

# CHAPTER-ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background**

Human beings of this capitalist world have been involved on specific professions or jobs to fulfill their basic needs or for better life. In most cities, the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector. Poverty and lack of gainful employment in the rural areas and in the smaller towns drive large numbers of people to the cities for work and livelihood. These people generally possess low skills and lack the level of education required for the better-paid jobs in the organized sector so they get involved in informal sector. Besides, permanent protected jobs in the organized sector are shrinking hence even those having the requisite skills are unable to find proper employment. For these people work in the informal sector are the only means for their survival. This has led to a rapid growth of the informal sector in most of the larger cities. For the urban poor, street vending is one of the means of earning a livelihood, as it requires minor financial input and the skills involved are low. A large section of street vendors in urban areas are those with low skills and who have migrated to the larger cities from rural areas or small towns in search of employment. These people take to street vending when they do not find other means of livelihood. Though the income in this profession is low, the investment too is low and the people do not require special skills or training. Hence for these people, men and women, street vending is the easiest form for earning their livelihood (Bhowmik, 2000).

A street vendor is broadly defined as a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load). Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on pushcarts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus etc. In this policy document, the term urban vendor is inclusive of both traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile vendors and it incorporates all other local/region specific terms used to describe them, such as, hawker, pheriwalla, rehri-patri walla, footpath dukandars, sidewalk traders etc.( Pervez,2005). They sell variety

of goods generally low priced either throughout the day or particular time represent the linkage between the slums and the fats, the resistance and the commercial centre and between the urban and rural areas. They represent the multiple uses of public spaces and open nature of urban interactions. Street vendors, metaphor for the interaction in the urban areas symbolize the link between rich and poor, formal and informal, public and private trade and production. On the one hand we welcome street vendors who offer us the necessities of life at our doorstep at region able price; they lighten the rigorous of urban life. On the other hand, we feel that they have no right to take part in our city like the pot holed roads, the garbage and pollution. We feel that they too contribute to the bad look of the city that they destroy the beauty of urban areas. We typically think of street vending as a part of the pre-modern, traditional economic order that survives only on the fringes of modern society. However, is that street vending, despite some problems and frequent attacks, is a thriving and growing phenomenon for reasons tied, we believe, to the current changes in the global economy that have been associated by many authors with post modernity (John et al, 2000).

Proper development of infra structures like transportation, communication, industry, electricity, educational centre, and opportunities for getting job and modern facilities, the population of urban areas is increased with alarming rate. In 1970, Nations Urban population was 3.9 percent of total population; it became 6.1 percent in 1980 and rose to 9.6 percent in 1990. Which was further increased to 14.2 percent in 2001 (CBS Report, 2006).

Pokhara, a regional headquarter of Western Development Region and a popular tourist area, has also experienced a rapid population growth rate of 7.4 percent annually. Due to this rapid population growth rate, present population of Pokhara 173,349 is estimated to reach 500,000 by 2021B.S. (Shrestha, 2005).The Statistical data shows that unemployment rate is decreasing trend in national level, while it has been increased from 8.2 percent in 1995/96 to 13.2 percent in 2003/04 in case of urban areas, while the rate is decreased to 0.5 percent in 2003/04 from 1.2 percent in 1995/96 (NLSS 1995/96, 2003/04).

Street vending is normally highlighted as an issue in metro areas and not much is known in smaller urban centers. There are several issues to be considered. First, street vendors are impacted not only by the legal instrument, but by the application of police manuals and procedures, actions by municipal authorities, planning departments, and finally, local level management. Each of these can be both progressive and regressive to street vendors. Secondly, street vendors as a group seek support from politicians, administrators, NGOs, local leaders, and also via their alliances with traders. Thirdly, street vendors are not homogenous, but are of very different types. Thus, the range of legal instruments, procedures and street level management impact different groups differently. Finally, different parts and localities of a city or town provide different extents to which they are impacted by law or regulations. The role played by the street vendors in the economy as also in the society needs to be given due credit but they are considered as unlawful entities and are subjected to continuous harassment by Police and civic authorities.

With changing time and space the existed Quotation “Necessity is the mother of invention” (Anonymous) is changed with time and now things are invented first and then they become essential for us. Many more new items of the companies have been displayed, advertised and sold at first in street market. In this context of global market also, street market plays an important role. Vendors in the urban areas categorized as mobile vendors and stationary vendors with their resistance. They are also divided into different groups with their dealing items as ice-cream vendor, vegetable vendor, prepared food vendors, Fruit vendors, meat vendors and etc. Statistics provided by Nepal Street Vendors Union (NEST) shows that the number of street vendors operating throughout the country stands at 15,000. Of this number, 7,000 are in the capital city alone (Bhattarai, 2007). But in Pokhara about 1500 Street vendors do their business on street, footpaths and open space of main market areas of the city.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem:**

Street vendors are considered to be problem creators and troublemakers by many urban people and authorities due to their unsystematic activities and their increased population. They are also blamed as cheaters as they sell damaged and defected goods

or services. As being the tourist area and possibilities to gain many more opportunities on each and every field like trading, education, government and private job and etc; many people have migrated to Pokhara. The Government planned the city and selected areas for many sectors as Pardi for government offices, Mahendrapool, Bagar as the main trade centers and wide roads were constructed but due to many factors the roads have become narrower and there are many obstacles on the road. Among them street vending (Footpath Trading) has been taking as a major problem of the city. Out of 29 municipal polices, 12 has observed involving for street vending management in Pokhara on Chaitra 2065. This data has been published as monthly work plan of municipal police written on the notice board of inspector's office of Pokhara Sub Metropolitan Office. This data shows that the municipality has been taken street vending as a major problem in Pokhara.

An Anthropological study for those venders is required as it has been taken a complicated problem and tragedy of commons in urban areas like Pokhara. The urban street venders many of whom are women reach goods and services to all class of people symbolizing the interdependence of rich, the middle class and the poor. As they represent the linkage between the slums and the flats. The residential and commercial centers and between the urban and rural areas, they represent the multiple use of public spaces as the public and open nature of urban interactions. Perceptions of all groups of people about street vending and the issue due to which the problem has raised and controlled have been studied. In sum, this study would focus on answering the following research questions:

- i. Are they really causing any great and obvious trouble and inconvenience to pedestrians, local shopkeepers, customers' local resident and in the easy flow of traffic by occupying the footpath, road and open space of busy areas of the city?
- ii. Do they have right to make the city noise and dirt like pot-holed roads, the garbage and pollution that they contribute to the bad look of the city as they destroy the beauty of urban areas?
- iii. Do they contribute to national economy and revenue generation by paying tax to the government for that profession that they make stalls or keep their pushcarts on the busy road?

- iv. Are they supported by political parties and their sister concerns?
- v. Has the government or any other government agency issued license to them?
- vi. Has the government or the municipal authority conduct any survey or research for the vendors of Pokhara?
- vii. What is the Municipal policy about street vendors?
- viii. What is the attitude of street vendors towards the government and the metropolis?
- ix. Have they faced any problems on doing such business?
- x. What would be the impacts of street vending in the urban society?
- xi. Is it easy to shift street vendors from this business? If yes, what can be the possible alternatives?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study:**

The general objective of this study is to study the socioeconomic condition and problems of street vendors of Pokhara valley and the specific objectives are:

- 1. To know the causes of the growth of street vendors in Pokhara sub metropolis.
- 2. To know the impact of street vending in Pokhara sub metropolis.
- 3. To analyze the policy implications with regards to street vendors.
- 4. To find out the ways for manage street vending.

### **1.4 Definitions of the Terms:**

**Street Hawkers:** A group of mobile vendors who sell goods and services doorstep in urban areas carrying goods with them.

**Street Vending:** The business of selling or causing to be sold or transferred, for cash or consideration, arts and crafts or flowers on the Street or doorstep.

**Street Vendors:** A person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load).

**Urbane Life:** - The lifestyle of urbanized societies determined from an advanced industrial economy and modernized social structure.

### **1.5 Significance of Study:**

Street vending has been taken as one of the major problems in municipalities due to which a city loses its beauty; face a traffic problem and the pollution. There is conflict among the vendors with the local authority as municipality police, traffic police, pedestrians, PCAP staff, local residents and local shopkeepers about the vending system on the street. This anthropological study may help to solve effectively for such problems. Street vendors are organized on NEST and UTTO as the sister concern of political parties and struggle for their rights but the problem seem further rose in later years. In Pokhara here is one wholesale market in Prithivichowk and one retail market in Shree complex at Siddhartha Chowk for the agricultural products as fruits and vegetables. The retail shopping centers for such products as Hong Kong Bazaar were started at the dense market areas as Chipledhunga, Tersapatti (near Bindubasini hall) and below China pool but due to many factors they were collapsed. But the vendors started to do their business in the busy roads and open space of a city.

Not only street vending is becoming a problem of Pokhara and local level or national level but also it is becoming a problem in the world as most of the cities face a problem of street vending. As that street vending issue has not been solved rather increased in most cities and municipal authorities have not been able to manage it in local level. Home Minister Bamdev Gautam was able to manage the problem to some extent with his crude and strict operation that he told them to go there where they had come from, as the vendors ever said that they had no any alternative of such business, it's the only way of their livelihood. In Pokhara, the street vendors from Mahendrapool area were forcedly displaced and the road from B.P Chowk to Mahendrapool is now clear in most extent but many people said that the problem caused by street vendors has been shifted on B.P Chowk to Siddhartha Chowk and New road areas.

This study has focus on searching the cause and impact of street vending. It would investigate the effects of such vending system on the people's culture and urbanization of Pokhara. Likewise the perceptions of municipal officials, traffic police, municipal police, and political leaders, local, residential business and other related personalities towards street vending tradition, its proper management and its trend has also been studied. Thus, this study not only fulfills the academic need but may support the municipality for making new plans for relocation and rehabilitation of street vendors.

### **1.6 Limitations of the Study:**

Basically, this is an academic study. It is undertaken within the boundaries of time, budget and other resources. This dissertation has been completed within the time period of four years. In Pokhara the distribution of street vendors vary greatly and most of them located on main market areas and bus stands. To reflect the reality of such vendors that is observable in Pokhara valley, most of them from all busy areas of Pokhara sub metropolitan city are included in this study. But the vendors from Shree Complex and agricultural wholesale market are not include in this study, even some of them are involved as members of NEST and UTTO as street vendor unions. Also, the number of street labor in Pokhara at B.P Chowk and Prithvi Chowk area is high; most of them are from Dhading district and has been working as wage labor. These street labors are not included in this study. Thus, the findings and conclusion drawn from this study may not be widely generated exactly in the same manner for other cases of street vendors worldwide. Obviously, some generalizations can be made while considering the cases of street vendors of other cities of Nepal and developing countries.

### **1.7 Study Area:**

Pokhara is situated in 27°55' to 28°23' north latitude and 83°48' to 84°11' east longitude, with a distance of 200 kilometer from the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu. It is the regional headquarter of Western Development Region, it's a newly developed Sub metro city and has no long history more than 300 years. During 2017 B.S, Pokhara was like a rural village after the eradication of malaria, migration rate was increased and due to construction of highways and airport, human settlements became so dense. Due to rapid population growth rate Population of Pokhara will be 500,000 in 2015 (Shrestha 2005).

In Pokhara some mobile hawkers exists doorstep with their goods and services. But in market areas, bus stands and the place where is heavy rush of people, mobile as well as stationary street vendors offering goods and services. They mainly sell their products at B.P Chowk - Chippledhunga area, Mahendrapool --Ranipauwa area, New road area, Bus park - Savagriha Chowk area, Birauta - Chhorepatan area, Ratnachowk – Srijanachowk – 0 km area, Bagar - Pokhara -16 area, Lakeside area, and Rambazar – Amarsingh - Kahaunkhola area. To make this study more reliable and effective for the future plan of PSMC also, most of the street vendors from all parts of Pokhara valley have been taken as the universe of this study.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 THEORITICAL OVERVIEW**

##### **2.1.1 Urbanization**

The concept denotes the predominance and the growth of urban centers in society like other concepts such as those of civilization. Development or industrialization, the concept of urbanization is set by ethnocentric bias and theoretical and analytical confusions. Urbanization or urbanism transforms rural or folk life as well as creating city life. Since the growth of the city and shaping of its economic and political relations with the rural areas are inseparable.

The changing patterns of demographic composition, social political and economic organization of rural communities in response to their evolving interdependence with urban centers are included as main consequences of urbanization. As there is invariant relationship between level of economic development and urbanization, the term 'Under Urbanization is often used to describe the situation in state socialist countries where the growth of industrial agglomerations inmost matched by a sufficient expansion of housing & urban infrastructure for the workfare whereas over urbanization is applied to third world cities which have large population that can't be absorbed into the formal economy. In urbanized societies, urbanization may carry a wider meaning signifying possession of an advanced industrial economy and modernized social structure.

##### **2.1.2 World System**

The world systems paradigm was developed by Wallerstein (1974) who defines it as a social system based on an international division of labor mediated through trade exchanges without the need for a unified political culture. Core, semi periphery and periphery zones are created with differential participation in the overall economy and with differing internal class and economic organization. It is in fact, a mix of ideas taken from geographical central place theory, classical political economy, Marxism and theories of regional development which documents the expansion of capitalism



across the globe. World system, a special sub field of development anthropology is thus a model of the coexisting variety of modes of production may be more appropriate to certain ethnographic contexts and avoids to the tendency in the unitary theory to regard the periphery as passive and the center as the determining force which is addressed metropolis- satellite relation on dependency theory given by A.G.Frank.

## **2.2 Review of Previous Studies**

Street vending as a profession has been in existence in Nepal since time immemorial. However, their number has increased manifold in the recent years and further rose in the towns with loktantra. Gautam (2005) on his article "Present condition of Agricultural Industry and its possibility in Pokhara" which has published in Golden Jubilee souvenir of Pokhara chamber of commerce and industry tabulated data's concerning with agricultural industries urbanization and managing of agricultural products which create street vending.

According to Poudel (2007), Pokhara, being one of the ten beautiful cities in the World, is now loosing its beauty because of unmanaged street vending system. Street vendors are unionized and with political support they become so courageous and do business in unmanaged manner, Local authority as a municipality even tries to manage street vendors but hasn't got success.

Bhattarai (2007), on his article "Street vendors flourish against all odds" in [www.ekantipur.com](http://www.ekantipur.com) manipulated the members of street vendors unionized on NEST as 15,000. Among them 7,000 were existed in Kathmandu valley and the number of street vendors not registered with NEST is equally high. The Union's demand includes relocation to sites offering sufficient business prospects, allotting of sufficient space, protection of goods on sale and personal security. The vendors have also demanded that government recognize their outlets as business units and register vendors at concerned authority for proper management and security. He also reflected the saying of secretary of NEST as "We are aware of the inconvenience felt by pedestrians and vehicle owners. But, I guess they understand our situation as well."

But in context to SAARC countries many research have been carried out in many cities as Delhi, Ahmadabad on India & main cities of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka also. Many writers and members of vendor union and Street net writer published articles about Street vendors, workshop conducted by NASVI on Street Net International. NASVI has Conducted research and made a report in seven cities of India, based on a study of hawkers and street vendors. It was not merely an academic exercise in understanding the problems of that section of the work force. As the purpose of that study was two-fold, Firstly, it tried to objectively understand the problems of street vendors in urban areas. Its scope was not restricted to street vendors alone but it had tried to relate the profession in the wider urban context by examining the legal status of hawkers, their contribution to the urban economy, the problems they face, the perceptions of the urban population towards them, and their position in urban society. Secondly, based on the above information that report attempted to examine and understand the problems faced by the street vendors and the possible means of overcoming those. (Bhowmik, 2000).

Most of the national and local newsletters had published many articles about the government's strict order to keep the vendors off the street on Bhadra to Kartik 2065 for removing street vendors from most busy municipal areas. Most articles were in support with that government decision but the reporter suggested that the government should relocate them by providing proper place as street vendors being the integral part of the urban areas (Annapurna Post, 2065). On context of our country neither the government made specific vending laws nor issued license to the vendors. But in context of India the government made vending laws national or LMC level, issued license for the vendors. But this street vending problem seems unsolved and unmanaged.

According to Orbind Singh (2000), Urbanization has the most significant all India phenomena of their times. The city has become an engine of growth, the main job provider. A major recent development was the formation of the National Alliance of Street Vendors, India in September 1998. The national alliance was a coalition of various trade unions and voluntary organizations, working to protect the rights and improving living conditions of hawkers and vendors. Over 225 organizations from 49

cities in 22 states of the country were then part of the national alliance. The alliance urged the government to formulate a national policy keeping in view the following:

- \* Give vendors legal status by issuing licenses and providing appropriate hawking zones.
- \* Protect and expand vendors' existing livelihood.
- \* Promote and develop the natural market system.
- \* Make street vendors a special component of the plans for urban development by treating them as an integral part of the urban distribution system.
- \* Include vendors in town and city master plans.
- \* Issue guidelines for supportive services and social security at local levels.
- \* Set up a social security fund for street vendors.
- \* Promote self-governance among hawkers.
- \* Set up appropriate, participative, non-formal mechanisms like tripartite or multipartite committees with representation from street vendors and hawkers, NGOs, local authorities, the police and others.
- \* Provide street vendors with relief in situations of disasters and natural calamities.

Street vending is simply a way in which people exercise the most basic human right of all: the right to honest work to support their families. If governments are not willing to take the responsibility to make sure that everyone has a job, then it is their responsibility to make adequate allowances for people to provide for their own well-being.

Street vending is a growing economic factor around the world in part due to the collapse of alternative sources of income as globalization has led to an increased concentration of wealth and production at the expense of local businesses, a phenomenon which can be seen even in the United States but which is causing economic havoc in Latin America, Africa, and a number of Asian nations. While it is unclear whether this will lead to the creation of more good jobs, the poor and the desperate cannot wait around for the long-term. They need income now.

Street vending is often an option because it requires comparatively little capital. Hypothetically, one can start a food stall with a few basic pieces of house ware

borrowed from one's home and a small initial investment in raw materials (although unfortunately it is often made far more complicated and expensive by needless regulations that supposedly protect the consumer but usually simply prevent many people from participating). The vendor invests his or her labor, which otherwise would be wasted waiting for a job to open up, and provides a necessary service, as proven by the fact that the goods produced are rapidly bought and consumed.

This is not rocket-science, and neither is it an inherent evil. It is free-market economics, and governments around the world would behoove themselves to ask not what they can do against street vending, but what street vending can do for their economies. (John Cross. July 16, 2005)

“Regulating Street Vendors in New York City” (2006). A thesis by Joshua Beson to the faculty of Architecture and planning, Columbia University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree masters of science and urban planning has been taken as relative literature on this study. As New York is the core state of the modern world and people from different countries with different background had migrated there and some are working as street vendors and also addressed as sidewalk entrepreneurs. DOHMH New York allows 3,000 vendors to set up food carts and around 9,000 vendors had license to operate food stalls. There's a long waiting list to do such business and the list has created with every 2-3 years. This shows street vending has been considered as a major issue in New York City. Street Vendors in New York City have developed a vendor-created “commercial culture or a set of business practices” to inspire consumer confidence.

## **CHAPTER-THREEE**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **3.1 Research Design:**

This study is aimed to study the impact of street vending system in Pokhara, the cause, that lead to force such groups towards street vending. It also aims to study the relationship between vendors and urban citizen and the effect of street vending system. Thus the nature of this study is such that it demands both exploratory as well as descriptive research designs. The descriptive research design is used to describe the effects of street vending system and its impact on societies where as the exploratory research is used to various aspects of the problem or topic of study. No specific hypothesis have been formulated and no specific variable are taken as determinant.

#### **3.2 Sampling**

The universe of this study has been taken from those people who sell goods or service in footpath of main road even they may mobile or stationary or use carts or trays. From the pilot survey conducted in February 2 – 5, 2009, there are 1504 street vendors selling their goods and services in Pokhara. Among them 385 exist at B.P Chowk (including Mahendra Pool - Chippledhunga) area, 46 at New Road, 548 at Prithvi Chowk (including Buspark - Savagriha Chowk) area, 68 at Birauta (including Chhorepatan) area, 45 at Ratna Chowk (including Srijana Chowk - 0 K. M) area, 220 at Bagar (including Pokhara – 16) area, 67 at lakeside area, and 125 at Rambazar (including Amarsingh Chowk -Kahunkhola) area. To reflect the reality of all 1504 street vendors as their number and business has found varying greatly, disproportionate sampling has been used. Respondents are taken from all the groups and types, which may be of unequal proportion so as to make the sample representative of the population. In this regard 17 percentage respondents are taken from the areas having the population more than 350 street vendors. 25 percentage respondents are taken from the population of 150-350, 30 percentage respondents are taken from the population 50 – 150. 33 percentage respondents are taken from the population less than 50 street vendors. Hence, 65 are considered as the sample size from B.P Chowk (including Mahendra Pool - Chippledhunga) area, 15 from New Road, 93 from Prithvi Chowk (including Buspark - Savagriha Chowk) area, 20 from

Birauta (including Chhorepatan) area, 15 from Ratna Chowk (including Srijana Chowk - 0 K. M) area, 55 from Bagar (including Pokhara – 16) area, 20 from lakeside area, and 38 from Rambazar (including Amarsingh Chowk -Kahunkhola) area.

So altogether, 321 street vendors are considered as respondents (sample size) from Pokhara Sub Metropolitan City for this study. Further, systematic random sampling has followed to select the sampling unit as respondents. So every 6<sup>th</sup> street vendors are selected as respondents from B.P Chowk area and Prithvi Chowk area, every 4<sup>th</sup> street vendors are selected from Bagar area and every 3<sup>rd</sup> street vendors are selected from New Road, Birauta, Ratna Chowk, Lake Side and Rambazar area.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data:**

Primary data has collected qualitative as well as quantitative measure and priorities are given to the qualitative data. So the primary data are collected by employing observation, interview as focus group discussion and key informant interview, schedules. All the information has collected from street vendors as the sources of primary data and from different published and un-published sources of Pokhara Sub Metropolitan Council, PCCI, street vendors unions like NEST, UTTO, GEFONT, SNI and other organizations.

### **3.4 Primary Data Collection Techniques:**

Following techniques are adopted to collect primary data on the basis of research objectives, questions and types of data.

#### **3.4.1 Observations:**

Observation technique is more fruitful for this study as researcher myself have been observed many activities of street vendors and participated on many programs and seminars about street vending management organized by Pokhara Sub Metropolitan corporation. As it has been observed that the street vendors sell their goods and services in the street, roadsides and open space of the city, where there is heavy rush of people irrespective of heat cold and rain. The workplace of such vendors has observed as it is safe or not. Further, workplace structure, equipments they used, their

lighting system, hygiene factor for prepared food vendors, uses of working clothes, shoes and protective gear have also been observed.

Organization of work place has observed whether all the equipments and tools have been kept in managed order or disturbed pedestrians and regular traffic flow and parking of vehicles. Conditions for basic public services, toilets and urinals, drinking water supply, first aid facilities on their workplace have been observed. Site allocation and management with regards to vending zone has also observed. Allocations of goods, management of their dust and decayed goods have observed. As many people blamed street vendors as cheaters so their dealing with customers and pedestrians has observed carefully. As researcher I have been familiar with street vendors and observing them nearby for many years and this topic is my most interested topic of study, so participant as well as non participating observation is used to collect qualitative as well as quantitative data as per the need of objective of this research.

#### **3.4.2 Focus Group Discussion:**

The views of Customers, pedestrians, field staff of PCAP, local residents, local shopkeepers with regards to street vendors are studied by asking structured as well as unstructured questions by focus group discussion. They have asked to know how they benefited or affected by street vendors. From the discussion about the impact of street vending with such group and their suggestion (if any) about the problems and proper management of street vending in Pokhara has also been studied.

