street vending, although not guided by any government or local regulatory bodies, play vital role in the overall development of economy of the any country. Streets are the most "public" they are responsive, diverse, democratic and multipurpose (Carr, 1992). Street Vending business is one of the important occupations found in every country of the world. It allows people to operate mobile vending businesses on the street and sidewalks or any specific place designated by the government for street vending. Mostly in developing countries, this sector is growing. It is a form of informal economic sector.

Street vendors have been considered as marginal individuals who passively practice their activities (Lindell et. al, 2019). Traditionally, Street Vending is originated in the social and economic fabric of many southern countries and, therefore, has mostly been studied concerning Africa (e.g., Steel et al., 2014; Brown et al., 2010), Asia (e.g., Milgram, 2011; Schindler, 2014) and Latin America (e.g., Crossa, 2009; Donovan, 2008). Recently, interest in the study of the phenomenon regarding European and North American countries has also increased (e.g., Devlin, 2011; Boels, 2014). The informal sector units typically operate on a small scale with little or no division of labor and capital as factors of production and this sector refers to the part of the economy that does not fall under the purview of organized economic activities (Filder and Webster, 1996). Unlike in formal economy, activities of informal economy are not included in a country's GNP or GDP. It is very difficult to and challenging task to estimate the size and development of informal sectors like street vending business as participants in such economies are mostly not literate and tend to hide their behaviors to avoid tax. However, Italy has included estimates of informal activity in their GDP calculation since 1987, which increased their GDP by 18 percent. The informal sector is also described as a grey market in labor. It is very difficult to and challenging task to

estimate the size and development of informal economy as participants in such economies tend to hide their behaviors. Street trading lacks a clear regulatory framework and political recognition by the state, and this makes vendors vulnerable to harassment by city authorities (Potts, 2008).

The term informal sector was first introduced by ILO (1972) in Kenya at the outcome of a comprehensive ILO employment advisory mission to Kenya 33 and was later converted to Informal economy to underline the fact that informality is not a sector but a way of carrying out economic activities. According to ILO (2002), the informal economy comprises by informal categories of product and services, and it has rapid growth globally which includes agriculture and non-agricultural employment categories, non-standard or a typical work- self-employed, part-time work and casual work. It seems to be that if economic growth is not accompanied by improvement in employment and income distribution the informal economy does not shrink, instead it seems to expand. Informal sector simply refers to sole traders. Bonnet, Florence, Joann Vanek and Martha Chen. 2019. Women and Men in the Informal Economy-A Statistical Brief. Manchester, UK prepared a summary for understanding the size, components, and characteristics of the informal economy worldwide. As per the report, informality is 90 percent of employment in developing countries, 67 percent in emerging countries and 18 percent in developed countries. Informal Economy thus has higher impact on all country's economy.

'Livelihood' as delineated by Hebinck, P., & Bourdillon, M. F. C. (2001) is coined as an umbrella concept for research and development planning. Firstly, it links holistically the variety of ways by which rural people manage to make a living for themselves within the context in which they operate. Secondly, it attends to the processes that shape these endeavors, and to the activities of institutions and individuals that are external to the communities under consideration but intervene in the way people try to make a living. 'Livelihood' highlights the fact that the people directly affected by poverty, and by attempts to alleviate it, are striving to make a living above the level of mere survival. Livelihood provides a framework for understanding the opportunities and assets available to poor people and the source of their vulnerability. The concept of livelihoods became prominent in the middle of 1980s (Timilsina, 2012). A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and

recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Chambers and Conway, 1992)

In January 1993, the 15<sup>th</sup> International conference of Labor statisticians (15<sup>th</sup> ICLS) adopted an international statistical definition of the informal sector, referring that the informal sector refers to the economic activities, that is, production and distribution of goods and services by the operating units of the households, which essentially differ from the formal sector in terms of technology, economies of scale, use of labor-intensive processes, and virtual absence of well-maintained accounts. However, there was criticism made of the informal sector definition adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> ICLS as the persons engaged in very small-scale or casual self-employment activities may not report in statistical surveys that they are self-employed or employed at all although their activity falls on enterprise-based definition. Similarly, International Labor Conference (ILC), during its 90<sup>th</sup> session (2002) on an extensive discussion on “Decent work and the informal economy”, used the term informal economy as referring to “all the economic activities by workers and economic units are- in law or in practice- not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements” (ILO 2002a). According to the International Labor Organization, about 2 billion workers, or 60 percent of the world’s employed population participate in the informal sector. The informal sectors provide a service for formal factors as it offers a flexible labor market to absorb the surplus labors and have significant income and job generation potential. The informal economy contributes to the country’s economy, but the activities are informal in terms of registration, tax payments, operating licenses conditions of employment or regulations. (Becker, 2004 cited in Heinonen, 2008).

According to the official statistics of African, Asian and Latin American cities, street vendors make up between 2 to 24 percent of total urban informal employment (Roever, 2014). Street Vendors are an important part of urban economy throughout the world, offering easy access to many goods and services to the customer in public places (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), 2014). People around the world (in general) are engaged in different types of occupation as per their skills, knowledge and requirements to earn a living. Those having knowledge, skills and qualifications are engaged in service, formalized business sector whereas those without much knowledge and skills are forced to earn by doing labor work. Nowadays, one of the trending businesses for those with less qualifications and

technical skills is street vending. In the country like Nepal, where most of the people from villages are restricted to quality education and other basic infrastructural facility, are forced to migrate to city areas for better living. These people do not possess the skills and education to enable them to find paid, better and secure employment in the formal sector, which ultimately leads them to settle for work in the informal sector.

The liberalization and privatization policy Nepal adopted after 1990 has seen more people engaged in informal sector such as construction work, street vending, domestic works as helpers, etc. due to the requirement of highly qualified and efficient manpower in the formal sector like health and education, service, industrial sector. Further, shrinking employment opportunities cannot meet the job requirement of rapidly growing population which is leading people to gain employment in the informal sector. In the country like Nepal, very small and less developmental projects are carried out, hence it is not able to provide employment to every qualified individual which had now led even the qualified ones to engage in the street business as they can make good income source for their living by themselves. Street Vending is also known as ‘invisible economy’ and contributes largely to the national economy indirectly. The pretty street vendors consist of temporary structure, small size, self-employment, low investment, low skills and marginal groups (Sharma & Pradhan, 2017). A street vendor is a person who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure from which to sell. Street Vending is prevalent in almost all countries hence we can call it a global phenomenon though it is not channelized through any formalized sectors and plans or statistics, it had occupied large market in the world. In the developing countries like Nepal, the informal sector represents an important part of economy as it plays vital role in the production, distribution, income generation and employment creation. While talking about the informal sector, we cannot ignore one of the most trending and visible businesses in the current days i.e. Street vending.

This study explores the socio-economic characteristics of street vendors. The study highlights the socio-economic status of the vendors, their condition, their income from street vending and the contribution of street vending income on their family income. Though several studies relating to Street Vending have been done in Kathmandu and Lalitpur district, very few studies have been done in Bhaktapur district. Being one of the ancient cities of Nepal, it has its own ancient history relating to street vending and as the local farmers here have been actively engaged in the street vendor’s activity since

more than a decade ago, street vending in Bhaktapur is not only for living but also to prevent culture and religion. It is very necessary to study on the street vending business at Bhaktapur as no such studies have been carried out in the past years.

## **1.2 Statement of the problems**

Due to the small nature, size, invisibility, uncertainty and highly volatility in entry and exit of vendors, street vending business despite of being popular, do not enter the business through registration or the list frames maintained by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) due to which the surveys conducted by NSOs become unable to collect the actual data from informal sector and its contribution to GDP despite of having significant impact in Country's GDP. The informal sector activities (street vending) in urban will likely absorb most of the rural migrants (Todaro, 1976). Street Vending requires less investment and income is satisfactory for sustaining a family. If it can be brought under legality, it will grow as one of the best forms of entrepreneurship that make sizeable contribution to the economy (Adhikari, 2011). Most of the street vendors are migrants with petty trading as their income source and the average income of petty vendors is far above the national poverty line; however, in many cases, income from single occupation as petty trading is inadequate. The petty vendors are vulnerable to sustain their livelihood due to improper handling by local authorities (Sharma et.al, 2017). In the developing country like Nepal where most of the people don't get employment and can't earn for their living, they migrate to city area in search of better life where some of the migrants get employment and some get involved in the street vending business for their living. Inability to obtain legal status in the country has increased difficulty in the survival of people as a street vendor. Bhaktapur, being a local and ancient place, street vending is a source of income for many people. For the street vendors, it is a source of income and huge number of vendors depend upon the income from street vending for their livelihood, but no specific study had been conducted and municipalities are haphazardly displacing the street vendors without analyzing the impact on the livelihood of street vendors. Meanwhile for the inhabitants of Bhaktapur, Street vending acts as the cheapest market which directly helps to enhance their savings. Street Vending provides an income opportunity to make a living for the poor in the city area. It helps to maintain a respectable life for the poor. Bhowmik (2005) explained that in most of the Asian countries, the informal sector is very large and constitutes the mainstay of the economy. A significant amount of goods produced by small industrial

units in the informal sector are marketed through street vending business. Street vendors help the local people by providing cheaper goods and help in marketing local products but unfortunately instead of recognizing their contributions to the economy, the government treats the vendors as criminals. Street vending is a source of income for socially and economically marginalized groups and has poverty implications. If it is managed properly, it contributes to the livelihood of thousands of people and provides goods and services at a cheaper price to low-income consumers. Street vending plays an important role to provide employment to the people belonging to socially and economically marginalized groups of the society (Bhattarai et.al, 2020). Deore and Lathia, (2019) mentioned in their study that street vendors contribute to making streets truly “public”. Street vendors act as “eyes on the streets” and attract greater numbers of people. The study argues that street vendors are vital elements of more equitable and exciting streets and public space. They foster platforms where people from different income groups, age groups, communities, and genders can interact actively or passively. Street vending business can foster the tourism business and helps in the upliftment of poor people in social and economic involvement in social activities.

The common problem here in Nepal is that though most people are totally depending on the business of street vending, government do not seem positive in this type of business. Many cases have been noticed in the past where the street vendors are treated like criminals and all the materials/food/vegetables are taken by police officers in their custody if they see people selling in the street. The street vendors are constantly harassed by the authorities for management of road and other reasons. So, the legal intervention & better policies to conduct the street vending business can help to grow this business furthermore. Further as already discussed about the role of informal sector, the street vending business has not been channelized through the formal sector due to which it is excluded from National Economy. The lack of proper policies and regulations for the operations of the street business have been affecting the socio-economic functioning of society as well as the whole country. The street vendors if not organized in proper way may lose their source of income and may suffer for even fulfillment of basic needs. Street Vending is the survival occupation for large numbers of people. In case of most of the areas of Bhaktapur district, most of the people after failure in the household business due to covid-19 are actively being involved in new businesses, one of them is street Vending. Mostly migrants from rural areas and urban

poor were engaged in street vending business but with the increasing popularity and charm of business now large number of people depend upon street vending business. Many people are engaged in this business but the sector, despite involvement of many small entrepreneurs, is not counted in company's GDP due to lack of data and formalized channel. So, the study will help local government to get the idea related to provide some necessary data of the study area for further development of the policies necessary for formalizing informal sectors and its impact on economy of individual, society, and country.

The street vendors have become the regular supplier for the urban poor as they get easy access to the goods at the cheaper rate comparing to Malls/Shops. These vendors occupy large areas covering the footpaths which had created difficulty to manage traffic and pedestrian movements. This has created difficulty in the peace of surrounding areas. So, it has become very important to understand the need and limit of street vending business. The management of the street vendors has become a very crucial job for the municipality, and it has become challenging to include them in the tax bracket so that it can be channelized through formal channels. The market being small, the vendors have also been facing difficulties improving their lifestyle from the sole income earned from street vending business. This study focuses on the income and expenditure pattern of the vendors and study the socio-economic characteristics of the vendors of Bhaktapur district along with the impact of income from street vending business on their livelihoods.

### **Research Questions**

The research is focused on the study of socio-economic characteristics and livelihood analysis of the street vendors, i.e. the research question is set out to study the socio-economic characteristics of the street vendors like their ethnicity, family background, working hours, age, gender, occupation, etc. and the livelihood factor of the vendors are measured by the access to the fulfillment of their needs like expenses, their income, their livelihood pattern and the fulfillment of the household needs of the vendors. The local government plays a very crucial role in the systematic management of the street vending business. To achieve this goal, the following research questions are to be discussed.

- i) What are the socio-economic characteristics of street vendors in Bhaktapur district
- ii) What kind of support does the street vending business give in the livelihood of street vendors

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The study aims to understand the socio-economic characteristics of the street vendors, contribution of street vending business to the livelihood of vendors. We carried on the research to understand problems faced by the vendors and find out the condition of street vending activities in the study area and its contribution to the household income in terms of reduction of poverty and creating the employment for urban poor. The specific objectives of the study are follows:

- i) To examine the socio-economic characteristics of street vendors in Bhaktapur district.
- ii) To analyze the contribution of street vending on family incomes and livelihood.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study explored the socio-economic characteristics of the street vendors and the expenditure and income pattern of the street vegetable vending business in general which is helpful to any researcher interested in the same kind of study and the businessperson interested to carry out such kind of business to generalize the market return and also the government to get knowledge about the business earning, expenditure, drawbacks and many other facts regarding the street vending business which can further help this type of business to make big and create employment. As every coin has two parts, street vending business also has two sides. At one side, it helps in improvement of livelihood and poverty. On the Other side, vendors occupy most of the footpaths which creates difficulty for pedestrians to walk and hampers in vehicle movement. This situation has given a threat to authorities to maintain harmony, environmental cleanliness, and development of the city. Therefore, the study is conducted to analyze about the role of street vendors in Bhaktapur district and their contribution towards the development of People of Bhaktapur District.

