

# **MIGRANT FRUIT VENDORS IN MUMBAI : A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY**

**Beena Narayan\***

*This paper explores socio-economic status of migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai City. The study focuses on the socio-economic as well as working conditions, their difficulties in the market, social security and suggestions to improve their life style by overcoming marketing difficulties. The present study shows that these migrant vendors adjust with various work level complexities and difficulties being migrant. Their future security of business is not assured because of no license availability. Hence their children and family get affected by poor educational scope and quality of life.*

**Keywords :** Unorganised, Vendors, Migrant

## **INTRODUCTION**

Street vending is a worldwide fact. A large number of unorganized sector people obtain their means of maintenance by selling wide range of goods on the streets, and other public spaces. Among them vegetable, fruits and flower vendors role is equally important in the economy of India as still modern retailing is not very popular in this market. Since they represent no legal status often undergo with habitual harassment and expel from their selling place by municipal authorities or face their selling place by municipal authorities or face opposition of authorized shop keepers. Seizing their goods and charging huge fine is also very common. Inspite of these constraints they come back to the market for their livelihood.

## **UNORGANISED LABOUR MARKET**

The Indian labour market is dominated by the unorganized sector. A large number of workers, comprising around 92% earn livelihood from the unorganized sector. Unorganised sector workers are categorized into three groups, namely wage earners, self-employed and unprotected wage workers.\*(Chen et al 2002; HCEUS,2007) The category of these workers is based on occupation, nature of employment, specially distressed categories, and service categories. Vegetable and fruit vendors are the part of service categories workers. Unorganised sector workers has wide complexity of problems. The fruit and vegetable vendors studies do not throw light on their social security, insurance and banking habits. They suffer from cycles of excessive reasonability of employment and lack of stable & durable avenues of employment. Large scale ignorance, illiteracy and limited exposure to outside world restricts them to adopt modern marketing techniques.

The unorganized sector covers all unincorporated enterprises and household industries which are not regulated by any legislation and which do not maintain formal financial records like the profit and loss statement and 'balance sheet'. They do not enjoy any social security protection. It is that section of labour force including the self employed and owners of petty businesses. This category of work force does not enjoy the welfare benefits provided by the government & thus results in uneven economic betterment.

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) informal sector is defined as the set of economic activities which takes place outside the framework of corporate, public and private establishments. Such activities are characterized by small scale operation, little barriers to entry, reliance on family labour and local resources.

---

\* Associate Professor (Economics), Indian Education Society's Management College and Research Centre, Bandra Mumbai

Labour intensive technology, low capital endowments, a high degree of competition, unregulated market, unskilled workforce and acquisition of skills outside the formal education system. The informal business sector does not usually comply with established regulations governing labour practices, taxes and licensing.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

This paper reports that how migrants opt as a job of fruit vendors in Mumbai. The paper also describes socio-economic status of migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai. The main objective of the paper is to focus on their working style and to offer suitable suggestions for improving the social status of the migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY**

In the present pilot study investigation has done about the fruit vendors in Mumbai and suburban areas. In the survey, necessary information is collected to examine the life style of people engaged in the perishable commodities market. There are reasons for this study that migrant fruit vendors play very important role in supplying to all income group customers and the focus on fruit vendors provides an ideal research environment to explore the dynamics of supply chain system in Mumbai.

Further, the fruit vendors in metropolitan city like Mumbai contribute in an important activities like supplying daily nutrient. In due course of time, large number of migrants have shifted to Mumbai for livelihood. In spite of its importance few economic studies have conducted on these vendors. A serious attention has not be paid on these vendors. Who are these migrants? What are the factors make them attracted to opt this occupation inspite of its own limitations. Are they able to earn enough for their livelihood. What are the future prospects? Informal sector has been always subject of interest for researchers in India and abroad. Existing studies on fruit vendors are not very common. This study is an attempt to fulfill the gap in existing studies.

