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**SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF PUSH CARD VENDORS  
CASE STUDY JAMSHORO PHATAK**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The main theme of this study is to shed light upon the socioeconomic status of Push cart vendors in Pakistan. This study aimed to gain detailed knowledge of Push cart vendors and their behaviour in the society. Mixed method research including qualitative, quantitative, survey study and focused group discussion were adopted in order to explore and interpret the Push cart vendor's perspective regarding Push cart vending. The survey was the first phase of my research and used a detailed questionnaire in order to obtain socioeconomic information of Push cart vendors which include their age, education, sex, employment, Issues facing at their workplace, housing status, The main objectives of this study are to explore the issues faced by Push cart vendors in Pakistan, to study excise and taxation laws, Policy regarding Push cart vendors, to investigate domestic issues of Push cart vendors, which led them to live in such condition and face issues at work place. To draw policy framework and activate civil society agents to help Push cart vendors. The data were collected from 30 vendors of through interview and Questionnaire sampling, the data were collected and analyzed by the help of excel formulas and sheets. Mixed methods were used for collecting the data, questionnaire, interviews, focused group discussion, internet, research journals.*

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**Keywords:** Basic Right, Economical Status, Human Right, Social Status, Vendors.

**INTRODUCTION**

Pushcart vendors are the main risible section of the inimical market. These people generally lack the proper marketing skills and the education for the better-paid jobs in the organized sector. Besides,

the ratio of permanent jobs in the well-established sectors is lesser than other daily wages-based jobs. This causes the people having requisite skills face difficulty in locating proper employment. For these people Pushcart vending serves as a great source of earning or livelihood, as it requires smaller financial input and minimum skills and also no entry level obstacles in this job.

Among many other low scale jobs, the street vendors, people with low skills and poor academic qualifications, who buy daily consumable products and goods at wholesale and hawk to sell them in the streets, roadsides, bus stands, and other places to earn livelihood on daily bases. Street vendors or hawkers may avail the chances of selling the products by arranging a small shop at a suitable place or by carrying them on head or shoulders. These people sell those products with any license for selling. Vendors are contributing broadly to the informal as well as the overall economy in conditions of employment and cheap accessibility of goods and provides for the human society. [Their daily earned money hardly suffice for their family expenses]. However, pushcart vendors have no contact to strict finance, and they mainly rely on money from friends and relatives. Street vendors or hawkers since most MFIs use banks as can provide collateral incentives as required by financial institutes. At the same time, working conditions of these vendors are very tough. The Common Obsenanon (2013) shows that they leave their homes early morning to collect their goods and start vending early morning and the distances travelled by these vendors to their workplace may be long.

Poverty and lack of beneficial employment in the underdeveloped areas and towns (Alfe, 2014). These people are not equipped with proper marketing skills and academic education in the relevant field to avail or be hired for a better-paid jobs in the well-established institutes. And those who do not have economic and monetary powers and those who were left over were on the statistics of unemployment. Hence, in order to survive they become part of the informal competition in the society. They start working in the informal sector of the society. And one of the main sources of livelihood is pushcart vending, as it requires minor financial input and the skills invoked are lot. A great deal of literature explored the case of street vending and informal economy. One of the issues addressed as seen in World Bank studies is the social protection of these vendors due to social risk

arising out of the nature of the sector and the informality of their employment relationship (Barientos and Barrientos, 2002; Anagarajah & Sethuraman, 2001; I. Lolzmann & Jorgensen, 1999). Related studies also underscored the variety of constraints (i.e. technology, credit, capital, and education and training) that the informal sector faces (Scheinberg, et.al., 2010; Blunch, Anajarah & Raju, 2001). These studies pose challenge for policy makers to design policies which can systematically and consistently address these issues. As cited by Blunch, Canajarah & Raja (2001) one fact which is clear is that there are very few interventions which can address all or most of them at the same time.

The utmost attention has been focused on the unwavering fact that (comings?) and socio-economic conditions of street vendors or hawkers or street workers is miserably inferior to that of the formal sector workers as Bluch, Canajarah, Raju (2001) assess. This study aims to investigate the practice of vending and hawking and its impacts to the socio-economic life of the vendors.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Vendor, as Bhowmik (2009), defines is a person who to supply the products for sale to the public having no well-established sitting place, shop or well-built structure team. In addition, Agnello (2003) and Pizali (2010) state that vendors are stationary and mobile in a sense that they occupy the space on pavements and other public or private places, and they also move from place to place to hawk for their products on push-carts and buckets or baskets on their heads.

Pizali (2010) classified the vendor activities into two informal sectors-the self-employed vendor and casual labor. Among those the self-employed vendors occupy the major portion in the informal sector. Vanzi (2001), furthermore, infers that the root cause of increasing ratio of street vendors or self-employed vendors is the lack of employment in other sectors. However, the increasing ratio of the street vendors is directly proportional to the expansion of the informal sector of business in Asian countries.

Sekar (2010) states that street vendors constitute the importantly substantial segment or the informal business sector who earn their livelihood through hawking and vending. Moreover, their profession is rhythmically in symmetry with the dynamic hours of the city in which

cities or public and private places are crowded the most which ensures the economic viability as well creating employment and reducing the hardships of labor work. Moreover, Alabama (2004) postulated that ascending ratio in vending profession has become a global urban phenomenon. The workers are pushed hard to adopt vending as their profession for their survival mainly due to lack of resourceful employment in the formal economic zones. They are left with no other option but adopting this informal sector of business as profession for their survival only.