Despite continuous non-support from local government, street vending is one of the emerging businesses and it's expanding with its popularity among the people. The street vending business have wider scope mainly in the countries like Nepal where people do not get market for selling the local production. Most of the markets are occupied by huge brands and big manufacturers. This research contains the importance of street

vending business and its contributions in the lives of vendors. Especially, in present context, Kathmandu Metropolitan City has totally banned the street vending business for organizing the roads and footpaths which have impacted livelihood of vendors. This study can be helpful if such a situation arises in Bhaktapur Municipality in future, local government can anticipate the pros and cons. This study can contribute to policy making and management of street vending business.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This research study is governed by many factors. The researchers need to keep in mind the purpose of study, the cost to carry out the research, time for research, etc. This study is no exception, so it is important to know that not all the factors related to the street vending business are covered in this study. The main limitations are:

- i) The study is limited to Kamal Vinayak, Thalachhen tole, Nagpokhari, Kwathandeu tole, Bekhal tole, Mahalaxmi tole, Bhatkekopati, Dhungedhara area of Bhaktapur District only.
- ii) The study covered the street vending business of certain categories of goods available in the study area only.
- iii) The reaction of respondents may potentially be influenced by recall bias which may impact the accuracy of their responses.
- iv) The study only considered limited livelihood variables like food, shelter, health facility, children's education and other basic needs.

### **1.6 Outline of the Study**

The study is organized into six chapters, each serving a specific purpose in this research.

**Chapter I:** The first chapter contains the introduction of the study topic along with the comprehensive study of issues related to the topic. This chapter contains the overview of study background, precise highlight on objectives of the study and research questions along with the discussion on the significance of the study and highlight the scope and limitations of the study.

**Chapter II:** This chapter contains the review of related literatures in national and international context. This chapter outlines the related journals and publications done on similar topics and contributes to identification of gaps in the research. This chapter precisely presents the review of the studies conducted previously regarding similar topics and contributes to paving the way for designing research.

**Chapter III:** The chapter presents the research methodologies employed in the study. It consists of the introduction and establishment of conceptual framework of the study. It includes discussion on the nature and sources of data, and data collection methods. It highlights the study area, sampling size and procedure applied, tools and techniques used for data collection.

**Chapter IV:** This chapter comprises the presentation of data collected and analysis of the data to reach the final findings of the study. This chapter addresses the objectives of the study. The collected data are presented followed by thorough analysis of the data to reach the conclusion.

**Chapter V:** The summary and conclusion of the study is presented in this chapter. It provides a summary of the key findings of the study along with the conclusions drawn from them. It suggests recommendations based on the findings derived from the study. Apart from chapters, the study includes reference section, annexures, questionnaires of survey, maps of the study area and any other applicable materials.

## **CHAPTER-II REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Introduction**

Literature review plays a very important role in generating ideas of research and helps in designing research and developing research methodology. The researchers generally pave the way for their research by studying the existing literature. Literature review is used to demonstrate skills in library searching to show commands of the subject area and understanding of the problem to justify the research topic design and methodology Kitchen and Tate (2000). Systematic literature review is a well-planned review to answer specific research questions using a systematic and explicit methodology to identify, select and critically evaluate results of the studies included in literature review, Rother, E. T. (2007). Literature review provides insights regarding the topic and the problems and findings of other researchers which helps to determine theoretical base for new researcher.

The critical analysis of existing research done on any topic which helps to identify research methods, variables, gaps, contradictions, and opportunities for the study of related topics. Literature Review gives the idea of the previous research carried on by the researchers. Literature review provides conceptual knowledge about the research and the areas remained uncovered on previous research

### **2.2 Review of Literature**

#### **2.2.1 International context**

Duy & Thanh (2022) examined the economic burden on the life of women street vendors and informal migrant workers and their welfare losses during covid-19 pandemic and their coping strategies and mitigation mechanism in response to adverse effects as they were identified as vulnerable group in urban areas of South Countries. The study used descriptive and qualitative analysis to triangulate the results. This study derived data from cross-sectional survey and in-depth interviews conducted with migrant street vendors in two cities of Vietnam during Covid-19 pandemic. The study found that the street vendors experienced significant business losses and a reduction in their consumption pattern during social distancing period and it became very difficult for them to adjust in the “new normal”. They lacked coping strategies to sustain their

business. The consequences adversely affected the women vendors that despite adopting various mitigation strategies and mechanisms to sustain the business and consumption, all the efforts were proved insufficient. The business of immigrant vendors suffered more than that of the local vendors. The potential limitation of the study includes small sample size, and the study does not examine vendors' perceptions regarding mitigation mechanism. Thus, future studies should consider deeper understanding of their hardships during the pandemic when they adopted mitigation mechanism.

McKay & Osborne (2022) investigated about the experiences of women food vendors in India particularly focusing on their financial vulnerability, access to education, living along with their financial matters, livelihoods, family, and housing. The study has used primary interviewed 24 women food vendors in 2015 and 2016 about their financial and livelihood experience. The study found that women vendors are financially vulnerable, need access to education, better work opportunities and better financial freedom. The study found that the women food vendors generally are from low-income group, and they lack skillful activities, and they tend to sell perishable food items. The study found the need of proper policies and programs to be formulated for upliftment of informal sector workers specifically the women vendors.

Rechhi (2021) explained on Informal Street vending to contribute to overcoming the tendency to investigate the informal economy sector with different analytical lenses between global south and global north and to highlight the usefulness of analyzing the phenomenon from a comparative perspective. The study used qualitative investigation techniques and a case study research approach to study street vending. The comparative review was done from the relevant studies taken from google scholar online database. It represents a comparative review of the existing literature on informal street vending of global and north. The study revealed the similarities and differences in the characteristics in the phenomenon in two areas of the world while at the same time, showing how there are aspects mainly explored in the literature of southern countries and little explored in the literature of northern countries and vice-versa. The study found that there is tendency to embrace neoliberal and exclusionary policies to regulate informal street vending. It further emphasized that market liberalization and economic globalization results in engaging unskilled marginal people to work informally due to

lack of job in formal economy. The limitation of the study is that the study used only empirical studies and further comparative studies can be conducted to improve theoretical as well as empirical knowledge of the phenomenon.

Mahopo et al (2022) explored the socio-economic characteristics of the street food enterprises in the Vhembe district, South Africa. The study used cross-sectional survey of 511 street vendors within a range of 18-75 years old was conducted. The data was obtained from primary source by using structured questionnaire of the socio-demographic characteristics, entrepreneurial motivation, enterprise characteristics, food sold, formality and regulations of the vendors. The data were analyzed using SPSS software. Street food business is crucial indirect driver of the economies of developing countries. Hence, it should not be ignored as most of the unemployed people are engaged in this business as their primary means of earning a living. The study found that there is dominance of single middle-aged women with high school of education and few adults' participation in the street food enterprise. The primary motivation to enter into the enterprise was lack of opportunities and financial freedom. The study recommended to prioritize the establishment of local representative organizations in collaboration with the authorities promoting association for lobbying power and settling disputes internally.

Berhanu, E. (2021) explained the economic and social significance of street vending in order to articulate to guide state policy directions for alleviating poverty. The study used primary and secondary data source. The study used mixed methods of analysis mainly focused on qualitative approach. The study was conducted on one of the busiest city centers and business hubs of Addis Ababa, namely Megenagna where there was heavy concentration of street vending assumed to provide means of income for the urban poor, including the resident poor and domestic immigrants. The study presented that street vendors use their personal savings, family transfers and informal credits as start-up capital. The recurring trend of political instability and absence of employment opportunities in the country has forced many people to migrate to capital city leading to lack of sufficient job opportunities to enormous migrants ultimately leading to involvement in street vending as a measure to survival. The major challenges of the street vending is shortage of finance, unfair treatment by law-enforcement and fierce competition. The major effect of street vending in the study area is disruption in pedestrian movement and vehicle traffic

Mogobe (2020) explored the hardships of women street vendors in Gaborone regarding the access to livelihood assets to organize their lives and understand their challenges and coping strategies with the events they encounter when vending. The study used a mixed-methods approach. The research is largely qualitative in nature. The study used participant observation, photo voice data and semi-structured interviews for collection of data. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) was utilized in this study as a theoretical framework to critically analyze the specific ways in which women in the street food vending business make a living in Gaborone. The findings of the study show that Gaborone Main Mall's informal food system is organized on socio-economic interactions influenced by power and gender relations between the Gaborone city council (G.C.C), Street vendors Association, and women. The study found that the women encounter challenges in sustaining their livelihood as street vendors due to policy limitations. For survival, women mainly operate as per their availability of social capital. The study highlights the need of policy implementation by local and national government to reduce the challenges faced by the vendors.

Rahman et al. (2020) examined the socio-economic condition of vegetable street vendors in Dhaka City wherein special emphasis had been given to find out the reason of women vegetable vendors into vending job and problem faced by them. The study was descriptive in nature and had used primary as well as secondary data. The study used random sampling technique. For primary data, the survey was conducted which covered 150 vendors in the streets, footpath and roadside of 5 specific areas as Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Farmgate, Dhanmondi and Azimpur in Dhaka. The study found that the condition of women worker is more vulnerable than male vendors. Women in Dhaka are mostly engaged in this trade because of poverty and lack of job opportunities of their partners. Study found that most of the people migrated from rural to urban areas for jobs and have been engaged in informal sector but due to lack of proper governance for street vending, the vendors are forced to face various problems and harassment. It has highlighted that the vendors face problems with their capital investment and are forced to take loans from friends and relatives. The unavailability of sufficient number of public toilets and pure drinking water had adversely affected the health of vendors. The study found that despite the high number of street vendors seeking help for their existence, government and local bodies have not formulated proper guidelines for them and seem indifferent about their issue. The limitation of the study is that the study was

based mainly on primary data and all aspects of the street vendors were not covered due to time constraints.

Thoene et al. (2020) explored the street vendors in Bogotá, Colombia to contribute to the debate about the meaning that society and academia from street vendors and their activities. The study used episodic and semi-structured interviews to generate the meanings. The study interviewed 50 street vendors of Bogota. The study observed that women tend to prefer street vending partially because of childcare reasons and men tend to see street vending as one of independent source. The research provided empirical evidence for a more profound understanding of informal work by scholars, policymakers, and overall society, particularly related to street vending in urban areas usually arouse due to unemployment and internal displacement of families and individuals. The limitation of the study is that the results are not generalizable to all street vendors and further research can be conducted to gain further insights into the aspect related to how the informal street vendors are perceived by others.

Igudia (2020) explored the theories, determinants and policy options of street vending from a demand side approach. The study was conducted with a motive for patronizing street vendors in Nigeria. It explored the demand-side approach i.e. buyer focused to study street vending which has comparatively received less attention from academic community. The data were employed from Lagos state, Nigeria. The demand side of street vending were explained as formal economy failure, social/redistributive explanations, financial gains and multi featured explanation which in turn explained by marital status, level of education and perception of individuals. The multiple factors reported in this study highlighted the need for pragmatic policies to tackle street vending in Lagos, Nigeria. It has been found that over one half of the patrons have cited FEF (Formal economy failures) as their main motive. The study recommended that the policy makers should facilitate suitable environment to encourage all citizens to achieve their full economic potential, and not criminalize those business.

Ojeda et al. (2019) investigated socio-spatial regulation to analyze the relationship between street vending and public space. It explored the spatiality of socio-spatial appropriation of public space by street vendors in the city of Valparaiso (Chile) though an analysis. The study used primary data. Quantitative and qualitative data analysis was used. The study was conducted in the city Valparaiso, Chile with the street vendors. The study found that street vending is a vital part of the economy in cities of Global

South, the street vending business is important for citizens who frequently buy from the informal markets as it is convenient alternative for the family budget. This study reveals that the management of the public space use cannot be based on a simple zonal localization uniquely, on the contrary it is necessary to create an ordering plan for street vending which provides specific locations for every street vendor, and whose design considers the spatial heterogeneity of every kind of business and the peak hours of use of public space.

Delbiso et al. (2018) explored the relation of the informal sector and urban unemployment to small business contribution to large livelihood improvements. This study used primary data that were collected from 450 respondents related to informal sector by taking details interviews with stakeholders in Hawassa City of Ethiopia. They used ordinal logistic regression model to determine the factors affecting livelihood improvement with the help of choice variables. The study found that most of the respondents witnessed livelihood enhancement after the informal business. Native, educated, experienced, profitable and economical operator more likely to improve their livelihood than counterparts however they face difficulties due to shortage of working capital, working premises, raw material shortage and narrow market base. It is very important for government to consider the role of informal sector for growing urban employment.