Further studying fruit vendors was the necessity to collect valuable information useful for understanding urban supply of fruits in Mumbai. Little is known about the role which these migrant vendors play in regional economy of Mumbai and about economic efficiency of their regular supply of fruits to the city. The analysis of these aspects is of vital importance when policies that regulate the occupation of local people are really occupied by migrants.

This study is based on collection of primary data. The main purpose of the study is to examine the socio-economic status of migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai and suburban areas by using questionnaire and personal interview. Total 150 migrant fruit vendors were found suitable for study. The interviews were conducted during September 2009-February 2010. The origin and social distribution of sample migrants is presented in table 1 and 2.

The current study examined only socio-economic aspect of migrant fruit vendors using few parameters. It would be useful to take other measures like in-depth study of their food habits, physical status, condition of health and sanitation, issue of remittances, etc.

The study only exploratory in nature provides direction for future research. One could empirically test if recognition of such placements provide different results. Also it needs to be confirmed if the new perceptions were due to novelty of placements, kind of sample or due to any other reason. A future study comparing vegetable fruit-flower vendors can be conducted to have holistic view to unorganized labour market in Mumbai.

**TABLE 1, Native Origin of Sample Migrant Fruit Vendors**

Native Origin	No. of Respondent	%
Maharashtra (other than Mumbai)	3	2%
UP	115	77%
Bihar	8	5%
Gujarat	15	10%
Jharkhand	1	1%
South	6	4%
other	2	1%
Total	150	100%

**TABLE 2, Social Group of Sample Vendor**

Social Groups	No. of Respondent	%
Forward	20	13%
Backward	102	68%
Most Backward	28	19%
Total	150	100%

## FINDINGS

By this appearance most of the fruit vendors in Mumbai appears to be low income earners. There is a general perception about fruit vendors that they are migrant from poverty stricken regions of the country, who have migrated to the city in order to earn their livelihood. Their families in the native place are dependent on them and they send remittances to native place. The study confirmed this perception. But there are also migrant fruit vendors who permanently stay with their families in the city. Legally recognized as permanent residents for quite many years. They have own possession of slum, chawls and flats in remote suburban areas according to their income status. Thus fruit vending is an activity which is opted by them as source of livelihood which they have opted by choice. A fruit vendor, must have an access to a cart or space which is either owned by him or available on rent.

Migration of people usually results from a intricate operation of socio-cultural and economic factors so that it is not always easy to focus on one or two factors behind it. In this study also it is obviously clear that social border and economically poor status must be one of the primary factor for migration to the city and with no formal education to enter in other employments they find it easier because of low investment potential. Sometime it is also the case that when they enter in the city at very young age and find restricted to enter in a challenging job with better prospects due to their own limitations.

Study indicates that 9(6%) vendor are at the age group of 21-24 years. 18(12%) vendors are at the age group of 25-29 years. 54(36%) vendors are at the age group of 30-39 years. 36(24%) vendors are at the age group of 40-44 years. 23(15%) vendors are at the age group of 45-54 years. 9(6%) vendors are at the age group of above 60 years.

**TABLE 3, Age Composition of Migrant Fruit Vendors**

Age	No. of Respondent	%
21-24	9	6%
25-29	18	12%
30-34	27	18%
35-39	27	18%
40-44	36	24%
45-49	11	7%
50-54	12	8%
55-59	1	1%
60-64	9	6%
Total	150	100%

## MARKETING OPERATIONS OF FRUIT VENDORS

A fruit vendor whether migrant or non-migrant sells various types of fruits which are seasonally available. They normally don't keep very specific fruits as they don't have permanent storage capacity. 23% migrants fruit vendors in this study sell apples, 24% sell bananas, 17% sell oranges, 16% sell sweet lime. Other fruits like grapes, kiwi, pear, pineapple, plum, peach, chickoo, pomegranate, papaya and mangoes are sold by 1 to 2% fruit vendors.