As per definition of Roever (2012) vendors include all the selling products, goods, and services in public places varying from vendors having fixed stalls to those who possess semi-structured stalls like folding tables and wheeled carts or cabins which can be moved easily through streets; to those who have stationary position on a particular place without any fixed or semi-stalls. The mobile vendors are another category who walk on foot or bicycle through streets hawking loudly to attract the attention of customers. Broonsly (2001) also classifies the various types of public places where such vendors work openly. The regular street markets, natural market areas, transportation hubs and stops, around big institutes like colleges, schools, hospitals, universities, courts, police stations, churches or mosques, etc. Icaria Bolivar (2006) stated that ease to entry, low resource base of products and goods or services, family ownership, labour intensive, and informal processes of commanding on marketing skills are the chief characteristics in vending as an informal profession of the society.

Pena. S. (1999) classified that two vital functions are generally performed by the merchant organizations: all organizations as negotiators or dealmakers. Street vendors prefer to be part and member of greater organizations as a method to beat procedure or complicated bureaucracies. Around 120 plus organizations manage the social assets, limit the membership, and access to informal market areas including managing the vendor conflicts and competitions. An array of the study on vendors' problems indicates that their stalls when at stake cause a great problem for their family to survive in the society. This article studies some features regarding the design of the policies in a comprehensively simple way through which government and social institutes, like street merchant organizations, must take responsibilities for the smooth function of informal markets. Itartan Dimas (2008)

highlights that street vendors cause a perpetual problem for street and sidewalk users of roads in Indonesian cities. Increasing ratio of the informal vendors result in the disturbance of the traffic or traffic blocking. Furthermore, the illicit informal location and business create unpleasant urban vista by adding more into garbage and rubbish of the products sold in the streets, on the roads, and at different public and private places. For example, the two-way traffic road on four lanes of Iskandar Street in Bardung was condensed to one-way road due to overflow of street vendors and hawkers causing infringement of sidewalks/pavements and roads. Furthermore, street vendors due to their stalls, shelters, or booths, cause disturbance in airflow and sun rays.

Deblal Saha (2009) highlights the access to the social security as a great problem for the street vendors as per national policy on urban street vendors report (2004). Mumbai is one of the cities greatly affected by the social security problem of the group of workers as vendors or street hawkers.' As per national policy on Urban Street Vendors (2004) the associations or institutes concerned should come forward to organize the street vending and typically consider the vendors as street encroachers of public spaces. Licensing the vendors could help them decline in harassment and evictions by local authorities and police officials. As per Centre for civil society report of Street Vendors at Patna (Bihar, 2010) markets created by street vending is exposed to various problems such as excessive harassment by local police in general and traffic police in particular.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

For this study I have used the mixed method of research which is based on quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection and analysis. In order to collect quantitative data, the researcher has used a structured questionnaire to gather the data from respondents. The 30 participants were selected out of 180 push cart vendors. The data collected through structured questionnaire from 30 push cart vendors was analyzed through SPSS software.

#### **QUALITATIVE METHOD**

Researcher also conducted semi structured interviews from the selected number of push cart vendors in order to supplement data

which was not available through other source including questionnaire. The interviews were transcribed for data analysis.

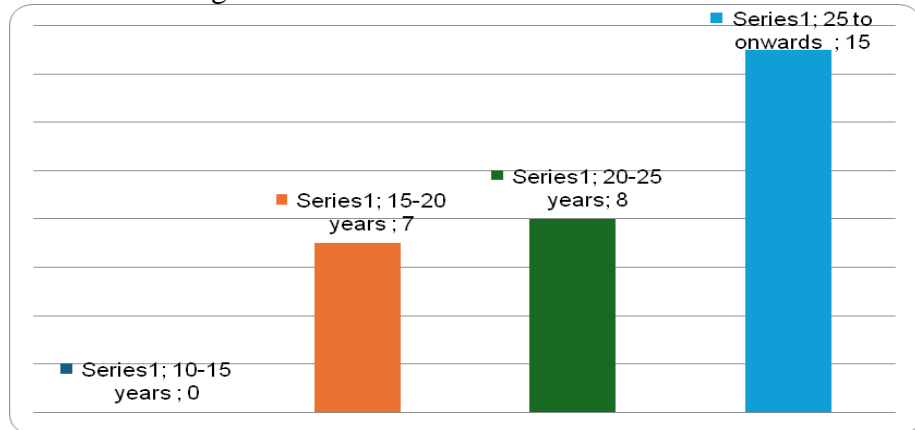
### **HYPOTHESIS**

- The increase in the number of push cart vendors is the result of unemployment.
- Pushcart vendors do not transform their business upscale due to loss savings.
- Push cart vendors are exploited by state functionaries because they are muss are of vending policies
- Push cart vendors are tillable to rid of various diseases owing to their economic status.

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

In this chapter, the collected data is analyzed and results are discussed. The survey contained five categories and total 34 vectors/questions were asked from respondents.