Further, from the focus group discussion with street vendors from B.P Chowk area by structured as well as unstructured interview, their opinion on street vending, its effects and selling pattern, storage of their goods, and their proper management and relocation has determined. They have been asked about their population, history, problems they faced and awareness of problems created during their business.

#### **3.4.3 Key Informant's Interview:**

To study about the history, present numbers, trend of growth of street vendors, their impact (positive as well as negative), problems they faced, socioeconomic condition, policy implication, their proper management, key informants from many related sectors have selected and structured as well as unstructured questions are asked. For

this, the representatives of vendor unions like NEST and UTTO, Members of Nepalese trade unions as NTUC and GEFONT, Officials of Pokhara sub Metropolitan Corporation, Traffic officials, Chair person of Shree complex Pvt. Ltd, Chair person of PCCI, Member of PCAP, President of Farmers FORA, President of Deaurali agricultural collection centre, Senior lectures of P.N Campus and local leaders of political parties, have been selected as key informants for this study.

Traffic police are asked whether street vendors create problems on regular traffic flow or not. The members of PCAP have been asked how street vendors create problem on regular traffic flow and parking of the vehicles. The chair person of Shree complex private Ltd. has been asked about the relocation center and proper management of street vendors of Pokhara and other street vending issues. The officers of PSMC have been asked whether the municipality collected tax from street vendors or not and other street vending related subjects as policy implementation with regards to street vendors. Further it has asked what PSMC has done so far and what will be the future planning to manage street vending.

#### **3.4.4 Survey**

Pilot survey was conducted on 1<sup>st</sup> week of February 2009, which shows, there are 1504 street vendors selling their goods and services in many corners of Pokhara. Among them 385 exist at B.P Chowk (including Mahendra Pool - Chippledhunga) area, 46 at New Road, 548 at Prithvi Chowk (including Buspark - Savagriha Chowk) area, 68 at Birauta (including Chhorepatan) area, 45 at Ratna Chowk (including Srijana Chowk - 0 K. M) area, 220 at Bagar (including Pokhara – 16) area, 67 at lakeside area, and 125 at Rambazar (including Amarsingh Chowk -Kahunkhola) area.

#### **3.4.5 Questionnaire Schedule**

Key information for the study has been collected from the proper set of questionnaire schedule provided to the respondents as the street vendors. The information are collected personally on visiting the field area and analyzed differently as per require of the study.

#### **3.5 Data Analysis & Presentation:**

Data collected from the interview, observation, questionnaire, schedule and survey have been analyzed according to their nature. Some qualitative data are analyzed in gender wise, age wise, caste wise, variety wise and resident wise aspect, where as the quantitative data have been classified, tabulated and analyzed with universal statistical tools and presented in Bar-diagram, line charts, percentage, table and pie-charts depending upon the nature of data and the objectives of study.



## CHAPTER-FOUR

### SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF STREET VENDORS

#### 4.1 Composition of Street Vendors

In Pokhara people from different castes and ethnic background with different age group work together as street vendors. They have been involving with this occupation due to different cause and came from different part of a country. Not only Nepalese are involved in street vending but the number of Indians working as street vendor in Pokhara is also high. And from the observation it has been found that some Chinese vendors also selling their products in Nepalese street market. So there is a great variation in the socioeconomic composition of the street vendors. Both male and female of different castes and age groups have been found involving in this occupation as street vendors.

**Table 1: Distribution of the street vendors at different areas of Pokhara**

| Area          | Male              | Female           | Total             |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| B.P Chowk     | 26(40%)           | 39(60%)          | 65(100%)          |
| New Road      | 12(80%)           | 3(20%)           | 15(100%)          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 37(40%)           | 56(60%)          | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 11(55%)           | 9(45%)           | 20(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 10(67%)           | 5(33%)           | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 22(40%)           | 33(60%)          | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 16(80%)           | 4(20%)           | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 20(53%)           | 18(47%)          | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>154 (48 %)</b> | <b>167 (52%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

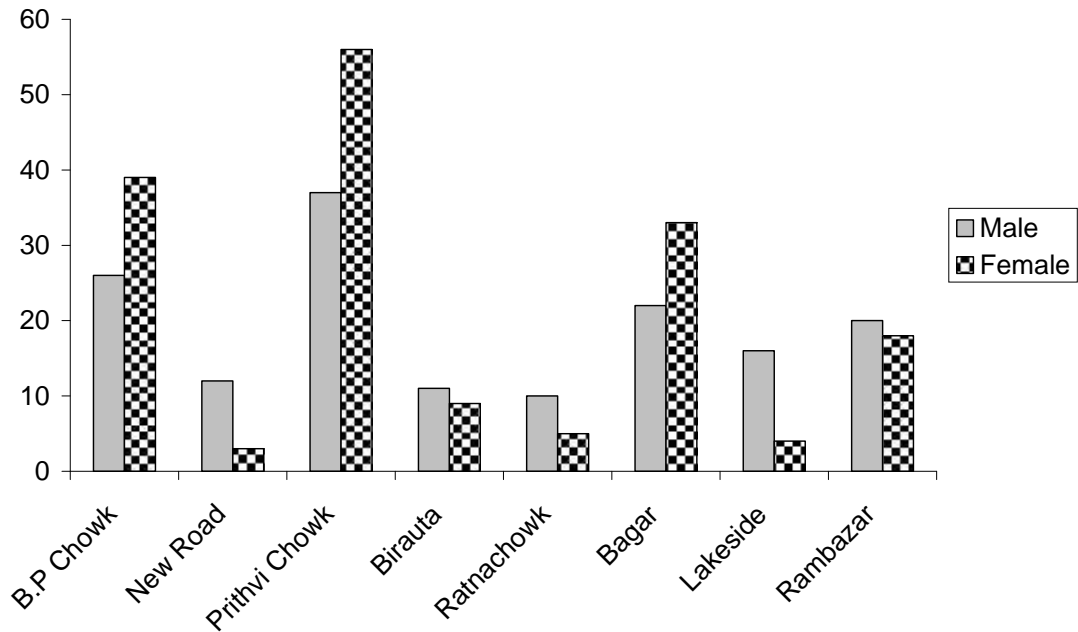
*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row

In Pokhara, it has been found that in many stalls both male and female equally involved to promote their business. Some stalls have been run by males only and some by females only. It has been found that there's not vast difference in the presence of male and female vendors. But the involvement of females is high in most busy areas like B.P Chowk, Prithvi Chowk and Bagar where as females have been

found less involved in New road, Birauta, Ratnachowk, Lakeside, Rambazar areas as street vendors it may be due to the chance of stationary business on most busy areas. Female vendors have been found more (52%) than male vendors (48%) in their stalls (Table 1). It may be due to that males have been involved allocating their selling items and females working as salesman in many stalls.



**Figure 1: Distribution of the street vendors at different areas of Pokhara**

In Pokhara people of different age group ranging from 8 years to 70 years have found being involved in this profession. Among them the street vendors belonging to the age group 20 – 39 years are found numerous (55%), numbers of vendors belonging to the age group 8 – 10 are 11 percentage, as well as belonging to 40 – 59 years are 31percentage and above 60 years 3 percentage are involved in street vending (Table 2, Figure 2). This shows that street market plays vital role to reduce unemployment as 86 percentage of youth and mature persons 20 – 59 years are found involved in street vending. Further, it has been found that percentage of Females with age group 20- 39 found more than that of males and other age groups.

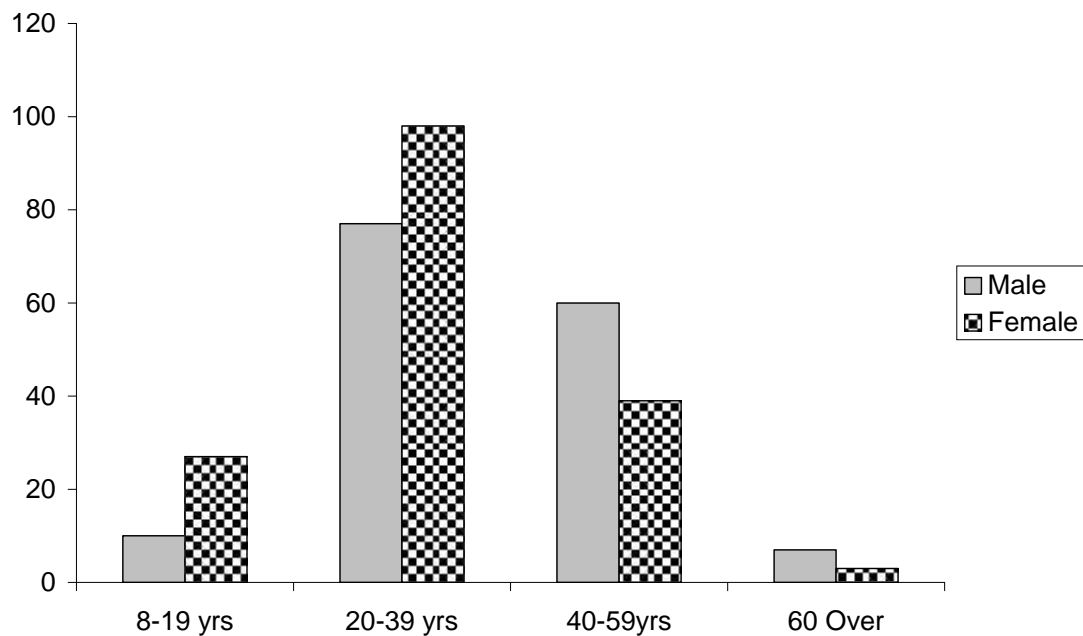
**Table 2: Age group of street vendors of Pokhara**

| Sex          | Age group      |                 |                |               | Totals           |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | 8-19 yrs       | 20-39 yrs       | 40-59yrs       | 60 Over       |                  |
| Male         | 10(6%)         | 77(50%)         | 60(39%)        | 7(5%)         | 154(100%)        |
| Female       | 27(16%)        | 98(59%)         | 39(23%)        | 3(2%)         | 167(100%)        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>37(11%)</b> | <b>175(55%)</b> | <b>99(31%)</b> | <b>10(3%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 2: Age group of street vendors of Pokhara**

People of different castes are found being involved in this profession. Among them most are come from Brahmin (23%) followed by Tamus (20%) included Gurung and Magars, Chhetri (19%), Maithili (15%), Dalit (9%) sequentially. Among them males participation on Maithili's have more than that of other casts but for other cast female involvement on this profession been found to be high (Table 3, Figure 3).

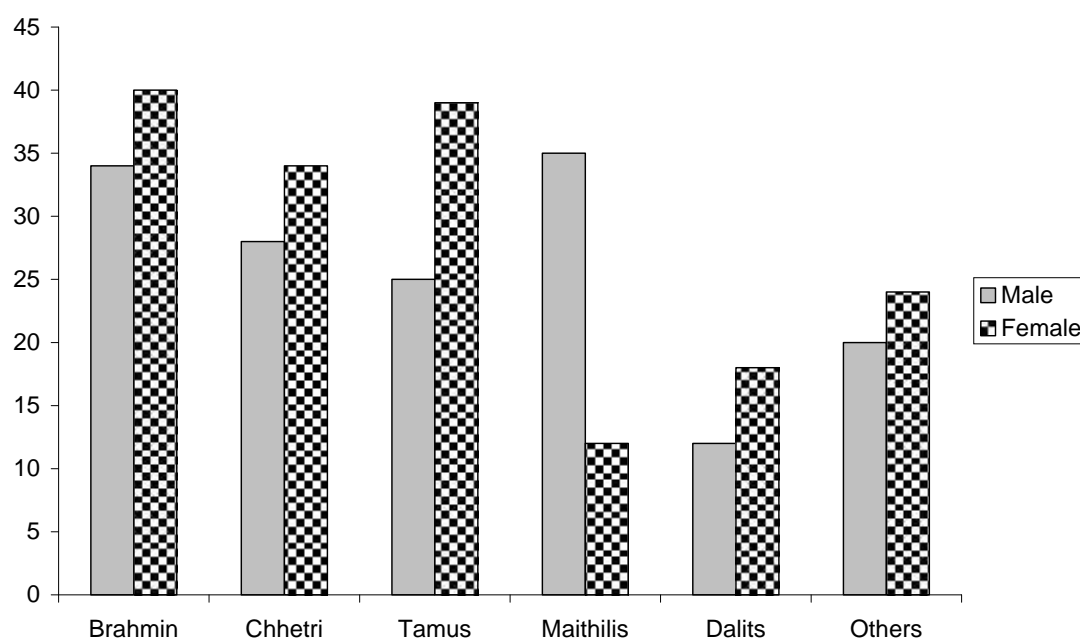
**Table 3: Caste of Street vendors of Pokhara**

| Sex          | Caste          |                |                |                |               |                | Totals           |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
|              | Brahmin        | Chhetri        | Tamus          | Maithili       | Dalit         | Others         |                  |
| Male         | 34(22%)        | 28(18%)        | 25(16%)        | 35(23%)        | 12(8%)        | 20(13%)        | 154(100%)        |
| Female       | 40(24%)        | 34(20%)        | 39(24%)        | 12(7%)         | 18(11%)       | 24(14%)        | 167(100%)        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>74(23%)</b> | <b>62(19%)</b> | <b>64(20%)</b> | <b>47(15%)</b> | <b>30(9%)</b> | <b>44(14%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 3: Caste of Street vendors of Pokhara**

People from different parts of the country and from neighboring countries are also found doing business for their livelihood in street market of Pokhara. But there's not observed any religious conflict rather they are doing their business with silence and existed on consensus. It has been found that most of the street vendors about 79 percentage are Hindus, 13 percentage Buddhist and 6 percentage of them are Muslims (Table 4, Figure 4). It has been observed that some Muslims have been supported by the nearby enterprises and household of Muslims. But Hindus and Buddhist vendors

are found keeping their business at many parts of a city, where there is a heavy rush of people.

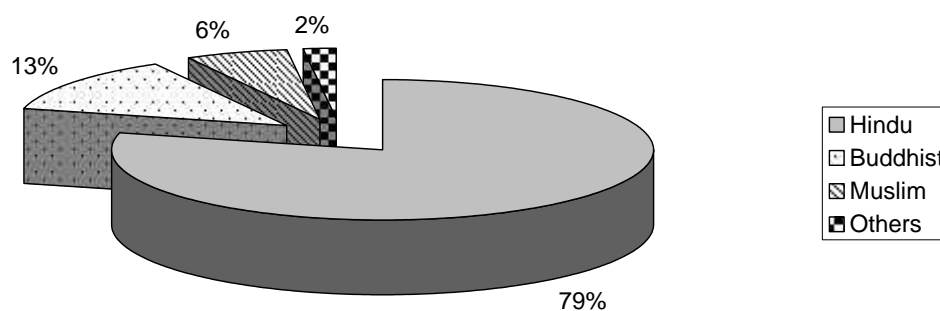
**Table 4: Religious participation of street vendors of Pokhara**

| Area          | Religion         |                 |                |               |                   |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
|               | Hindu            | Buddhist        | Muslim         | Others        | Total             |
| B.P Chowk     | 50(77%)          | 10(15%)         | 3(5%)          | 2(3%)         | 65(100%)          |
| New Road      | 12(80%)          | 2(13%)          | 1(7%)          | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 61(66%)          | 23(25%)         | 7(8%)          | 2(2%)         | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 18(90%)          | 0(0%)           | 2(10%)         | 0(0%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 14(93%)          | 0(0%)           | 1(7%)          | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 28(51%)          | 4(7%)           | 1(18%)         | 2(4%)         | 35(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 18(90%)          | 1(5%)           | 0(0%)          | 1(5%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 33(87%)          | 2(5%)           | 3(8%)          | 0(0%)         | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>254 (79%)</b> | <b>42 (13%)</b> | <b>19 (6%)</b> | <b>6 (2%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 4: Religious participation of street vendors of Pokhara**

Most of the street vendors of Pokhara, about 85 percentage are found being involved in political activities. Many of them have been working as member of largest National

political parties as NCP Maoist, CPN UML, NC and others. But some of them are not interested to inform about their political participation and the vendors from India has been found ever interested to tell that they have come from the Terai belt of Nepal, giving no response for political participations. It has been observed that there is unity among the street vendors due to which most of the vendors with their family members attend the sub- metropolitan office and CDO office on the time of delegation against the strict order of the government on Bhadra 2065. Table 5, Figure 5 shows the political participation of street vendors by Gender.

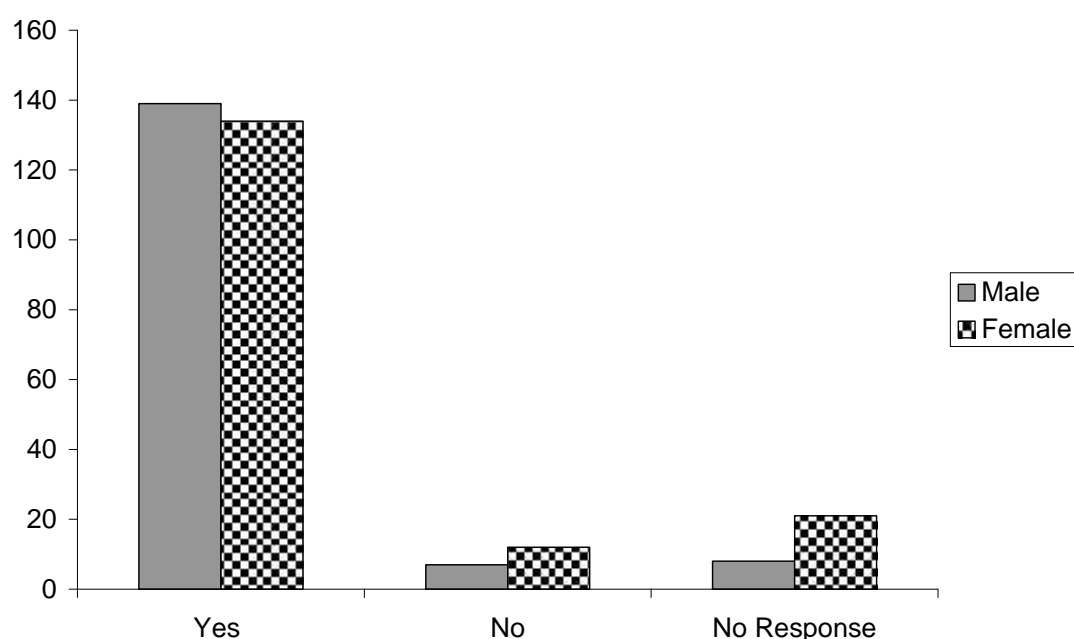
**Table 5: Political Participation of street vendors by gender**

| Gender       | Response about political participation of street vendors |                |                |                   |
|--------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
|              | Yes  | No             | No Response    | Total             |
| Male         | 139(90%)   | 7(5%)          | 8(5%)          | 154 (100%)        |
| Female       | 134(80%)   | 12(7%)         | 21(13%)        | 167 (100%)        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>273 (85%)</b>   | <b>19 (6%)</b> | <b>29 (9%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row.



**Figure 5: Political Participation of street vendors by gender**

Most of the street vendors are found involved with Vendor unions as Nepal Street vendor union (NEST) and United Trade and Traders organization (UTTO) as the sister organization of political parties. The number of street vendors involved on UTTO has been found high in comparison with NEST. Table 6, Figure 6 shows the participation with vendor union by areas. Some of the vendors involving UTTO have been found involved in NEST at first and they get the tickets of UTTO during the last three years. There is equal participation of males and Females on the involvement of street vendor union.

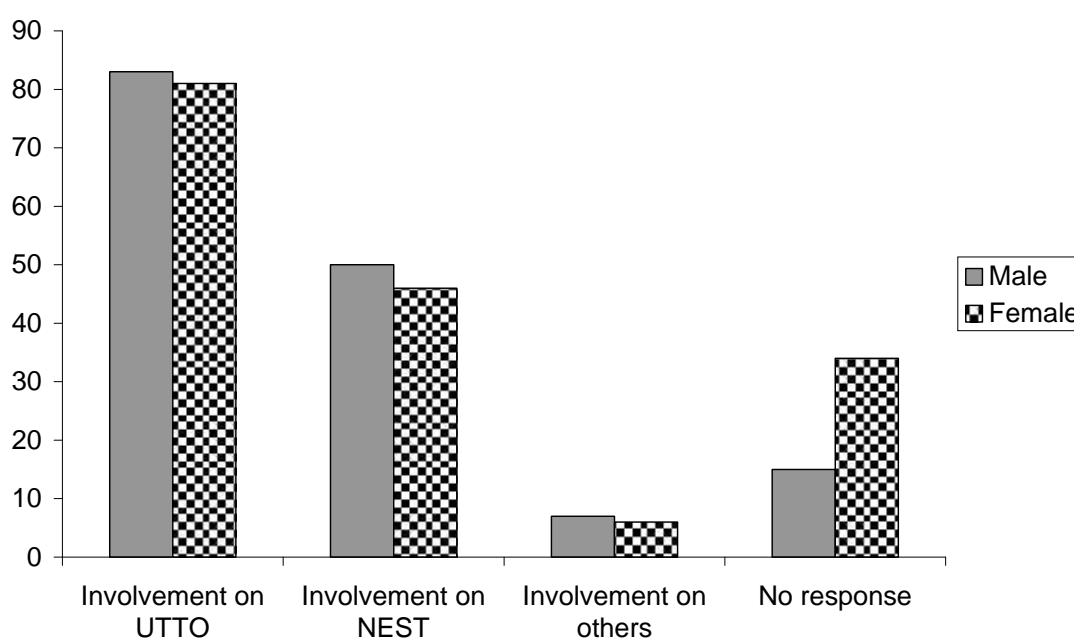
**Table 6: Involvement of street vendors on Vendor unions by gender**

| Gender       | Involvement on UTTO | Involvement on NEST | Involvement on others | No response     | Total             |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Male         | 83(54%)             | 50(32%)             | 7(4%)                 | 15(10%)         | 154(100%)         |
| Female       | 81(48%)             | 46(28%)             | 6(4%)                 | 34(20%)         | 167(100%)         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>164 (51%)</b>    | <b>96 (30%)</b>     | <b>13 (4%)</b>        | <b>48 (15%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 6: Involvement of street vendors on Vendor unions by gender**

**Table 7: Permanent Resident of street vendor of Pokhara**

| <b>Area</b>   | <b>Outside Kaski</b> | <b>Inside Pokhara</b> | <b>Territories of Pokhara</b> | <b>Total</b>      |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| New Road      | 8 (53%)              | 1(7%)                 | 6(40%)                        | 15(100%)          |
| B.P. Chowk    | 40 (62%)             | 4(6%)                 | 21(32%)                       | 65(100%)          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 57 (61%)             | 6(7%)                 | 30(32%)                       | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 11(55%)              | 4(20%)                | 5(25%)                        | 20(100%)          |
| Ratna Chowk   | 8 (53%)              | 3(20%)                | 4(27%)                        | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 37 (67%)             | 5(8%)                 | 13(20%)                       | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 16 (80%)             | 2(10%)                | 2(10%)                        | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 22 (58%)             | 4(10%)                | 12(32%)                       | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>199 (62%)</b>     | <b>29 (9%)</b>        | <b>93 (29%)</b>               | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

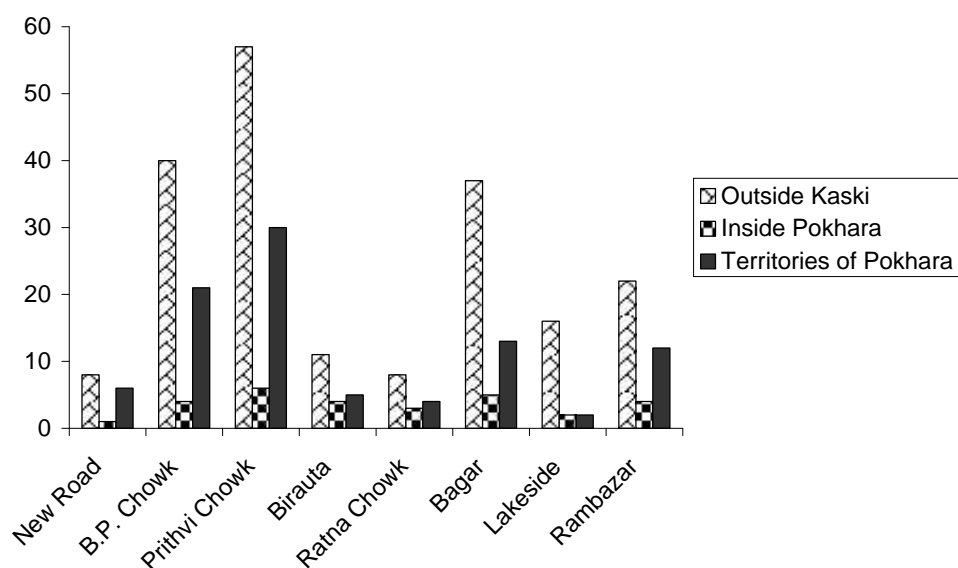
*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row

Not only people of Pokhara valley but also from the other part of country including India and China are found being involved in this profession. Street vendors from India are found not interested to introduce them as Indian rather they are found introducing themselves as Nepali of Terai region. Due to this 62 percentage of street vendors are migrants come from the place outside the Kaski district, 29 percentage of street vendors are found involving this profession from the territories of Pokhara i.e. Kaski district and 9 percentage are found from Pokhara valley (Table 7, figure 7). So, majority of street vendors in Pokhara are found from outside Kaski, than territories of Pokhara and from Pokhara valley sequentially.





