

# Exploring the Sustainability and Inclusivity of Informal Food Vendors: Barriers and Pathways to a Green Transition in the Urban Food Economy

Ritu Kashyap<sup>1</sup>, Kavita Laghate<sup>2</sup>, Reema Shah<sup>3</sup> and Sneha Mishra<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Jamnanlal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies & Assistant Professor Thakur Global Business school, Mumbai, India

<sup>2</sup> Professor, & Director, Jamnanlal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai, India

<sup>3</sup> Assistant Professor, Prin. L.N. Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research (PGDM), Mumbai, India

<sup>4</sup> Assistant Professor, Thakur college of Engineering Technology

<sup>1</sup>phd.kashyapritu22@jbims.edu, <sup>2</sup>kavitalaghate@jbims.edu, <sup>3</sup>reema.shah@welingkar.org and

<sup>4</sup>Sneha.mishra@thakureducation.org

\*Corresponding Author: phd.kashyapritu22@jbims.edu

Received: 28<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2026; Revised: 6<sup>th</sup> March 2026; Accepted: 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2026; Available Online: 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2026

---

## ABSTRACT

**Purpose** -The informal food service industry plays a critical role in economic development and employment generation globally in India. Despite its vast socio-economic contributions, the sector remains largely overlooked. This research aims to explore the role of the informal food service sector in urban economic growth, identifying prevailing challenges and propose policy interventions that can enhance the sector's resilience and contribution to a green urban economy.

**Research Design & Methodology** - An exploratory & qualitative research design using non-intrusive field observations across selected urban clusters in Mumbai, is adopted.. Observations focusing on vendor practices, customer interactions and role of authorities were majorly considered. Additionally existing policies and frameworks is also analysed through secondary data analysis.

**Findings**- The findings of the study demonstrate that food vendors lack basic business training and are at disadvantage due to limited Financial & infrastructural support. Most of the vendors found adopting eco- friendly behaviour for cost saving motives rather than environmental consciousness. The policies supporting the services, though formulated, lacks proper implementation. The paper highlights that despite the challenges, the sector with little policy support and affordable resources could significantly contribute to a green sustainable & inclusive urban economy.

**Originality /Value** - The research paper is original and focuses on the contribution of informal food service sector in the economic development and employment generation, providing a fresh perspective on how little support management and policy reforms can integrate sustainability and inclusivity for ensuring green transition in urban economy.

**Keywords:** Informal Food Sector, Sustainability, Inclusivity, Green Transition, Economy environmental consciousness, Policy Reforms

**How to cite this article:** Kashyap R, Laghate K, Shah R, Mishra S. Exploring the Sustainability and Inclusivity of Informal Food Vendors: Barriers and Pathways to a Green Transition in the Urban Food Economy. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(58s): 1509-1527. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.58s.162

**Source of support:** Nil.

**Conflict of interest:** None

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The informal food service sector forms an integral part of urban food economy, especially due to rapid urbanization in many countries and India is no different to that. The informal sector also known as unorganized sector contributes a lot in the economic growth of country by supporting the urban food economy and providing affordable meals to many for their survival and in solving problems related to unemployment. The sector significantly contributes to country's socioeconomic system by providing opportunities for earning livelihood to marginalized groups.

The informal food sector has been defined as the sector producing food and beverages for ready consumption that is prepared and sold on the street or in open places (FAO 1990). The growth and expansion of these informal sector in the economy is mainly due to people migrating to urban areas, long distance between workplace and home, increased and active participation of women in professional world, changed living styles, food habits (*Street Food around the World*, n.d.). It is estimated that by 2050 the population residing in cities across the World is going to increase by 2.5 billion Ref<sup>1</sup>, which clearly is an indication of increased role of street food vendors in

---

\*Author for Correspondence: phd.kashyapritu22@jbims.edu

meeting the excessive demand for food supply of urban population.

Existence of informal food vendors is a common sight on streets of cities across globe, one can witness them at every hook and corner. Mumbai is also one such metropolis city, where these vendors of informal food market offer diverse and affordable food options to thousands of people. They start working in the wee hours of morning, to ensure the food supply for consumption right from morning to evening. The food items offered by vendors on the streets of Financial Capital of India ranges from fruits, vegetables, food like idly-dosa, poha, puri bhaji, to sandwich, samosa, vada pav, misal, chat items and so on. These food vending market becomes an easily accessible and affordable market for many who leave their home early for work, travel long distance daily, belongs to low-income group or who have migrated to the city for earning livelihood.