**Personal Information**  
**What is Your Age?**



**FIGURE-1: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT AGE.**

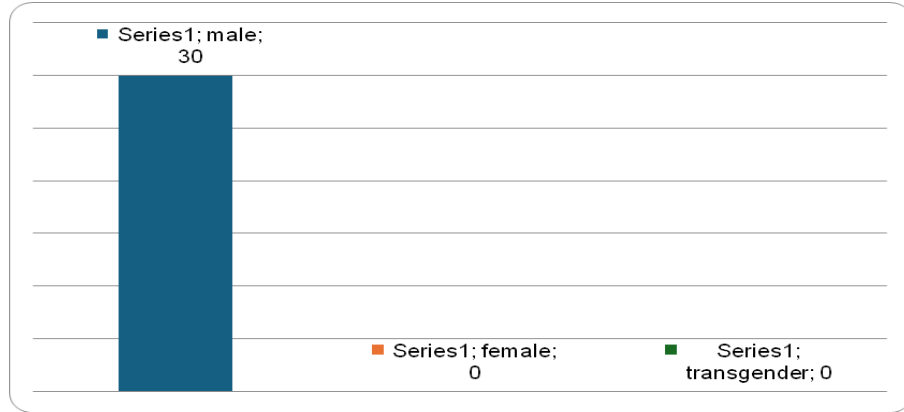
Figure-1, reveals the results of the participants who responded to this question during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 07, 08 and 15 participants responded have the ages 15-20, 20-25 & 25 to onwards respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	10-15 years	00	00	00	00
	15-20 years	07	23	23	23
	20-25 years	08	27	27	27
	25 to onwards	15	50	50	50
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-1: AGE RESPONSE**

Table-1 shows the results of the participants received during survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 23% for 15-20, 27% for 20-25 and 50% for 25 to onwards in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

What is Gender?



**FIGURE-2: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT GENDER**

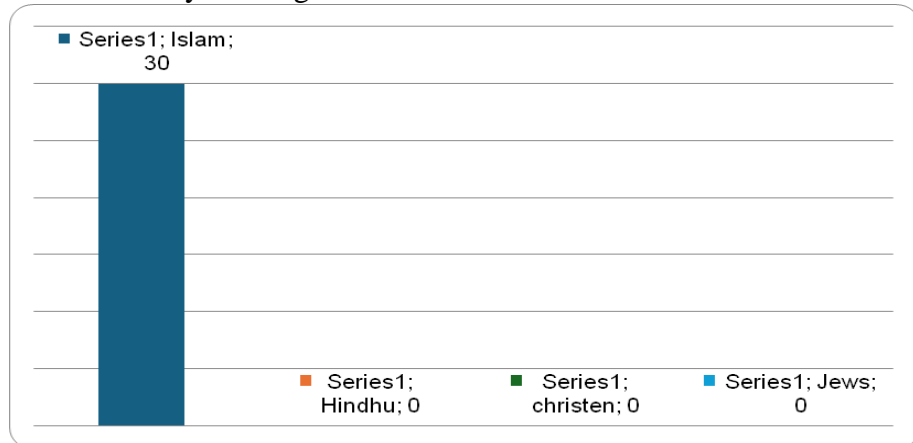
Figure-2, shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. Participants responded most of them are male respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	30	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	00	00	00	0.0
	Transgender	00	00	00	0.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE 2. ILLUSTRATION OF GENDER**

Table-2, shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 100% for male in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Which one is your religion?



**FIGURE-3: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT RELIGION**

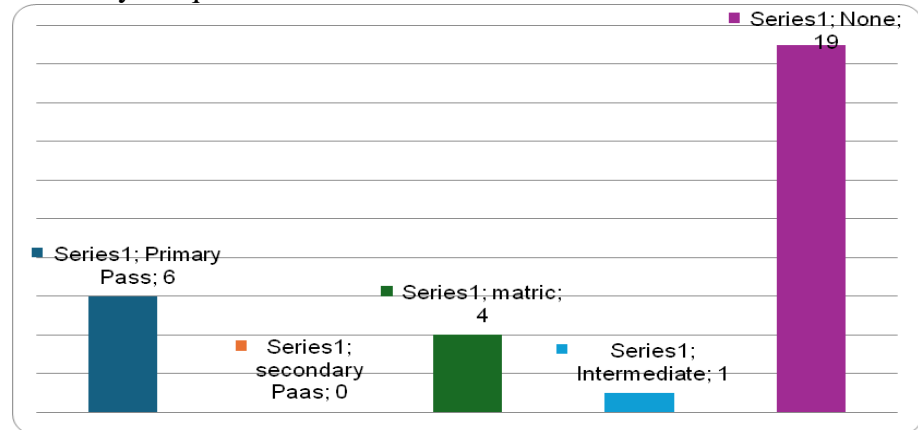
Figure.3 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. Participants responded that most of them are Muslim respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Islam	30	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Hindu	00	00	00	0.0
	Christen	00	00	00	0.0
	Jews	00	00	00	0.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-3: ILLUSTRATION OF RELIGION**

Table-3 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The response received is 100% for Muslims in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

What is your qualification?