Martinez et al. (2017) analyzed experiences of street vendors in downtown Cali, Colombia. The study used primary data. The study was done by taking a randomly selected sample of 527 street vendors regarding their earnings, aspirations and perceptions of their work. The study found that the informal sector is closely tied to formal economy and the state's welfare functions. Compared to the rest of the working population, street vendors of Cali were found to be less educated, had worked longer hours and were more likely than the general population to be disabled or from an indigenous backward society. Street vending is found to be the central part of household's domestic economy. The satisfaction level of street vendors was found to be high. Goods and services as well as the knowledge were found to be shared and transmitted across formal and informal vendors. Street vendors were found to be purchasing goods from formal economy which creates linkage between street vendors and formal economy.

Mazhambe (2017) analyzed the contribution of street vending on living standard of street vendors in Harare, Zimbabwe. A cross-sectional survey was conducted by taking sample of 166 street vendors. The result showed that 86.6 percent of street vendors depended entirely on street vending as their source of income. The major reasons behind street vending were lack of alternative employment opportunities, to ensure household food security, and to supplement the income from other activities. The study found that 45.36% of the respondents were involved in street vending for more than six years, showing that street vending was a reliable source of income for the people. The study concludes that street vending has a contribution in improving the living standards of street vendors. Researchers suggest assigning areas as vending zones.

Chichello and Rogan (2016) analyzed that the employment in informal sector and poverty in South Africa is to identify the role of informal sources of income on poverty measures. The study used secondary data to estimate the role of informal sector earning to poverty reduction. The research used 'Foster Greer Thorbecke (FGT)' to measure poverty. The result of the study showed that government transfer and formal sector jobs are important determinants of poverty reduction whereas limited role is played in poverty reduction by the informal sector at the national level. There are relatively few informal sector jobs compared to formal sector jobs. The study shows states that in the pre-job basis, the poverty reduction related with formal and informal sector job is quite similar. The informal sector jobs were providing just 1.6 times less poverty reduction than formal jobs

Onodugo et al. (2016) examined the context, character and motivation for street vendors. The study analyzed street vending in Enugu city, Nigeria by applying quantitative survey method. Data were collected by administering two sets of questionnaires, one set for street vendors and another set for urban planners by employing the systematic random sampling technique. The study found that usual way of insisting on evicting street vendors has been unsuccessful. The study concluded that stopping street vendors from doing their business is not an effective way of managing street vending as it results in loss of jobs and means of livelihood of vendors. Researchers suggest the change in existing policy related to street vending in Enugu state.

Roever and Skinner (2016) synthesized research and evidence on urban policies and local government practices concerning street vending. The study presents evidence on

the size, composition and contribution of street vending and reviews the literature on street vending as well as media coverage that reflect the extent of exclusionary policies and practices. Researchers conclude that street vending contributes not only to the self-employment of street vendors but also contributes to generate demand for a wide range of service provided by informal sector and generate demand for services provided by formal sector.

Chauke et al. (2015) analyzed the factor influencing street sellers' ability to generate income above the poverty line in the Vhembe district of South Africa. Data were collected from randomly selected 132 street vendors of four municipalities of Vembe district by using a semi-structured questionnaire. The analysis was conducted using logistic regression. Researchers found that investment in stock purchases, monthly income and profit had a positive impact on generating income above the poverty line whereas challenges faced by street vendors and business activity had a negative impact.

Heinonen (2008) conducted research to analyze the hidden role of informal economy in Phnom Penh's development. The study highlighted the problems faced by the people who do not have skills, knowledge, and capacities to register the informal activities. According to the study, informal economy acts as an inseparable part of economy in Phnom Penh which has contributed for the development of the city by providing employment to the citizens. Around percent of the city's 400,000 slum dwellers earn their income from informal sources. The study concluded that the informal economy despite covering larger part of economy is not regulated, which has created many obstacles for the city's development. The municipality needs to co-operate with the informal sector, develop services to support and regulate informal activities, and lighten the registration process.

Bhowmik (2005) was conducted with the aim to assess the magnitude of street vending in different Asian countries, composition of the vendors and involvement of local bodies for their protection. The research was conducted with the study noted in a case study of India that the employment in informal sector grew from 24 million in 2000-01 to 28 million in 2004-05 whereas employment in the formal sector is stagnant at 27 million since 1991. The study highlighted that only two countries Korea and India have federations or alliances of street vendors. According to a study in Korea, the government even hires gangsters to evict the street vendors which makes it impossible for the federation impossible to enter a policy dialogue with administration. Some Asian

countries like Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Korea has rapid number of increases in number of street vendors after the monetary crisis of 1998. Malaysia, Philippines and India have policies for regulating and protecting street vendors. Of the three, Malaysia is the only country where licensed street vendors are provided facilities to trade. In the country like Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam and Cambodia, entering to this trade is easier as it does not require high skills and capital investment in low. The study concluded that Asian countries have witnessed the growth in street vendors, their governments are indifferent to the specific need of this sector. Though the street vendors are performing an important role in providing services to urban people (especially poor people), their contributions are hardly recognized by the government. In most of the Asian countries, the informal sector is very large, and it constitutes the mainstay of the economy. The street vendors play a crucial role by preserving this sector and providing services to a number to people. The study claimed that one section of urban poor helps the other sections by providing low priced goods and by marketing their products but the government instead of recognizing their contributions treats them as encroachers or criminals.

#### 2.2.2 National context

We have majority of people involved in Street Vending business here in Nepal, below are some of the literature reviews done in Nepalese context.

Adhikari (2022) investigated the influence of street vending in context of urban environment and the seller. It intended to analyze the overall state livelihood of vendors of Kathmandu area (Baneshwor and Sundhara). The study conducted research on Impact on street vendors on urban environment in Kathmandu Metropolitan city. The research used random survey sampling method and the data were collected using structured questionnaire, Interviews, and focal group discussions. The research found two opposing viewpoints wherein one position considered vendors as victims and another saw them as criminals causing problem in urban areas. The research concluded that policies, strategies, and programs are not conducted by government or local bodies. Due to lack of policies, street vending is still unstable business which demonstrated the ignorance of country's growing informal economy.

Khawas (2022) explained the living condition and struggle of women street vendors of Pokhara Metropolitan city and the contribution of street vending in making their livelihood. The study is carried out in the main market centres of Pokhara Metropolitan

city such as: Mahendrapool, Chipledhunga, Prithvi Chowk and Bus park. The study used purposive and chain sampling method for selection of sample on the basis of which 11 women street vendors were selected. The study used primary as well as secondary data source. The study found that the striving of women street vendors are multidimensional. The metropolis officer were found very strict and dominating towards the street vendors due to which the vendors are facing problems. The study found that there is lack of alternative job opportunities and vendors are compelled to work as street vendors for their livelihood security. The street vendors have been claiming for their right over urban space and are struggling for existence.

Karna & Shrestha (2019) explored how street vending intervenes with the urban space dealing with positive and negative aspects of street vendors. The study dealt with the positive and negative effects on the nodes, pathways, districts, landmarks and edges because of street vending. The study is conducted in Lagankhel and Sundhara of Kathmandu valley. The study used random stratified sampling method. The study employed mixed research methods and survey was conducted for collection of data. The variables employed in the study are livelihood variable, demographic variables and safety variables. As per the study, positive effects were seen to be more prominent as compared to negative effects. The negative effects can be minimized to the greater extent with provision of space allocation for street vendors. . It had been found that there was positive effect to the liveliness of the place and safety to the visitors due to street vending business. The study showed the positive effect of nodes, pathways, edges, landmarks and districts on street vending. The study found that the vendors from all age group are equally benefitted irrespective of their age, gender, education level.

Bhattarai & Pathak (2020) analyzed the net business income of street vendors, and the influencing factors for street vendors, net business income and poverty status of the vendors considering the case of Kathmandu Valley, Nepal. It used cross sectional data collected from randomly selected 450 street vendors using structured questionnaire. The poverty implication of street vending was analyzed by using the consumption approach. The influencing factors affecting net business income were identified by applying regression analysis. The major tools used for data analysis are tables, graphs, correlation, and regression, coefficient of determinants, t-test and F-test using computer software STATA-14. The study concluded that Education level, experience, sales and working hours per day were the influencing factors affecting net business income. As

per the study, street vending plays an important role in providing employment to the socially and economically marginalized group of society. The study suggested shifting the street vendors to the formal sectors in the long run and should be researched in the topic Informal economy and poverty in urban Nepal with the objective to show contribution of informal sector on GDP at continent level, SAARC, and national level. It analyzed the economic impact of informal sector in urban poverty in the Lalitpur Metropolitan City. The study concluded that the informal sector plays a significant role in the economy of a nation. The urban areas tend to offer better public services and the urban informal sector offers better opportunities. Earnings in urban informal employment are higher than in rural occupations. People far from development activities in nation used informal jobs for their survival.

Adhikari (2020) examined the case of urban Nepal to study the impact of informal sector in the incomes and livelihood of workers engaged in street vending. The paper used cross-sectional data collected in all six metropolitan cities of Nepal. The fixed income determination multiple regression model was used to focus if the income of informal workers has been affected by various choice variables. The study found that the average annual earnings of the respondents was close to the minimum national wage. Most of the selected explanatory variables were positively significant with a higher level of annual income. The study summarizes the results of descriptive and empirical aspects of the urban informal workers. The analysis showed the informal workers contributes to household income. Most of the vendors belong to active working age population. The urban employment related issue has crucial implication for labor market policy.

Sharma et al. (2017) explored that 'convenient' is the most crucial factor to determine the variation in the spatial location pattern of the petty street vendors in Kathmandu Valley. The field survey was conducted using standard and structured observation protocol to gather data. The study was carried out as an attempt to understand the features of the informal sector, particularly the street vendors and their livelihood. The study concluded that there is lack of proper policies to regulate the street vending business for small vendors. The study also briefly described the historical account of the evolution of informal marketing. The study also explains that most of the petty street vendors are migrants with petty trading as their income source.

Adhikari (2017) analyzed the determinants affecting street vendors' income. The study has taken explanatory variables like education, investment, number of employments, average working hour per day, sex, age. The study claimed that the labor supply and income are positively related. The data was taken on the basis of cross-sectional data collected from a sample of 50 street vendors of Ratnapark and new bus park area. The data were analyzed using OLS regression, STATA-12 Statistical software. The study on informal street trade founded that women entrepreneurs engaged in the cowpea street food sector can earn higher income than the minimum legal wage in Niamey and Kumasi. These vendors are micro entrepreneurs who not only earn for themselves but also create employment opportunities for others. The research concluded that the role of informal sector in the economic sector of Nepal is important as it helps to reduce both urban and rural poverty in Nepal. Street trade is an income generation activity for many people, but the Kathmandu metropolitan city has neglected the vendors.

Parajuli (2013) analyzed the general status, livelihood opportunities of the street vendors of some cities (Ason, Indrachowk and khulla munch in Kathmandu metropolitan City. The study used structured questionnaire, key informant and focus group discussion for data collection. It used primary as well as secondary data sources. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study is done on the basis of random sampling and snowball sampling method. The Study concluded that the number of street vendors are increasing, their well-being also increased and sustain their livelihood. However, the government has not made specific rules which put them at higher risk.

Timilsina (2012) explored the contextual livelihood of migrant street vendors in rural and urban settings. Livelihood provides a framework for understanding the opportunities and assets available to poor people and the source of their vulnerability. The data were generated from Asan, Botahity, Sundhara, Khichapokhari, Indrachowk and Ratnapark of Kathmandu Metropolitan city. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The study used standardized open-ended interview, key informants interview, informal conversational interview, observation methods were used for collection of primary data and the secondary information were collected from published and unpublished literature. The qualitative textual explanation method is used to analyze the data. The concept of livelihoods became prominent in the middle of 1980s. The article concluded that communities in different contexts vary in accessing to

assets for their livelihood, and the situation of livelihood varies according to the availability of access to assets. The study found that compared to agricultural work in the origin, street vendors have increased financial and human capital assets getting better access to physical and capital assets than before. Due to lack of physical and political aspects, people have not been able to achieve financial and human capitals in urban context. Analyzing the prevailing context of Nepal, the study argued that living in the urban areas was safer than the rural and migration to urban areas occur not only for livelihood but for safety and security as well.

Adhikari (2011) analyzed the determinants of the street vendor's income and examines whether the income from street vending business increases with the increase in investment, education and labor supply. The study used structured questionnaire for collection of data. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The sampling size was determined by observation method following a pilot survey. The study was focused on Ratna Park and the new bus park area of Kathmandu valley. The journal concluded that the income of street vendors increases with the increase in investment, education, and labor supply. Most of the people engaged in street vending business are rural population as they do not get enough employment opportunities in other sectors of economy. Most of the rural population are engaged in street vending to earn a livelihood. Street vendors require less investment and the income from that investment is satisfactory for at least sustaining a family. Due to non-inclusion of the contribution of street vending business in the GDP, it is considered as informal sector and if this could be brought under legality, it can be best form of entrepreneurship that make sizeable contribution of the economy.