**TABLE 4, Sit Everyday in the Same Place for Business**

Response	No. of Respondent	%
Yes	124	83%
No	26	17%
Total	150	100%

Since there is no fix pricing policy, fruit vendors price their fruit on the basis of different criteria. 61% vendors sell fruits on the basis of cost plus profit. They calculate transportation, rent, fruit prices, packaging, carrying cost and profit and they sell fruits according to the locality. 18% fruit vendors price on the basis of fruits demand and perishability factor. 11% fruit vendors price on the basis of directly whole sale market rate. 10% fruit vendors price the fruits on the basis of fruits supply in the market.

Migrant fruit vendors sell different quantities of fruits. On an average 41% fruit vendors sells 10 to 15 kg. fruits in a day. 32% fruit vendors sells 25-30 kg. fruits in a day. Only 7% fruit vendors are able to sell 50-80 kg. fruits in a day. 13% Banana vendors in the study told that they are able to sell 15 to 20 dozens banana in a day. An average coconut vendors sells 50 coconuts in a day.

Migrant fruit vendors run their occupation by two ways : One, by sitting at the same place every day or by using cart. 83% fruit vendors sit at the same place everyday and 17% do their business on cart. Most of the migrant owners don't have their own space for business. They also do unauthorized business i.e. without licence. 12% migrant fruit vendors are provided space outside permanent shop by the shop owners. 39% migrant vendors are provided space by BMC.

**TABLE 5, Space Provided to Sample Migrant Vendors**

	No. of Respondent	%
Shop owner	18	12%
BMC	58	39%
Own	8	5%
Police	18	12%
Goons	12	8%
Licence holder	13	9%
Building authority	11	7%
Temple authority	12	8%
Total	150	100%

12% of Migrants are provided space by police authorities. 9% are license holders. 8% vendors are provided space by goons and temple authorities respectively and 7% fruit vendors are provided space by building authorities. Study shows that 63% fruit vendors have to pay for the space to the respective authorities. 37% vendors responded that they do not pay for the space.

**TABLE 6, Payment for Space**

Payment for space	No. of Respondent	%
Yes	95	63%
No	55	37%
Total	150	100%

## WELL BEING OF MIGRANT VENDORS

Fruit vendors provide an important and popular means of supplying fruits in the posh, middle and poor localities of the city. It is purely an informal activity without awareness of any formal social security & organizational structure.

These characteristics of this trade make fruit vendors plying an easy and attractive option for the poor migrants who are in search of an opportunity for earning their livelihood. This activity requires only little education and small amount of money investment.

The data on the socio-economic characteristics of migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai indicate that they, including the one who are settled in the city as migrant are from the neighbouring areas and other states. Data indicates that 115 (77%) vendors are from U.P. 8 (5%) vendors are from Bihar, 15 (10%) vendors are from Gujarat, 6 (4%) vendors from South region, 3 (2%) vendors from Maharashtra and 2 (1%) from Jharkhand and other states respectively.

## Social Status

The socio-economic characteristics also indicate that only 20(13%) vendors belong to forwarded community. 130(87%) vendors belongs to backward and most backward castes. Given their low social

standing, it is not surprising that their educational attainments are also poor with almost more than 30% being illiterate. 59(39%) vendors have primary education. 37(25%) vendors have secondary education and 3(2%) vendors have higher educational attainment. Most of the migrants reported that they did not have much scope of employment in their native places and some of them were depending on agricultural activities either in their own land or working as casual daily wage workers. This factor indicates that their extreme economic deprivation is prime cause of migration and they have found Mumbai city more lucrative for employment.

**TABLE 7, Education Level of Migrant Fruit Vendors**

Education	No. of Respondent	%
Illiterate	51	34%
Primary	59	39%
Secondary	37	25%
Higher	3	2%
Total	150	100%

### Family Status

Based on the response about number of family members. 67(45%) vendors have less than four members in their family. 54(36%) vendors have five members in the family. 45% vendors have less than four members in the family. Their marital status shows that 20(13%) of vendors are either not married or they have no children. 24(16%) vendors have only one child. 67(45%) vendors have two children. 32(21%) vendors have three children. 7(5%) vendors have four children in the family. On the basis of overall evidence, this shows huge family responsibilities on the vendors.