**FIGURE-4: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT QUALIFICATION**

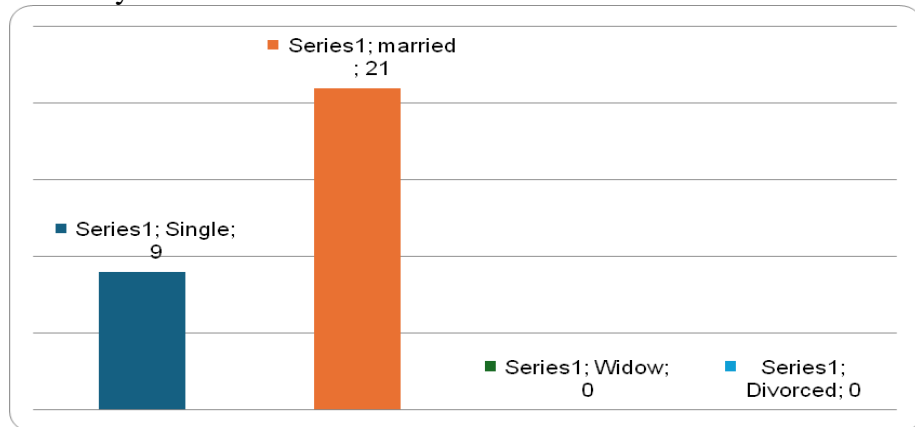
Figure-4 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 06, 04, 1 and 19 participants responded have the qualification Primary pass, matriculation pass, secondary pass and none to onwards respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	06	20	20	20
	Secondary	00	00	00	00
	Matric	04	13.33	13.33	13.33
	Intermediate	01	3.33	3.33	3.33
	None	19	64.34	64.34	64.34
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-4: ILLUSTRATION OF QUALIFICATION**

Figure-4 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The response received is 20% for primary, 13.33% for matric, 3.33% for Intermediate and 64.34% for a none in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

What is your marital status?



**FIGURE-5: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT MARITAL STATUS**

Figure-5 reveals the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 09, and 21 participants responded have the marital status single, and married to onwards respectively.

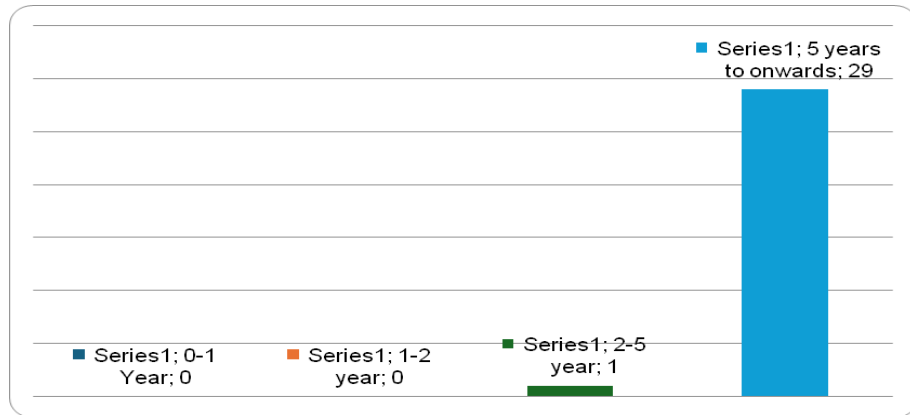
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	09	30	30	30
	Married	21	70	70	70
	Widow	00	00	00	00
	Divorced	00	00	00	00
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-5: ILLUSTRATION OF MARITAL STATUS**

Table-5 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The response received is 30% for single and 70% for married in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

**Satisfaction of Job**

How long have been working as a Push Cart Vendor



**FIGURE-6: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT WORKING YEARS**

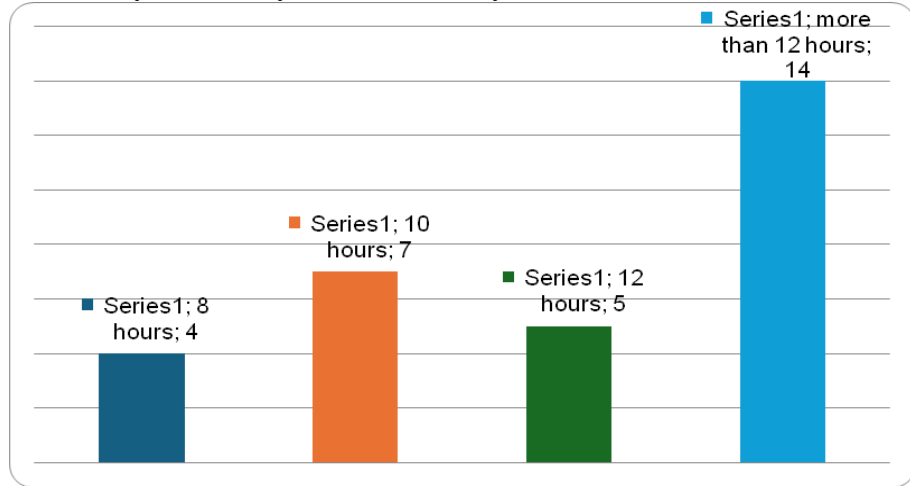
Figure-6 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 03, and 27 participants responded have the working years as a push cart vendor 2-5 and 5 years to onwards respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-1 years	00	00	00	00
	1-2 years	00	00	00	00
	2-5 years	01	3.33	3.33	3.33
	5 to onwards	29	96.67	96.67	96.67
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-6: ILLUSTRATION OF WORKING YEARS**

Table-6 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 3.33% for 2-5 years and 96.67% for 5 to onwards in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

How many hours do you work in a day?