(Timilsina, 2007) analyzed the livelihood security of migrants through street vending, to understand the struggle of vendors for getting subsistence livelihood in an increasingly competitive situation and to analyze government policies formulated for the management of street vendors. The study used qualitative research methodology and the sampling size was selected using purposive snowball sampling. The study concluded with the findings that street vending activities have been found increasing and relating to rural-urban migration in Nepal, has impacted on people's livelihood positively in urban area. It was found that access to capital assets has increased after involvement in street vending. The study concluded that livelihood of the urban poor engaged in street vending business are struggling for living with no savings indicating

livelihood sustainability for future generation. Though street vending plays a crucial role in the economic growth and employment of the country, its importance is rarely recognized instead the vendors are harassed resulting to the conflict between authorities and vendors

### **2.3 Research Gap**

Few studies were carried on mainly regarding focus on informal works and factors affecting workers income (Gonenc & Tanrivermis, 2007). The earnings of informal workers depend on were in an average influenced by determinants like age, education, working conditions (Brown & Roevers, 2017). The determinants of street vending Enterprise on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya (onogo, 2024). Urban informal economy creates employment and reasonable income for the poor household (Sharma & Adhikari, 2020). The study on livelihood opportunities of street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan city (Parajuli, 2013). A study on street vendors of Kathmandu Municipality regarding identification of factors leading to street vendors and study of their income, expenditure and health condition (Shrestha, 2013). The study on determinants of street vending Enterprise on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya (onogo, 2024). Informal workers produce economic, social and environmental values for cities (Tucker & Anantharaman, 2020). These studies focused on finding determinants of street vendors and their income and mostly relied on quantitative and qualitative methods alone and provide only brief concept regarding livelihood study of the street vendors.

This study addresses several gaps in the existing literature by focusing on the previously unexplored area regarding street vending i.e. ward-10 of Bhaktapur district. In national context, mostly research is done based on Kathmandu and Lalitpur Municipality and very less studies are done relating to the livelihood pattern and socio-economic status of the vendors. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic status of street vendors and their livelihood. The study also examines the contribution of street vending to the livelihood of the street vendors. This study investigated the role of street vending in providing sustainable livelihood to the people mainly lacking technical skills and knowledge. The study contributes to understand the income and expenditure pattern of street vendors and helps in developing a context-specific framework for better understanding the role of street vending in the upliftment of livelihood of street vendors and local economy. The study employed mixed method

approach offering in-depth understanding of the utilization of income generated from street vending to uplift the livelihood of street methods. As it is evident that most of the vendors are displaced from the streets in Kathmandu Metropolitan city after changes in local government which had affected many lifestyles of many vendors and income generation source which had heavily effected in the lives of street vendors. Regarding such situation, no study has been done the effect on street vendors in Bhaktapur district.

## **CHAPTER-III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology constitutes an important part in research. The various methodologies and tools are used by the researcher for collection of data through primary and secondary sources. It is very necessary to define the correct method for data collection. The methodology varies with the type and nature of data needed for research, mode of data collection. The method used determines the way of data processing and presentation of data. In this chapter, the methodologies used by the researcher for data collection are discussed. This chapter consists of conceptual framework for paving research base, nature and sources of data, Data collection method and tools and techniques of data analysis.

### **3.2 Theoretical/Conceptual Framework**

#### **Theoretical Foundation**

There are several schools of thought and debates on the subject matter of the “informal sector”. The Dualistic perspective is traced to Arthur Lewis’s labor market theory of 1950s which divides economies of developing countries into two as the modern industrial sector and traditional agricultural sector. Lewis surplus theory assumes availability of unlimited supply of unskilled labor in the traditional rural sector, which will be sooner or later absorbed by modern industrial sector. In the dualist labor market approach informal employment is considered as involuntary solution to unemployment, a temporary coping strategy till job opportunities are available in the modern formal sector (Todaro and Smith 2012; Todaro, 1997). This school states the informal sector at large and street vending as comprising marginal activities that provides income for the poor and a safety net in times of risk (ILO, 1972). According to modernization perspective, the informal sector is a marginalized sector characterized by survival activities of the urban poor. According to Marxist perspective, unemployment and underemployment is caused by the motive of profit maximization of the capitalist system. The informal and formal businesses are intrinsically linked. Informal enterprises and wage workers are subordinated to the interests of capitalist development, providing cheap goods and services (Moser, 1978; Castells and Portes,

1989). Likewise, the neo-liberal perspective assumes a rational economic choice to escape over-regulation of the formal sector. The Legalists argue that a hostile legal system leads the self-employed to operate informally with their own informal extra-legal norms. They argue that states should introduce easy bureaucratic rules and procedures to encourage informal enterprises to register and operate formally (Chen, 2005). Chen (2012) stated that those who work informally have one thing in common: they lack legal and social protection.

The street vendors are generally engaged in this business with a motive of earning their living. They work with flexible time and engage in income generation as per their terms and conditions. Due to lack of required technical skills and knowledge to get involved in formal sector, the vendors are compelled to engage in the street vending sector as it needs very less investment. Generally, street vending requires less investment and the income from that investment is satisfactory for at least sustaining a family in the city (Adhikari, 2011). The factors such as migration, limited formal-sector job opportunities and a high population growth rate are responsible for the growth of street vending in Lagos (Hyde, 2018; Igudia et al., 2016). Additionally, the government's inconsistent modernisation policies have led to the repeated demolition of existing markets, with former owners priced out of the new stores/markets turning to street vending (Lawanson and Omogun, 2018; *The Guardian*, 2016). As such, Lagos's street vendors, whilst heterogeneous in terms of age, gender, marital status, educational attainment and product offerings, share a common denominator in that they engage in street vending because there is no alternative (AFP, 2016; Basinski, 2009; Hyde, 2018). Thus, people without formal education, adequate skills/training, unable to find formal-sector jobs or secure a permanent shop location, are left with the option of vending (selling food, non-food, drinks, groceries, mobile phones/data, books, hard-/software, shoe-shine services, etc.) for subsistence returns, to pay rent and their or their childrens' school fees (AFP, 2016; Basinski, 2009; *The Guardian*, 2016). Hence, the major push factors for the street vendors are lack of formal job opportunities, rapid growth of population leading to market creation for street vendors, economic necessity for survival.

## Conceptual Framework

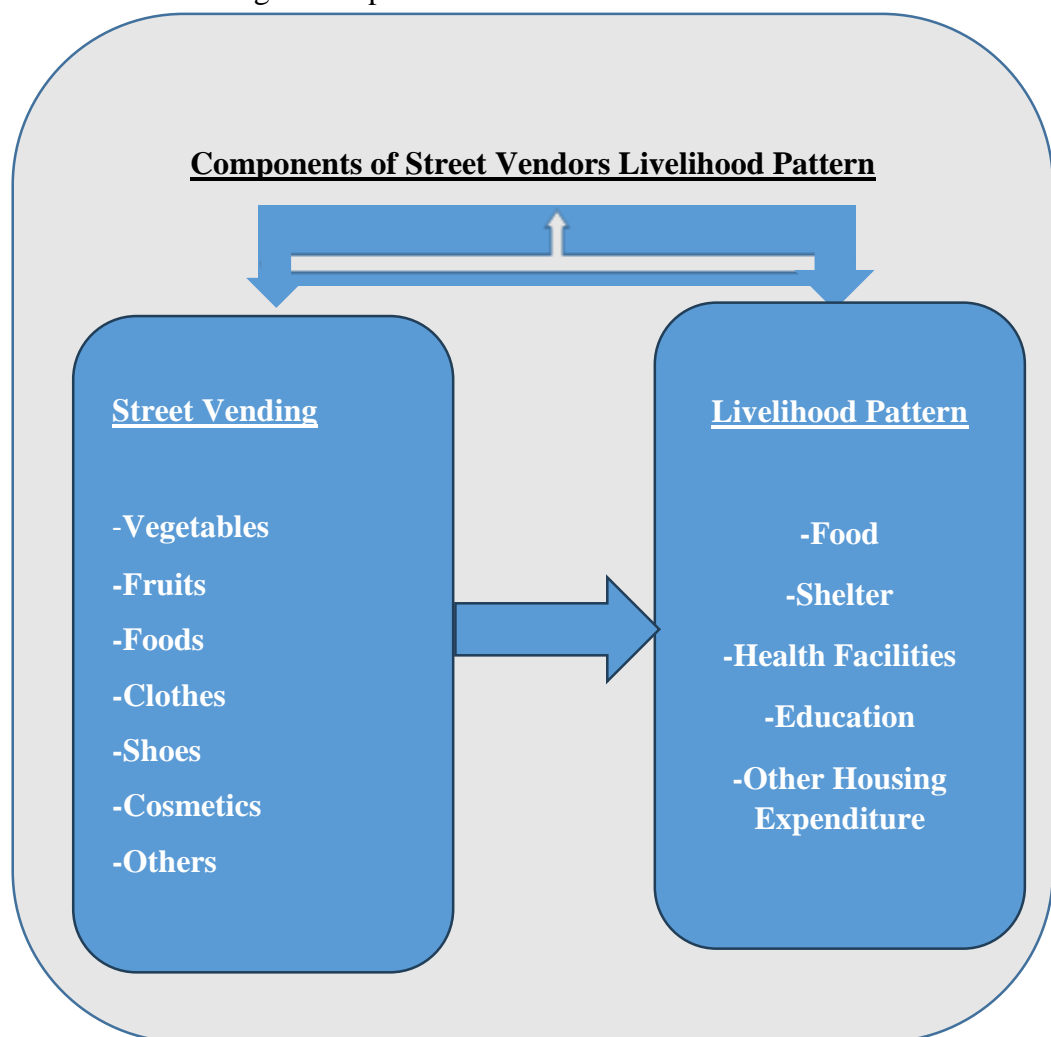
A Conceptual framework is an analytical tool and abstract or idea forming the basis of study or research. It is used for comprehensive ideas of the research. It basically is the researcher's perception of the research problem. Conceptual Framework is constructed as per research, developed logically as per the requirement of research study. It helps to give shape and design to the research. It evaluates the importance and contribution of research. It describes the different variables related to the problem, their relationship, and the direction of their relationship (Bhattarai, 2010). The most important thing to understand about the Conceptual context of a study is that it is a formulation of what the researcher's think is going on with the phenomena he is studying. The function of the theory is therefore to inform the rest of the researcher's design - to help him to assess his purposes, develop and select realistic and relevant research questions and methods, and identify potential validity threats to his conclusion (Silverman, 2005).

Most of the middle and poor class people shop from street vendors because of the cheap and justifiable rate. They basically offer the goods at a low price. As they have to earn their living on a daily basis by selling the goods at market, they subsidize their customers by providing goods at low price and staying for longer hours in the street. In the developing country like Nepal, the level of income of most households are under poverty line where many cannot afford goods from marts and formal market which in turns increases the demand for street foods. The increase in demand for low-priced goods increased the vending activities in the city area.

Street vending is increasing nowadays as most of the households are dependent on the vending business. The demand for street goods is increasing day by day. The street vendors have their own social and economic background. The research studied the vendor's social background such as Ethnicity, place of origin, gender, family size, hours of work per day, numbers of dependent family members. The research studied the impact of street vending business on the livelihood pattern of street vendors. The study analyzed the contribution to family income from the income generated from street vending and its effect on livelihood pattern of street vendors. The income from the street vending is determined by analyzing the cost incurred in the business or investment for running the business, bringing the goods to saleable condition and the revenue generated from business and its utilization for the household expenses and savings.

Likewise, the investment amount is determined by the types of goods brought for sale in the market and it varies with the addition of varieties of goods and other indirect costs. The research investigated the extent to which this street vending business is helping the vendors to live reputed social and economic life. The study examined the average daily earnings of the vendors and their economic sustainability with the income and other alternate sources of income, the fulfillment of their basic needs, savings and socio-economic upliftment of the vendors and their family members. The variables considered for measuring livelihood pattern of the vendors are their access to quality health services, Healthy food, Housing expenditure, Recognition in society, access to higher education, etc. The independent variables of the study are the work hours, types of items sold, family background, age, gender, and the dependent variables are Daily sales revenue, savings, and livelihood pattern.

Fig: Conceptual Framework



Source: Based on Karna M. (2019)

### **3.3 Research Design**

The research design is the outline for scientific and procedural design/plan to conduct a research study. The research design determines the nature and source of data, sampling strategy, data collection method and its analysis. The Quantitative primary survey methodology has been used in the study. A semi-structured questionnaire has been designed and asked the respondents. The researcher has used descriptive statistics method for the analysis of the study.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

Data is the main component of research. Data completes the research work. The study used primary for the collection of data. The primary data were generated through census survey method using structured questionnaire to the interviewees. The secondary data such as published journals, articles has been used.

The data collected originally from the related person itself by the researcher for the first time for the purpose of inquiry is termed as primary data. This research has used primary data collected from the study area. This study used census survey method for data collection.

### **3.5 Data Collection Method**

The data collection method consists of the procedure introduced for collection of data. Firstly, it explores the study area for comprehensive knowledge regarding the geographical features of the study area and its population. Then, the sample size and procedures are discussed and finally the data collection tools and techniques are discussed in this chapter.