**Figure 7: Permanent Resident of street vendor of Pokhara**

The educational status of the street vendors has been found that 16 percentage are having higher education, 28 percentage are getting secondary education, most of them about 41 percentage are having primary education and 15% are illiterate. This table shows that not only illiterate but also people from different educational status have been involving in this profession. Table 8, Figure 8 shows the level of education of street Vendors of Pokhara.

**Table 8: Level of education of street vendors of Pokhara**

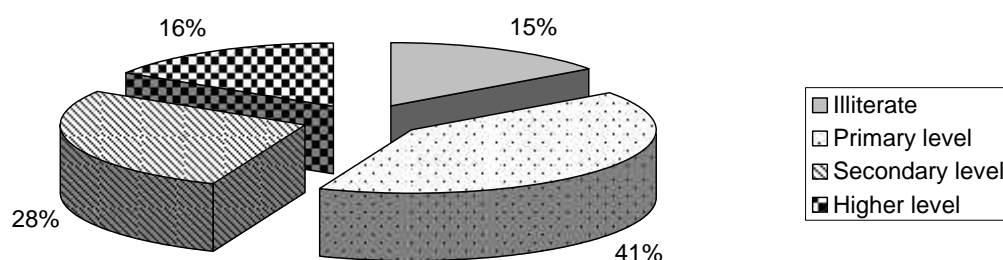
| Area          | Level of education of street vendors |               |                 |              |          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
|               | Illiterate                           | Primary level | Secondary level | Higher level | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 12(18%)                              | 14(22%)       | 20(31%)         | 19(29%)      | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 3(20%)                               | 72(47%)       | 2(13%)          | 3(20%)       | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 20(22%)                              | 45(47%)       | 8(9%)           | 20(22%)      | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 4(20%)                               | 67(30%)       | 7(35%)          | 3(15%)       | 20(100%) |
| Ratnachowk    | 3(20%)                               | 2(13%)        | 10(67%)         | 0(0%)        | 15(100%) |

|              |                 |                  |                 |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bagar        | 3(6%)           | 28(51%)          | 20(36%)         | 4(7%)           | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside     | 1(5%)           | 10(50%)          | 9(45%)          | 0(0%)           | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar     | 2(5%)           | 20(53%)          | 14(37%)         | 2(5%)           | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>48 (15%)</b> | <b>132 (41%)</b> | <b>90 (28%)</b> | <b>51 (16%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 8: Level of education of street vendors of Pokhara**

Due to the change in time and civilization, Nepalese tradition and the family structure have also been changing and their impact has been easily seen on the street market also. Most of the street vendors about 88 percentage are found being involved in nuclear families and only 10 percentage are from ad joint families. Some street vendors are found divorced personal as destitute and also involved in street vending as it is the easiest way for surviving. Table 9, Figure 9 shows the types of family of street vendors of Pokhara by area.

**Table 9: Type of family of street vendors of Pokhara**

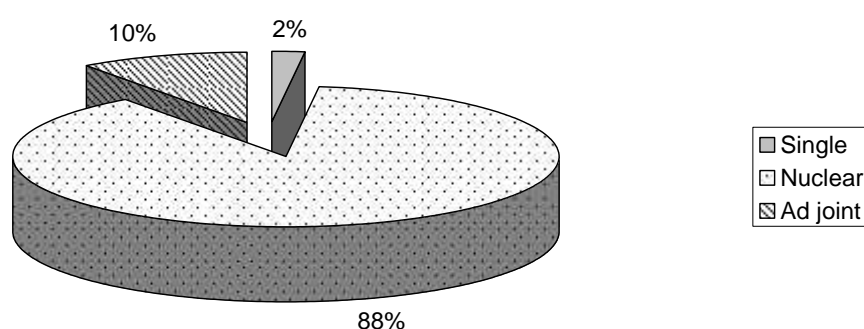
| Area          | Types of family of street vendors |         |          |          |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
|               | Single                            | Nuclear | Ad joint | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 2(3%)                             | 53(82%) | 10(15%)  | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 0(0%)                             | 13(87%) | 2(13%)   | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 4(4%)                             | 75(81%) | 14(15%)  | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 0(0%)                             | 19(95%) | 1(5%)    | 20(100%) |

|              |               |                  |                 |                   |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Ratnachowk   | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)         | 0(0%)           | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar        | 0(0%)         | 52(95%)          | 3(5%)           | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside     | 0(0%)         | 20(100%)         | 0(0%)           | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar     | 0(0%)         | 36(95%)          | 2(5%)           | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6 (2%)</b> | <b>283 (88%)</b> | <b>32 (10%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 9: Type of family of street vendors of Pokhara**

On concerning with marital status of street vendor 86 percentage are found married, 6 percentage unmarried, about 3 percentage double married, 3 percentage divorced and some females with children not with husbands as they were come from trafficking. Table 10, Figure 10 gives the marital status of street vendors of Pokhara by area.

**Table 10: Marital status of street vendors of Pokhara by area**

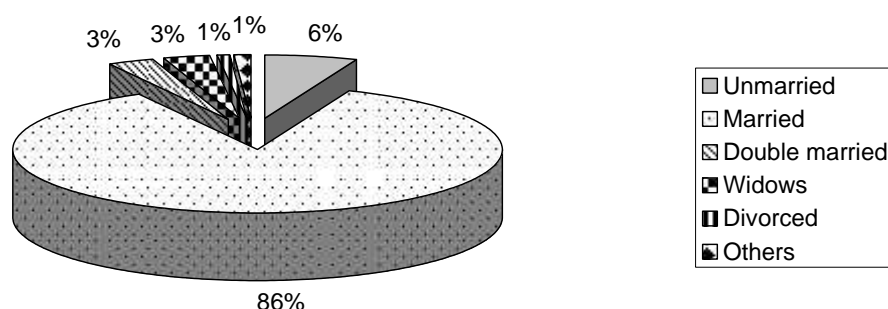
| Area         | Marital status of street vendors |         |                       |            |              |            | Total    |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------|
|              | Unmarri<br>ed                    | Married | Double<br>marrie<br>d | Widow<br>s | Divor<br>ced | Other<br>s |          |
| B.P<br>Chowk | 3(5%)                            | 52(79%) | 3(5%)                 | 3(5%)      | 2(3%)        | 2(3%)      | 65(100%) |
| New Road     | 2(13%)                           | 11(73%) | 1(7%)                 | 1(7%)      | 0(0%)        | 0(0%)      | 15(100%) |

|               |                |                  |                |                |               |              |                   |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Prithvi Chowk | 3(3%)          | 87(94%)          | 2(2%)          | 1(1%)          | 0(0%)         | 0(0%)        | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 2(10%)         | 16(80%)          | 0(0%)          | 2(10%)         | 0(0%)         | 0(0%)        | 20(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 2(13%)         | 12(80%)          | 0(0%)          | 1(7%)          | 0(0%)         | 0(0%)        | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 4(7%)          | 49(89%)          | 2(4%)          | 0(0%)          | 0(0%)         | 0(0%)        | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 1(5%)          | 19(95%)          | 0(0%)          | 0(0%)          | 0(0%)         | 0(0%)        | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 2(5%)          | 30(78%)          | 2(5%)          | 2(5%)          | 1(2%)         | 1(3%)        | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>19 (6%)</b> | <b>276 (86%)</b> | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>3 (1%)</b> | <b>3(1%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 10: Marital status of street vendors of Pokhara**

## 4.2 Selling Items

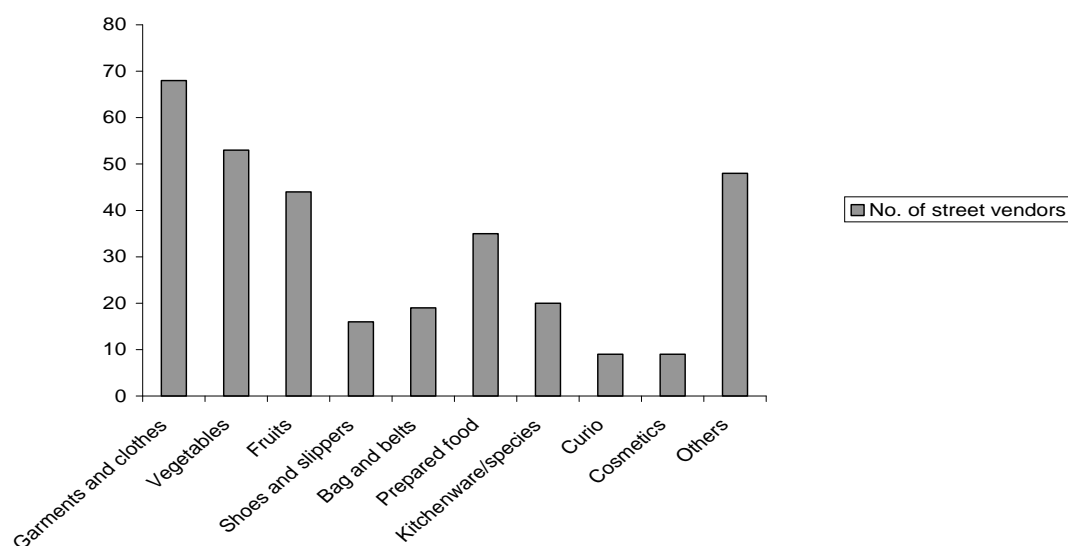
In Pokhara, street vendors are found selling different varieties of products. They generally sell garments and clothes, curio, shoes, kitchen items, cosmetics, luxury items, bags and belts, vegetables, fruits, curd and milk, prepared foods, cigarettes, tobaccos and sweets, books and magazines and so on (Table 11, figure 11). From the table it has been observed that most of the street vendors (about 21%) are found selling garments and clothes, 16 percentage selling vegetables, fruits by 14 percentage, shoes and slippers by 5 percentage, bags and belts by 6 percentage and

respectively (Table 11). Not only the necessary products for daily life, but many new products have been found selling in the street market of Pokhara.

**Table: 11 Types of goods sold by street vendors of Pokhara**

| Selling items        | No. of street vendors | Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Garments and clothes | 68                    | 21         |
| Vegetables           | 53                    | 16         |
| Fruits               | 44                    | 14         |
| Shoes and slippers   | 16                    | 5          |
| Bag and belts        | 19                    | 6          |
| Prepared food        | 35                    | 11         |
| Kitchenware/species  | 20                    | 6          |
| Curio                | 9                     | 3          |
| Cosmetics            | 9                     | 3          |
| Others               | 48                    | 48         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>321</b>            | <b>100</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*



**Figure 11: Types of goods sold by street vendors of Pokhara**

### 4.3 Selling Pattern

In Pokhara, street vendors are found selling their products on the streets, footpath and in public space of the city area where there is heavy rush of people. About 32 percentage have been selling their products on the trays and table. 20 percentage on the plastic sheet, 12 percentage in temporary shed, and 13 percentage are found selling their products carrying on the baskets, 14 percentage on push carts and 9 percentage on bicycles from here and there of different parts of a city (Table 12, Figure 12).

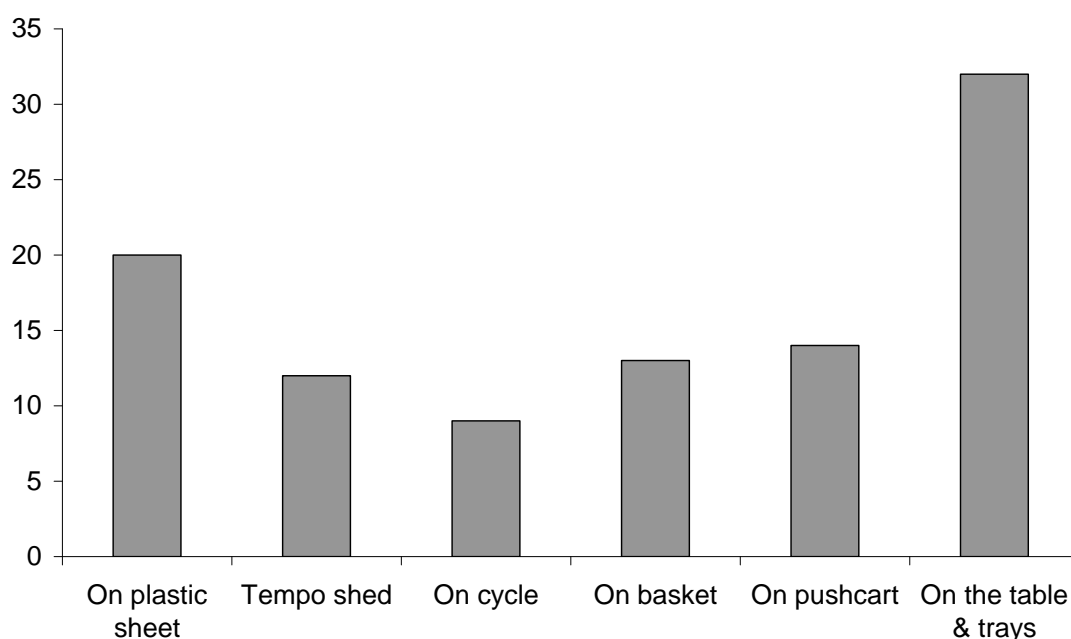
**Table: 12 Types of shops of street vendors of Pokhara**

| Area          | Type of shop of street vendor |                           |                          |                           |                           |                            | Total                       |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|               | On plastic sheet              | Tempo shed                | On cycle                 | On basket                 | On pushcart               | On the table & trays       |                             |
| B.P Chowk     | 15                            | 3                         | 3                        | 10                        | 8                         | 26                         | 65                          |
| New Road      | 3                             | 0                         | 2                        | 2                         | 2                         | 6                          | 15                          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 21                            | 13                        | 6                        | 10                        | 9                         | 34                         | 93                          |
| Birauta       | 1                             | 3                         | 2                        | 2                         | 4                         | 8                          | 20                          |
| Ratnachowk    | 0                             | 2                         | 4                        | 2                         | 5                         | 0                          | 14                          |
| Bagar         | 12                            | 8                         | 4                        | 8                         | 4                         | 19                         | 55                          |
| Lakeside      | 0                             | 0                         | 5                        | 4                         | 8                         | 3                          | 20                          |
| Rambazar      | 10                            | 9                         | 3                        | 4                         | 5                         | 7                          | 38                          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>64</b><br><b>(20%)</b>     | <b>38</b><br><b>(12%)</b> | <b>29</b><br><b>(9%)</b> | <b>42</b><br><b>(13%)</b> | <b>45</b><br><b>(14%)</b> | <b>103</b><br><b>(32%)</b> | <b>321</b><br><b>(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 12: Types of shops of street vendors of Pokhara by Percentage**

Most of the vendors (about 75%) are found selling their products in the same place as the stationary vendors. Some vendors about 25 percentage have been selling their products by moving from different place (Table 13, figure 13). Stationary vendors are found majority in B.P Chowk, New Road and Prithvi Chowk areas than other areas.

**Table 13: Selling type of street vendors of Pokhara by area**

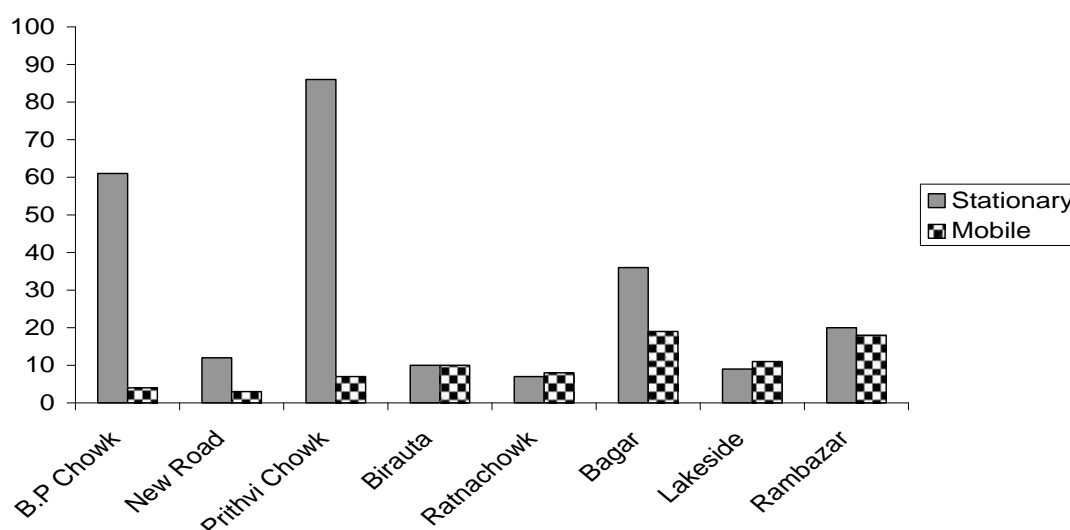
| Area          | Selling type |         |          |
|---------------|--------------|---------|----------|
|               | Stationary   | Mobile  | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 61(94%)      | 4(6%)   | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 12(80%)      | 3(20%)  | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 86(92%)      | 7(8%)   | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 10(50%)      | 10(50%) | 20(100%) |
| Ratnachowk    | 7(47%)       | 8(53%)  | 15(100%) |
| Bagar         | 36(65%)      | 19(35%) | 55(100%) |
| Lakeside      | 9(45%)       | 11(55%) | 20(100%) |
| Rambazar      | 20(53%)      | 18(47%) | 38(100%) |

|              |                  |                 |                   |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>241 (75%)</b> | <b>80 (25%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 13: Selling type of street vendors of Pokhara by area**

#### 4.4 Frequency of Business of street vendors:

It is found that most of the street vendors about 87 percentage selling their products daily irrespective of heat, cold and rain. But vendors about 13 vendors have been selling their products occasionally at some seasons and occasions. The numbers of daily vendors in all the areas are found greater than the mobile vendors. Table 14, Figure 14 shows the permanent and occasional street vendors by area.

**Table 14: Frequency of business of street vendors of Pokhara by area**

| Area          | Frequency of business |              |          |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
|               | Daily                 | Occasionally | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 58(89%)               | 7(11%)       | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 10(67%)               | 5(33%)       | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 84(90%)               | 9(10%)       | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 14(70%)               | 6(30%)       | 20(100%) |
| Ratnachowk    | 13(87%)               | 2(13%)       | 15(100%) |
| Bagar         | 48(87%)               | 7(13%)       | 55(100%) |

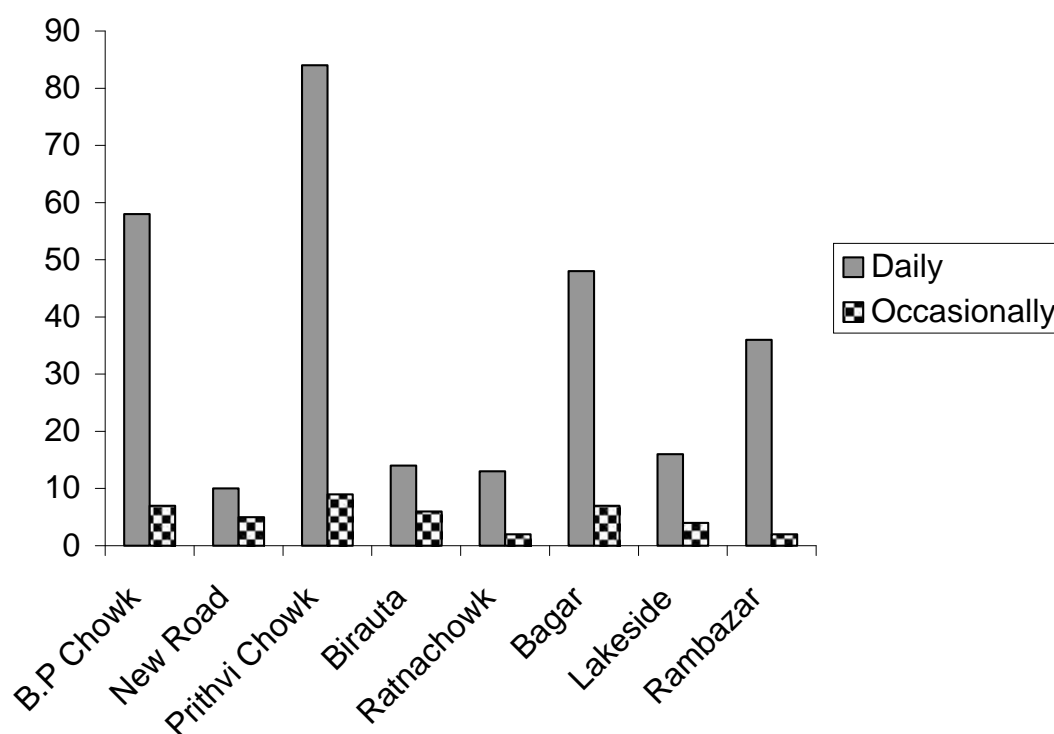


|              |                  |                 |                   |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Lakeside     | 16(80%)          | 4(20%)          | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar     | 36(95%)          | 2(5%)           | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>279 (87%)</b> | <b>42 (13%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

Source: Field survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 14: Frequency of business of street vendors of Pokhara by area**

In residential analysis also migrants are found numerous (about 89%) in daily or regular business where as natives are found 84 percentage. But only 11 percentage migrants and about 16 percentage natives are found involving in occasional business. It may due to their involvement in other works beside this and at the same time it is due the ability of sufficient customers and profit at that occasion (Table 15, Figure 15).