**FIGURE-7: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT WORKING HOURS**

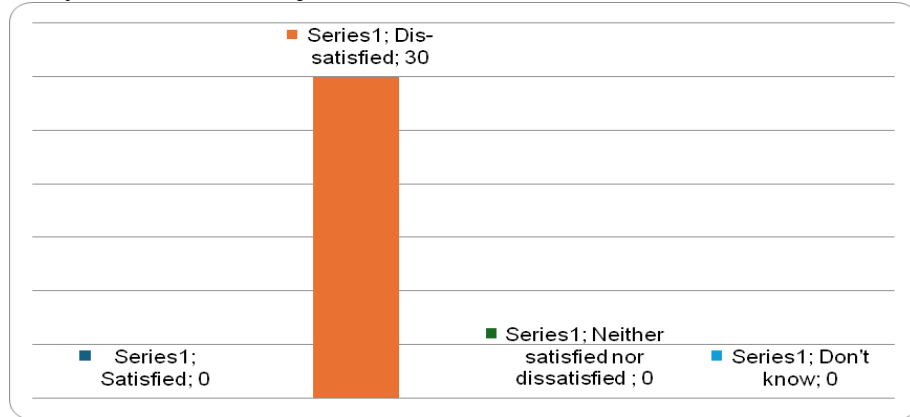
Figure-7 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 04, 07, 05 and 16 participants responded have the working hours 08, 10, 12, and more than 12 hours respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8 hours	04	13.33	13.33	13.33
	10 hours	07	23.33	23.33	23.33
	12 hours	05	16.67	16.67	16.67
	More than 12 hours	14	46.67	46.67	46.67
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-7: ILLUSTRATION OF WORKING HOURS**

Table -7 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 13.33% for 8 hours, 23.33% for 10 hours, 16.67% for 12 hours and 46.67% for more than 12 hours in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Are you satisfied with job?



**FIGURE-8: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT JOB SATISFACTION**

Figure-8 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 30 participants responded have the job satisfaction dis-satisfied respectively.

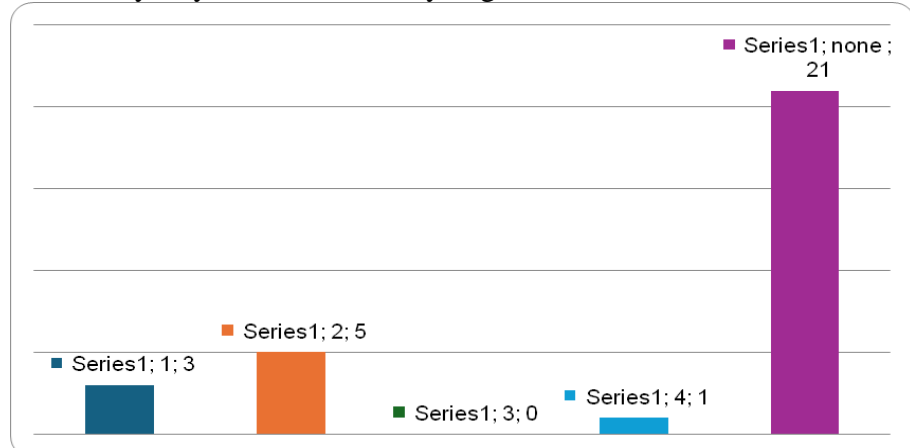
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Satisfied	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dissatisfied	30	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Neither Satisfied nor Satisfied	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Don't Know	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-8: ILLUSTRATION OF JOB SATISFACTION**

Table-8 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 100% for dissatisfied in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

**Children's Education**

How many of your children study at government schools?



**FIGURE-9: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT CHILDREN’S EDUCATION AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**

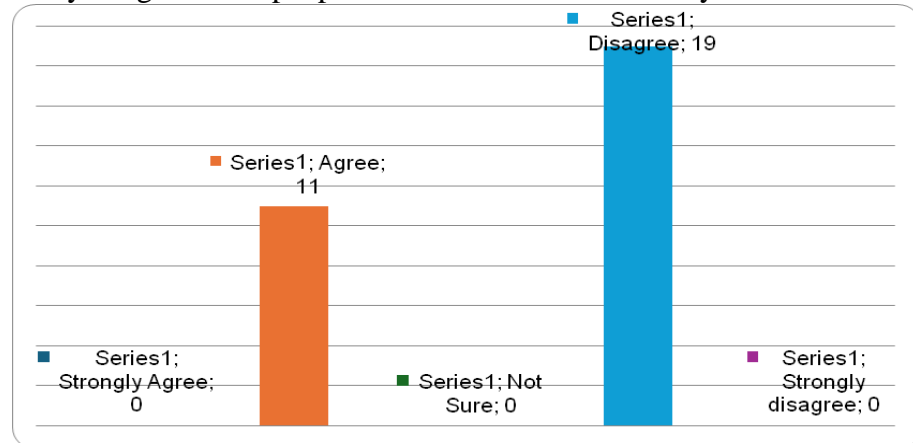
Figure-9 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 03, 05, 01 and 21 participants responded that their children study at government schools 1, 2, 4 and none respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	03	10.00	10.00	10.00
	2	05	16.67	16.67	16.67
	3	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	4	01	3.33	3.33	3.33
	5	21	70.0	70.0	70.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-9: ILLUSTRATION OF CHILDREN’S EDUCATION AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL**

Table-9 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 10.00% for 1, 16.67% for 2, 3.33% for 4 and 70.00% for 5 in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Are you agreed that people have fair attitude towards your work?



**FIGURE-10: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT FAIR ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE WITH YOUR WORK**

Figure-10 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 11, and 19 participants responded that they are satisfied with the fair attitude of people with their work is Agree and Disagree respectively.