**TABLE 8, Members in Family Sizewise Distribution of Sample Vendors**

Members in Family	No. of Respondent	%
Less than four	68	45%
Five	54	36%
More than five	28	19%
Total	150	100%

Study indicates vendors aspirations towards their children. 99(66%) vendors children are enrolled in school. 4% vendors children are not enrolled in school. There are two factors of they not being into school. As some vendors told that their children are already married and settled, but in some cases they have no inclination to send their children to school due to number of constraints.

Vendors were asked about their children's future education aspirations. 65(43%) vendors wish to educate their children upto graduation level. 30(20%) vendors wish to have atleast SSC level. 25(17%) vendors wish for HSC level. 15(10%) vendors wish to have their children go upto professional level and 15(10%) respondents are not aware about future prospects of education.

Migrant often brings their family with them. In that case spouse also contribute in the family income. 60(40%) vendors wives are also working. 90(60%) vendors wives are non-working. The Data indicates that

14(23%) vendor's spouse is in the same occupation. 28(47%) vendor's spouse are working as housemaids. 16(27%) vendor's spouse are flower working and 2(3%) vendor's spouse are into farming at their native village.

### Income Status

An estimation based on the respondents feedback about their individual monthly income, no. of people earning in the family and total income of the family shows that 78(52%) vendors have their income between Rs.3001-5000 per month. 40(27%) vendors earn between Rs.5001-7000. 10(7%) vendors earn between Rs.1000-3000 per month. 22(14%) vendors have monthly income between Rs.7000-11000 per month. It has been observed that 66(44%) vendors have two people earning in the family. 15(10%) vendors have three people earning in the family and 4(3%) vendors have four people earning in the family. 65(44%) vendors are single earners in the family.

**TABLE 9, Monthly Income Earned by Sample Vendors**

Monthly Income	No. of Respondent	%
Below 500	0	0%
1000-3000	10	7%
3001-5000	78	52%
5001-7000	40	27%
7001-9000	11	7%
9001-11000	11	7%
Total	150	100%

Study shows that 39(26%) vendor's total monthly income ranges between Rs.3000-5000. 51(34%) vendor's total monthly income ranges between Rs.5000-7000. 29(15%) vendor's total monthly income ranges between Rs.7000-9000 and 37(25%) vendor's total monthly income ranges between Rs.9000-11000. On the basis of above evidences, this level of earning seems to afford them a moderate level of living what could have not been possible in their previous occupations in their native places.

**TABLE 10, Total Income of the Sample Family**

Total Income of the family	No. of Respondent	%
3000-5000	39	26%
5000-7000	51	34%
7000-9000	23	15%
9000-11000	37	25%
Total	150	100%

The level of income and status also confirms few basic factors determining the status of living which can be estimated by monthly expenditure, place of living, amount spent on rent, education and so on which

they are able to afford. The data shows average per month expenditure of the vendors. 48(32%) vendors monthly expenditure ranges up to Rs.2000 and Rs.3001-4000 respectively. 37(25%) vendors monthly expenditure ranges between Rs.2001-3000. 9(6%) vendors monthly expenditure ranges between Rs.4001-5000 and 8(5%) vendors monthly expenditure ranges between Rs.6001 and above.

**TABLE 11, Average Family Expenditure of the Sample Family**

Av.family expenditure (per month)	No. of Respondent	%
Upto Rs.2000	48	32%
Rs.2001-3000	37	25%
Rs.3001 - 4000	48	32%
Rs.4001 - 5000	9	6%
Rs.5001 - 6000	0	0%
Rs.6001 - above	8	5%
Total	150	100%

### Living Standard

The study reveals that 63(42%) vendors live in chawls. 58(39%) vendors live in a slum room. 12(8%) vendors live roadside. 12(8%) vendors live in far off suburban areas flats, 5(3%) vendors have no place to stay as they sleep in lorry itself. As the study reveals that 90(60%) vendors have migrated with their families and 60(40%) vendors do not stay with their families in Mumbai.