#### **3.5.1. Study Area**

A lot of people are earning their living from street vending businesses in Bhaktapur. Bhaktapur is chosen as study area. In Bhaktapur, street vendors are seen in the highly crowded area. The vendors are generally seen in Kamalvinayak, Byasi, Taumadhi, Mahalaxmi tole, Bhatkekopati, Durbar Square and Dattatriya. There is total 10 wards in Bhaktapur Municipality (BM). Among 10 wards, the most populated ward is ward no. 10 i.e Kamalvinayak. The area of this ward is 1.6363 sq. km. To the east of this ward is ward no. 5 and 7 of Changunarayan Municipality, in the west is ward no. 6 of Bhaktapur municipality, in the north is ward no. 5 of Changunarayan Municipality and in the south is ward no 9 and 6 of Bhaktapur Municipality. According to the preliminary

data of the census of 2078 BS, there are 6,751 females and 6,828 males in this ward with a total population of 13,579. So far, 142 linguistic of people have been living here. The total number of households is 3,240. Compared to 2068 BS, the number of households has increased by 608 and the total population has increased by 2,568. According to the latest data (2078 Falgun 18), the number of voters in this ward is 4,734. The present study has selected the most populated location as a sample site (ANNEX I). The area is chosen purposively based on the crowded population where many street vendors are running business as their main source of income. There are 8 local street (Tole) in this ward namely: Kamal vinayak, Thalachhhen Tole, Nag Pokhari, Kwathandau Tole, Bekhal Tole, Mahalaxmi Tole, Bhatkekopati, Dhungedhara(Loc.)

According to the latest population census 2021 AD, Bhaktapur District has 108453 households with 425392 population. Among them the male population is 213662 (50.23%) and the female population is 211730 (49.77%). Table 3.1 shows the municipalities' wise population distribution of Bhaktapur district. The detailed population distribution of Bhaktapur District is represented in ANNEX II.

### 3.5.2 Sampling Size and Sampling Procedure

The study used purposive sampling based on the crowded population in the Bhaktapur Municipality. The most populated ward, i.e. ward no. 10 of Bhaktapur Municipality is taken for study. The details of the vendors of ward 10 are attached in ANNEX III. The street wise street vendors presented in ANNEX III represent the street vendors of ward no. 10 i.e. Kamal Vinayak which is the most populated area in Bhaktapur Municipality as per the population census 2078 report.

The street vendors of the study area have been observed in the initial stage for some days in the month of August 2023 and their frequency of engaging on street vending has been considered. In the second stage, field visit was done on September 2023, and all the vendors found within the span of 15 days were interviewed. There were total 112 vendors in total selling different kinds of items in the street. All the 112 vendors were interviewed regarding their socio-economic status and livelihood patterns. However, the vendors earning their livelihood solely from street vending is only 55 vendors. Among the total vendors of 112, 57 vendors have other sources of income as well along with street vending business.

### 3.5.3 Tools and techniques of data collection

The quality of data depends upon the tools and techniques used for the collection of data. The researcher has used different quantitative techniques such as questionnaire survey, field visit and interview of the informants. The data analysis is carried out by using descriptive statistics presented in the tables.

#### i. Questionnaire Survey

As the study used questionnaire survey method for data collection, a set of questionnaires was prepared as per the objectives. A semi-structured questionnaire was prepared. Different locations among the ward have been visited for gathering data from respondents. The informants of this research are street vendors. The informants are asked various questions related to the street vending business. The questions were set to understand the socio-economic characteristics of street vendors and contribution of the income in the livelihood of street vendors.

There were three sections in the questionnaire. The first section is set for the identification of respondent which contained, basic information about the vendors' name, age, marital status, address, etc. The second section includes questionnaire about the general attributes of business of the street vendors. It contained information of street vending business, period of engagement in business, investment for the business, financing for the business, income from the business, expenditure made in the livelihood needs like food, shelter, health, education, saving, from income generated from street vending business. The last section contained the questions if vendors feel changes in their livelihood after involvement in the street vending business.

#### ii. Field visit

Field visits are one of the reliable methods for data collection and data collection is a very important part in research along with ensuring the accuracy of data. For the collection of accurate data, it is very necessary to visit the field location and study the situation. The information and knowledge about the street vendors are obtained from field visits. The field visit needs to be done to ensure the availability and consistency of street vendors in the study in order to rely on the data obtained from the survey.

### 3.6 Tools of Analysis

The collected data needs to be processed for analysis of the data to meet the objective of the study. The data collected must be organized and presented in a suitable format

for proper data analysis. All the raw data are tabulated and organized using Ms-excel software and values are calculated from the software. The calculated data is properly organized and presented in table as per necessary. For the purpose of studying socio-economic status and livelihood pattern of street vendors, the collected information had been processed in the suitable and presentable format and analyzed by using statistical tools are used mainly mean, standard deviation.

## **CHAPTER IV DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The data were collected by using the census method. The population was chosen based on the higher number of populations of Bhaktapur Municipality i.e., ward 10 Kamal Vinayak. All the data were collected by field survey and questionnaire method. Each street vendor of the wards was interviewed. All the collected data were evaluated and tabulated. This chapter provides a thorough analysis of the collected data, the analytical methods employed, and the findings of the research in understanding. It presents the data in understandable format for proper data analysis and understanding.

The streetwise division of the vendors of ward 10 is presented in ANNEX III.

### **4.2 Description of the study area**

Kamalvinayak is one of the ancient cities of Bhaktapur districts covered from hills and peaks. This place contains huge values and ancient beliefs as it is full of cultural heritages. This city is full of temples, shrine and sculptures. This ward has total area of 1.6363 sq. km. According to the preliminary data of the census of 2078 BS, there are 6,751 females and 6,828 males in this ward with a total population of 13,579. So far, 142 linguistic of people have been living here. The total number of households is 3,240. Compared to 2068 BS, the number of households has increased by 608 and the total population has increased by 2,568. According to the latest data (2078 Falgun 18), the number of voters in this ward is 4,734.

There are total number of 19 main localities in this ward. There are 8 ponds in this ward. There are only 2 community based and 12 private schools in this ward. The local community of this place belong to Newar community. The city is full of ancient temples. There are total 12 temples in this ward and 24 chaityas. There are total 11 dhungedhara in this area. The major tourist destination of this area is Mahalaxmi Sattal, Kamalvinayak Sattal, Saraswoti, Mahalaxmi pati, Falcha and garden, Kamalvinayak pond, Nag pond and Wekhad pond. The community in kamalvinayak is diverse consisting various ethnic and social backgrounds. This ward in general is full of cultural heritage, residential comfort and best for commercial activity. The map of study area is given in ANNEX IV.

### 4.3 Socio Economic Characteristics of Vendors

#### 4.3.1 Types of street vendors

Most of the vendors involved in street vending business were vegetable vendors. Probably the reason behind it might be the engagement of more local people in agriculture. However, there were also vendors selling commodities like Handicrafts, handmade ornaments, shoe polisher and maker, Cosmetics, fast food, coconut, fish foods, corn, etc.

#### 4.3.2 Origin of street vendors

The street vendors present in the study area were originated from different places of Nepal and India. People migrated from different places in the hope of getting better earning opportunities and earning their living. They have different origins although they are all engaged in the same business. The table mentioned below shows the origin of street vendors of the study area.

**Table 4.1**

*Origin of Street vendors*

Place of Origin	Total	Percentage
Bhaktapur	41	37
Dolakha	13	12
Ramechhap	4	4
Nawalparasi	5	4
Rasuwa	1	1
Sarlahi	6	5
Sindupalchowk	5	4
Dhading	1	1
Dang	6	5
Jumla	2	2
Rautahat	3	3
India	14	13
Tulsipur	1	1
Sindhuli	1	1
Humla	1	1
Kavre	1	1
Syangja	1	1
Panchthar	4	4
Jhapa	1	1
Raxaul	1	1

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.1 shows that majority of street vendors are from Bhaktapur district itself. There are total 41 vendors among 112 solely from Bhaktapur representing 37 percent of total vendors. Likewise, there were 13 percent vendors from India and 12 percent from Dolakha. There were vendors from Sarlahi and Dang representing 5 percent each of total vendors. Similarly, 4 percent street vendors of the study area each Sindhupalchowk, Nawalparasi, Panchthar and Rasuwa each. There were comparatively less street vendors found from the places like Jumla, Jhapa, Syangja, Dhading, Raxaul. Most of the people are vegetable seller. The local people residing in Bhaktapur have their own business of selling vegetables in the morning and evening. However, there are vendors from other places as well.

### 4.3.3 Gender Composition

Gender is one of the important variables to determine the social and economic status of vendors. As an active member in the family, it is important for both male and female to get involved in economic activities. The gender composition of the vendors as per the study has been presented in the table below.

**Table 4.2**  
*Classification of Street Vendors based on gender*

Gender	Cosmetics	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	Others	Total	Percentage
Male	0	14	7	21	6	6	54	48
Female	4	34	7	7	3	3	58	52
Total	4	48	14	28	9	9	112	100

N=112

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.2 shows the involvement of more females in the street vending business comparing to male. The involvement differs as per the items as well. Out of total 112 vendors, 58 are female representing 52 percent of total vendors and 48 percent are male. The number of female vendors is more in selling vegetable and cosmetics whereas the male dominates females in selling fruits, clothes, foods, etc. Vegetable is easily accessible to the vendors and they do not have to do hardships for selling vegetables

leading to more females engaged as vegetable seller. Also, the locals engaged in agriculture had the practice of selling excess vegetables to the market other than those used for consumption.

#### 4.3.4 Marital Status

In the process of analyzing the social characteristics of the street vendors, the survey was done regarding the marital status of street vendors of the study area. The table below is the tabulation of the marital status of vendors of the study area.

**Table 4.3:**  
*Tabulation based on marital status*

Types of Vendors	Married	Separated	Unmarried	Widow	Total
Vegetables	41	2	4	1	48
Foods	13	0	0	1	14
Fruits	23	1	4	0	28
Clothes	9	0	0	0	9
cosmetics	3	0	1	0	4
Others	9	0	0	0	9
Total	98	3	9	2	112
Percentage	87.5	2.68	8.04	1.79	100

N=112,

Source: Field survey, 2023

As per the data presented above in table 4.3, the marital status of the vendor shows that most of the vendors are married. Around 88 percent of the vendors are married while only 3 percent of the street vendors are separated/divorced, 8 percent are unmarried and 1.79 percent represent widow. As most of the street vendors are involved in vending business to earn their living, most of them are married and earning their living from the income generated from street vending. Basically, married people have more responsibilities compared to unmarried people due to which married people search alternative for earning living of the family. Hence, the study shows most of the vendors are married.

### 4.3.5 Age Group of Street Vendor

Age group of the vendors influences the attitude, behavior and thinking regarding the street vending business. The study of the age group of the street vendors helps to study age-demographics and highlights the need of the street vending whether this business has included all age groups and helped to sustain their livelihood. It helps to study the age wise involvement in street vending business.

**Table 4.4**

*Classification of street vendors based on age group*

Age Group	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Others	Total	Percent
15-30	11	1	11	0	0	2	25	22.32
31-45	19	10	12	5	2	2	50	44.64
46-60	13	2	5	3	2	3	28	25.00
Above 60	5	1	0	1	0	2	9	8.04
Total	48	14	28	9	4	9	112	100

N=112

Source: Field survey 2023

Table 4.4 shows the age group of the street vendors of the study area. The study area has compositions of people from different age groups. Most of the vendors are of the age group from 31-45. The average age of the street vendors is 42. The lowest number of street vendors is from the age group above 60 which is 8.04 percent and the highest number of street vendors are from the age group 31-45 with 44.64 percent. The age group of 46-60 represents 25 percent street vendors and 15-30 with 22.32 percent. Basically, most of the vendors belong to active age group.

### 4.5 Family Size of Street Vendors

Most of the Nepalese people hold precious and special family values. People are more conscious of earning a living for their family. The family member of the vendors may necessitate the need to work more to the vendors. More members in the family give rise to more necessities. The table presents the size of family members of the street vendors. So, it is very necessary to study the family size of the vendors to consider the

contribution of street vendors. Table 4.5 shows the classification of street vendors based on family size of the vendors.

**Table 4.5**  
Classification based on Family size.

Family Size	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Others	Total	Percentage
1-3	11	2	6	1	2	2	24	21.43
4-6	32	11	19	8	2	5	77	68.75
7-9	4	1	1	0	0	1	7	6.25
>9	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	3.57
Total	48	14	28	9	4	9	112	100

N=112

Source; Field survey 2023

Table 4.5 shows the family size of the street vendors. The family size is distributed into five groups. Out of the family size of street vendors, most of the vendor's family size belongs to 4-6 group of family members. Out of total family size, 68.75 percent belong to this group. Similarly, 21.43 percent have family size of 1-3, generally considered as small family. The family size of 7-9 shares 6.25 percent and those with joint family i.e. greater than 9 family members shares 3.57 percent. Vendors with higher number family size must bear more burden for earning a good living compared to those with small family size.

#### **4.3.7 Caste composition of street vendors**

The table presents the caste structure of the street vendors. It shows the involvement of people from various caste in this business highlighting the fact that street vending is not limited to certain groups rather is spread over large number of people and include people from different ethnic group all over the country. Though, most of the residents of Bhaktapur district belong to Newar community, the study showed the vendors belong to different community.