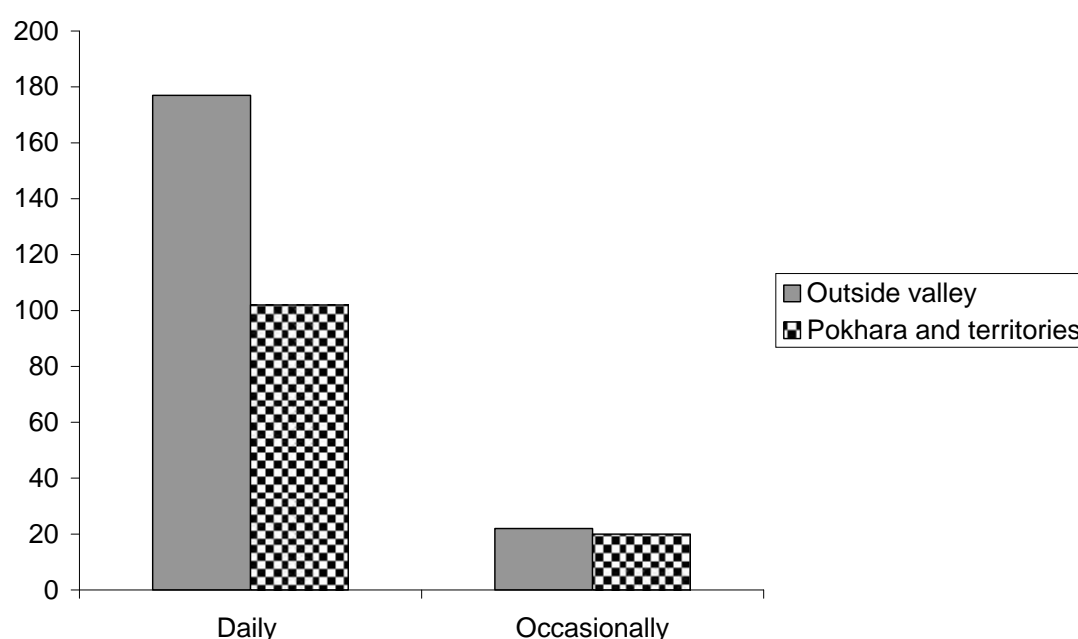
**Table 15: Frequency of business of street vendors by Residence**

| Residence               | Frequency of business |                 |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                         | Daily                 | Occasionally    | Total             |
| Outside valley          | 177(89%)              | 22(11%)         | 199               |
| Pokhara and territories | 102(84%)              | 20(16%)         | 122               |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>279 (87%)</b>      | <b>42 (13%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 15: Frequency of business of street vendors by Residence**

#### **4.5 Allocation of selling items and its management:**

From the observation, it is observed that most of the street vendors are related to agricultural products as fruits and vegetables. They have been collecting their items from agricultural markets where the wholesalers imported the product from Terai region and India also. Some vendors collecting agricultural products from the local areas as territories of Pokhara like Bhalam, Hemja, Bharatpokhari, Lekhnath etc. and from different parts of Pokhara as Masbar, Parsyang, Malepatan, Chouthie etc. Native vendors, collecting their items from local markets are found greater than the migrants but migrant whole sellers only buy the whole garden of the farmers of local and

territories of Pokhara. In case of garments and other vendors, most of them have been collected their products from Kathmandu & other cities but some of them are found allocating their products from the whole sellers of local markets.

In management aspects, all the vendors are found interested to keep their stall on the place of busy areas and well display their products. It has been found a great variation on the display items in the street market of Pokhara. Some vendors display their items on the baskets and plates but garment vendors are found keeping more items as they have been displayed 3 boras items with costing up to 2 lakhs. Spice vendors are found keeping up to 22 full Bora of spices and the kitchen items on the trays of main areas as B.P Chowk, New Road and Prithvi Chowk (Appendix-II). They are found collecting their items from local whole sellers and direct from Birgunj and Naranghat.

It has been observed that the vendors occupy the road of the main market as B.P Chowk areas. They have been keeping their stalls on 4 rows on the footpath, where small vegetable vendors keeping their items on the plastic sets, others as fruits and vegetables on the trays and push cart on the busy road. It has been easily observed that there is a great problem of parking on these busy areas. Street vendors are found managing their stalls by themselves. Street vendors made metal trays and table of size 6 X 4 feet but some are found elongated their size by welding on the size of these metallic trays within 1 feet. Mahendrapool area from where the street market of Pokhara started has been seen free from the vendors but some prepared food vendors as chat stall push carts are observed on the corner of the Mahendrapool and medical line of Mahendrapool. Most of the vendors were forcibly displaced from Mahendrapool area and they had been shifted on B.P Chowk, New Road and Prithvi Chowk areas. Pokhara Municipality arranged them in main road of BP Chowk to Siddhartha Chowk as temporary vending zone for those vendors who had been shifted from Mahendrapool areas. As there is a big variations among the vendors and some vendors collect their products from their own fields and some from the farms, whole sellers and sell all items on a day but the regular vendors store remaining items on their home. Most of the vendors are observed that they are sharing a shutter as their store near to the stall. Some vendors are found keeping their goods on one shutter as their store by sharing. It has been observed that they pay more rent for the store as the

house owner did not interested to give them a room for rent. In BP Chowk, Damodar Dhakal, a plastic supplier, has been taken a shutter for rent and given to another street vendors for rent taking commission (double the value of rent) where 9 garment vendors share that room for common store room.

**Table 16: Allocation of selling items by street vendors of Pokhara**

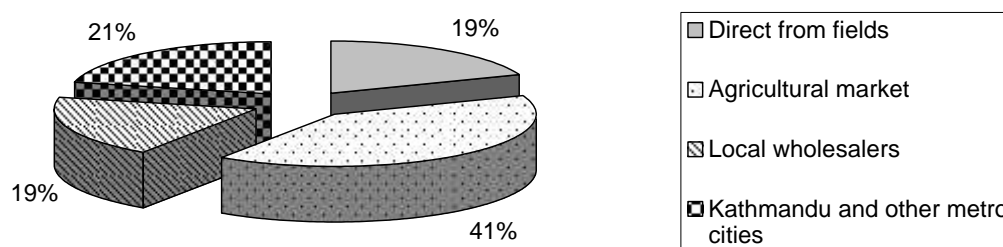
| <b>Area</b>   | <b>Direct from fields</b> | <b>Agricultural market</b> | <b>Local wholesalers</b> | <b>Kathmandu and other metro cities</b> | <b>Total</b>          |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| B.P Chowk     | 12(18%)                   | 19(29%)                    | 20(31%)                  | 29(45%)                                 | 65(100%)              |
| New Road      | 2(13%)                    | 8(53%)                     | 4(27%)                   | 7(47%)                                  | 15(100%)              |
| Prithvi Chowk | 30(32%)                   | 38(41%)                    | 24(26%)                  | 28(30%)                                 | 93(100%)              |
| Birauta       | 6(30%)                    | 12(60%)                    | 4(20%)                   | 3(15%)                                  | 20(100%)              |
| Ratnachowk    | 4(27%)                    | 12(80%)                    | 4(27%)                   | 0(0%)                                   | 15(100%)              |
| Bagar         | 11(20%)                   | 23(42%)                    | 9(16%)                   | 18(33%)                                 | 55(100%)              |
| Lakeside      | 4(20%)                    | 12(60%)                    | 8(40%)                   | 2(10%)                                  | 20(100%)              |
| Rambazar      | 14(37%)                   | 19(50%)                    | 12(32%)                  | 6(16%)                                  | 38(100%)              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>83(26%)</b>            | <b>143(55%)</b>            | <b>85(26%)</b>           | <b>93(29%)</b>                          | <b>321<br/>(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 16: Allocation of selling items by street vendors of Pokhara**

From Table 16, it is found that 55 percentage street vendors collecting their selling products from agricultural market 29 percentage allocating their selling items from Kathmandu and other cities, 26 percentage direct from fields, and 26 percentage from local whole sellers. According to Georg John, a senior most lecture of P.N campus has a great contribution for collage establishment in 2017 B.S. said that there was no market for fruits and vegetables at Pokhara at that time. Local people had been supplied the bamboo stems and dried vegetables to the lectures. He and other senior most sir of PN Campus, Yadav sir, K.K Bonerjee said that Pokhara has been changed totally in all the aspects as population growth, level of education, raised level of livelihood, profession as the local traditional parts has been changing and the rural Pokhara has been changed to the modern urban city. At that time, there was no market for cash crops. No one had sold their fruits and vegetables but shared as gifts and presents. So no any farmers planted vegetables and fruits for market at that time. But with changing time, people have been planting cash crops as agriculture products like fruits and vegetables, not only Pokhara and nearby areas of the highway but remote areas also.

The change on traditional farming as subsistence economic system, all the farmers and local people had planted many crops. At that time they had planted all vegetables, fruits, grain for their subsistence in their own fields but the farming system has been changed and most of them have been planting cash crops on their farms and gardens. Not only change is observed on farming system but most of the fertile land of Pokhara has been changed into dense human settlements. Many more fertile fields have been changed into many plots by different housing companies. In the last period, the local

government has banned for the housing companies on plotting the fertile agricultural land of Pokhara. As most of the agricultural fertile lands are not cultivated, it may cause the food crisis. Pokhara, due the change in every aspect, and the population growing with a high rate, people not only Pokhara and territories involved in street vending but from different parts of nation and from neighboring countries also migrated here. Not only the people of Pokhara have been related with Pokhara but farmers of Terai regions of Nepal and India has been supplying the agricultural products to the people of Pokhara. Many more products have been imported from different part of the country like Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Birgunj Naranghat and etc. It has been observed that many more Chinese items are also consumed from local street market of Pokhara. So many type of Chinese emergency light with new technology have been selling on the street market. It is easily observed that those Chinese items have made just for Nepal, for electrical power crisis. Not only Chinese items are available at street market, but garments, curio and other products from Thailand, India and other countries are also easily available. China is becoming the core nation of this time worldwide and it has occupied the world's high economy. Delhi can also be considered as the core street for the street market of Pokhara. Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Naranghat as the semi peripheral and the nearby areas Hemja, Bhalam, Lekhnath, Bharatpokhari as the peripheral areas with regard to the agricultural market of Pokhara and also the customers & local residential as peripheral units. Many more products has been consuming in Pokhara from local, national as well as international market. Some products of Pokhara has been exported to different parts of Nepal and other countries like India, Japan also. According to Govinda Prasad Paudel, a chairperson of Farmers FORA, agricultural products like orange, tomatoes etc. of Pokhara has been exported to India and third countries like Japan. He has also added that the Brahmins has been starting to accept mushroom and planted it as the cash crops and the existed traditional anonymous quotation "How Brahmins know the taste of mushroom as never accept it" has been changed. So not only mushroom became a major product of street market but many people achieve job and taking delicious taste and healthy nutrients for vegetarian too.

#### 4.6 Schedule of Business:

It is found that there is a great variation among the street vendors of their schedule for the business of the Pokhara. Most of them (about 60%) keeping their stalls early in the morning at 5 to 7 am, 28 percentage are found opening their stall by 7 to 9 am in the morning, 5 percentage till the afternoon and 5 percentage afternoon to 5 pm. The Table 17A shows the schedule of the opening of business of the street vendors by areas.

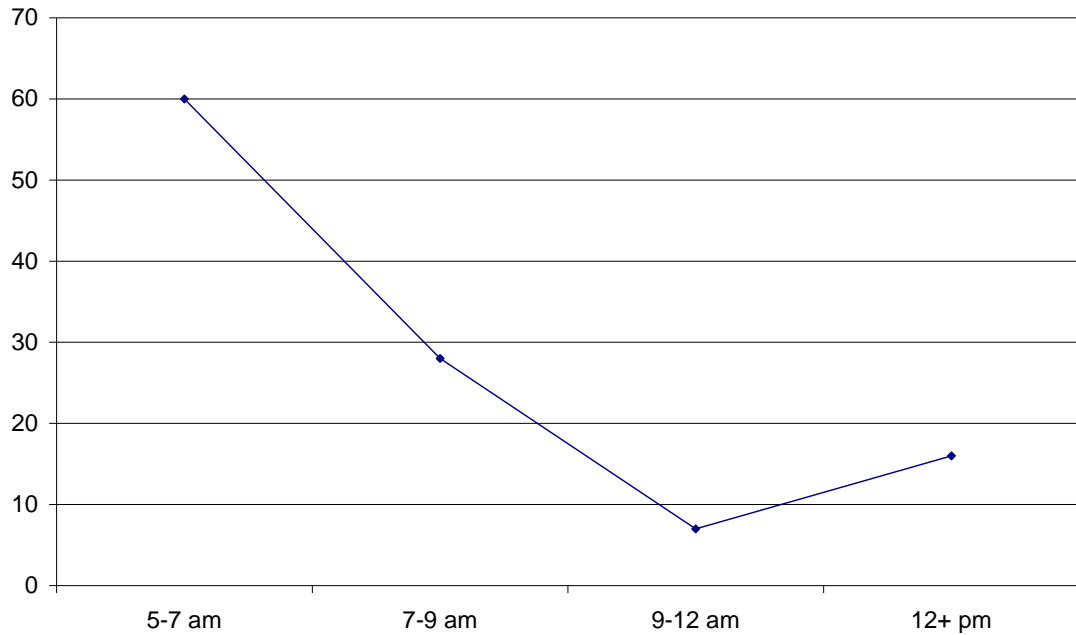
**Table 17 A: Opening hour of business by areas**

| Area          | Opening hour     |                 |                |                | Total             |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
|               | 5-7 am           | 7-9 am          | 9-12 am        | 12+ pm         |                   |
| B.P Chowk     | 42(64%)          | 17(26%)         | 3(5%)          | 3(5%)          | 65                |
| New Road      | 6(40%)           | 6(40%)          | 1(7%)          | 2(13%)         | 15                |
| Prithvi Chowk | 62(67%)          | 23(25%)         | 5(5%)          | 3(3%)          | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 4(27%)           | 8(53%)          | 2(13%)         | 1(7%)          | 15(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 10(50%)          | 8(40%)          | 1(5%)          | 1(5%)          | 20(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 40(72%)          | 11(20%)         | 2(4%)          | 2(4%)          | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 19(50%)          | 10(26%)         | 6(16%)         | 3(8%)          | 38(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 10(50%)          | 7(35%)          | 2(10%)         | 1(5%)          | 20(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>193 (60%)</b> | <b>90 (28%)</b> | <b>22 (7%)</b> | <b>16 (5%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 17: Opening hour of business of street vendors**

On analyzing about the opening hour by business item, there is a great variation. Vegetable vendors are observed that they open their stalls in the morning and evening. Mobile vendors also sell their products in the morning and evening. Most of the garment vendors open their stalls in the morning time. Vendors dealing with curd, milk, prepared food and as tea open their stall in the morning. The Table 17 B shows the schedule for the opening hour of business with selling items.

**Table 17 B: Opening hour of business with selling item**

| Selling items        | Opening hour |         |         |        | Total    |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
|                      | 5-7 am       | 7-9 am  | 9-12 am | 12+ pm |          |
| Garments and clothes | 48(71%)      | 13(19%) | 5(7%)   | 2(3%)  | 68(100%) |
| Vegetables           | 38(72%)      | 13(24%) | 0(0%)   | 2(4%)  | 53(100%) |
| Fruits               | 24(56%)      | 16(36%) | 2(4%)   | 2(4%)  | 44(100%) |
| Shoes and slippers   | 4(25%)       | 8(50%)  | 3(19%)  | 1(6%)  | 16(100%) |
| Bag and belts        | 8(42%)       | 8(42%)  | 2(11%)  | 1(5%)  | 19(100%) |
| Prepared food        | 28(80%)      | 7(20%)  | 0(0%)   | 0(0%)  | 35(100%) |
| Kitchenware/species  | 4(20%)       | 12(60%) | 2(10%)  | 2(10%) | 20(100%) |
| Curio                | 0(0%)        | 4(45%)  | 3(33%)  | 2(22%) | 9(100%)  |



|              |                      |                 |                |                |                       |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Cosmetics    | 5(56%)               | 3(33%)          | 0(0%)          | 1(11%)         | 9(100%)               |
| Others       | 34(71%)              | 6(13%)          | 5(10%)         | 3(6%)          | 48(100%)              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>193<br/>(60%)</b> | <b>90 (28%)</b> | <b>22 (7%)</b> | <b>16 (5%)</b> | <b>321<br/>(100%)</b> |

Source: Field Survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row

Likewise the opening time, the street vendors of Pokhara close their stall at different times of day. According to the areas, there is a great variation about the closing of the business. Most of them about 73 percentage are found closing their stalls in 4-8 pm, 10 percentage in 10am to 1 pm, 8 percentage in 1-4 pm, 6 percentage in the morning during 7-10 am and only 3 percentage in the late, after 8 pm (Table 18).

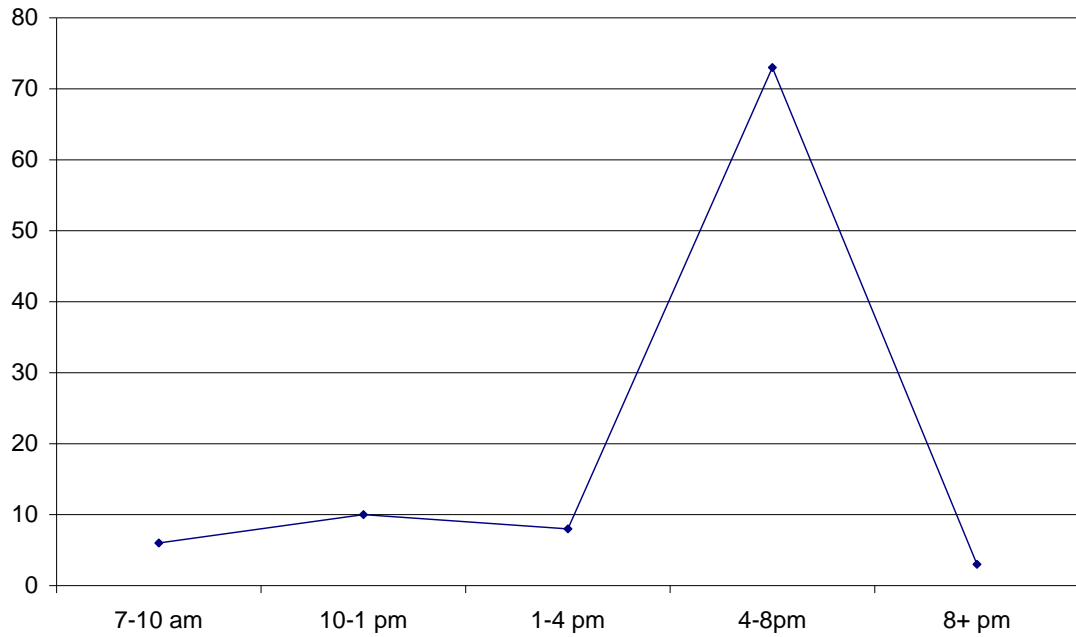
**Table 18: Closing hour of business by area**

| Area          | Closing hour   |                 |                |                  |                | Total                 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|               | 7-10 am        | 10-1 pm         | 1-4 pm         | 4-8pm            | 8+ pm          |                       |
| B.P Chowk     | 2(3%)          | 4(6%)           | 2(3%)          | 56(86%)          | 1(2%)          | 65(100%)              |
| New Road      | 0(0%)          | 1(7%)           | 3(20%)         | 11(73%)          | 0(0%)          | 15(100%)              |
| Prithvi Chowk | 6(6%)          | 7(8%)           | 3(3%)          | 75(81%)          | 2(2%)          | 93(100%)              |
| Birauta       | 1(5%)          | 4(20%)          | 4(20%)         | 11(55%)          | 0(0%)          | 20(100%)              |
| Ratnachowk    | 3(20%)         | 2(13%)          | 3(20%)         | 6(40%)           | 1(7%)          | 15(100%)              |
| Bagar         | 3(5%)          | 4(7%)           | 7(13%)         | 41(75%)          | 0(0%)          | 55(100%)              |
| Lakeside      | 2(10%)         | 3(15%)          | 1(5%)          | 10(50%)          | 4(20%)         | 20(100%)              |
| Rambazar      | 2(5%)          | 7(18%)          | 3(8%)          | 24(63%)          | 2(6%)          | 38(100%)              |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>19 (6%)</b> | <b>32 (10%)</b> | <b>26 (8%)</b> | <b>234 (73%)</b> | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>321<br/>(100%)</b> |

Source: Field Survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 18: Closing hour of business of street vendors**

In Pokhara Street vendors as well as their family members are found involving in this profession. Among them about 50 percentage are found assisted by their spouses or another partner for doing their business. 33 percentage of them are found supported with 2 or three family members, 9 percentage of them are assisted by all the family members and 8 percentage of them are doing their business personally. The Table 19, Figure 19 shows the involvement of family members to this profession.

**Table 19: Number of family members involved in street vending by area**

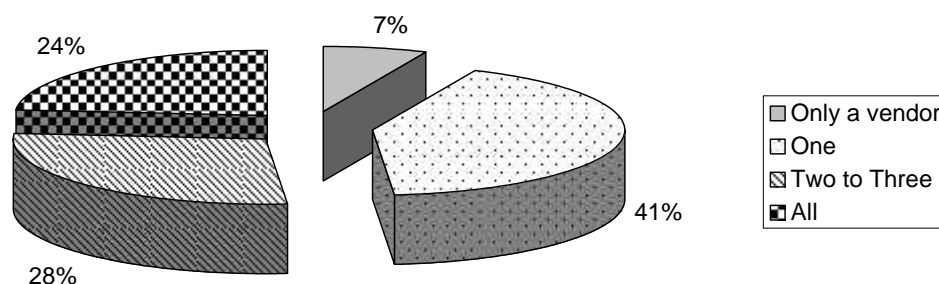
| Area          | No of family members involved |         |              |         |          |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|
|               | Only a vendor                 | One     | Two to Three | All     | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 8(12%)                        | 25(38%) | 22(34%)      | 10(15%) | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 3(20%)                        | 6(40%)  | 5(33%)       | 1(7%)   | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 9(10%)                        | 40(43%) | 35(37%)      | 9(10%)  | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 0(0%)                         | 13(65%) | 7(35%)       | 0(0%)   | 20(100%) |
| Ratnachowk    | 0(0%)                         | 8(53%)  | 6(40%)       | 1(7%)   | 15(100%) |
| Bagar         | 2(4%)                         | 33(60%) | 17(31%)      | 3(5%)   | 55(100%) |

|              |                |                  |                  |               |                   |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Lakeside     | 1(5%)          | 14(70%)          | 4(20%)           | 1(5%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar     | 2(5%)          | 22(58%)          | 11(29%)          | 3(8%)         | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>25 (8%)</b> | <b>161 (50%)</b> | <b>107 (33%)</b> | <b>28(9%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

Source: Field Survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 19: Number of family members involved in street vending by percentage**

It is found that most of the street vendors (about 82%) are being involved only in street vending whereas 16 percentage of them are engaged with other works besides street vending. They are involved in study, agriculture, other business, housework, services and etc. Table 20, Figure 20 gives the response about other works besides street vending.