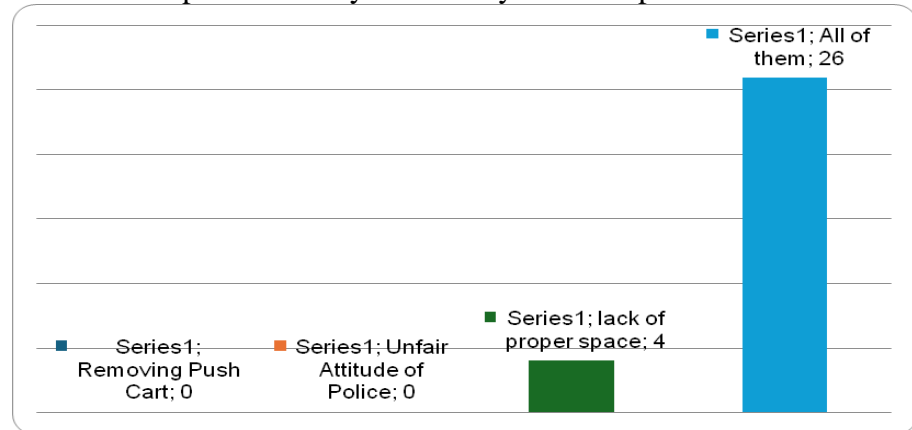
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agree	11	26.67	26.67	26.67
	Not Sure	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Disagree	19	73.33	73.33	73.33
	Strongly Disagree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**TABLE-10: ILLUSTRATION OF FAIR ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE WITH YOUR WORK**

Table-10 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 26.67% for agree and 73.33% for disagree in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

**Workload related problems**

What are the problems do you face at your work place?



**FIGURE-11: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT PROBLEMS FACED AT WORK PLACE**

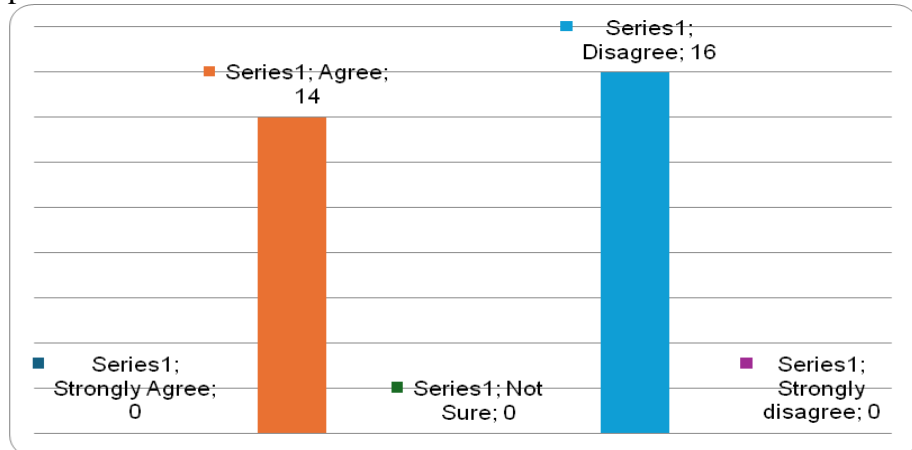
Figure-11 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 04, and 26 participants responded that they are satisfied with problems faced at work place are lack of proper space and all of them respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Removing push cart	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unfair attitude of Police	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lack of proper space	04	13.33	13.33	13.33
	All of them	26	86.67	86.67	86.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE-11: ILLUSTRATION OF PROBLEMS FACED AT WORKPLACE**

Table-11 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 13.33% for lack of proper space, 86.67% for all of them in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Do you agree the attitude of police is unfair while removing your push-carts from the road sides?



**FIGURE-12: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT UNFAIR ATTITUDE OF POLICE REGARDING REMOVING PUSH CARTS FROM ROAD SIDE**

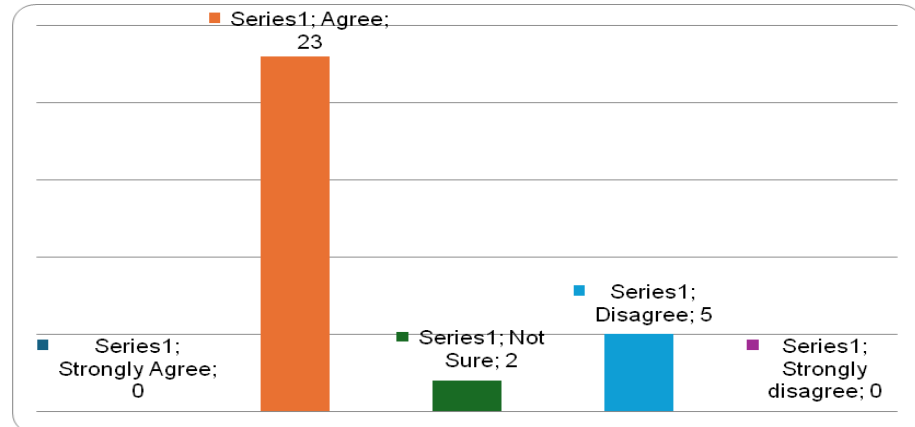
Figure-12 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 14 and 16 participants responded that they are satisfied with unfair attitude of police regarding removing push carts from road side are Agree and Disagree respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agree	14	46.67	46.67	46.67
	Not Sure	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Disagree	16	53.33	53.33	53.33
	Strongly Agree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE-12: ILLUSTRATION OF UNFAIR ATTITUDE OF POLICE REGARDING REMOVING PUSH CARTS FROM ROAD SIDE**

Table-12 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 46.67% for agree and 53.33% for disagree in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Do you agree that police demand extra money for letting you in the market?