**Table 4.6***Classification based on Caste composition.*

Caste	Vegetables (Percent)	Foods (Percent)	Fruits (Percent)	Clothes (Percent)	Cosmetics (Percent)	Others Percent	Total (percent)
Newar	45.83	28.57	14.29	66.67	75.00	44.44	38.39
Tamang	18.75	14.29	7.14	-	-	11.11	12.50
Madhesi	2.08	14.29	53.57	-	-	22.22	17.86
Chhetri	18.75	14.29	10.71	11.11	25.00	11.11	15.18
Brahmin	12.50	7.14	14.29	22.22	-	11.11	12.50
Others	2.08	21.43	-	-	-	-	3.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100

N=112

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

In the above table 4.6, it shows that the Newar community are more involved in the street vending business and play dominant role in the street vending business in Bhaktapur. Out of the total number of street vendors, 38.39 percent are occupied by Newar. Madhesi people are also in more number compared to other groups. 17.86 percent are Madhesi. Similarly, Chhetri consists of 15.18 percent. Likewise, Brahmin and Tamang people consists of 12.50 percent and 3.57 percent belongs to other ethnic groups. As most of the residences of Bhaktapur are filled by Newar people, most of the vegetable vendors are from Newar community. Newar community of the city are highly involved in street vending as they work in the field and grow vegetables for consumption. They sell any excess vegetables after setting consuming part aside leading to high number of vendors in market.

#### **4.3.8 Family member's Age group of Street Vendors**

The vendors' necessity and saving varies as per the structure of their family members. Those having a higher number of dependent family members need to plan their expenses accordingly. So, family member's age group affects the saving and expenses pattern of the vendors. As per the response received from street vendors, the family age structure of the vendors is tabulated below.

**Table 4.7***Classification based on Family age group.*

Family Age Structure	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total	
								Family Member	Percent
<15	34	19	31	5	1	0	7	97	18.95
15-58	159	47	90	31	13	8	27	375	73.24
>58	18	2	10	2	0	0	8	40	7.81
Total	211	68	131	38	14	8	42	512	100

N=112,

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

Table 4.7 shows that economically active family members of street vendors comprise of 73.24 percent of total family members underlying between 15-58 years' group whereas 18.95 percent of family members belong to age group below 15 years of age and 7.81 percent belongs to the age group above 58 years. This shows that most of the age group of the family members of the street vendors as per study are active members as they have the main responsibilities to look after their family members and only less belongs to the old age.

#### **4.3.9 Educational composition of Street Vendors**

Education is the key factor for success in any field. A qualified mind can bring new initiatives and skills. An educated mind can increase the turnover by the introduction of new business initiatives and may attract more customers. This study can help to establish the contribution of education in the street vending business. Though street vending business is chosen by the uneducated people, nowadays because of lack of best alternative job, people are involved in the street vending business to earn for their living. The table presents the literacy status of the vendors. The literate vendor comparatively has more business ideas than those who lacks education. There are involvement of both educated and uneducated vendors involved in street vending business.

**Table 4.8**  
*Classification based on Literacy.*

Literacy Status	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total	Total percent
Illiterate	21	5	4	3	1	1	4	39	34.82
Primary	14	5	12	4	3	0	0	38	33.93
Secondary	8	2	7	0	0	0	1	18	16.07
Higher Secondary	5	2	5	1	0	0	3	16	14.29
Bachelor	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.89
Total	48	14	28	9	4	1	8	112	100.00

N=112,

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

Above table 4.8 shows that most of the street vendors are illiterate i.e. 34.82 percent of the total vendors are illiterate. Among the total vendors, 33.93 percent have got primary education. They have only basic education. 16.07 percent of the vendors have obtained secondary level of education while 14.29 percent have higher secondary education. 0.89 percent among the vendors have obtained bachelor level of education and are still involved in street vending business. This study made clear that most of the vendors are illiterate and have obtained only basic education due to which they are compelled to choose this occupation.

#### **4.3.10 Daily working Hours**

As a part of management of street vehicles and street walkers, the local government of Bhaktapur has implemented a certain time for street vending for some specific places. However, there were some places where there is allowed full day street vending and specifically known for street vending only. Although local authorities have limited the working hours to the vendors, some of the vendors work for whole day in the specified place allocated for street vending. The table shows that there is not uniformity in the working hours among the vendors. Some of the vendors work for whole day while some work for certain hours only. The classification of the vendors based in working hours are presented below.

**Table 4.9**  
*Classification based on working hours*

Working Hrs	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total	Percentage
Below 4	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	7.14
4-6	25	1	5	0	0	1	1	33	29.46
7-9	18	2	4	1	0	0	4	29	25.89
Above 9	1	11	16	7	4	0	3	42	37.50
Total	48	14	28	9	4	1	8	112	100.00

N=112,

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table 4.9 shows that most of the street vendors work above 9 hours as most of the vendors have only one source of earning for their living i.e. Street Vending. Among the total vendors, 37.50 percent of the vendors work above 9 hours. The vendors work for whole day. Similarly, 29.46 percent of the vendors work for 4-6 hours only due to restriction imposed by the local government in some places. Likewise, 25.89 percent of the vendors work for 7-9 hours and only 7.14 percent work for less than 4 hours. The more hours they work, the more they earn. Working hours are directly proportionate to the income of the street vendors. People working for more hours earn comparatively high.

#### **4.3.11 Family Occupation**

The family occupation of street vendors' helps to manage the expenses of the street vendors. High number of earning members in the family comparatively lower down the burden to the vendors comparing to those with street vending income only. It also effect the livelihood style and expenditure pattern of the vendors. The more the members of the family earn, the more they can be economically strong. The table shows the total family members of the street vendors basically differentiated as per their occupation. The occupation is categorized as per the response of the street vendors. The study shows the composition of the family members of the vendors following different occupation.

**Table 4. 10**  
*Tabulated based on family occupation*

Occupation	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total Member	Percentage
Jobholder	31	11	3	8	4	0	0	57	11.13
Business	11	0	3	0	4	0	4	22	4.30
Agriculture	39	0	12	6	0	4	13	74	14.45
Street vending	36	32	32	15	0	0	11	126	24.61
Unemployed	69	25	69	12	6	4	10	195	38.09
Daily wages	21	0	10	0	0	0	0	31	6.05
Others	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	1.37
Total								512	100.00

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

Above table 4.10 shows that most of the family members are unemployed comprising 38.09 percent of total family members. Likewise, street vending job is the second highest job of the family members of street vendors comprising 24.61 percent. Similarly, 14.45 percent of family members are engaged in agriculture, 11.13 percent are jobholders, 6.05 percent do daily wage-based work, and 4.30 percent are involved in business and 1.37 percent in other sectors or income generating activities. This shows that many people are involved in street vending business only for their living. Basically, if other members of the family are earning, the vendors will not have to rely on a single source of income. They will have less burden compared to the vendors having no other alternative income source.

#### **4.3.12 Source of Capital to initiate Street Vending business.**

There is need for certain amount of investment for starting new business. The vendors also need to manage fund for initial investment. The table represents the source of capital arranged by the vendors to start their business. Though the amount needed for initiating street vending business was comparatively low, the vendors arranged the investment amount for starting the street vending business from different sources. The table below shows the source of capital used by the vendors for initiation of street vending business.

**Table 4.11**  
*Capital need for street vending business*

Source of Capital	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total	Percentage
Own Saving	37.00	13.00	27.00	9.00	4.00	1.00	8.00	99.00	88.39
Self-Production	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	7.14
Credit Goods					2.00			2.00	1.79
Others	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	2.68
Total	46.00	14.00	28.00	9.00	6.00	1.00	8.00	112.00	100

N=112,

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table 4.11 above shows that most of the street vendors invested from their savings. Among the total number of street vendors, 88.39 percent of street vendors started the business by the seed amount earned and saved by themselves. As the seed money needed to initiate the business is very less in Street vending business, most of the vendors managed the amount from their savings. About 7 percent vendors are engaged in vegetable vending of self-produced vegetables. They set aside the vegetables for their consumption and sell the excess vegetables as part of their job and earn from the same. About 2 percent of the vendors sell the items brought on credit and around 3 percent vendors arrange the money by taking help from friends, relatives, etc.

#### **4.3.13 Monthly Income of the Vendors**

The table 4.12 represents the income earned by the street vendors on a monthly basis. The income of the vendors has been divided in various scale ranging from low to high to measure the income range of the vendors for better understanding. The table shows earnings vendors make by selling the items in the street. It shows if the average income of the street vendors meets the basic salary scale or earn even more than that. Income ranging from very low to high have been observed. The table below shows the average monthly status of the vendors.

**Table 4.12***Tabulated based on monthly income of street Vendors*

Monthly Income	Vegetables (percent)	Foods (percent)	Fruits (percent)	Clothes (percent)	cosmetics (percent)	Shoes (Percent)	Others (percent)	Total (percent)
Below 10000	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	4
10001-15000	20.83	-	14.29	-	25.00	-	12.50	14
15001-20000	50.00	14.29	21.43	11.11	25.00	-	12.50	31
20001-30000	16.67	21.43	42.86	66.67	50.00	100.00	37.50	31
30001-40000	6.25	50.00	21.43	22.22	-	-	25.00	18
Above 40000	-	14.29	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100

N=112,

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

The table 4.12 shows the monthly income of vendors. To earn a higher amount of profit and enhance livelihood, street vendors work hard. The above table shows 31percent of the vendors earn within a range of 15001-20000 where most of the vegetable vendors earn within a range of NPR.15001 to NPR.20000 a month as 50 percent of the vegetable vendors earn within this range. Likewise, 31 percent of the vendors earn between NPR.20001-30000. Around 18 percent vendors earn within a range of NPR. 30001-40000 where most of the food vendors earn within this range of NPR.30001 to 40000 comprising 50 percent among total vendors of this earning group. Around 4 percent of the vendors earn below 10000 in a month which comprises 6.25 percent of vegetable vendors and 12.50 percent of other petty vendors. Similarly, 14 percent of the vendors earn within a range of NPR. 10001-15000 and only 2 percent earn above 40,000 NPR. a month by selling street foods.

#### **4.3.14 Monthly expenditure of Street Vendors**

The street vendors spend some amounts of money from their earnings for their monthly expenditure like food, education, medical treatment, and other necessities. The vendors work daily to sustain daily. Their sustainability will be difficult if they do not work daily as their income is very low and they must make expenditure very carefully only on basic needs to make living easy. They must make expenditure on basic needs fulfillments only. The table below shows the monthly expenditure pattern of street vendors.

**Table 4.13***Monthly expenditure of Street Vendors*

Expenditure	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total	Percentage
5000-10000	44	7	20	6	4	1	5	87	77.68
10001-15000	4	3	6	1	0	0	2	16	14.29
15001-20000	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6	5.36
Above 20000	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2.68
Total	48	14	28	9	4	1	8	112	100.00

N=112,

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

The table 4.13 shows the expenditure pattern of the vendors. The table above shows that most of the vendors totaling to 77.68% spend between 5000-10000 NPR. in a month whereas 2.68% of vendors spend above 20000 NPR. Likewise, 14.29% of the vendors spend within a range of 10001-15000 for their monthly expenses and 5.36% of the vendors spend within 15001- 20000 NPR. It shows that that the vendors spend based on their needs and income status.

#### **4.4 Study of Livelihood Factors**

The research is done to find out the contribution of street vending business in the livelihood factors like access to health services, basic needs, children's education, shelter, and other factors affecting the living standard of the street vendors. The total vendors found in the study area was 112 but considering the objective, there were vendors whose family members had alternative source of income. The study focuses on the impact of street vending income on the livelihood of vendors who are living from the income generated solely from the street vending are taken for further study. For same, the vendors whose family is run solely by street vending business is taken for studying the livelihood of the vendors. The study shows the contribution and fulfillment of the basic needs of the vendors after engagement in street vending business.

The division of the vendors based on their family occupation is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.14**  
*Street Vendors division as per family occupation*

Family Occupation	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Shoes	Others	Total Member	Percentage
Jobholder	8	3	1	3	2	0	0	17	15.18
Business	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	3.57
Agriculture	12	0	5	1	0	1	2	21	18.75
Street vending	17	10	18	5	1	0	4	55	49.11
Unemployed	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5.36
Wage Labour	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	6.25
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1.79
Total	48	14	28	9	4	1	8	112	100.00

N=112,

Source: Field survey, 2023

Above table 4.14 shows that many street vendors have been sustaining their lifestyle with the joint occupation along with their income from street vending business but since the research is to the study about the livelihood of the income generated from street vending business, we have total 55 street vendors who are sustaining their life solely by the street vending business with 49.11%. So, in total 55 vendors are running their houses only from street vending business.

#### **4.4.1 Expenditure made for Shelter**

Most of the Street Vendors are migrant and migrated from different Places of Nepal & India due to which they must reside in rental space which will directly impact on their lifestyle and saving and expenditure. Around 26 % of the vendors have their own home; the remaining 74% of the vendors live in rent. However, during the survey, it has been noticed that every individual has their permanent home in their village, most of them shifted with the hope of earning money for their living.

The table below shows the data of the vendors as per the expenses they make on rent from their income earned from street vending business.

**Table No. 4.15***Expenses made on monthly Rent*

Expenses on rent	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	Others	Total	Percentage	Mean	Std. Deviation
Own House	5	3	1	3	1	15	27.27	-	-
Below 5000	10	2	13	2	2	28	50.91	3,611.11	506.37
5001-7000	0	4	3	0	0	7	12.73	5,783.33	348.81
Above 7000	2	1	1	0	1	5	9.09	7,500	707.11
Total	17	10	18	5	4	55	100.00	3300	2353.16

N=55,

*Source:* Field survey, 2023

Table 4.15 shows that 27.27% of the vendors do not make any expenses on rent. They own their own house. However, 50.91% of the vendors spent below 5000 with a mean value of 3611.11 in rent from the earnings of Street vending, 12.73% of the vendors spend between 5001-7000 for rental expense with the mean value of 5783.33 and 9.09% of the vendors spent above 7000 in the rental expense with mean value of 7500.