**TABLE 12, Place to Stay of Sample Vendors**

Place to stay	No. of Respondent	%
Chawl	63	42%
Slum	58	39%
Roadside	12	8%
Flat	12	8%
Sleep in lorry	5	3%
Total	150	100%

The study discloses that 119(79%) vendors have electricity available in their place of stay. 31(21%) vendors have no electricity available and 28(90%) use kerosene oil lamp. 3(10%) vendors use candles for lightening their place of stay at night.

This study on fruit vendors shows that 75(50%) use kerosene stove to cook their food. 68(45%) have gas stove. Some of them have licensed gas stove as they have ration cards. Rest of them have managed an unauthorized gas connection. 2 vendors (1%) said they don't cook at all as they don't have place to stay and they sleep in lorry.



Study on the lifestyle also shows that 125(83%) vendors spent less than Rs.500 on cloth monthly. 20(13%) vendors spent between Rs.501-1000 per month and 5(3%) vendors are unable to spent monthly amount rather they occasionally buy goods.

The study shows that more than 40% of the fruit vendors are able to pay an average monthly rent of rupees less than 500 for their rented accommodation. 27% fruit vendors pay an average rent of Rs.501-1000 with sharing latrine facility or they have to use common public toilets. 30% fruit vendors have their own room in slum areas or they have a room in chawls.

For their children's education 42% fruit vendors spent less than Rs.500 monthly. 28% vendors spent Rs.501-1000 and 22% fruit vendors spent Rs.1001-1500 per month as their children go to private schools and they have arranged private tuitions also.

### Social Security

Social security covers medical care, sickness and maternity benefits, compensation for injury at work, survivors benefits, old age pensions and so forth. (ISO 2000, Jhabvala, 2000) Vending is full of insecurity and uncertainty. Since vendors work at the road side and accidents may occur at any time (Anjaraia, Bhowmik, 2006) Therefore, this study is an attempt to visualize the status of social security of this group of vendors in Mumbai.

**TABLE 13, Saving of the Sample Migrant Vendors**

Saving (Per month)	No. of Respondent	%
No saving	57	38%
Below Rs.500	35	23%
Rs.500-1000	27	18%
More than Rs.1000	31	21%
Total	150	100%

Around 62% vendors manage their social protection by saving. 23% vendors save below Rs.500 in monthly, 18% vendors save Rs.500-1000 monthly and 21% are able to save more than Rs.1000 monthly. 38% fruit vendors are unable to save any amount monthly.

**TABLE 14, Loan Taken by the Sample Vendors**

Loan taken	No. of Respondent	%
Yes	25	17%
No	125	83%
Total	150	100%

Fruit vendors study reveals that 17% have taken loan. 32% vendors have taken loans from money lenders inspite of very high rate of interest. 32% have taken loans from the banks. 24% have taken loan from their employer and 12% vendors have taken loans from other categories such as friends, relatives, etc.

The purpose of loans are various. 52% fruit vendors have taken loans for agriculture in native place or for their business. 12% have taken loans for housing and education respectively. 24% fruit vendors have taken if for other purposes like marriages, sickness or ceremonial causes.

For providing social security to vendors Janshree Bima Yojna' is provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India. This scheme includes insurance coverage for health issues, injury, death and disability. It is a group insurance scheme for a minimum of 25 members. Members have to pay an annual premium. The annual premium for an individual vendor is Rs.50 which can be afforded by even the poorest. Under this scheme, each vendor can receive Rs.15,000 to 75,000 in the case on an accident and in case of death the family of vendors will receive Rs.75,000. Moreover this scheme covers scholarship for the education of the vendors children. A maximum of two children of the vendor can benefit, and each child can receive Rs.1200 per year as scholarship (Saha Debulal 2009). Unfortunately, in this study of fruit vendors 40% are unaware of insurance schemes.

Study shows that fruit vendors medical treatment choice is mainly for government hospitals. 26% opt for private medical practiceners and unfortunately, no one is aware about ESI hospitals.