**FIGURE-13: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT POLICE DEMANDING EXTRA MONEY FROM THEM FOR LETTING THEM IN THE MARKET**

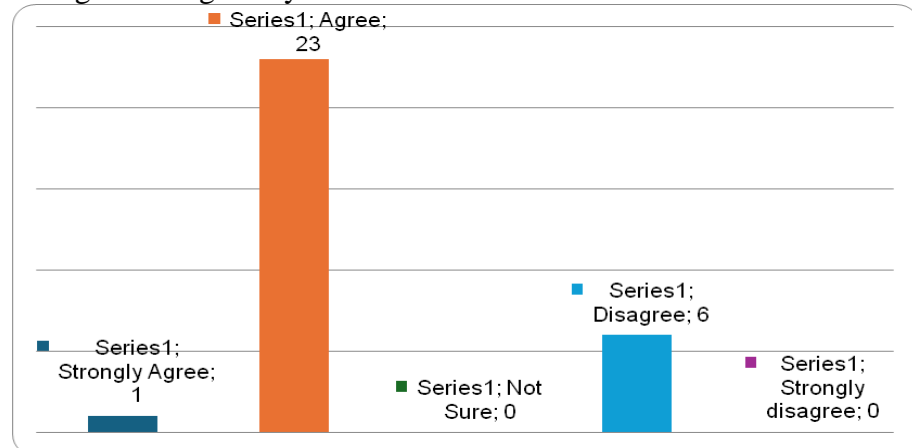
Figure-13 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 23, 2 and 5 participants responded that they are satisfied that police demanding extra money for letting them in the market are Agree, not sure and Disagree respectively.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agree	23	76.67	76.67	76.67
	Not Sure	02	6.67	6.67	6.67
	Disagree	05	16.66	16.66	16.66
	Strongly Disagree	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**TABLE-13: ILLUSTRATION OF POLICE DEMANDING EXTRA MONEY FROM THEM LETTING THEM IN THE MARKET**

Table-13 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. The response received is 76.67% for agree, 6.67% for not sure, and 16.66% for disagree in percent, valid percent and cumulative percent.

Do you agree that police behavior is insulting and demoralizing while taking action against you?



**FIGURE-14: QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT POLICE BEHAVIOR IS INSULTING AND DEMORALIZING WHILE TAKING ACTION AGAINST THEM**

Figure-14 shows the results of the participants who responded during the survey. The survey is conducted from 30 participants. 01, 23 and 06 participants responded that they are satisfied with police behavior is insulting and demoralizing while taking action against them are Strongly agree, Agree and Disagree respectively.

**FINDINGS**

Following Findings and recommendations have been derived from data collected through mixed research methodology like Quantitative Approach was used to collect the data on questionnaire and Qualitative Approach was used to collect the participants’ views and opinions through semi-structured interviews to make the research more valid and reliable. The findings are purely based on the above mentioned data which assures the authenticity and reliability of the research to be practically applied in the society as per selected sample or population pool problems highlighted in this research:

1. Majority of push cart vendors are engaged in this work due to unemployment. Unemployment serves as the root cause of all problems that Push-cart vendors experience throughout their lives. Most of the participants in this research had already gone through the phase of unemployment. However, majority of them, despite having established

informal vending business, count themselves among the unending unemployment crises. When asked about their education, most of the participants confirmed lacking proper education due to their parents' poor or humble background.

2. They cannot transfer their business up scale. Their informal business set up lacking proper and systematic stalls and place or location of their vending profession disturbs the up-scale of their monetary and capital remains volatile in nature. Furthermore, the competition at public places like transport-stops ends up with little income rarely increase in capital per individual vendor.
3. Push-cart Vendors' children are involved in this work as well. Due to badly-stricken with poverty and continuous struggle to fill their belly or survive in the society, they are unable to send their children to some government institutes to acquire some/proper education the way they were not sent to schools, their children also go through same phase of inability to be educated in the education institutes and the chain goes on and on.
4. Push-cart vendors are working in this field for many years in order to survive the society by running the informal and low-budget based businesses at various public and private places. This does not even liberate them to think of their basic rights of creating a union at local bases, to raise voice at government platforms, and to demand for basic humans' rights of proper education for their children, foods, security, protection, and property.
5. Push-cart vendors don't have any support from friends and family because their poor or humble background having little or no income to save for future planning. Moreover, most of their friends and family members belong to the same profession of informal vending.
6. Push-cart vendors don't have any support from government at all due to sometimes their lack of information on their basic rights or severe ignorance and negligence expressed on the part of governments, both federal and provincial.
7. Push-cart vendors are living in such society where they are going to be demoralized. Most of the participants in this research responded on the question of social demoralization and harassment in a way that female vendors are greatly degraded because of their gender, on the other hand, male participants responded that their status was generally looked upon with malicious approaches. This attitude from the customers also harms their moral values. In response to this, the vendors either avoid the situation of degradation, or change their personality or mentality.