**Table 20: Response of street vendors about other works besides street Vending by area**

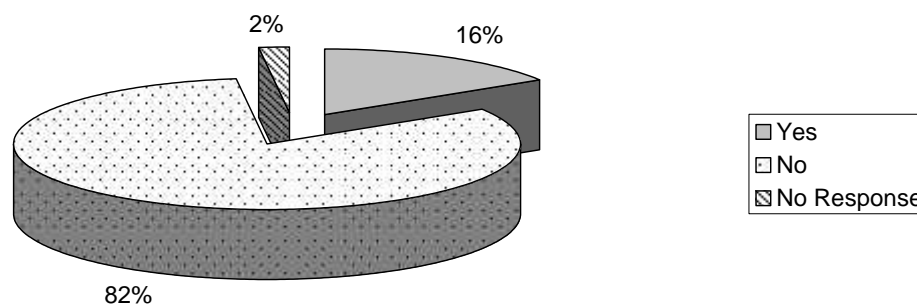
| Area          | Response about other works |         |             |          |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
|               | Yes                        | No      | No Response | Total    |
| B.P Chowk     | 8(12%)                     | 57(88%) | 0(0%)       | 65(100%) |
| New Road      | 2(13%)                     | 13(87%) | 0(0%)       | 15(100%) |
| Prithvi Chowk | 14(15%)                    | 77(83%) | 2(2%)       | 93(100%) |
| Birauta       | 4(20%)                     | 16(80%) | 0(0%)       | 20(100%) |
| Ratnachowk    | 4(27%)                     | 11(73%) | 0(0%)       | 15(100%) |
| Bagar         | 9(16%)                     | 45(82%) | 1(2%)       | 55(100%) |
| Lakeside      | 3(15%)                     | 17(85%) | 0(0%)       | 20(100%) |
| Rambazar      | 8(21%)                     | 27(71%) | 3(8%)       | 38(100%) |

|              |                 |                  |               |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>52 (16%)</b> | <b>263 (82%)</b> | <b>6 (2%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|

Source: Field Survey 2009

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicate absolute frequency

Figure with parenthesis indicate percentage by row



**Figure 20: Response of street vendors about other works by total percentage**

On concerning about ownership and decision making of street vendors most of them are found interested to say that the main owner of the stall is the male or husband or son. Even it has been observed that female's contribution in many stalls is high. It may due to the existed patriarchal family structure and it has been observed that succeed street vendors interact with their spouses. It means there are equal roles on decision making about their business and household activities.

Not only hardworking and cooperative street vendors selling their goods and services in the street, foot path and public space of Pokhara but also selfish, druggist and alcoholics are found involved in this profession. They never found caring about their families and there is not the chance of coordination, support and role on decision making about their business.

## CHAPTER-FIVE

### INVESTMENT, PROFIT AND TAX

#### 5.1 Investment

Street vending can be started on a plastic sheet, basket, and bicycles and on table or push carts or temporary shed. A great variation is found in the amount of money invested by street vendors in their business. Generally those street vendors who are conducting their business on plastic sheet or basket or table are found investing very small amount of money in their business. But those who are operating their business on bicycles, pushcarts, metallic trays and temporary sheds are found investing slightly more amount of money than other mentioned above.

**Table 21A: Amount of money invested by street vendors by area**

| Area          | Amount of investment |                 |                  |                |               | Totals           |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
|               | <Rs.1,000            | Rs.1,000-10,000 | Rs.10,000-20,000 | >Rs 20,000     | No Response   |                  |
| B.P Chowk     | 4(6%)                | 11(17%)         | 29(45%)          | 18(28%)        | 3(4%)         | 65(100%)         |
| New Road      | 2(14%)               | 3(20%)          | 3(20%)           | 5(33%)         | 2(13%)        | 15(100%)         |
| Prithvi Chowk | 12(13%)              | 13(14%)         | 33(35%)          | 30(32%)        | 5(6%)         | 93(100%)         |
| Birauta       | 3(15%)               | 10(50%)         | 4(20%)           | 2(10%)         | 1(5%)         | 20(100%)         |
| Ratnachowk    | 3(20%)               | 2(14%)          | 9(60%)           | 1(6%)          | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)         |
| Bagar         | 12(22%)              | 12(22%)         | 22(40%)          | 7(13%)         | 2(3%)         | 55(100%)         |
| Lakeside      | 3(15%)               | 5(25%)          | 8(40%)           | 3(15%)         | 1(5%)         | 20(100%)         |
| Rambazar      | 4(11%)               | 11(29%)         | 14(37%)          | 7(18%)         | 2(5%)         | 38(100%)         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>39(12%)</b>       | <b>71(22%)</b>  | <b>122(38%)</b>  | <b>73(23%)</b> | <b>16(5%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

In this study, the amount of money invested by street vendors is found ranging from less than thousand to two lakhs. Among them about 38 percentage are found invested Rs. 10,000 -20,000, about 23 percentage of them investing more than Rs.20,000, about 22 percentage are found investing Rs. 1,000 -10,000 and about 12 percentage of them, who are poor, found investing less than Rs. 1,000 for their business.

The table 21A shows the amount of money invested by street vendors by area.

It has been observed that the investment of vegetables and fruit vendors carrying agricultural products in the basket invest too low money for their business. Some are allocated their items for credit and paid it after selling the products but the garment vendors observed investing large amount for their business.

**Table 21 B: Amount of money invested by street vendors by the types of goods they sell.**

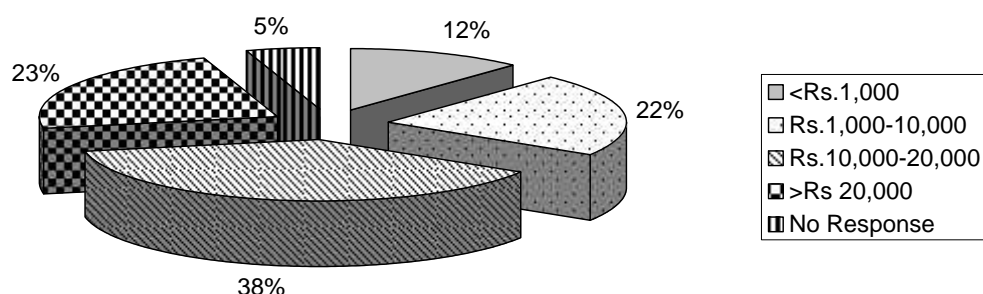
| Selling Items           | Amount of investment |                     |                      |                |                    | Totals           |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
|                         | <Rs.1,000            | Rs.1,000<br>-10,000 | Rs.10,000<br>-20,000 | >Rs<br>20,000  | No<br>Respon<br>se |                  |
| Garments and clothes    | 1                    | 4                   | 9                    | 50             | 4                  | 68               |
| Vegetables              | 15                   | 8                   | 20                   | 6              | 3                  | 52               |
| Fruits                  | 4                    | 4                   | 32                   | 4              | 3                  | 47               |
| Shoes and slippers      | 1                    | 1                   | 11                   | 2              | 1                  | 16               |
| Bag and belts           | 0                    | 8                   | 10                   | 1              | 0                  | 19               |
| Prepared food           | 6                    | 19                  | 8                    | 2              | 1                  | 36               |
| Kitchenware/speci<br>es | 0                    | 3                   | 14                   | 3              | 0                  | 20               |
| Curio                   | 2                    | 3                   | 4                    | 0              | 0                  | 9                |
| Cosmetics               | 1                    | 0                   | 6                    | 2              | 0                  | 9                |
| Others                  | 9                    | 21                  | 8                    | 3              | 4                  | 45               |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>39(12%)</b>       | <b>71(22%)</b>      | <b>122(38%)</b>      | <b>73(23%)</b> | <b>16(5%)</b>      | <b>321(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

Table 21B shows the amount of amount of money invested by street vendors by types of goods that they sell. This shows the street vendors concerning about garments and clothes invest more money than other vendors. Likewise kitchenware, spices vendors also invest more money than the other street vendors.



**Figure 21: Amount of money invested by street vendors**

**Table 22: Source of investment of street vendors by area**

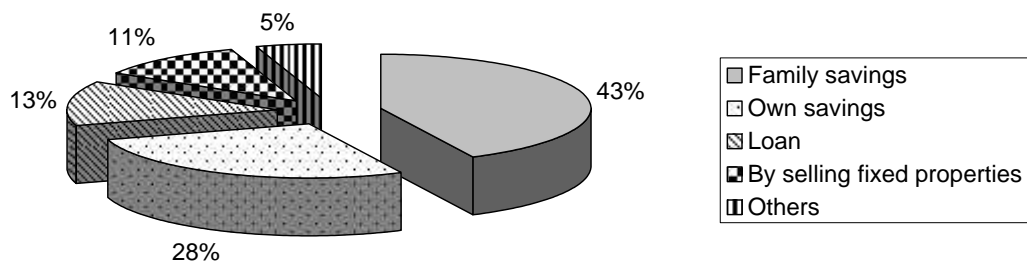
| Area          | Source of investment       |                           |                           |                             |                          | Total                       |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
|               | Family savings             | Own savings               | Loan                      | By selling fixed properties | Others                   |                             |
| B.P Chowk     | 36                         | 16                        | 3                         | 8                           | 2                        | 65                          |
| New Road      | 7                          | 5                         | 1                         | 1                           | 1                        | 15                          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 37                         | 34                        | 8                         | 10                          | 6                        | 93                          |
| Birauta       | 7                          | 3                         | 6                         | 3                           | 1                        | 20                          |
| Ratnachowk    | 9                          | 4                         | 1                         | 1                           |                          | 15                          |
| Bagar         | 20                         | 10                        | 13                        | 9                           | 3                        | 55                          |
| Lakeside      | 9                          | 6                         | 2                         | 1                           | 2                        | 20                          |
| Rambazar      | 17                         | 9                         | 8                         | 2                           | 2                        | 38                          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>141</b><br><b>(42%)</b> | <b>87</b><br><b>(27%)</b> | <b>42</b><br><b>(13%)</b> | <b>35</b><br><b>(11%)</b>   | <b>16</b><br><b>(5%)</b> | <b>321</b><br><b>(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

On concerning about the source of investment it is found that the street vendors not only use the single source of investment but also use other source of investment as well. Some street vendors are collecting their selling items from their fields and gardens. Table 22, Figure 22 shows the majority of street vendors about 42 percentage have invested in this business by their family saving, about 27 percentage from their personal saving, about 13 percentage by loan. Likewise 11 percentage said that they are invested the money by selling their fixed properties.



**Figure 22: Source of investment of street vendors**

It can easily be seen that this business is relatively easier than the other in terms of investment because this business can be started with a very small investment which even a poor person can manage easily. Further, the vendors are observed collecting their selling items from whole sellers, fields, gardens in credit from which they have easily managed their business. Moreover, the vendors are found invested more money for their stalls. As they made the comfortable trays, racks and showcases pushcarts for their business. It has been observed that some street vendors are using wage labor, garments and clothes vendors have used such labor in most extent but other street vendors having a large stall are also observed using wage labor. It is also found that they carry heavy load of their products on their back or head. This shows that the street vendors are most laborious and hard working person.

## 5.2 Profit

As this variation of business is found depending upon the selling items, extent of selling profits is observed maximum in seasonal and occasions, especially during the days of great festivals, otherwise the profit is found dependent upon the style of dealing with customers. If the customer hesitates to bargain with them, should get



good profit because the price fixed by them in the beginning is found quite high. However the average daily profit earned by street vendors is found in the range of less than Rs.100 to more than Rs.1000. Table 23A shows daily profit of street vendors earned by different area of Pokhara.

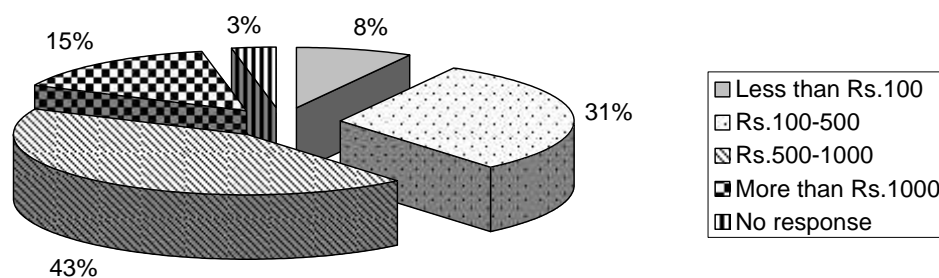
**Table 23 A: Daily profit earned by street vendors by area**

| Area          | Daily profit of street vendors |                |                  |                   |                | Total             |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|               | Less than Rs.100               | Rs.100-500     | Rs.500-1000      | More than Rs.1000 | No response    |                   |
| B.P Chowk     | 5                              | 19             | 30               | 9                 | 2              | 65                |
| New Road      | 1                              | 6              | 5                | 3                 | 0              | 15                |
| Prithvi Chowk | 4                              | 19             | 53               | 15                | 2              | 93                |
| Birauta       | 3                              | 6              | 8                | 2                 | 1              | 20                |
| Ratnachowk    | 2                              | 6              | 4                | 3                 | 0              | 15                |
| Bagar         | 6                              | 17             | 22               | 7                 | 3              | 55                |
| Lakeside      | 2                              | 8              | 6                | 3                 | 1              | 20                |
| Rambazar      | 3                              | 18             | 10               | 6                 | 1              | 38                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>26 (8%)</b>                 | <b>99(31%)</b> | <b>138 (43%)</b> | <b>48 (15%)</b>   | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.



**Figure 23: Daily profit earned by street vendors of Pokhara in Rupees**

About 43 percentage of street vendors are earning Rs.500 -1000 daily, 31 percentage are found earning Rs. 100 to 500, 15 percentage earning more than Rs.1000 and 8 percentage are found earning less than Rs.100 daily from their business. Further the street vendors of B.P Chowk, Prithvi Chowk, and lakeside obtaining more profit than the other areas. On analyzing the daily profit with their selling items the garment vendors earned more profit than the others. Fruits, vegetables, kitchenware vendors also getting more profit as their customer come from different villages, territories of Pokhara and they have not idea about bargaining. Table 23B shows the daily profit of street vendors with respect to selling items.

**Table 23B: Daily Profit of street vendors by selling items**

| Selling items      | Daily profit of street vendors |                |                  |                   |                |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                    | Less than Rs.100               | Rs.100-500     | Rs.500-1000      | More than Rs.1000 | No response    | Total             |
| Garments           | 0                              | 13             | 33               | 20                | 2              | 68                |
| Vegetable          | 10                             | 19             | 14               | 7                 | 3              | 53                |
| Fruit              | 0                              | 16             | 21               | 6                 | 1              | 44                |
| Shoes and slippers | 1                              | 5              | 8                | 2                 | 0              | 16                |
| Bags and Belts     | 0                              | 10             | 6                | 2                 | 1              | 19                |
| Prepared food      | 2                              | 9              | 21               | 2                 | 1              | 35                |
| Kitchenware        | 4                              | 6              | 7                | 3                 | 0              | 20                |
| Curio              | 1                              | 3              | 4                | 1                 | 0              | 9                 |
| Clothes            | 2                              | 3              | 3                | 1                 | 0              | 9                 |
| Others             | 6                              | 15             | 21               | 4                 | 2              | 48                |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>26 (8%)</b>                 | <b>99(31%)</b> | <b>138 (43%)</b> | <b>48 (15%)</b>   | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

In comparison to the investment, the profit gained by street vendors from their business has found so good.

### **5.3 Payment of tax**

In the street market of Pokhara, it is found no any street vendors have been paying tax for the municipality from many years. But in the initial stage the vendors paid tax to the municipal authority. The municipal authority is not able to manage street market or vending zone in Pokhara. And the street vendors of Pokhara had been considered as the courageous vendors if the LMC once collect the tax from the vendors then the vendors would be started their business in the public space disturbing for all the pedestrians, customers, traffic flow and the beauty of the city. The street vendors with their proof as the small amount of tax bill made them more powerful and they would come in violence about their rights to do business in the street. And thus they may regulate their business in the street. So the PSMC in the later four years haven't collected tax from the vendors. But after PSMC stopped collecting tax from the vendors, local club had collected tax from them around 3 to 4 months. And the club also has stopped to collect the tax. It has been observed that some street vendors have been paying 1500 as rent to the local shopkeeper as keeping the stall in front of their shop. Some vendors are found cleaning and burning the local shops as they have kept their stalls in front or around their shops. So in the last four years, not any street vendors have been paying any tax to the government, it may be due to political conflict and political instability.

## CHAPTER-SIX

### CAUSES OF GROWTH OF STREET VENDORS

In Pokhara, street vendors have been involving in this profession for many years. Some have been involving from these years and some of them have been involving during last 20 years. But in the recent years, they have increased considerably in such a way that they have become the major concern of urban society.

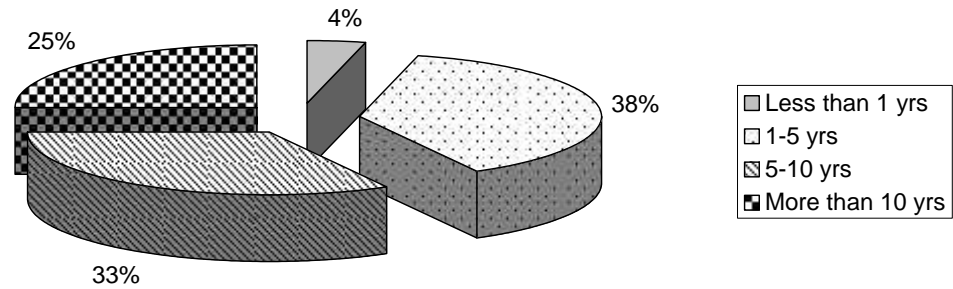
**Table 24: Time period of involvement in street vending by area**

| Area          | Time period of involvement in street vending |                  |                  |                  | Total             |
|---------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|               | Less than 1 yrs                              | 1-5 yrs          | 5-10 yrs         | More than 10 yrs |                   |
| B.P Chowk     | 3  | 28               | 16               | 18               | 65                |
| New Road      | 1  | 5                | 6                | 3                | 15                |
| Prithvi Chowk | 2  | 40               | 22               | 29               | 93                |
| Birauta       | 2  | 6                | 6                | 3                | 20                |
| Ratnchowk     | 0  | 7                | 7                | 1                | 15                |
| Bagar         | 2  | 16               | 28               | 9                | 55                |
| Lakeside      | 0  | 10               | 6                | 4                | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 3  | 20               | 12               | 3                | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>13 (4%)</b>                               | <b>122 (38%)</b> | <b>106 (33%)</b> | <b>80 (25%)</b>  | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.



**Figure 24: Time period of involvement in street vending**

From Table 24, Figure 24, it is found that about 25 percentage of the street vendors are involved in this profession from more than 10 years. 33 percentage are engaged in this profession in past 5 to 10 years and most of them i.e. about 38 percentage are engaged in this profession in later 1 to 5 years. Further the no. of street vendors involving in this profession in the last year is found only 4 percentage. Furthermore street vendors of B.P Chowk and Prithvi Chowk are the senior street vendors in comparison to vendors of other areas. Which shows street vending is growing rapidly in Pokhara.

The rapid growth of street vendors in Pokhara city can be discussed with respect to the following reasons:

### **6.1 Due to Political Conflict**

In Nepal, current major party of parliament (NCP Moist) had started violent activities during 2052 B.S and many people around 14,000 died during conflict period. Because of the national conflict many people were left their houses and migrated to major cities. Meanwhile most of the street vendors have been being involved in political parties and their sister concerns (Table 5, Table 6). So they have found protected from political parties. From these reasons also, the numbers of street vendors have been increased in Pokhara. Due to the violent activities of the Maoist as forced to resign the policemen, armies from their posts and other government job holder from their posts, they captured the properties and lands of the landlord and thus many people migrated to the cities like Pokhara and some of them have been involved in street vending. Table 24, Figure 24, shows that most of the people about 71 percentage are engaged

in street vending from conflict period. Most of the migrated people as they left their houses and properties are involved in street vending as it has not required more funds for investment and not require more knowledge to start the business.

## 6.2 Lack of Appropriate Opportunities

From the past 10 years, increasing population growth and decreasing availability of employment have become important factor to involve many people of the country to search some new alternative of earning either for themselves or for their families. As a result, many people of the country have been involved in some new profession or migrating here and there for searching new alternatives.

**Table 25 A: Reasons for selecting street vending by gender**

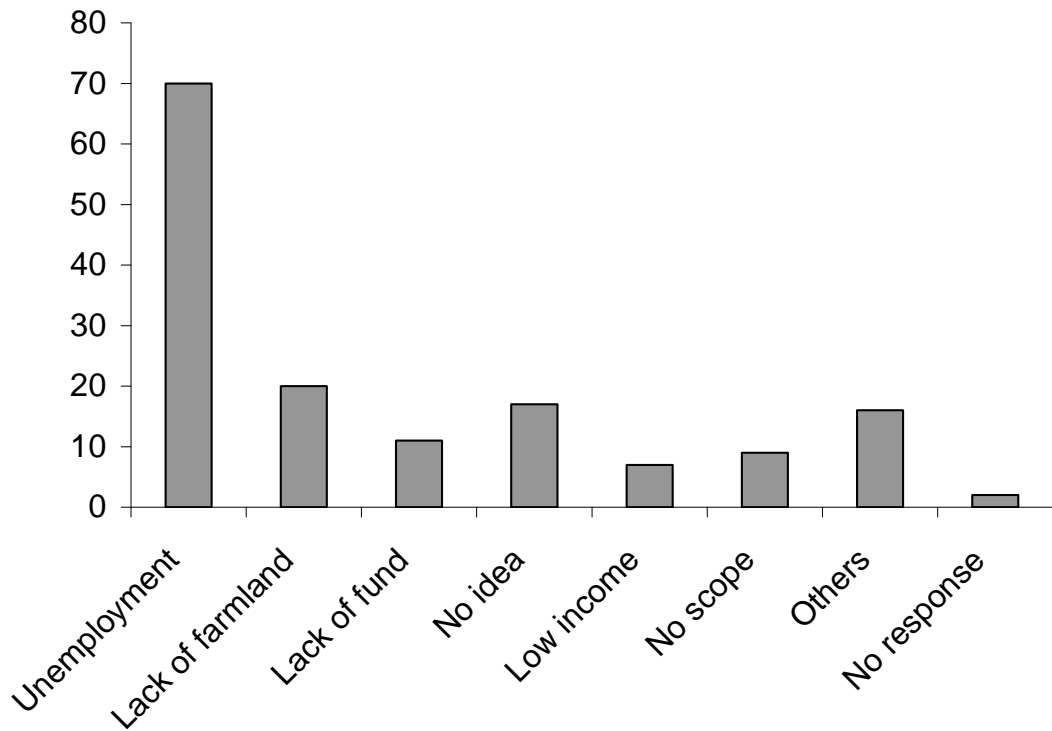
| Reason                | Gender         |          |                |          |               |          |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
|                       | Male (f= 154 ) |          | Female (f=167) |          | Total (n=321) |          |
|                       | f              | % of 154 | f              | % of 167 | f             | % of 321 |
| Unemployment          | 100            | 65       | 125            | 75       | 225           | 70       |
| Lack of farmland      | 38             | 25       | 25             | 15       | 63            | 20       |
| Lack of fund          | 20             | 13       | 17             | 10       | 37            | 11       |
| No idea               | 31             | 20       | 25             | 15       | 56            | 17       |
| Low income            | 15             | 10       | 7              | 4        | 22            | 7        |
| No scope              | 18             | 12       | 10             | 6        | 28            | 9        |
| Others                | 23             | 15       | 27             | 16       | 50            | 16       |
| No response           | 3              | 2        | 3              | 2        | 6             | 2        |
| <b>Total response</b> | <b>248</b>     |          | <b>239</b>     |          | <b>487</b>    |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

f=Number of respondents of each age group

n= Total number of respondents



**Figure 25: Reasons for selecting street vending by total percentage**

In this study, there are some factors on implementation either alone or combination with some other factors may found being responsible in giving many chances seeking people towards street vending. From Table 8 it has been found that people of different educational status have been involving in this profession. Due to unemployment about 70 percentage of them have been involving in such profession, 20 percentage due to the lack of farm land. About 17 percentage are replied that they have no idea for other doings and 11 percentage admitted to this business due to lack of sufficient fund. Table 25 A shows the reasons given by the street vendors for selecting this profession with respect to gender analysis and Table 25B shows the reasons given by the street vendors for selecting this profession with respect to their business type.