### CHOICE FOR FRUIT VENDORS AS OCCUPATION

It would not be unreasonable to assume that having their vulnerable socio-economic background 86% migrant fruit vendors in the present study have chosen this occupation for livelihood. 26% have continued it as forefathers occupation. 13% migrant vendors feel that it has high profit prospects. 9% migrant vendor have opted I on the friends advise as it has low investment and 6% migrant vendors feel it is easy way of doing business.

The migrant fruit vendors in this study have been successful to survive in the city and their strong urge to come out from the lower income level at their place of origin has an aspiration for better life standard for their children. When they were asked what they would like their children to continue this occupation 93% fruit vendors replied no as they feel this occupation is full of uncertainty. Only 7% fruit vendors are positive about their children continue the same occupation.

**TABLE 15, Problems Faced by Sample Fruit Vendors**

Problems	No. of Respondent	%
Spoiling of fruits	10	7%
Storage	19	13%
BMC	50	33%
High price	9	6%
Non-availability of seasonal fruits	2	1%
Water logging during rainy season	5	3%
Police	49	33%
Competition	4	3%
Irregular supply	2	1%
Total	150	100%

Street vendors face various difficulties in their business. 33% migrant fruit vendors have difficulty of facing municipal authorities and police because they have no license for business. 13% vendors have storage

problems. 7% vendors have difficulty in maintaining the freshness and fruits gets spoiled. 6% vendors feel that rising fruits cost is difficult to survive in the market. 3% vendors feel water logging during rainy season and competition from permanent fruit shop owners. 1% vendors feel that due to non-availability of seasonal fruits and irregular supply respectively unable them to retain customers.

For the insecure poor the migration is an ultimate solution. For those who take risk of migrating and are able to adjust in the big city migration helps in repayment of loans improving life style, status of saving, better education for children, etc. They maintain a regular connect with their native place. 47% migrant fruit vendors visit their native place once in a year. 40% visit twice in a year and 12% visit three times in a year. Only 1% migrant fruit vendors in this city has lost connectivity with their native place and they are settled in Mumbai.

## POLICY ISSUES

Though an informal activity but migrant fruit vendors play the most important means of supplying fruits like necessity to the Mumbai residents. These vendors are poor but they serve the purpose of all the types of consumers. Due to their unnoticed condition of being their contribution to the economy was largely escaped the attention of the policy makers. The contribution of these vendors in providing uninterrupted services to a large number of population and their role in generating a livelihood source themselves with minimum investment is highly appreciated. Visualising closely the socio-economic status of migrant it can be concluded that this sector need certain extent of better organization and support from the government. By reference to the study of fruit vendors in Mumbai, the paper has sought to show what lessons can be learnt to inform policy makers for the migrant vendors.

Moreover the data confirm that the most disadvantaged migrants who have minimum income to survive has the least opportunity to improve their livelihood as they have neither assets or no access to reach for credit facilities or incentives opt as fruit or vegetable vendoring. Policy makers can learn a great deal about the financial needs, provision of license, health and security measures need for these vendors. They study of migrant vendor shows that very temporary nature of employment is an obstruction for vendors future generation quality life. Further it step ahead is thought of, financial agents has a huge scope for providing credit and insurance needs to these vendors.

Observing closely the migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai. They actually have no regrets about the choices they made in choosing this occupation. Except few nearly majority faced hardships in the city because of lack of resources, fear of police, municipality authorities for not having license. But they all seemed confident of the fact that can tackle their business by bribing and settling through unauthorized ways. Some migrant fruit vendors who have obtained proper licenses they feel proud of the fact they have made existence in the city and some of them are also in position to employ assistants. They give much weightage to education and make sure their children go to school and educate better.

This paper has demonstrated the continuing importance of migrant vendors in supplying fruits in the city of Mumbai. It is not only they contribute but 40% vendors wives also contribute into the job market. The study of migrant fruit vendors also illustrates the complexity of the causes and impact of migration. However, the most remarkable thing noticed in this study is that even in adverse circumstances they survive. Apart from hardwork and struggle every day dealing with perishable commodity market, they also seem to be imaginatively using the available spaces within the system in order to consolidate their position in the market. Perhaps, to counter the prevalent discrimination in the market from local vs migrant and shop owners and roadside and in order to succeed a migrant fruit vendors has to be not only a survivor but also a responsible caretaker to send remittances for their place.