8. Push-cart vendors' children have no proper education and health. Because of negligence, deliberately or unconsciously, on the part of government causes them deprived of their basic rights of education and health. Moreover, lack of information and union body among the vendors at local levels also results them deprivation of their basic rights including education and health.
9. Push-cart vendors' children work from early age. As mentioned previously, poverty and unemployment creates a long chain of transferring and shifting the burden of running a house their children who opt to choose vending as their profession in the informal marketing and business. This transfer of profession to children fundamentally prevents them from their basic rights of education, health, and security.
10. Business of Push-cart vendors is not secure from police because, most of them are removed from road sides and streets. Having no properly installed stalls and shop like structures, vendors mostly occupy the space and place at public and private places like transportation stops, public parks etc., which is taken advantage of by the local police by either imposing extra charges on vendors or removing them forcefully from the places. Thus, they do not feel secure and protected from police as well in terms of security and protection. Many participants responded that police when displeased with not getting demanded charges on their vending, always unleashes anger on them.
11. No any private company is ready to encourage or help the Push-cart vendors due to the informal structure or informal marketing and business. The private companies generally observe the marketing skills in any hired agent on their behalf which the street vendors mostly lack. This adds more into the crises of unemployment at the part of private companies as well.
12. Push-cart vendors are open to the lethal attacks of street crimes during their earning hours. They are open to be robbed, attacked, assaulted, and insulted in the public places without any safety or protection provided by the local police or other government institutes.
13. Push-cart Vendors' homes or houses are built with rags, reeds, and broken bricks in the shape of huts or tents which are liable to be damaged by the storms, heavy rains, and other calamities of nature.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In order to bring the public spaces back to their original functions while creating a suitable environment for the vendors and improving their livelihood, the four main lines of action shall be adopted in the program as they were identified and prioritized during general

consultation/discussion through meetings with their partners. The recommendations are mainly mentioned here so that they may be applied for the betterment of both the vendors and the public places crowded by the vendors running informal business. They are as follows:

1. Build better communication and marketing relations amongst stakeholders. The dealers or companies hiring the vendors need to implement the policies to ensure the communication and marketing relations amongst stakeholders to run the informal business smoothly.
2. Creating assigned or discreet space for the Push-carts vendors by relocation, provision of umbrella tents, traditional Pakistani style carts or modified shelters. Both NGO's, Private companies, and public institutes of the government need to make up relief policies regarding vendors in this regard. These steps would support the families of the vendors in multiple aspects as a well-settled installment of the shops or carts would encourage them to educate their children due to earning a little more capital.
3. Providing legal status to the Push-cart vendors' business would ensure the provision of their basic rights like education to their children, health facilities, security, and life-safety. Moreover, protection and security from police mafia would also been ensured by such policies made or initiated by government.
4. Providing training for Push-cart vendors on how to manage and expand their business would play a vital role in the capital earning and smooth running of their homes and families. Lack of communication skills are generally abhorred by the local customers as rudeness, immorality, and lack of manners. The stakeholders, private companies, and public institutes can ensure the local vendors or street push-cart vendors must have enough communication skills of marketing and dealing with customers to run it smoothly.
5. Government can provide the all facilities through district management. Various respondents and participants also complained of their lack of representation and voice in the parliament for their basic rights and provision of support and facilities on government's side as well. Lack of proper check and balance, security, installments of little carts and stalls, security from black sheep in police who over-charge the vendors illegally, and government need to ensure the basic rights of education, health, security, and socio-economic opportunities through district management.
6. The government, district, provincial or federal, need to ensure the local facilities or subsidies in the form health cards, Benazir Income Support

Card, Insaf Card, and Utility Card for the push-cart vendors so that their families may avail the benefits that governments have reserved for lower class or deprived citizens.

7. Moreover, Governments, at provincial and federal levels, need to ensure the accountability of vendors' rights under the Ministry of labour and Human rights. This would create a huge platform to tackle the problems, like harassment, insecurity, lack of protection, police mafia, instability in vending profession, over-load of work from private companies etc. that vendors encounter at local levels as well.
8. Government need to add more protective policies in the law to ensure the district management to take some strict steps regarding the protection of street vendors or push-cart vendors from street crimes.
9. Furthermore, it is the manifesto of various government parties to provide the proper shelter to the homeless or lower class, particularly push-cart vendors, people who are unable to construct or build their well-established or well-structured homes or houses so that they may be able to remain protected or safe from the threats or damages caused by natural calamities like storms, heavy rains, and earthquakes.

This case has proved that the government intervention to improve life of them.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study highlights that the local vendors and push cart hawkers play an important part in the informal sector of business mainly for two reasons; one because of increasing number of vendors, and their role in preservation of local sector. In addition to this, the products manufactured by local industrial units in the informal sector is mostly marketed through such push-cart vendors. However, their vital role played in circulation of the capital and marketing or business is ignored by federal and provincial governments and other NGO's at the worst level. Rather they encounter a hostile attitude from the government bodies. This pertains to the seriousness of the issue concerning the informal sector as a whole. The informal sector as a dynamic business segment occupies the mainstay of the economy in most Asian countries.

This paper has highlighted the main causes behind adoption of vending as the profession to many, challenges, and issues that local vendors encounter, important role that local street vending plays in

circulation of the economy, social protection and life skill development to improve the level of profitability. Government, both provincial and federal, have issued a certain policy in favor of the push cart vendors, but they are mostly unaware of their basic rights given by the policy issued by government. This study highlights that issue of proper licenses to the vendors and local push-cart hawkers is an appropriate step to formalize this local informal business which engages a large number of oppressed or socially deprived people. Such a step would work on the long term basis by giving the local vendors a legal structure-based framework of informal business, along with relaxing the regulation of push-cart vendors for government itself.

In conclusion, it is found that the increasing number of the push-cart vendors and their needs in the society has greatly and badly been overlooked by government. Among their services, they provide the easy access to various products affordable to the middle and lower class families in the urban society. Another characteristic role that local vending as an Informal business plays is that push-cart vendors aid in generation of income by retaining the lowest investment of capital and without pre-requisite human resource/capital in large number.

We have concluded our research work over 30 vendors, and we inquire questions from them through questionnaire which are based on their issues like social, economic, and work place at they are facing issues. We highlighted their issues in as concerned authority can help them.

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