On the other hand, people from different parts of the country and from many causes migrated to urban areas and involved in street vending. Local people are also involved in street vending due to lack of sufficient fund to invest unemployment or it is easy to manage. It may be due to that they are coming from different backgrounds. As Nepal being the agricultural country, about 81 percentage of people involved in agriculture

so most of the street vendors have come from the agricultural background. It may be due to low production on agricultural products or lack of sufficient farm land. So people may involve in street vending due to insufficient production to run their family.

**Table 25 B: Reasons for selecting this profession by business type**

| Reason                | Business type            |         |                               |          |               |          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|
|                       | Mobile vendors<br>(f=80) |         | Stationary vendors<br>(f=241) |          | Total (n=321) |          |
|                       | f                        | % of 80 | f                             | % of 241 | F             | % of 321 |
| Unemployment          | 62                       | 77      | 163                           | 68       | 225           | 70       |
| Lack of farmland      | 14                       | 18      | 49                            | 20       | 63            | 20       |
| Lack of fund          | 8                        | 10      | 29                            | 12       | 37            | 11       |
| No idea               | 12                       | 15      | 44                            | 18       | 56            | 17       |
| Low income            | 5                        | 6       | 17                            | 7        | 22            | 7        |
| No scope              | 5                        | 6       | 23                            | 9        | 28            | 9        |
| Others                | 13                       | 16      | 37                            | 15       | 50            | 16       |
| No response           | 2                        | 2       | 4                             | 2        | 6             | 2        |
| <b>Total response</b> | <b>121</b>               |         | <b>366</b>                    |          | <b>487</b>    |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

f=Number of respondents of each age group

n= Total number of respondents

Street vendors may select this profession for seeking sufficient income; some of them are the spouses of international labor also. Some are observed Involving in this profession due to time pass and some of them involved in this profession for the education of their children, some of them are found involved in another job besides it. They have left their job and have been continued it regularly due to sufficient income from street vending.



**Table 26 A: Purpose of street vending by gender**

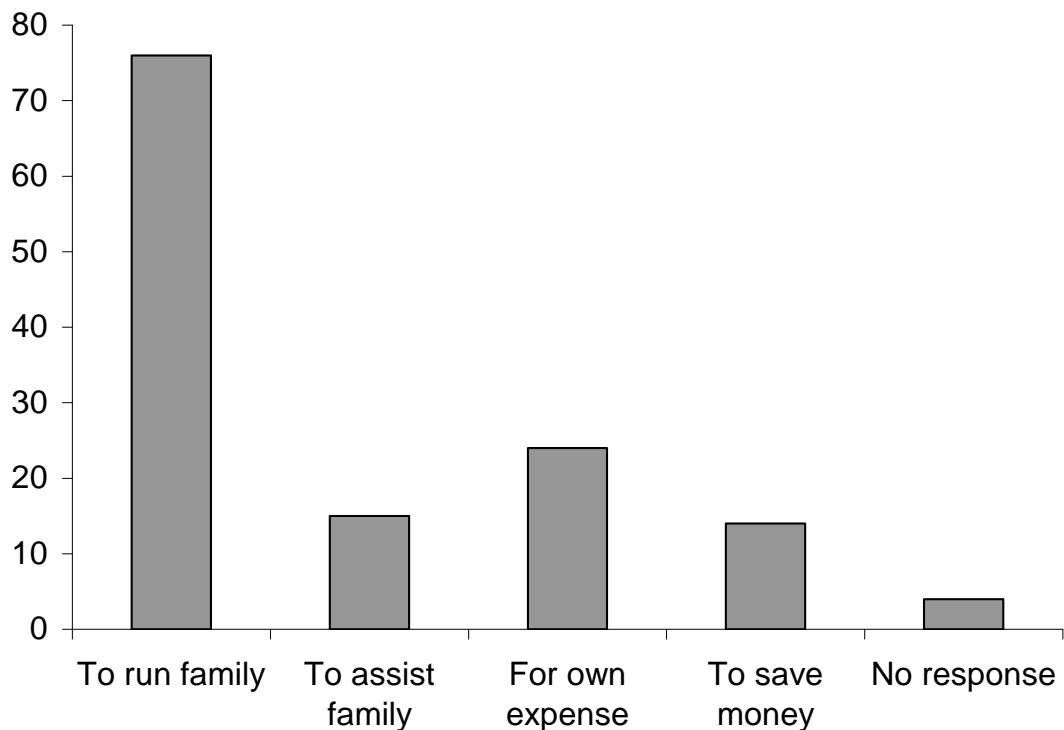
| Reason           | Gender         |          |                |          |               |          |
|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
|                  | Male (f= 154 ) |          | Female (f=167) |          | Total (n=321) |          |
|                  | f              | % of 154 | f              | % of 167 | f             | % of 321 |
| To run family    | 131            | 85%      | 114            | 68%      | 245           | 76%      |
| To assist family | 13             | 8%       | 34             | 20%      | 47            | 15%      |
| For own expense  | 29             | 18%      | 28             | 17%      | 77            | 24%      |
| To save money    | 21             | 14%      | 23             | 14%      | 44            | 14%      |
| No response      | 10             | 6%       | 3              | 2%       | 13            | 4%       |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>204</b>     |          | <b>222</b>     |          | <b>426</b>    |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

f=Number of respondents of each age group

n= Total number of respondents.



**Figure 26: Purpose of street vending by percentage**

It can be observed from the Table 26A that the most of the street vendors, about 76 percentage are engaged in that profession to run their family. Likewise about 15 percentage involved to assist their families. Most of the males about 85 percentage are found involved to run their families, whereas 68 percentage of females also regulating this profession to run their families. Table 26 A shows purpose of street vending with respect to gender basis.

It has been observed that majority of the street vendors about 90 percentage of the age group 20 to 39 years and 85 percentage of the street vendors from age group 40-59 years are also doing this profession to run their families but majority of street vendors of 8 to 19 years old and above 60 years are doing this profession to meet their personal expenditure. Table 26 B shows the purpose of doing street vending by age.

**Table 26 B: Purpose of street vending by age**

| Purpose          | 8-19 yrs<br>f=37 |            | 20-39 yrs<br>f=175 |             | 40-59 yrs<br>f=99 |            | 60 above<br>f=10 |            | Total n=321 |             |
|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                  | f                | % of<br>37 | f                  | % of<br>175 | f                 | % of<br>99 | F                | % of<br>10 | f           | % of<br>321 |
| To run family    | 2                | 5          | 158                | 90          | 84                | 85         | 1                | 10         | 245         | 76          |
| To assist family | 15               | 40         | 14                 | 8           | 15                | 15         | 3                | 30         | 47          | 15          |
| For own expense  | 24               | 65         | 21                 | 12          | 25                | 25         | 7                | 70         | 77          | 24          |
| To save money    | 13               | 35         | 26                 | 15          | 5                 | 5          | 0                | 0          | 44          | 14          |
| No response      | 1                | 3          | 9                  | 5           | 3                 | 3          | 0                | 0          | 13          | 4           |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>55</b>        |            | <b>228</b>         |             | <b>132</b>        |            | <b>11</b>        |            | <b>426</b>  |             |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

f=Number of respondents of each age group

n= Total number of respondent

### 6.3 Sufficient Income

From this study, it is observed that the income gained by street vendors from this profession has been found being sufficient to fulfill their objectives (Table 27 A). Further the street vendors of all the areas are found satisfied from their business and income. 90 percentage of the street vendors have found satisfied from their income, most of them about 88 percentage males and 92 percentage females are found satisfied. The slightly a more percentage of females are found satisfied than males (Table 27 B, Figure 27).

Due to this, most of the vendors who have been continuing this profession for many years irrespective of the problems, some of them has been facing during their profession might be taken as cause for the rapid growth of street vendors of Pokhara.

**Table 27 A: Response of street vendors about satisfaction to this Profession by area**

| Area          | Response about satisfaction |               |               |                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
|               | Yes                         | No            | No response   | Total             |
| B.P Chowk     | 60(92%)                     | 4(6%)         | 1(2%)         | 65(100%)          |
| New Road      | 14(93%)                     | 1(7%)         | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 85(92%)                     | 5(5%)         | 3(3%)         | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 19(95%)                     | 1(5%)         | 0(0%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 13(87%)                     | 2(3%)         | 0(0%)         | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 46(84%)                     | 3(5%)         | 6(11%)        | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 19(95%)                     | 1(5%)         | 0(0%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 33(86%)                     | 2(5%)         | 3(9%)         | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>289(90%)</b>             | <b>19(6%)</b> | <b>13(4%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

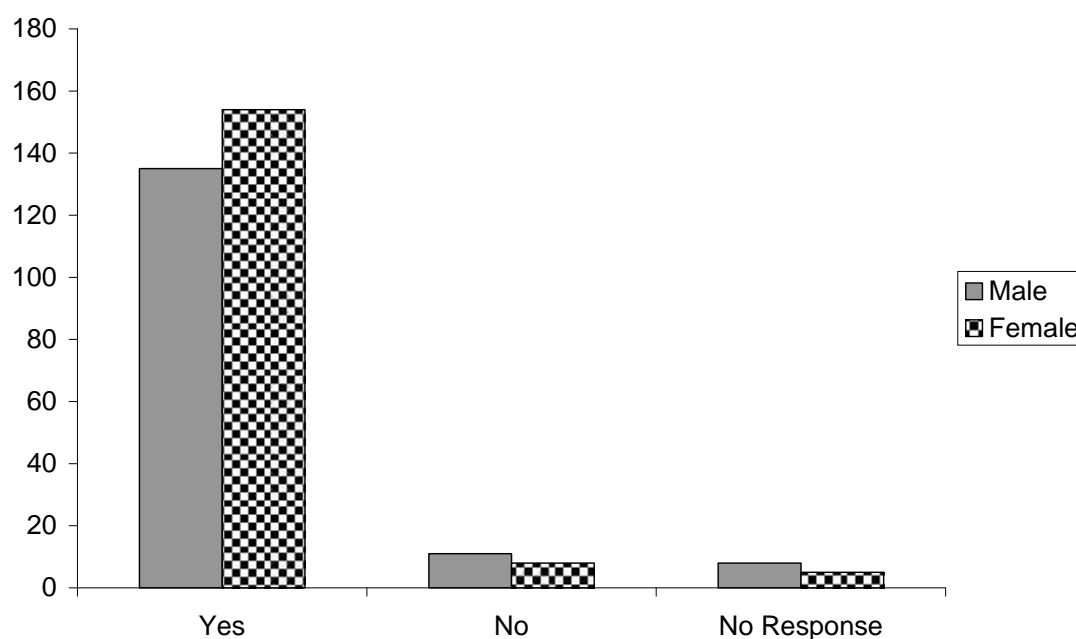
**Table 27 B: Response of street vendors about satisfaction to this Profession by gender**

| Gender       | Response about satisfaction |               |               | Total            |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
|              | Yes                         | No            | No Response   |                  |
| Male         | 135(88%)                    | 11(7%)        | 8(5%)         | 154(100%)        |
| Female       | 154(92%)                    | 8(5%)         | 5(3%)         | 167(100%)        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>289(90%)</b>             | <b>19(6%)</b> | <b>13(4%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.



**Figure 27: Response of street vendors about satisfaction to this profession**

#### **6.4 Easy to Manage**

To start any formal business a person should fulfill certain formalities either for acquiring space or furniture or permission from local authorities and from the government. It must require more funds also to start formal business. But in this

study, it has been found that the profession becomes relatively easier than other professions for the street vendors to start and manage in limited funds at any place of the city without getting any prior permission from local authorities. Due to this also the number of street vendors of Pokhara might have grown rapidly.

Further, this profession is being able to manage in part time basis in any season or occasions many native people of Pokhara and its territories specially the housewives, old ones and the student have been found being involved in this profession which may also be one of the important reason for the rapid growth of street vendors of the city. Meanwhile, by knowing the scope of this profession either by self observation or by already settled street vendors, many people from the different parts of country including Pokhara has been found involved in this profession. Ultimately increases the population of the street vendors in Pokhara valley.

## **6.5 Modernization**

From the proper development of infra structures like transportation, communication, industry, electricity, education center and other parameters of development, small commercial areas have been changed to cities. Cities changed to sub metro areas, the metro areas and capital areas. In these urban cities most of the government offices also situated there and other opportunities can be easily achieved. So Pokhara being headquarter of western development region has become center of attraction for many chances seeking and unemployed people from different parts of a country. So every year many people came for searching better opportunities. But due a lack of suitable opportunities some of them get involved in this profession. Further many more agricultural cash crops also consumed in the street market which have produced in the Terai belt, nearby farmland of highways and the fields of Pokhara. Not also agricultural products of different varieties, fruits and vegetables have been imported from neighboring countries like India and China. Further many more garments and cosmetics, bags belts and other many more items have been displayed and consumed in the street market of Pokhara. As becoming Pokhara the main trade center in western region, people from different parts of the country and also being Pokhara a tourist port in western region, people from many countries have been visiting this city. They collect many items from street market of Pokhara. It has also

proved that street market has been supplying all varieties of goods for rich, middle class and poor peoples, so due to these reasons also the number of the street vendors in Pokhara is growing rapidly.

### **6.6 Weak Government Policies and Lack of Vending Laws**

In the street market, no any street vendors have been paying any tax to the government or municipal authority even the earning of some street vendors has found sufficient. It has been observed that the street vendors had paid tax for the municipal authority till the last 12 years, at the time they paid Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 daily for their stall, basket or pushcarts. In the later years street vendor have grown rapidly and street vending become so unsystematic not only in Pokhara but many cities of the country. Street vendors had kept their stalls in any space of the cities and thus they were forcedly displaced by strict order of sub prime minister Bama Dev Gautam. During that period street vendors from Mahendrapool were shifted to BP Chowk - Siddhartha Chowk area, new road area and other places. On that time most of the vendors came in violence and they had gone to PSMC and CDO office for delegation about their right. It has been observed that the PSMC supplied BP Chowk, Siddhartha Chowk area, New Road area as the temporary vending zone. But the problem of Mahendrapool has been shifted to this area. At that time PSMC supplied the space for 6X4 feet stall size for each vendor but later they have enlarged their size and occupying more space of busy road. However, the PSMC have not taking any action about it. It has been observed from the notice of the PSMC inspector monthly work plan that out of 29 PSMC polices 12 have selected for footpath management. It means PSMC have been taking footpath management as the major issue but due to the lack of specific vending law and as the PSMC have not been supplying any proper vending zone, it may be the cause of rapid growth of street vendors.

## CHAPTER-SEVEN

### PROBLEMS FACED BY STREET VENDORS

Street vendors are said to be faced a lot of problems like disturbances beating, harassment by different personals and authorities. On the one hand they have been regulating their business in the footpath irrespective of heat, cold & rain while conducting business on the street & footpath of the city. However in the present study relatively less street vendors has found being suffering from the problem like beating, harassment & disturbances. Street vendors are found more suffered from such problems in the last 10-15 yrs but on the study period they have not found so suffered from such problems. But the street vendors of Pokhara have been observed suffering from the problem related to working environment. Out of 321 respondents 206 (64%) are admitted that they have being suffered from the problems.

Table 28 A shows that out of 65 street vendors from B.P Chowk area, 55 (83%) have found facing the problems and from 15 street vendors of New road area about 60 percentage have found being suffered. Like wise 93 street vendors from Prithvi Chowk area 84 percentage are found being suffered but about 30 percentage street vendors of Birauta have found suffered. In the same way out of the total 15 from the Ratna Chowk area 40 percentage are found being suffered & out of 55 from Bagar area 51 percentage are found suffering from the problems. Out of 20 street vendors from lake side area 50 percentage are found being suffered and 39 percentage of the total of 38 from Rambazar area are obtained as the sufferer. So it has been found that majority of street vendors from BP Chowk, Prithvi Chowk and Rambazar area are being suffered from problems. Some of the street vendors from all areas are found response less and it may be due to there irregular business and it has been observed that street vendors who are from India found response less about their problems. Table 28B shows that the street vendors from Pokhara and territories who are called as native street vendors are suffered less (about 25%) than the migrants' street vendors (about 88%). So, the migrant street vendors are being suffering from many problems in Pokhara. It may be due to the view of local people and other personnel towards native people.

**Table 28 A: Response about the problem of street vendors by area**

| Area          | Response about the problems |                  |                |                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|               | Yes                         | No               | No response    | Total             |
| B.P Chowk     | 54(83%)                     | 9(14%)           | 2(3%)          | 65(100%)          |
| New Road      | 9(60%)                      | 5(33%)           | 1(7%)          | 15(100%)          |
| Prithvi Chowk | 78(84%)                     | 13(14%)          | 2(2%)          | 93(100%)          |
| Birauta       | 6(30%)                      | 14(70%)          | 0(0%)          | 20(100%)          |
| Ratnachowk    | 6(40%)                      | 9(60%)           | 0(0%)          | 15(100%)          |
| Bagar         | 28(51%)                     | 25(45%)          | 2(4%)          | 55(100%)          |
| Lakeside      | 10(50%)                     | 8(40%)           | 2(10%)         | 20(100%)          |
| Rambazar      | 15(92%)                     | 21(5%)           | 1(3%)          | 38(100%)          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>206 (64%)</b>            | <b>105 (33%)</b> | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.

**Table 28 B: Response about the problem of street Vendors by Permanent residence**

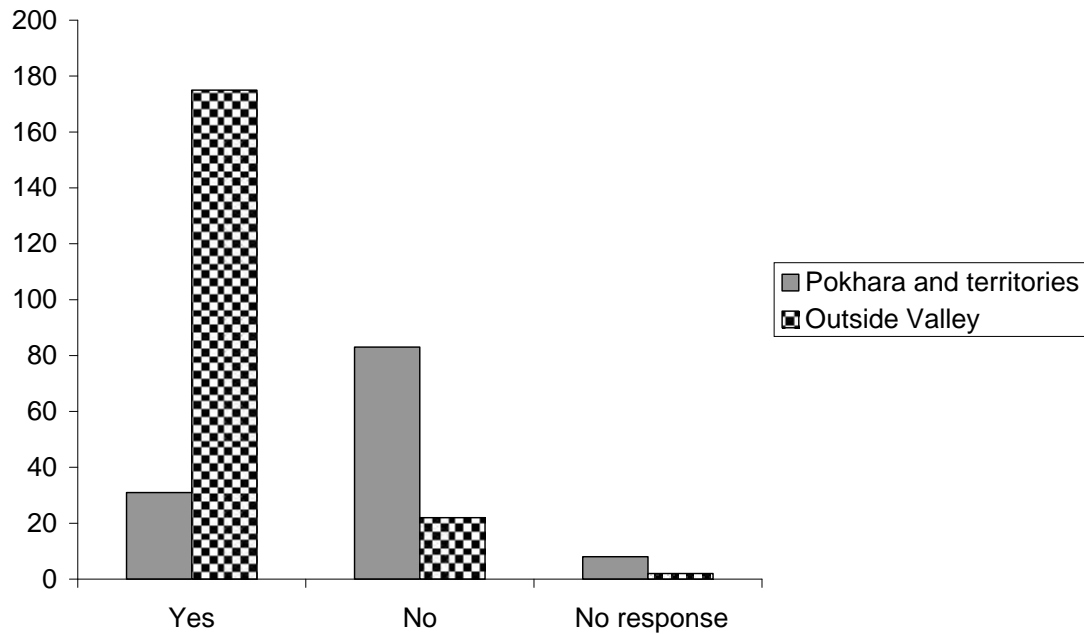
| Permanent Residence     | Response about the problems |                  |                |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                         | Yes                         | No               | No response    | Total             |
| Pokhara and territories | 31(25%)                     | 83(68%)          | 8(7%)          | 122(100%)         |
| Outside Valley          | 175(88%)                    | 22(11%)          | 2(1%)          | 199(100%)         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>206 (64%)</b>            | <b>105 (33%)</b> | <b>10 (3%)</b> | <b>321 (100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: Figure without parenthesis indicates absolute frequency.

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage by row.





**Figure 28: Response about the problem of street vendors by Permanent residence**

### 7.1 Sources of problems

It has been observed that street vendors from all areas of Pokhara have been suffering from one or more problems from different sources as pedestrians, customers, local shopkeeper, PSMC, police clubs and others. Table 29A shows that street vendors from all the areas are suffering from the pedestrians and the customers. It may be due to the density of the street vendors in these areas and these areas are the busy areas in Pokhara too. Street vendors from the Ratna Chowk and Ram bazaar area facing problem from PSMC and street vendors from lakeside, Birauta and Bagar has been further facing problems from the police, club and others. From the Table 29A 21percentage of the street vendors have been facing many problems by PSMC, 20 percentage by the customers, 18 percentage by the police, 15 percentage by pedestrians and local shopkeepers. About 10 percentage are found suffering from local residents and 7 percentage are found suffered by the local clubs. From the Table 28A, it has been observed that the street vendors of New Road have faced more problems with proportional average 35 percentage than Ratnachowk, lakeside Bagar, Birauta, B.P Chowk, Rambazar and Prithvi Chowk (Table 29 A). Vendors from New Road are facing prominent problems than the others as they are the new ones and

shifted from Mahendrapool area. Further the street vendors of all the area are found facing the problems from some or all the sources listed on the tables 29 A and Table 29 B.

**Table 29 A: Source of problems of street vendors by areas \***

| Sources of problems         | Areas          |              |                    |                 |               |               |            |            |             | % of 206 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
|                             | B.P Chowk f=54 | New Road f=9 | Prithvi Chowk f=78 | Ratna Chowk f=6 | Rambazar f=15 | Lakeside f=10 | Biraut f=6 | Bagar f=28 | Total n=206 |          |
| Pedestrians                 | 6              | 2            | 7                  | 4               | 4             | 5             | 2          | 7          | 30          | 15%      |
| Customers                   | 9              | 4            | 4                  | 1               | 5             | 4             | 2          | 12         | 41          | 20%      |
| Local Shopkeepers           | 8              | 3            | 12                 | 0               | 0             | 0             | 0          | 7          | 30          | 15%      |
| Local Resident              | 4              | 4            | 6                  | 1               | 0             | 0             | 0          | 5          | 20          | 10%      |
| LSMC                        | 17             | 6            | 6                  | 3               | 8             | 0             | 0          | 4          | 44          | 21%      |
| Police                      | 13             | 2            | 13                 | 0               | 0             | 4             | 2          | 3          | 37          | 18%      |
| Clubs                       | 4              | 2            | 4                  | 0               | 0             | 1             | 1          | 2          | 14          | 7%       |
| Others                      | 12             | 2            | 12                 | 2               | 1             | 3             | 2          | 4          | 38          | 18%      |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>73</b>      | <b>25</b>    | <b>64</b>          | <b>11</b>       | <b>18</b>     | <b>17</b>     | <b>9</b>   | <b>44</b>  | <b>254</b>  |          |
| <b>Proportional average</b> | <b>17%</b>     | <b>35%</b>   | <b>10%</b>         | <b>23%</b>      | <b>15%</b>    | <b>21%</b>    | <b>19%</b> | <b>20%</b> |             |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

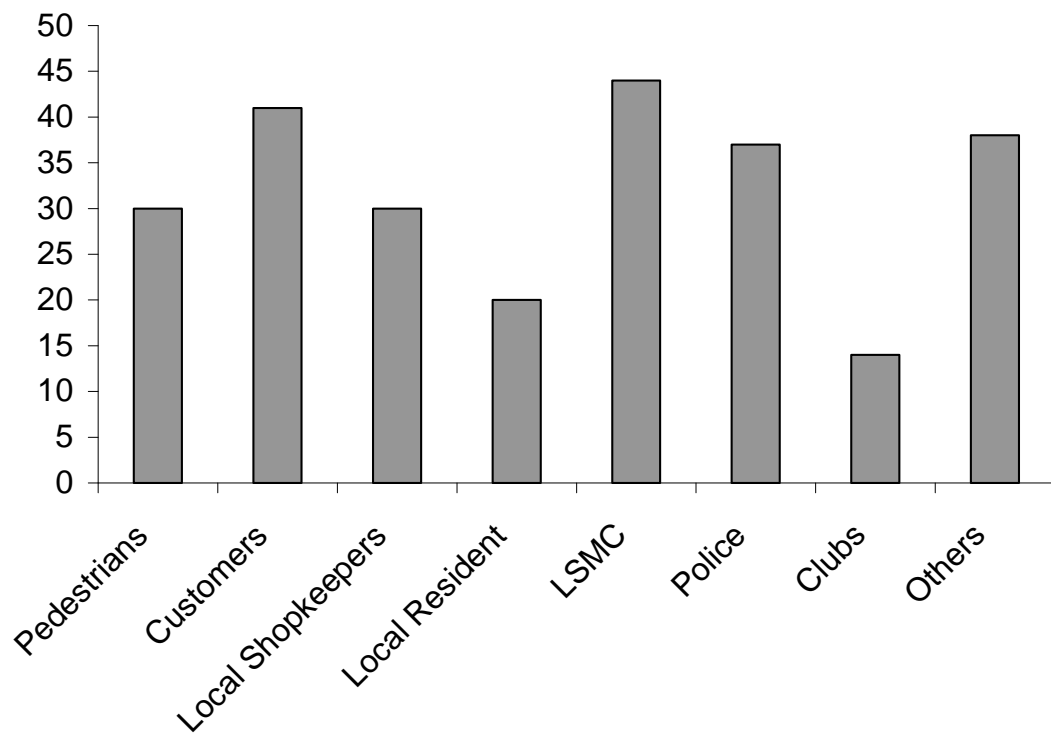
Notes: More than one response accepted

\*Applicable for those respondents who faced problems.

f=Number of respondents of each area who faced problems.

n= Total number of respondents who faced problems.