However, the most important step in this direction can be to increase the productivity and proper supply chain so that they can enhance their earning capacity. In this context, it may be worthwhile to look at the different ways in which the marketing style of the vendors could be improved to make it more useful in providing quality goods to the customers.

Another step which can be taken to improve migrant vendors awareness about certain issues about maintaining hygiene, sexually transmitted diseases, etc. These initiatives can be implemented with the help of NGO's and social workers.

In the light of the above findings, it can be concluded that the services provided by migrant fruit vendors in Mumbai have not given any publicity or captured the interest of the policy makers and they face many challenges such as no thoughtful management and lack of policy framework. From the conclusion reached, the following recommendations are made :

- A policy for migrant vendors of perishable commodities to get micro-finance on sustainable basis for the lower income earner vendors.
- Insurance as a matter of urgency should react to the target vendors so that they can safeguard themselves from seasonal risks.
- There should be high level of public awareness about various civic issues which are related to their personal, social and economic matters. This can be done in the form of public meetings among others.
- There is need for an impartial management team with foresight and helpful attitude towards these vendors interest.

## References

- Amitabh Kundu, Nirganjan Sarangi, Bal Paritosh Dash (2203) Rural Non Farm Employment : An Analysis of Rural Urban Interdependencies by Overseas Development Institute, working paper 196.
- Anjaria, S.J. (2006) Street Hawkers and Public Space in Mumbai. *Economic & Political Weekly*, May 27: 2140-2146.
- Bhowmik, S.K. 2007, Street vendors in Urban India : The Struggle for recognition. In A Morales & J. Cross (Eds.) *Street Entrepreneurs : People, Place and Politics* : 92-107, New York: Routledge.
- Chen, M.A. (2007) Rethinking the informal economy: Linkages with the formal economy and the formal regulatory environment. Retrieved from [www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2007/wp46-2007.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2007/wp46-2007.pdf), March 2010.
- Deshingkar P.S. Kumar, H. Chobey and D. Kumar (2006) The role of Migration and Remittances in promoting livelihoods in Bihar. Report of the study commissioned by World Bank Funded Bihar Rural Livelihood Projects (BRLP) and the IFAD funded Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Projects in the mid-Gangetic Plain (WELPMGP) India.
- Haan, Arjan de (2007), International Migration in an Era of Globalisation : Has it come out of its Marginality? In George Marvotas and Anthony Shovrocks (eds) and *Advancing Development : Core Themes in Global Economics*, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) 2000 Employment and Social Protection in the informal sector. Retrieved from [www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb277/pdf/esp-1-1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb277/pdf/esp-1-1.pdf), March 2010.
- Jhabvala, R. 2000. The role of street vendors in the growing urban economics, Ahmedabad. Self employed Women's Association.

- Kurosaki T., Sawada Yasuyuki, Bannerji & Mishra (2007) Rural Urban Migration and Urban Poverty : Socio-Economic Profiles of Rickshaw Pullers and Owner Contractors in North-East Delhi. [www.e.u.tokyo.ac.jp/cirje/research/dp/2007/2007\\_cf485.pdf](http://www.e.u.tokyo.ac.jp/cirje/research/dp/2007/2007_cf485.pdf).
- Mitra, Siddhartha (2002) Lessons in Regulating the Informal Sector : The case of Rickshaw Pullers Sector in Delhi", Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 45(2), pp.387-94.
- Rafique, A (2003) 'Floods, Poverty and Seasonal Migration', Economic and Political Weekly, 38(10)943-5.
- Rogaly, B and Rafique, A (2003) 'Struggling to save cash : Seasonal Migration and Vulnerability in Eastern India', Development and Change, 34(4), 654-681.
- S. Debdulal (2009) Decent work for the street vendors in Mumbai, India – A distant Vision! J. Workplace Rights Vol.14(2) 229-250.
- Tiwari, G (2000). Encroachers or Service Providers? Seminar, 491 (June): 26-31.