#### **4.4.2 Expenditure made on Education.**

Education is very important factor for every person. Every individual has right to get education and enhance the life. Every parents want to provide education to their children for the better life of their children in future. According to the survey, as per the respondents, the earnings made from street vending is not enough for providing quality education to their children. Most of them enrolled their children in government schools for education as they cannot afford the fees of private schools. Most of them are managing their expenses very hard that they could hardly pay for their children which led to enrollment of their kids into government school.

However, they can buy the study materials necessary for the education and lunch expenses from the earnings made from street vending. The table below shows the expenses made on education from the earnings of street vending.

**Table No. 4.16**  
*Expense allocation for Education*

Education Expenses	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	Others	Total	Total (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nil	16	3	11	2	3	36	65.45	-	-
Below 5000	1	2	7	2	0	12	21.82	1,791.67	208.33
5001-7000	0	3	0	1	1	5	9.09	5,600	894.43
Above 7000	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.64	8,500	2121.32
Total	17	10	18	5	4	55	100.00	3260.87	2687.81

N=55,

Source: Field survey, 2023

As per the table 4.16, 65.45 percent of the vendors do not spend on education. However, 21.82 percent spend below 5000 rupees on month basis on education. Likewise, 9.09 percent spend between 5001-7000 for education and 3.64 percent spend above 7000 on education of their children. The data shows that most of the vendors do not allocate enough for education due to low earnings. The average amount spent on education is 3,260 only.

#### 4.4.3 Medical Expenses

A healthy body is very crucial for any human for quality living and long life. But their may occur certain complication due to some problems which can give rise to the need for medical treatment for anyone. In such cases, one shall need to spend money for a checkup and get medical treatment.

**Table 4.17**  
*Medical treatment expenses.*

Medical Expenses	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	Others	Total	Total percent	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nil	1	6	13	5	4	43	78.18	-	-
Below 5000	3	4	5	0	0	12	21.82	1666.67	1193.42
Total	17	10	18	5	4	55	100.00	1,538.46	1,232.57

N=55,

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table 4.17 shows the medical expenses made by the street vendors. The study shows that the expense made by vendors on medical treatment is very less. Only 21.82 percent spend on medical expenses, from their earnings with a mean value of 1666.67 whereas 78.18 percent do not spend for their medical treatment on monthly basis. The mean value of medical expenses in total is 1,538.46 and standard deviation is 1,232.57.

#### 4.4.4 Expenses on Food

Food is the basic need of the human body necessary to survive. Most of the human beings work for food and survival. The table shows the expenses made by the street vendors on food from the earning of street vending business. The street vendors' spending patterns on food have been surveyed and their response has been tabulated in the table below.

**Table 4.18**  
*Expenses made on food.*

Expense Range	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Others	Total	Total (percent)	Mean	Std. deviation
Below 5000	9	0	8	1	0	0	18	32.73	3941.18	555.72
5001-7000	7	5	6	3	1	3	25	45.45	5240	435.89
7001-9000	1	4	4	0	0	1	10	18.18	7550	598.61
Above 9000	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3.64	11500	707.11
	17	10	18	5	1	4	55	100.00	5463.64	1786.92

N=55,

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table 4.18 shows that 32.73 percent of the vendors spend below 5000 for the food in a month, 45.45 percent spend between 5001-7000 in a month for food. Similarly, 18.18 percent spend between 7001-9000 in a month, 3.64 percent spend above 9000. In an average, the mean value is 5,463.64 and standard deviation is 1,786.92.

#### 4.4.5 Other Housing Expenditure

Basically, housing expenses cover all the expenses needed for running the house i.e. food, health, shelter, etc. After the survey with the vendors, it is confirmed that the street vending business has been helping to cover the housing expenses of the vendors.

It has provided access to health services, and other basic facilities needed for living. It has enhanced the livelihood of the street vendors and contributing to uplifting the economic condition of the vendors. The vendors spend money on shopping and entertainment apart from basic needs mentioned above. The table below represents the other expenses made by the vendors.

**Table 4.19**  
*Expenses made on other housing expenditure*

Range	Vegetables	Foods	Fruits	Clothes	cosmetics	Others	Total	Percent	Mean	SD
Nil	11	5	15	1	0	3	35	63.64	-	-
Below 1500	3	0	1	2	1	0	7	12.73	833.33	258.19
1500-2500	2	2	2	1	0	1	8	14.54	1571.43	188.98
2500-5000	1	3	0	1	0	0	5	9.09	3000	408.25
Total	17	10	18	5	1	4	55	100.00	1571.43	952.44

N=55

Source: Field survey, 2023

The table 4.19 shows that 63.64 percent of the vendors do not spend any money on other expenditures like entertainment, social involvement, other household expenditures from the income earned from street vending business. However, 12.73 percent of the vendors spend below 1500 on monthly basis for other housing expenses with mean of 833.33, 14.54 percent of the vendors spend between 1500-2500 with the average value of 1571.43 and 9.09 percent of the vendors spend between 2500-5000 for other miscellaneous expenditure from the earning of street vending business. In an average, the vendors spend 1,571.43 amount in other expenditure.

#### **4.4.6 Expenditure patterns from Street Vending Income**

The livelihood of the street vendors is highly determined by the expenditure pattern of the vendors. The vendors' livelihood is measured by their ability to spend in the fulfilment of their survival needs. Since, the earnings from street vending is comparatively low, the vendors spend very carefully. The expenditure made on fulfillment of basic needs has been considered. The greater their ability to spend more, the greater is their accessibility to uplift their living.

**Table 4.20**

*Expenditure pattern of the street Vendors*

Expenditures	Total Proportion (Percentage)
Rent	29.37
Food	49.53
Medical	3.30
Education	12.36
Other	5.44
Total	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2023

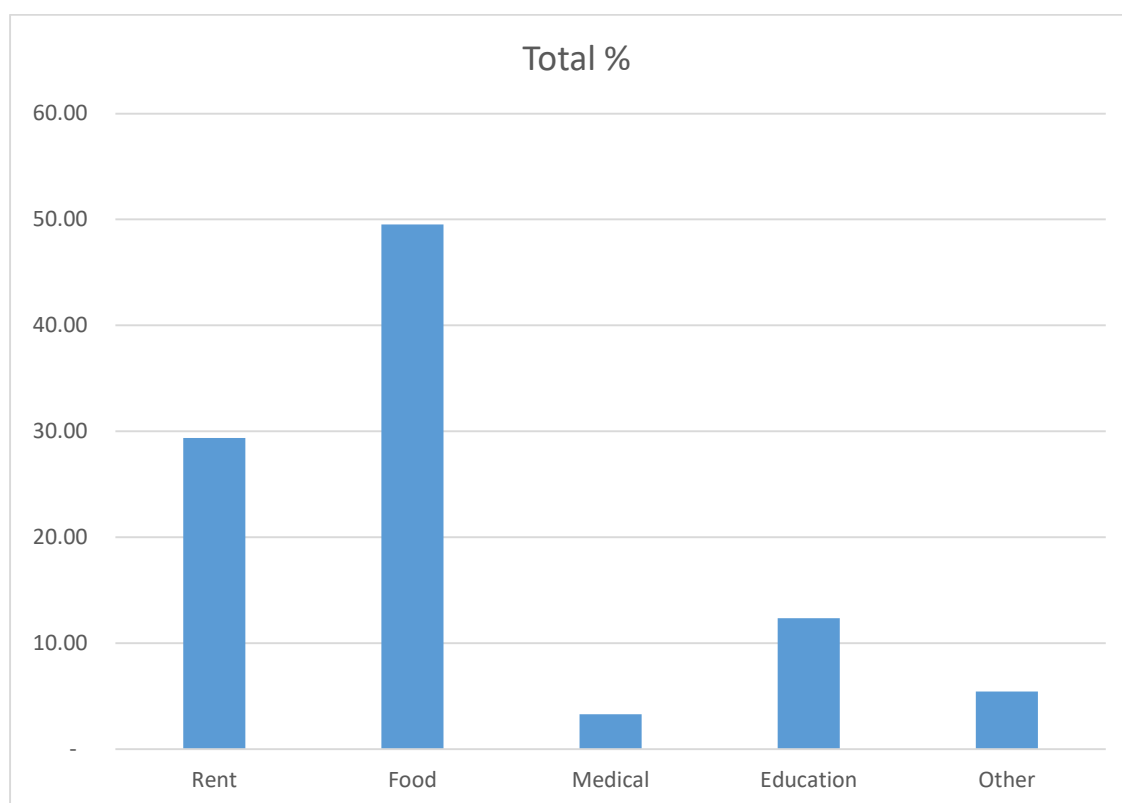


Figure 1. Expenditure Pattern of Street Vendors

As per table 4.20, the street vending spend their income to fulfil their day to day needs. The chart shows mostly expenditure is made on food resulting to 49.53 percent from the earning. Around half of the income they earn from street vending was spent on the

food. It shows the vendors have very less for fulfillment of basic needs which forces them to compromise while spending for their necessities. Similarly, 29.37 percent of the expenditure was made on shelter, 12.36 percent on education, 3.30 percent spent on medical expenses and 5.44 percent on other expenses. It showed that street vending income though improving the livelihood of vendors is not sufficient to maintain standard of living.

#### **4.5 Discussion**

Street Vending is one of the most prevailing forms of informal sector which is largely service most of the urban poor as the main source of income contributing to the upliftment of their livelihood. Street vending serves as a primary or supplementary source of income for urban households, especially to those who lack skills and job opportunities. The study aims to understand the socio-economic characteristics of the vendors and evaluate the contribution of street vending incomes to the households of vendors. Most of the Vendors are solely living their life from the earnings generated from street vending business. Some of the Vendors are earning from Street Vending as side business by selling their own production and these vendors have other source of earning too for their livelihood causing them to make expenses from their combined income. The study shows that the vendors with combined income comparatively spend less on the basic needs and use the amount for saving and while those solely engaged in this business use their spending for fulfilment of their basic needs. The vendors have different socio-economic factors. They have different social values, norms, ethnicity, economic conditions, but they are all engaged in the street vending business to be financially stable, and the study shows that the income from street vending business have uplifted the economic condition of the vendors and their livelihoods.

(Claudine, 2016) explained that Street vending activities contribute to the livelihoods of millions of people and to national wellbeing at large, especially in developing countries aligning to the findings regarding the positive contribution of street vending on the livelihoods of street vendors. (Chen et al., 2005) explained that street vending contributes significantly to urban economies by providing affordable goods and services, generating employment opportunities which aligns the findings of the study regarding the availability of goods at cheaper rate comparing to the goods from bigger vendors. He also argued that income from street vending supplements wages from formal employment or supports those without regular jobs, contributing to overall

household income stability as per our findings that the livelihood of the vendors significantly increased after involvement in vending business. (Skinner & Vallee, 2016) stated that income from street vending can influence household decision-making processes related to expenditures, savings, and investments contributing to economic freedom as per the findings of our study. (Castells et al., 2016) found that income derived from street vending can improve access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and housing for vendor households which is in align with our findings that the street vendors' access to fulfillment of basic needs has improved after involving in street vending occupation.

The study reveals that street vending business plays crucial role for the upliftment of livelihood of street vendors. Its contribution on the lives of vendors cannot be ignored. It allows the vendors to access for better living. So, along with the findings of the study and findings of the available literatures, the street vending business though tolerated by the government cannot be separated and instead proper management is needed to make the vendors financially independent and uplift their livelihood by empowering them and educating them for proper management of the street vending business.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

Street Vending has been prevailing in the world for ages but there are very few countries which have taken the issue seriously and legalized it as other businesses. Street vending business, though neglected by the government, in the developing country like Nepal it has huge importance for the upliftment of the poor vendors solely dependent upon the street vending.

#### **5.2 Summary**

The street vendors of Bhaktapur district represent people from different ethnic groups. They are the representation from different part of Nepal and India as well. The research was conducted to examine the socio-economic characteristics of street Vendors of Bhaktapur District and the contribution of street vending on family incomes and livelihood of the vendors. The study used quantitative primary survey method. The data needed for the research was gathered from primary sources and the data generated was presented for further analysis to meet the objectives of the research. The target group of the study was the street vendors of the Bhaktapur district.

The study was carried out with a motive to study the socio-economic background of the street vendors of the study area. For the same reason, the vendors were interviewed, and data collected based on their response. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics method. There was a total of 112 respondents in the study area whose responses were collected for analysis. Among the total vendors, the livelihood of the vendors who are sustaining their life solely from the income generated from street vending was 55 and same had been taken for further analysis regarding contribution on livelihood of the vendors.

The research data signifies that street vending has helped to fulfil their basic needs. Even though the vendors do not have any special training and qualifications for better employment, street vending has helped the vendors to live a better and financially stable life. The study found that the vendors are from different area of Nepal mainly migrating to the city area in search of better job opportunities and compelled to street vending business due to lack of required training and skills for their survival. There were

vendors of different income groups. Mainly, the vendors without any side earnings are fully dependent upon the street vending business for their livelihood.