Not only migrants but native street vendors are also found facing many problems from different sources. But Natives are facing fewer problems than the migrants it may be due to the vision of different people towards the natives. The proportional average of the sources of problems of the migrants is found 16 percentage where as the proportional average of the natives has observed as only 10 percentage (Table 29 B).



**Figure 29: Source of problems of street vendors by percentage**

**Table 29 B: Source of problems of street vendors by residence \***

| Source of problems          | Permanent residence    |          |                                 |         |             |          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
|                             | Outside Kaski<br>f=175 |          | Pokhara and territories<br>f=31 |         | Total n=206 |          |
|                             | f                      | % of 175 | f                               | % of 31 | f           | % of 206 |
| Pedestrians                 | 27                     | 15%      | 3                               | 9%      | 30          | 15%      |
| Customers                   | 37                     | 21%      | 4                               | 13%     | 41          | 20%      |
| Local Shopkeepers           | 27                     | 15%      | 3                               | 10%     | 30          | 15%      |
| Local Resident              | 19                     | 11%      | 1                               | 3%      | 20          | 10%      |
| LSMC                        | 38                     | 22%      | 4                               | 13%     | 44          | 21%      |
| Police                      | 34                     | 19%      | 3                               | 10%     | 37          | 18%      |
| Clubs                       | 12                     | 7%       | 2                               | 6%      | 14          | 7%       |
| Others                      | 33                     | 19%      | 5                               | 16%     | 38          | 18%      |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>229</b>             |          | <b>25</b>                       |         | <b>254</b>  |          |
| <b>Proportional average</b> | <b>16%</b>             |          | <b>10%</b>                      |         | <b>15%</b>  |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

\*Applicable for those respondents who faced problems.

f=Number of respondents of each area who faced problems.

n= Total number of respondents who faced problems

## 7.2 Types of Problems

With Regard to the problems faced by street vendors, it has been found that most of the street vendors from every area of city have been suffering from the following prominent problems like harassment, forced out (expulsion), goods snatch, goods throw, cash demand and disturbance. It has been also observed that street vendors of Pokhara are suffering from problems relating to working environment and the problems due to basic public services. The number of street vendors suffering from harassment, forced out, cash demand, goods snatch, goods throw and disturbance have found decreased from the last two years. The vendors from BP Chowk, Prithvi Chowk, New Road areas are found suffering more than the vendors of other places.

As these areas are the main Bazaar areas and the density of street vendors in these areas is high.

It is found that 32 percentage street vendors are being suffered by disturbance. According to them they are generally disturbed by customers who wanted to buy quality goods and very low price and by some pedestrians and local people who didn't want to buy any goods but wanted to know the quality and price of each and every goods. This problem of disturbance is found in all areas of Pokhara valley but pronounced more in BP Chowk, New Road, Prithvi Chowk, Bagar and Lakeside areas (Table 30 A). From the residential analysis, migrants as well as natives are found equally suffered 32 percentage from the problem of disturbance (Table 30 B).

**Table 30 A: Types of problems faced by street vendors by area\***

| Types of problems           | Areas             |                 |                       |                    |                  |                  |                |               |                | % of 206 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
|                             | B.P Chowk<br>f=54 | New Road<br>f=9 | Prithvi Chowk<br>f=78 | Ratna Chowk<br>f=6 | Rambazar<br>f=15 | Lakeside<br>f=10 | Birauta<br>f=6 | Bagar<br>f=28 | Total<br>n=206 |          |
| Disturbance                 | 12                | 6               | 30                    | 2                  | 1                | 4                | 1              | 10            | 66             | 32%      |
| Harassment                  | 22                | 7               | 22                    | 0                  | 0                | 3                | 0              | 6             | 60             | 29%      |
| Cash demand                 | 7                 | 3               | 17                    | 0                  | 0                | 3                | 0              | 0             | 30             | 15%      |
| Goods throw                 | 6                 | 2               | 19                    | 0                  | 3                | 0                | 3              | 0             | 31             | 15%      |
| Snatch goods                | 13                | 2               | 48                    | 0                  | 1                | 3                | 1              | 7             | 49             | 24%      |
| Others                      | 27                | 5               | 23                    | 4                  | 3                | 2                | 3              | 18            | 121            | 59%      |
| <b>Totals</b>               | <b>87</b>         | <b>25</b>       | <b>159</b>            | <b>6</b>           | <b>8</b>         | <b>15</b>        | <b>8</b>       | <b>41</b>     | <b>357</b>     |          |
| <b>Proportional average</b> | <b>26%</b>        | <b>46%</b>      | <b>34%</b>            | <b>17%</b>         | <b>22%</b>       | <b>25%</b>       | <b>22%</b>     | <b>20%</b>    |                |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

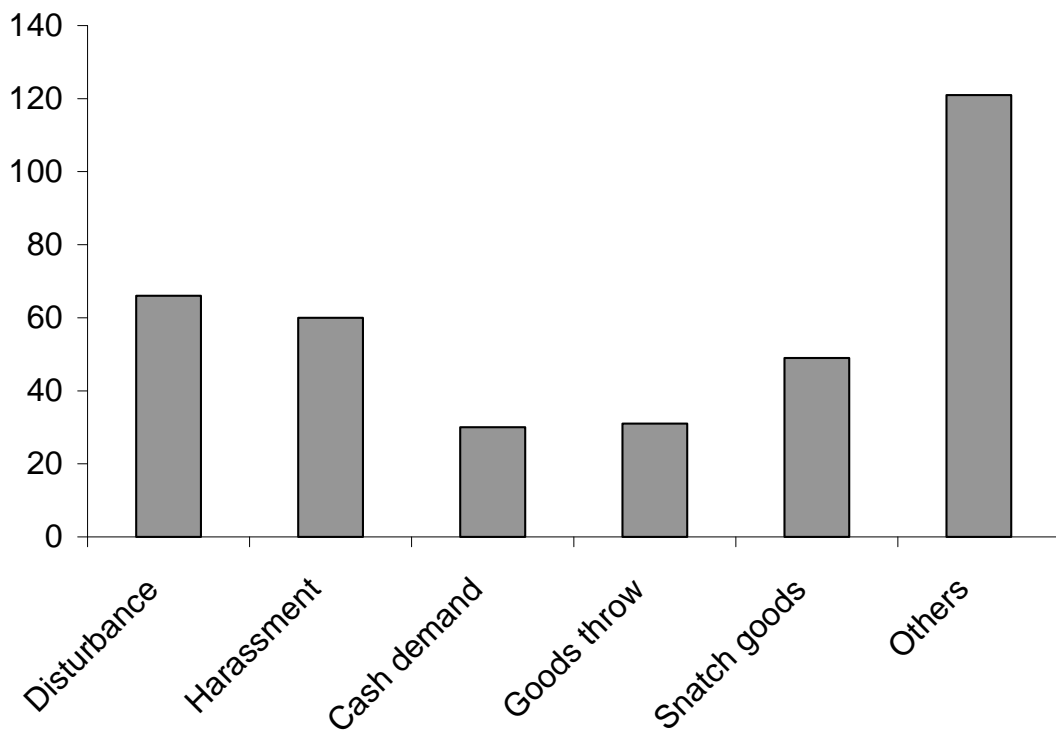
\*Applicable for those respondents who faced problems.

f=Number of respondents of each area who faced problems.

n= Total number of respondents who faced problems

The migrant street vendors are found more suffering than the natives from the problem of harassment. Out of 206, suffered street vendors, about 29 percentage are found being suffered from the problem of harassment. In the problem of harassment, street vendors are found being teased or ragged or bullied and sometimes hit by the pedestrians, Local shopkeepers, PSMC staffs, Traffic police, PCAP staff and even by the Customers, the problem of harassment has been found more in BP Chowk, Prithvi Chowk areas and it is not observed in Ratna Chowk and Birauta areas.

It may due to the attitude of valley people towards outsiders thinking that the outside are sharing their limited resources and making them little competitive. From the Table 30B we can observe that about 33 percentage migrants are suffered and 6 percentage of the native street vendors suffering from harassment.



**Figure 30: Types of problems faced by street vendors\***

**Table 30 B: Types of problems faced by street vendors by residence\***

| Types of problem     | Permanent residence  |          |                    |         |             |          |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
|                      | Outside valley f=175 |          | Inside Valley f=31 |         | Total n=206 |          |
|                      | f                    | % of 175 | f                  | % of 31 | f           | % of 206 |
| Disturbance          | 56                   | 32%      | 10                 | 32%     | <b>66</b>   | 32%      |
| Harassment           | 58                   | 33%      | 2                  | 6%      | <b>60</b>   | 29%      |
| Cash demand          | 28                   | 16%      | 2                  | 6%      | <b>30</b>   | 15%      |
| Goods throw          | 29                   | 17%      | 2                  | 6%      | <b>31</b>   | 15%      |
| Snatch goods         | 45                   | 30%      | 4                  | 13%     | <b>49</b>   | 24%      |
| Others               | 103                  | 59%      | 18                 | 58%     | <b>121</b>  | 59%      |
| <b>Totals</b>        | <b>319</b>           |          | <b>38</b>          |         | <b>357</b>  |          |
| Proportional average | 30%                  |          | 20%                |         |             |          |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

Notes: More than one response accepted

\*Applicable for those respondents who faced problems.

f=Number of respondents of each area who faced problems.

n= Total number of respondents who faced problems

Out of 206 street vendors, 15 percentage are found facing the problems of cash demand. Street vendors from the areas BP Chowk, New Road, Prithvi Chowk are the sufferer from this problem. Further 16 percentage of the migrants are found being suffered but only 6 percentage of the natives have faced the problem of cash demand. The street vendors of Pokhara have suffered from this problem in the past few years. This problem that they have to pay some money to local hoodlums and some times to the members of local authorities as donation has observed more in past and reduced in the recent years.

Like wise the street vendors of BP Chowk, New Road, Prithvi Chowk areas and also from Bagar areas are suffered by the problem of goods snatch. In this context, the goods of the street vendors snatched by some uncivilized pedestrians, customers and

sometimes even by local hoodlums. Out of 206 problems facing street vendors, 15% are found suffering by this problem, Table 30 A. further, about 30 percentage migrants are found as sufferer but the native suffered from this problem are 20 percentage (Table 30 B).

Next out of the total of 206 affected street vendors about 15 percentage admitted that their goods are generally thrown on street and footpath by pedestrians, officials of local authorities, local hoodlums and sometimes even by some customers incase of being unable to fulfill the demands or order of those personnel. On analyzing by the permanent residence, migrants are found more suffered about 17 percentage than the native street vendors. Only 6 percentage natives are found suffered by goods throw (Table 30 B).

The street vendors of Pokhara suffered from other problems like expulsion and related to working environment the Table 30A and Table 30 B show that most of them about 59 percentage are found suffering from other problems. They further suffered from different problems with the lack of basic public services. They are not generally allowed to do their business in the place of their choice, rare they are expelled or kicked out from those places by PSMC officials, local clubs, traffic police, PCAP staffs, sometimes by local shopkeepers and the local residential as well.

The problems related to working environment are found as unsafe workplace locations, as the street vendors are doing their business in the footpath of busy areas, they are keeping their stalls on the side of the road. Mobile vendors carrying their pushcarts, cycles, baskets in the busy roads, due to which the street vendors are facing the problems. Traffic accidents as the most potential hazards and also they are found suffering with the cows, oxen or other animals (Appendix II). Further, the street vendors also found suffering with their improper work place structure, most of the fruit and vegetable vendors are found shaded their stalls with large umbrellas. They are found supporting their umbrellas with a long stick and made shadow to the stall. Some vendors are found elongated their trays and occupy more space and due to which pedestrians as well as customers can not enter on the footpath and their stalls too. They have not protected from heat, cold and rain to their stalls and the goods



displayed are found as worth as Rs.200, 000 in the street market. They are observed that the goods are covered by the plastic sheet of five layers. In rainy season uncovered and cause climate factor influenced a lot, most are unprotected and get easily wet. Further, electrical wires breaking down and the tents collapsed. Dirty, slippery and wet work condition also causes the problems for the street vendors.

Some problems are caused by working equipments, they are facing the problems by the lighting system as the municipality hasn't supplied electrical power to the stalls but they are found close their business up to 11 pm (Table 18, Figure 18). About 73 percentage vendors are found closing their stall in 4-8 pm and 3 percentage are closing after 8 pm. Next, there is a problem seen on the usage of working clothes, shoes and protected gear as the street vendors deal about all types of matters and goods. Further the problems related to basic public services are also found in the street market as toilet and water supply for the toilets, first aid facilities, clean water supply, the provision of fire fighting extinguisher, sewer system etc. It has been observed in BP Chowk area that the house owner hasn't supplied them a key of toilet and bathroom even they pay more amount as rent for keeping common store in a shutter.

## CHAPTER-EIGHT

### IMPACT OF STREET VENDORS

Street vendors are generally considered as problem creators and nuisance by many urban people, local authority as their unsystematic presence in the city and the activities during their business. During the period of shifting street market of Mahendrapool with a strict order the road had found free from the street vendors on Aswin 2065. On the next morning pedestrian had found welcomed the governments such activity and telling that how a quite and beautiful Mahendrapool was observed he could easily observe mahendrapool from B.P Chowk. But on the other hand a female street vendor had found aggressive and against such activity and telling ‘uff the road is void, no any atreet vendors selling and exist here, U can observe the void road from B.P Chowk’. Further the local residents are found interested to keep street vendors in Gairapatan area where a wide road has been being constructed. So this study has also focused to analyze both positive as well as negative, socio economic impacts of street vendors on the people, society and the culture. Furthermore the study has been also analyzed the impact of street vendors on the environment and image of sub metropolis.

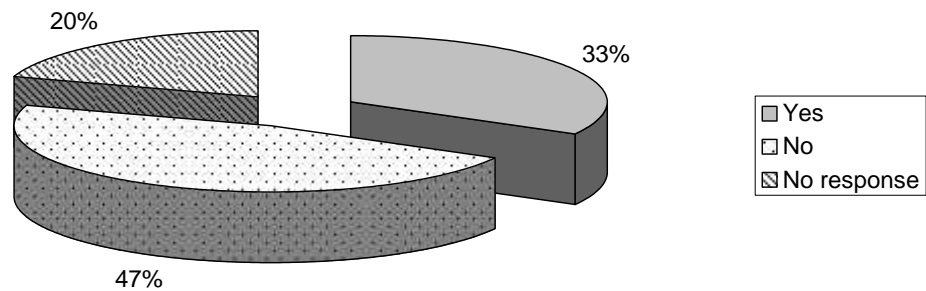
**Table 31: Awareness about the problems that they cause to the urban society**

| Area          | Response about awareness |                 |                |                  |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
|               | Yes                      | No              | No response    | Total            |
| B.P Chowk     | 24(37%)                  | 26(40%)         | 15(23%)        | 65(100%)         |
| New Road      | 3(20%)                   | 8(53%)          | 4(27%)         | 15(100%)         |
| Prithvi Chowk | 29(31%)                  | 46(49%)         | 18(20%)        | 93(100%)         |
| Birauta       | 7(35%)                   | 8(40%)          | 5(25%)         | 20(100%)         |
| Ratnchowk     | 5(33%)                   | 7(47%)          | 3(20%)         | 15(100%)         |
| Bagar         | 22(40%)                  | 27(49%)         | 6(11%)         | 55(100%)         |
| Lakeside      | 4(20%)                   | 10(50%)         | 6(30%)         | 20(100%)         |
| Rambazar      | 12(32%)                  | 19(50%)         | 7(18%)         | 38(100%)         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>106(33%)</b>          | <b>151(47%)</b> | <b>64(20%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

### 8.1 Negative Impacts of Street Vendors

When street vendors are asked about the problems (if any) they are causing to the people and society, majority of them about 47 percentage replied no but just 33 percentage said yes and rest has no response about it. So From the Table 31, Figure 31, most of them think that they are not causing any problems to the people and the society from their unsystematic appearance and behavior. It may due to ignorance and lack of awareness might be the major cause which has made them to think so. On the other hand, those street vendors who have realized the problems they have creased to the others also not wanted to control themselves due to lack of street rules and regulations.



**Figure 31: Awareness about the problems that they cause to the urban society**

They are found occupying the public space as the street, footpath or on the busy roads where there is a heavy rush of people or the vehicle movements. A great majority of the pedestrians walking through those areas are found being disturbed to walk without touching or pushing another. Further the vehicle owners driving their vehicles through their areas were also found in great stress. While driving, they are also found suffered on the vehicle parking from the presence of those street vendors. Besides pedestrians,

vehicle owners, traffic police and the staff of PCAP are also found facing great difficulties for regular traffic flow in those areas. Similarly, some street vendors are also found occupying the space in front of registered or formal shops without getting any permission from the owner of shop and at the same time attracting the customers of these shops by selling goods on relatively cheaper price. Thus the owner of the shop is found suffering from the street vendors on conducting the business.

Some of the street vendors are found selling rotten and unhygienic foods, vegetables and fruits in relatively cheaper prices. Further they are found cheating the customer by selling the damaged goods and products. Some of the street vendors are found polluting the environment by throwing their unsold products as fruits, vegetables and the food items, further their children and also the street children made unnecessary dirt and noise. From such doings and behavior, the PSMC staffs, local clubs or the aware personnel are found in great distress in cleaning and maintaining the city and its environment. Local residents, pedestrians, customers, PCAP staffs and other aware personnel are also found being deeply irritated or suffered mentally by such behaviors and activities of the street vendors.

Not only related personnel but all the political parties also felt so discomfort about such behavior and during Bhadra to Kartik 2065, the street vendors from Mahendra pool areas were displaced with coordination among the political parties. It was due to the government's strict order to force out vendors of the street of most busy areas of the city. Street vendors were came in violence and observed delegating the PSMC and CDO office, but the contemporary sub prime minister Bama dev Gautam said that they had to go their from where they had came to the road as they ever told that street vending was only the way of their subsistence and government should not banned them.

Further more many children are also found being involved in this profession either directly or indirectly along with their family members, such involvement is not only depriving them from their education but making them money minded in early age. From the above it has been found that the street vendors have certainly caused some

problems to the people, society and the environment from their unsystematic presence and behavior.

## **8.2 Positive Impacts of Street Vendors**

Street vendors however found creating some degree of problems to the urban people and the society in local level but their economic contribution in the national level can not be ignored. In some extent, street vending solve the problem of unemployment which in the present context a quite big problems in the country. As the government hasn't been able to employ all the youth, street market creates self employment without getting any financial or logistic support from the government and its concerns. On the study period it has been observed that the females of street market not only economically sustained but they are found so brave and hardworking also. Some of the female street vendors are found riding their own motorcycles so bravely, on the present context of another ladies hesitate to ride cycle or scooter. It has been observed that they have dropped their children to the school by their motorbike. Street vendors are found servicing the people of poor and lower class which represent the linkage between the slums and the flat, residence and the commercial centers and between urban and rural areas by selling relatively lower price than registered shops. Sometimes people of higher class can also found being served by these street vendors. By selling the goods on cheaper price they are also raising the purchasing power of ordinary people and hence increasing the economic activities of the countries as well.

From the observation, it has been observed that the agricultural products from the neighboring villages and the collection centers are being directly collected by them and sold in the street market. According to Tara Prasad Paudel, a chairperson of Deurali Agricultural Products, collection center Bhalam, they have been selling the agricultural products to Ram Mani Neupane who is one of the existed vegetable vendors who has been selling vegetables in the street at B.P Chowk and involved in such profession for last 12 years. Not only Deurali Agricultural Product collection centers, but fruits and vegetables from other neighboring villages and also from other parts of countries, generally nearby fields of highways have been selling in the street markets of Pokhara. Due to which farmer of different places are found also indirectly benefitted from this profession. Not only migrants but also natives, illiterate as well as higher educated person are involved in this profession (Table 7, Table 8) part time as

well as full time basis (Table 14). Street vending can be considered to assist government for alleviating poverty and the chance for employment.

So the street vendors have given a message to other employed and chance seeking people i.e. this business could be a good alternative for them. This profession has also diverted the youth from their attitude of seeking job not by giving reasonable profit. As there is the involvement of the person of different age groups and sex in this profession (Table 1, Table 2), this profession could be said and inspiring one to more and more housewives, students and old persons for doing it on part-time basis. From their business street vendors have also created a sort of competition in a market which results customers getting goods in reasonable price even from registered shops.

If managed street market properly and collected tax from them as street market occupy high economy, it may support the concerning authority to utilize it in the other development works.

## CHAPTER-NINE

### POLICY IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 9.1 Policy Implication

It has been observed that PMSC has been taking Street vending as major issue, many more meetings, workshops and seminars has hold to manage street vending, and it has further known that, PMSC organized 49 such activities concerning street vending. But the problem of Mahendrapool had shifted to BP Chowk, New Road areas from the strict order of the central government.

On concerning about the management of street market PSMC established Hong Kong Bazaar in Tersapatti, Chipledhunga and near china pool. But due to many factors all are collapsed and one agricultural market Mandy in Chipledhunga has been running properly. This market has found running in private sector and the owner Jhalakman Shrestha is retired person, worked in Ministry of Agriculture. According to him, the municipal staff not interested to manage the footpath problem rather blamed him that he has been successively organizing the complex with INGOs support. It has found that he has owned the prizes from the NGOs but he is so sad with PMSC. It is easily seen that, the PSMC not supporting him as there are other vendors selling their goods out of the gate of this market for a long time but PSMC neither say anything to them but seen promoting them.