The data generated in the research signifies that the vendors are not limited to the people around Kathmandu Valley and instead a greater number of people are from other areas of the country. It is observed that a lot of migrant people has adopted street vendors as their first income generating business after migrating to city area apart from daily wages job. Despite its economic contributions, street vendors face several challenges life regulatory issues, limited access to credit, improper management, inadequate government support and periodic threats of eviction.

### **Major Findings of the study**

From the research conducted in Bhaktapur district regarding contribution of street vending in livelihood of the vendors, it has been concluded that most of the vendors are engaged into the street vending occupation due to lack of technical skills and employment. It has been observed that there are two types of vendors; where a group of vendors mostly local people of the area has been involved in the business as the tradition where they sell their self-produced vegetables and do not fully depend upon the income earned from the vending business and the other type of vendors are those who are connected to the vending business as their main source of income generating business and fully dependent upon the income earned from the business for their livelihood.

The vendors belong to different ethnic groups, with variety of family background, caste, culture but they all are engaged in the business for earning their livelihood. The study of the vendors resulted that most of the vendors are female and are comparatively engaged more in selling vegetable. There are total 52 percent engagement of female vendors whereas the engagement of male vendors are 48 percent showing that female is more engaged in Street Vending as it does not require much struggle and the female vendors were comparatively comfortable in selling foods publicly than that of male. Most of the vendors are marries representing 87.5 of total vendors. Among the total vendors, 8.04 percent were unmarried and very less vendors i.e. 2.68 percent are separate and 1.79 percent are widow. The street vendors of Bhaktapur district are mostly engaged in the vegetable vending with around half of the vendors engaged in vegetable vending. Following vegetable vendors are fruits vendors It shows that vegetables are easily accessible from the market at cheaper rate for which they don't

require more investment. It has been found that most of the vendors engaged in street vending belong to active age group people. It has been found that 44.65 percent of the vendors belong to age group of 31-45. Similarly, 25 percent are belong to age group of 46-60. Mostly, the vendors are engaged in street vending for 4-6 hours due to restriction imposed by the local authority to the vendors with 29.46 percent and following this is the vendors who work for 7-9 hours with 25.89 percent. Most of the vendors belong to Newar group as the study showed 38.39 percent off the vendors belong to Newar community. The study showed that most of the vendors are illiterate or have only primary education. The study showed that most of the vendors have arranged for investment in street vending from their own saving. In comparison to other street vendors, the vendors selling fast food earn more. In an average, the vegetable vendor earns 18,500 Nepalese rupees per month while the average earning of the food vendors is 32,950 Nepalese rupees. Similarly, the average earning of the fruit vendors is 23,350 Nepalese rupees. The expenditure made by the vendors completely depends upon their earnings, those with higher earnings spend higher amount for their livelihood while those with lower earning spend less. The vendors mostly spend on their food and rent. Around 55.90 percent of the expenses are made for food and 31.45 percent in rental expenses. It implies that most of their earnings are utilized on food rather than other necessities. Those earning high can save little after fulfilling their expenses but those with low income spend all their earnings on consumption. The street vending business has contributed to the consumers to get the food in cheaper rate comparing to that of the bigger Malls so in a way it is contributing local customers to get the daily used fruits and vegetables in cheaper rate.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Street vending serves as an important source of income for urban households in the developing countries where there are no sufficient job opportunities available for those with less education and technical skills. The street vendors in Bhaktapur district are predominantly engaged in selling daily essentials.

Firstly, street vending serves as a vital source of income for families, contributing to household budgets and enabling financial stability. Many vendors rely on street vending as their primary or supplementary income stream, helping to meet daily expenses such as food, education, medical facility, rent, etc. Secondly, street vending fosters entrepreneurial skills and opportunities for self-employment. It allows individuals,

particularly women and marginalized groups, to engage in economic activities independently, thereby empowering them economically and socially. Through street vending, individuals acquire business acumen, negotiation skills, and a deeper understanding of market dynamics, which are essential for their livelihood sustainability.

In conclusion, while street vending faces challenges such as lack of formal recognition and infrastructure support, its positive impact on family incomes and livelihoods should be considered. Hence, it can be concluded that the street vending business aroused by insufficient employment opportunities and migration from rural to urban areas have helped people to sustain their livelihood and contributed positively to the livelihood of people. The study concluded that if proper policies are formulated by government for bringing the street vending into the formal sector, it can positively impact in the governments revenue source along with the availability of earning source and sustainability to the livelihood of the rural and urban areas. It has been observed that the number of vendors is decreasing due to lack of proper management for the market to street vendors forcing them to shift to other alternative employment and creating problem for earning for them and their family members.

#### **5.4 Recommendations:**

As per the information gathered during field survey and findings, Separate marketplace must be created for the vendors where they can sell the items without fear of authorities and earn for their living. The government shall look and develop policies for routing the street vending business through formalized channels. The research is made on only one ward and studied about the vendors of the same only, more research regarding the contribution of vending business to livelihood shall be done in future in other wards of Bhaktapur district for clearer picture and detail findings and conclusion.

It has been observed that there were not any institutions available for working on behalf of the vendors in the study area which has given rise to the unsustainability of the vendors and their source of income. The mismanagement of the street vendors has led to overcrowding, pollution, and degradation of environmental health, so local government shall assign them fixed place and educate them regarding maintenance of hygiene. Analyzing all pros and cons of the street vending business and situation of street vendors, it can be concluded that the street vending business in itself is not bad and have been helping a lot of people to maintain their livelihood but due to lack of

proper management of the market place, it is also being one of the greatest problem for local government to control the traffic in the place due to high movement and crowd of consumers in the market. So, with the formation of clear policies for the street vending business, the vendors will get involved in the business freely and it will also help in the sustainability of their livelihood. Recognizing and supporting this sector can further enhance its contribution to economic growth and community well-being. Regular studies and surveys should be conducted for better understanding of the dynamics of street vending a can further help in the formation of policy decisions and interventions that lead to growth and sustainability of the street vending sector.

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## ANNEX I – Household Details of Bhaktapur Municipality

### Household Details of Bhaktapur Municipality

Ward	Number of households	Total	Male	Female	Avg Household size
1	2905	11237	5742	5495	3.87
2	2180	9280	4685	4595	4.26
3	1052	4387	2150	2237	4.17
4	1382	5945	2952	2993	4.30
5	1058	4597	2254	2343	4.34
6	1412	5837	2969	2868	4.13
7	1337	5844	2869	2975	4.37
8	2352	9718	4953	4765	4.13
9	2115	8892	4432	4460	4.20
10	3194	13399	6749	6650	4.20
Total	18987	79136	39755	39381	4.17

Source: CBS, 2021

## ANNEX II – Municipality Wise Population Distribution of Bhaktapur

### Municipality wise Population Distribution of Bhaktapur

Municipality	Total Pop <sup>n</sup>	Male Pop <sup>n</sup>	Female Pop <sup>n</sup>
Bhaktapur	78854	39664	39190
Changunarayan	88612	44073	44539
Madhyapur Thimi	119955	60954	59001
Suryabinayak	137971	68971	69000
Total	425392	213662	211730

Source: CBS, 2021

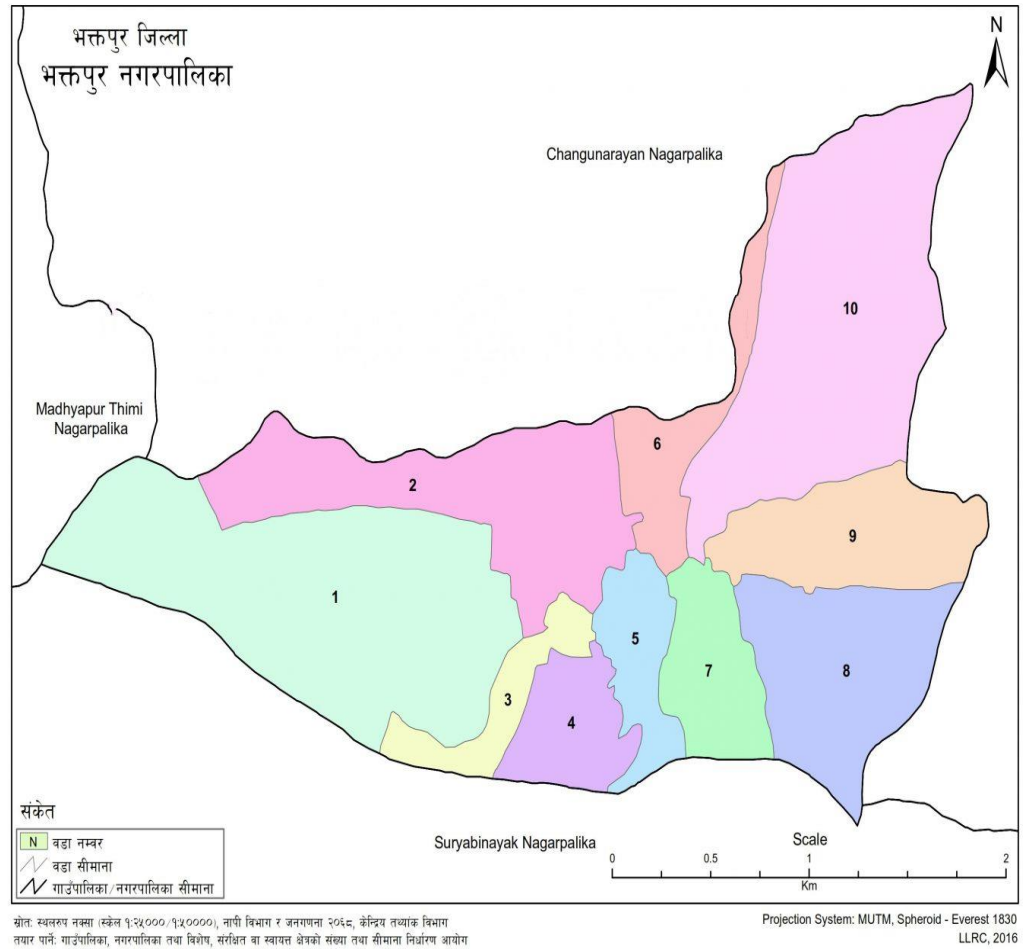
**ANNEX III – Street Vendors Details of Ward No. 10 of Bhaktapur Municipality****Street Vendors details of Ward No. 10 of Bhaktapur Municipality**

Street Name	Total No. of Vendors.	Male	Male (Percentage)	Female	Female (Percentage)
Kamal Vinayak	82	33	40.24	49	59.76
Thalachhen tole	0	-	-	-	-
Nag Pokhari	0	-	-	-	-
Kwathandeu tole	1	-	-	1	100
Bekhal Tole	0	-	-	-	-
Mahlakshmi Tole	6	1	16.67	5	83.33
Bhatkekopati	23	20	86.96	3	13.04
Dhungedhara	0	-	-	-	-

Source: Field survey, 2023

## ANNEX IV – Map of study area

### Map of study Area



Source: Ward profile, Bhaktapur Municipality

## ANNEX V – QUESTIONNAIRE

### A survey on contribution of street vending on Family incomes and livelihood of Bhaktapur district

#### SEGMENT I: GENERAL PROFILE AND ATTRIBUTE OF RESPONDENT

1. Full Name:

2. Permanent Address:

Street:

Ward:

3. Gender:

Male

Female

Other

4. Marital Status:

Married

Unmarried

Separated

Widow

5. Family information:

Single Family

Group Family

Single Independent

6. Place of resident:

7. Education level (Tick mark):

Illiterate

Primary

Secondary

Higher Secondary

Bachelor

8. Age:

9. Caste:

10. Family information:

S.N.	Vendors Relation	Age	Gender	Marital status	Level of education	Occupation		Income
						Primary	Secondary	
1								
2								
3								
4								

#### SEGMENT II. ATTRIBUTES OF TRADING BUSINESS OF RESPONDENTS

10. Years of Engagement in the Street Vending:					
11. Type of selling goods (Observation)					
12. Are you engaged in any other business before street vending:					
13. How many members are engaged in this business?					
14. Why did you choose this business?					
15. How much money did you invest in this business?					
16. How did you get money to invest in this business?	Savings		Loan		Others
17. How many hours do you work?	Below 4 hrs.	4-6 hours	7-9 hours	Above 9 hrs.	
18. Do you have any other source of Income?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	If yes, what is the alternative source?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> No				

19. Working shift (Time, place)	Morning	Day	Evening			
20. Do you change your selling items on the basis of season	Yes	No				
21. Does the earning from street vending Support to run your family?	Yes	No				
22. What is your income per month in an average?	Below 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	30001-40000	Above 40000
23. Where do you usually spend your income	Food	Shelter	Children Education	Health Facility	Others	
24. Do you have savings?	Yes	If yes, how much amount do you save:				
	No					

SEGMENT III. CHANGES IN THE LIVELIHOOD OF STREET VENDORS

Socio- Economic Comparative Survey		Improved Before Street Vending (Tick Mark)	Improved After Street Vending Business (Tick Mark)
1	Did street vending improved your financial status?		
2	Did street vending income improved your need for food and shelter?		
3.	Can you afford good health facility from the involvement in the street vending business?		
4.	Has your social participation improved after involvement in the street vending business?		
6.	Are you able to provide sufficient education parenting with Street Vending Business?		
7.	Is street Vending business is flexible than other business that you have done before?		
8.	Do you have access to other family business after involvement in this business?		
9.	Did this business helped for repayment of loan and interest after involvement in vending business?		