In the past, PSMC had controlled the push carts and numbered them, collected tax from the stalls or baskets too but in the recent years the PSMC hasn't collecting any tax from them. There is no any provision about the vending license or vending zone on the market of Pokhara. As it become very difficult to shift street vendors from the Mahendrapool area and if the government PSMC issued them license then they may further become so brave and the PSMC has neither able to issued license not collect tax from them. So PSMC has taken street vending as a main problem and out of 29 PMSC police, 12 has found mobilized for footpath management during the survey period. PSMC inspector Basanta Chalise has been working for a long time to footpath management of Pokhara and says that the PSMC will manage this problem by specific

vending laws but they are searching for effective vending zone. He has further said that they would collect tax after the proper management of vending zone. On the period of removing street vendors of Mahendrapool area to the BP Chowk, Siddhartha Chowk area PSMC staff has taken footpath management as minor issue too. They have supplied the parking and front areas of Pokhara one of the contemporary largest departmental stores The Park Shop. But now the departmental store has going on collapsed and Chairperson Mr. Ajaya said that street vending may one of the main cause to collapse the supermarket. From the above discussion, PSMC has observed so weak about policy implication with regards to the street vendors of Pokhara.

## **9.2 Recommendation**

From the study, different aspects are found about street vendors and the following suggestions have been recommended for the better and proper management of street vendors of Pokhara.

### **9.2.1 Rehabilitation**

To control the unsystematic street vending, more of the street vendors are found in favor with rehabilitation centers. But they are found so clever that they must get the rehabilitation centers to their own areas. On shifting them to the vending zones outside the city, most of them are found against rehabilitation. The idea of rehabilitation has welcomed by the majority of the street vendors about 58 percentage (Table 32, Figure 32). About 70 percentage of the street vendors from B.P Chowk, 65 percentage from New Road and 61 percentage from Prithvi Chowk are found in favor of rehabilitation centre near to their vending areas. Only 10 percentage are found response less whereas 32 percentage are found against rehabilitation. It may due to that they are not interested to leave their vending areas, as the income is greatly affected by the place and situation.

**Table 32: Response of street vendors about Rehabilitation**

| <b>Area</b> | <b>Response</b> |           |                    |              |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------|
|             | <b>Yes</b>      | <b>No</b> | <b>No response</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| B.P Chowk   | 46(70%)         | 14(22%)   | 5(8%)              | 65(100%)     |



|               |                 |                 |                |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| New Road      | 10(65%)         | 4(30%)          | 1(5%)          | 15(100%)         |
| Prithvi Chowk | 57(61%)         | 29(24%)         | 14(15%)        | 93(100%)         |
| Birauta       | 8(40%)          | 11(55%)         | 1(5%)          | 20(100%)         |
| Ratnchowk     | 7(47%)          | 8(53%)          | 0(0%)          | 15(100%)         |
| Bagar         | 29(53%)         | 23(42%)         | 3(5%)          | 55(100%)         |
| Lakeside      | 8(40%)          | 10(50%)         | 2(10%)         | 20(100%)         |
| Rambazar      | 21(55%)         | 12(32%)         | 5(13%)         | 38(100%)         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>186(58%)</b> | <b>104(32%)</b> | <b>31(10%)</b> | <b>321(100%)</b> |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

On concerning about Rehabilitation Street vendors are found interested to select small vending zone on each area of the city. This alternative can be considered as the most effective one because the street vendors of most busy areas are found in favor with this alternative. But the PSMC authority must manage the space as a vending zone for each of the areas where the street markets run properly.

Another alternative may be possible in such a manner that the street vendors rehabilitate to some other places outside dense areas but inside the valley by coordinating another personalities in order to release pressure of street vendors towards the busy areas. On the other hand, incase of the local authority not able to manage the space they can be rehabilitated or allowed to do their business in certain areas of the city with the cyclic manner as like the hat bazaar.

### **9.2.2 Proper Registration**

For managing the street market in organized form, may all the vendors should have supplied a license to do such business from the local authority as PSMC. PSMC must register the street vendors and have to gather more information and should have taken street vending as a major issue in a city.

### **9.2.3 Temporary Permission and Supervision**

If rehabilitation may not possible, then the street vendors can be allowed to do such business at the same places where they are doing the business for certain period of time when the traffic flow become less. It means the vendors may do their business

for certain times, morning times toward and towards in the day but in the evening there should be dense traffic flow so such business must be restricted. To give temporary permission, PSMC must select vending time for those areas and there should be the strict supervision. To lunch this alternatives most of the political parties much be addressed and the conclusion of all the parties may lead to achieve success for this alternatives. Further there should be strict supervision time to time whether the vendors doing their business out of the selected time & space and also new persons entered or not as street vendors.

#### **9.2.4 Taxation**

Street vendors of Pokhara are found not paying any tax to the government for doing their business on the road but they should pay the tax to the government as the earning of some street vendors has found more than the neighboring registered shops. Some of them has got good margin, the street vendors who paid tax to municipality before 12 years have not been paying any tax. But as the local authority should be strict and regularly collect the tax, the problem of street vending may reduce in some extent and taxation will be fully applicable when the street market would be organized.

Tax should be taken according to the nature of goods and investment. The vendors who try to escape from tax should be strictly penalized and in extreme case they must be banned.

#### **9.2.5 Providing Appropriate Opportunity and Orientation**

Management of street vendors becoming great issue not only in Pokhara but it's a non ending issue in all the cities of the world. In New York, according to Beson, street vendors have been doing their business irrespective of the street law that not only fined they had to go to jail. Almost as many illegal vendors who operate without license found frequently arrested and put in jail. Next morning they came and start their business. Further different vendors found continuously fighting themselves to protect their interest veterans with non veterans, immigrant with natives, licensed with unlicensed and old vendors with the new ones.

The problem can't be considered as totally managed but must be minimized in Pokhara. For that the process of management can't be fully launched in this transition period. Most of the street vendors are found involved in political parties and their sister concerns also. So the problem can be minimized politically in some extent. Further, by providing rehabilitation center and issuing license to street vendors must not applicable for all of them, as they are found growing daily. Thus by providing the people with appropriate job, this problem can be minimized. For that the person with their interest, should be given the chance to the job. Some vendors would leave this profession when they will supply the Sutter to do their business. Some may leave this job as they would engage to the departmental stores. Some educated street vendors will leave such profession as supplying job to them. So not only the person or local municipality able to solve the problem of street vending but it should be addressed by the government also.

## CHAPTER-TEN

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 10.1 Summary

Pokhara have become a center of economic and commercial activities by the increased urbanization and high rate of population growth. People from different parts of the country and from the neighboring countries are also found involved in different professions, job and the business. Street vending is one which has been started as a small scale business that operates on the street, foot path, or open space of busy areas of a city where there is heavy rush of people. People involved in such informal sector are called as the street vendors and further addressed as hawker, foot path shopkeepers, side walk traders, pheriwalla, rehri-patriwala, and informal sector entrepreneurs. On this study, about 1504 street vendors are found doing such business in different areas of Pokhara city (Appendix 1). It is found that, they are mostly concentrated in Prithvi Chowk areas, followed by BP Chowk areas, Bagar area, Rambazar area, Birauta area, Lakeside area, New Road area and Ratnachowk area consequently. As the street vendors are found existed in all parts of the valley, and to reflect the reality of all the vendors, they are further divided according to the areas and analyzed from 321 street vendors by selecting disproportionate sampling.

Both male and female are found being involved in this profession but number of females (52%) is found more than the males (48%). Majority of them about 55 percentage are found in between the age group of 20 to 40 years old and 32 percentage on 40-59 years old, but the persons of age 8 years old and above 60 years also found involving in this profession. People from different caste are found involving in this profession but the person with the castes Brahmin, chhitris, tamus, maithilese and dalits are found in greater numbers than ordered sequence, Brahmins found about 23 percentage. It has been found that some Newars, Rais, and other caste are also involved in this profession. People from different parts of the country are found involved to this profession. 62 percentage migrants from all parts of the country and also from India are found more involved than the street vendors coming from neighboring villages as the territories of the city area about 29 percentage. The number of street vendors from Pokhara city is found least (about 9%).

In the street market of Pokhara, street vendors with their educational status primary education are observed most (about 41%), than it is found secondary, higher secondary and illiterate in sequential manner. Majority of the vendors (about 88%) are found from nuclear family, some are from ad joint and single involvement has found least. Further it is found that almost of them (about 86%) are married but some unmarried, double married, widows and divorced vendors have been involving in this profession. It has been found that half of the street vendors (about 50%) regulate their business with two family members, one third of them are found mobilizing 2-3 family members to there business. Most of them (about 62%) are found involved to this profession daily irrespective of many problems but some of them are found working in part time or occasional basis. The study shows that 62 percentage of street vendors are found involved only on street vending but some students, farmers, households and other service owner also involving in this profession in minority level. From this study it has been found that most of the street vendors that are Hindus (about 79%), Buddhist and Muslims also exist in minority.

From the study it is found that the street vendors are aware about politics and 85 percentage are found getting tickets of political parties or their sister concerns. Further about 51 percentage of them are found involved in UTTO, a sister concern of NCP Maoist whereas the percentage of the street vendors involved in the NEST is found 30 percentage. As Maoist party becoming the largest party in last constitutional election and the study also shows that street vending of Pokhara is influenced with national politics. In Pokhara, street vendors are found selling the products of different varieties. Among them about 21 percentage are related to garments and clothes, vegetables (16%), fruits (14%) than prepared foods, kitchen ware and spices, bag and belts, curio, cosmetics and the others in sequential order. They are found selling their goods on the table and trays (32%), on plastic sheets (20%), on basket (13%), in a temporary shed (12%) than on pushcarts, or by the cycles.

Mobile as well as stationary vendors are found selling their products in all areas of the cities but stationary vendors are found numerous (about 75%) than mobile vendors (about 25%). Among them about 87 percentage are found involved in this profession with regular basis. The street vendors are found collecting their goods with the street

from Kathmandu and other cities, local whole sellers and direct from fields in sequential order. Street vendors from all areas are related to different selling items. They are found opening their business early in the morning most of them about 60 percentage are found open their business in 5 to 7 am. Next 28 percentage are found opening their business in 7 to 9 am. Some of them are found opening their business up to 12 pm. Again, most of them (about 73%) are found close their business around 4 to 8pm as some of them (about 5%) are found close their stall around 7 to 10 am but some are selling their products in the night up to 11pm on the street.

Thus, street vendors can be considered as the example of hardworking, self employed, business entrepreneurs as they regulate their business irrespective of lots of fund or low income or other problems. 12 percentage of them are found investing very little fund, less than Rs. 1.000 but 38 percentage are observed investing Rs. 10,000- Rs. 20,000 to their business moreover 5 percentage are found investing more than 20,000 and range to 200,000 for their business. Among them about 74 percentage garments vendor, 12 percentage vegetable vendors and 8 percentage fruits vendors found investing more money, Rs 10,000 to Rs 200,000 to their business. On concerning about source of investment 42 percentage are found used by their family savings and 27 percentage by their own saving they have started their business. From their business Most of them are found getting good profit. 43 percentage are found getting daily profit Rs. 500- 1000, about 15 percentage earning more than Rs.1000, but 8 percentage are found getting the daily profit less than Rs. 100 from this varied business.

In Pokhara, street vendors are found involving in this profession from last 20 years but 4 percentage of them are found new and started their business from this year. Most of them (about 38%) are found involving in this profession from last 5 years and 33 percentage are involved before 5-10 years. It has been found many cause for the rapid growth of street vending in Pokhara, among them political conflict as Maoist movement and conflict in last few years. Due to lack of appropriate opportunities, unemployment, lack of farm land, lack of fund, due to sufficient income from this business, street vending has found growing rapidly. As it is easy to manage, due to modernization and urbanization of Pokhara, due to weak governmental policy and

lack of vending law in Pokhara, street vendors are found growing with high rate in Pokhara valley irrespective of some problems they faced. In Pokhara about 64 percentage of the street vendors are facing many problems. Migrants (about 88%) are facing more problems than the natives (22%). The problems are found caused by many sources. Among them more are caused by PSMC staff (about 21%), customers (about 20%), police (about 18%), pedestrians (about 15%), local shopkeepers (about 15%), local residence (about 10%) local clubs (about 10%) and 18 percentage from other sources.

30 percentage Natives and 20 percentage migrant street vendors are found facing different problems. Among them, 32 percentage are suffered by disturbance, 29 percentage facing harassment, 24 percentage by snatch goods and 15 percentage by cash demand, 15 percentage by goods throw. They are found facing different problems related to working environment, basic public services as unsafe and improper work place locations, lighting system, toilets and water supply, first aid facilities, clean water supply, the provision for fire fighting extinguisher, sewer system and etc. Further, the usage of working clothes, shoes and protective gear as working equipment factors has created problem for the street vendors.

Street vendors have been considered as nuisance but the local residence of Gairapatan area are found interested to keep street market on the road to increase the flow of people and business activities in their area. This shows that, street vendors are essential parts for urban life like Pokhara. Thus on the one hand street vendors have been welcomed by many people in the urban areas but on the other hand they have taken as nuisance by time, place and activities from different perspectives. They have been found variation about their presence, activities and type. At the time of data collection, most of the vendors have used one to four umbrellas which tied on the stick and protected their goods from sunlight but at the time of summary writing most of the garments and fruit vendors of B. P. Chowk area have found using large modern umbrellas which cost Rs. 1500 to 1750. From these umbrellas, the street market of B.P Chowk has seen more beautiful and different from the time of data collection. Thus Street market can be considered as time immortal (easily influenced by time and other modern factors).

## **10.2 Conclusion**

Street vendors are considered as the problem creator, cheaters and nuisance by many urban people and local authority as their unsystematic presence and activities in a city. Most of the pedestrian's customers, local shopkeepers, and official of local authority, PCAP staff, vehicle owners, and traffic police are found greatly affected. Pedestrians are found being disturbed greatly in walking freely on the foot path. Vehicle owner has found being disturbed greatly in driving and parking his vehicle on the road. PCAP staffs are suffered to park and arranged space for vehicle as the space has been occupied by the street vendors. Likewise, traffic police are found greatly disturbed in conducting the proper flow of vehicle. On the other hand, local shopkeepers are found being deprived of their customers because they sell the goods in very low price. The officials of PSMC and the political parties are also found in a great distress in maintaining the image and beauty of the city, collecting tax from them and their proper management.

In despite of with some problems those street vendors are created, they are found welcomed from many people of different level. As street vending solves the problem of unemployment in some extent by supplying the goods and for all class of people and street market has becoming the main selling point of agricultural products for the farmers. By selling the products in relatively low price for all class of people, they can be considered as the linkage between the slum and flats, the residential and commercial centers and between the rural and urban areas. So they are found increasing the purchasing power of ordinary people and hence increase the economic activity of a country. They are supported to alleviate poverty and chance for employment. From their business street vendors have also created a short competition in a market which results customers getting goods in reasonable prices even from registered shops.

Street vending as being a problem and un-solving issue but street market has been considered as an essential part of urban life as urban society. Pokhara sub metro Politian city has found weak for the street vending issues and policy implication with regards to them. So some suggestions have been recommended for proper management of street vendors of Pokhara. Most of the street vendors, about 58 percentage are found in favor of rehabilitation that they are interested on the vending



zone on their existed areas. It means the city must select certain vending zones on its planning. The problem of street vending in Pokhara will be managed by proper registration, temporary permission and supervision, and by the taxation. The problem may be minimized in some extent. Furthermore, street vending can be reduced by providing appropriate opportunities and orientations to those street vendors.

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## Appendix-I

Questionnaire:

### 1. Introduction

**Name:**

**Address:**

**Permanent:**

**Temporary:**

**Location of Business:**

**Age:** ( ) Yrs      **Sex:** Male ( ), Female ( )      **Contact Phone:**

**Nationality:**

**Religion:**

**Caste:**

**Family type:** Single ( ), Nuclear ( ), Ad joint ( )

**Level of Education:** Literate ( ), Primary ( ), Secondary ( ), Higher  
Secondary ( )

**Marital Status:** Unmarried ( ), Married ( ), Double Married ( ), Widow ( ),  
Divorced ( ), Other ( )

### 1. Response about political participation:

Yes ( ), No ( ), No response ( )

### 2. Involvement on Trade Unions:

NEST ( ), UTTO ( ), Others ( ), No ( )

### 3. Selling Items:

Garments and Clothes ( ), Vegetables ( ), Fruits ( ), Prepared  
Food ( ),

Shoes and Sandals ( ), Kitchenware ( ), Curio ( ),

Electronics ( ),

Bags and Belts ( ), Curd And Milk ( ), Cosmetics ( ), Books,

Magazines and CD<sup>s</sup> ( ), Cigarette Tobacco and Sweets ( ), Others ( )

### 1. Selling Pattern:

Same Place ( ), Mobile ( )

**2. Type of Shop:**

**On Plastic Sheet ( ), On Basket ( ), On Bicycle ( ), On Push Cart ( ),**

**On Trays and Tables ( ), On Temporary Shed ( ), Others ( )**

**3. Frequency of Business: Daily ( ), Occasionally ( )**

**4. Allocation of selling items:**

**Direct from fields ( ), From agricultural market ( ), From Local wholesalers ( ), From Kathmandu and other cities ( )**

**5. Opening Hour of Business:**

**5 to 7 am ( ), 7 to 9 am ( ), 9 to 12 pm ( ), 12 to 3 pm ( ),**

**3pm and above ( )**

**6. Closing Hour of Business : 7 to 10 am ( ), 10 to 1 pm ( ), 1 to 4pm ( ), 4 to 8 pm ( ), 8 to 10 pm ( )**

**7. Number of Family members involved in this Profession:**

**Single ( ) One ( ), 2 to 3 ( ), All ( )**

**8. Other Works besides this Business:**

**Yes ( ) No ( ), No response ( )**

**9. Investment of capital for this profession:**

**Less than Rs.1000 ( ), Rs. 1000 to 10,000 ( ), Rs. 10,000 to 20,000 ( )**

**More than Rs.20, 000 ( ) No Response ( )**

**10. Source of investment of Street Venders for their Business:**

**Family savings ( ), Own Savings ( ), Loan ( ),**

**By Selling Fixed Property ( ), others ( )**

**11. Daily Transaction of Street Venders:**

**Less than Rs.500 ( ) Rs. 500 to 1,000 ( ), Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 ( )**

**Rs. 2,000 to 5,000( ) More than Rs.5, 000 ( )**

- 12. Daily Profit earned by Street Venders from the Business:**  
 Less than Rs.100 ( ), Rs. 100 to 500( ), Rs.500 to 1,000 ( ),  
 More than Rs.1, 000( ), No response ( )
- 13. Response about paying Tax:**  
 Yes ( ), No ( ), No Response ( )
- 14. Period of Involvement in this Profession:**  
 Less than a year ( ), 1 to 5 years ( ), 5 to 10 years ( ), More than 10  
 years ( )
- 15. Reason for Selection such Professions:**  
 Unemployment ( ), Lack of Farm land ( ), Lack of Fund ( ), No  
 idea ( ), Low Income ( ), No scope ( ), others ( ), No Response ( )
- 16. Purpose of doing this Business:**  
 To run family ( ), To assist family ( ), Own expense ( ), Save Money ( )  
 ), No Response ( )
- 17. Response about satisfaction from this Profession:**  
 Yes ( ), No ( ), No response ( ),
- 18. Response about Problems faced during this profession:**  
 Yes ( ), No ( ), No Response ( )
- 19. Source of Problems faced during this profession:**  
 Pedestrians ( ), Customers ( ), Local Shopkeepers ( ), Local  
 Residents ( ), LSMC ( ), Police ( ), Local Clubs ( ), Others ( )
- 20. Types of Problems faced:**  
 Harassment ( ), Disturbance ( ), Goods Throw ( ), Demand  
 Cash ( ), Snatch Goods ( ) Others ( )
- 21. Awareness about the Problems causing to urban society:**  
 Yes ( ), No ( ), No response ( ),
- 22. Response about Rehabilitation:**  
 Yes ( ), No ( ), No response ( )
- 23. Payment for paid purchasers:**  
 Debit ( ) Credit ( )

Checklist of observation, focus group discussion and key informants interview:

1. Where are the main locations of the street vendors in Pokhara valley?
2. How many street vendors are involved in this profession in Pokhara?
3. Whether the population of the street vendors increased in the Pokhara valley in the recent years?
4. Whether street vendors face problems or not on doing such business? Yes/NO
5. If yes what types of problems they have faced?
6. What would be the effect of the street vendors with Pedestrians, Customers, Local Residential, Local Shopkeepers, PSMC Personnel, Traffic Police, PCAP Staff, and Urban Environment?
7. Have Street Vendors created problems to the urban society?  
Yes (    ),    No (    )
8. If yes what types of problems have they created?
9. Should street vendors banned completely or allowed to continue their business in systematic way?
10. If banned why should they banned?
11. If allowed why should they allowed?
12. What are the municipal policies over street vendors and what are the further plans to manage it?
13. What activities have PSMC performed for managing street vendors in Pokhara?
14. What should be done to manage street vending in systematic way?

## Appendix II

Distribution of the street vendors at different areas of Pokhara

| Area                 | Number of street vendors |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>B.P Chowk</b>     | <b>385</b>               |
| <b>New Road</b>      | <b>46</b>                |
| <b>Prithvi Chowk</b> | <b>548</b>               |
| <b>Birauta</b>       | <b>68</b>                |
| <b>Ratnachowk</b>    | <b>45</b>                |
| <b>Bagar</b>         | <b>220</b>               |
| <b>Lakeside</b>      | <b>67</b>                |
| <b>Rambazar</b>      | <b>125</b>               |
| Total                | 1504                     |

*Source: Field Survey 2009*

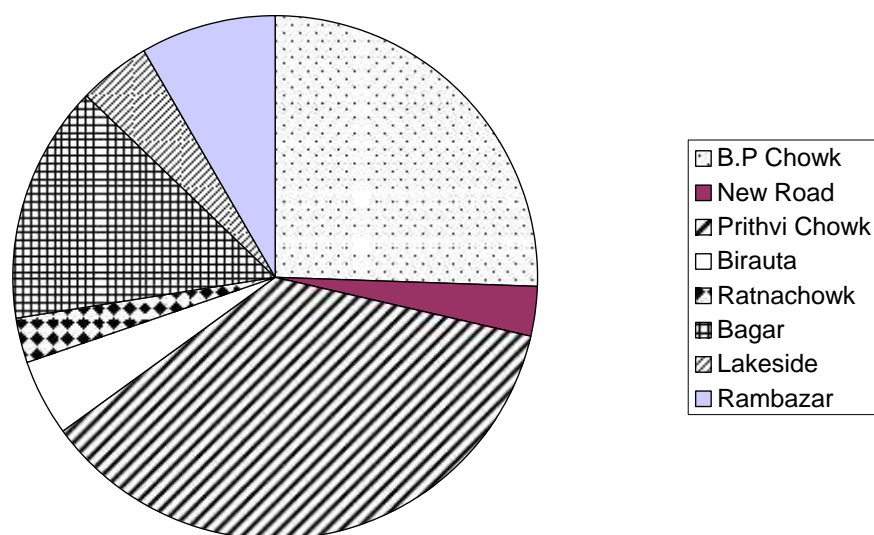


Figure: Distribution of the street vendors at different areas of Pokhara





**A customer buying vegetables in street market on Prithvi Chowk area, 2066.12.03**



**A doctor waiting for pani puri from chat vendor, fruit stall site to it on B.P Chowk, 2066-8-5**



**A Mobil vendor selling his bags to the customers in holiday at Chippledhunga, 2066-12-25**



**A species vendor waiting for customers in Mahendrapool, 22.12.063**





**Garment vendor sharing his ideas to his friend in his stall on Mahendrapool in free time**



**Opening hour of business of garment vendors B.P Chowk, 2066-12-28**



**Street vending as a nuisance in Mahendrapool, 20.12.063**



**Street vendors selling their products in busy road, Mahendrapool 25-12-063**





**Vegetable vendors selling their goods on plastic sheet 21.12.063**



**Garment vendors selling their goods in Mahendrapool 2063-12-12**