As per the national survey conducted and submitted by Government of India in 2007 (National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector [NCEUS], 2007) *Ref<sup>e</sup>*, the labour market is dominated by informal sector workforce, which includes about 422 million informal workforces from total of 457 million workers, which accounts for 92% of the total workforce, engaged in informal sector. As per the survey conducted by Government of India (NPUSV 2006), out of total of 10 million vendors in the country, Mumbai has one of the largest markets for street vendors, which is estimated to be around 3,50,000 street vendors (DECENT WORK FOR THE STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI, INDIA—A DISTANT VISION! n.d.). A report published by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and a survey conducted on street vendors, also highlights the fact that Mumbai is one of the few places, that has largest number of street vendors. As per the *National Policy for Urban Street Vendors (NPUSV-2006)*, approximately 2% of the total population of a city is engaged in street vending *Ref<sup>e</sup>*.

The vendors engaged in the street food vending activities belongs to lower income group, who are unskilled and uneducated. They are unable to get a job in formal sector hence street vending becomes an option for their self-employment and means to earn livelihood. Despite such a huge demand and contribution to the economic and social aspects of society, the sector faces challenges with respect to inclusivity & sustainability. The informal vending sector lacks access to resources like credit facility for financial support, training for conduct of business and its management, infrastructure support, creating an obstacle for them to adopt good and sustainable practices. They lack operational support and hence faces challenges with respect to maintaining feasible working conditions and in following the standards related to food safety & hygiene. They also face challenges and difficulties relating to social inequality and limited opportunities of improvement and growth. The policies though have been designed and are in place supporting the street vendors, it lacks complete implementation. Their exclusion from the formal food

vending sector, lack of proper training & development, and support mechanism hinders their ability to become agents of sustainable change. The sector which contributes so much on social and economic developmental aspects and acts as a measure for urban poverty alleviation, needs reformation with respect to policies that could foster their green transition in urban economy supporting inclusivity and sustainability (*Indian Journal of Commerce & Management Studies*, n.d.).

The sector which is huge and omnipresent also supports and contributes towards several sustainable development goals (SDGs), related to reducing poverty (SDG1), economic prosperity (SDG8), reducing social, political, economic inequalities (SDG10). (*Informal Street Vending A Systematic Review*, n.d.) The sector creates lot of self-employment opportunities for the marginalized population, there by meeting the Sustainable goal of eradicating poverty (SDG 1), it also contributes towards sustainable goals(SDG 8) by providing employment opportunities and supporting livelihood for people belonging to lower income group or people lacking skills to work in formal sectors, further the sector also support sustainable goal (SDG10) with respect to reducing social and economic inequalities by providing affordable food options. However sustainable goal (SDG 11), which is about building inclusive, safe and resilient cities, is being partially realized in the case of informal food vendors.

The paper is an attempt to analyze the current situation of the informal food vendors and how they can be included in economic ecosystem by providing legitimate space for their operations and at the same time not hampering and compromising public interest and there by contributing towards a green, sustainable and inclusive urban food economy in align with the SDG11 which aims at making cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Department of Economics & Social Affairs)*Ref<sup>e</sup>*.

Despite their crucial role and making city life happening & vibrant, Street vendors who run their small businesses on streets, face challenges and are convicted often for traffic congestions, are held responsible for illegal encroachment and disrupting the mobility on the street. They undergo threats for eviction, and are often exploited by local people demanding bribes, adding to their problems. These challenges highlight the need for bringing reformation in the policy frameworks, regulations, and urban planning which promotes inclusivity of informal food vendors in the urban landscape (*The Impact of Street Vendors on Social Sustainability of Public Places- The Case of Khulna City in Bangladesh*, n.d.) .

**The research study was carried with an intention to understand the existing conditions of street vendors and to: -**

- i. Understand present socio-economic conditions of street vendors
- ii. Identify the challenges faced by street vendors in carrying the street vending business.

- iii. Analyze the existing policies and propose the reforms, supporting inclusivity, resilience, sustainability leading to green urban food economy

Using qualitative thematic analysis of interviews taken from street vendors, the research study provides an insight about the present condition of street vendors, and the problems faced by them in the conduct of business.

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Street vendors are identified as self-employed workers of informal sector, engaged in offering goods & services on street, without any formal set up. They play a very dynamic role in an urban economy, by providing all products & services that are necessary for the living of people at an affordable cost. These informal sectors are also one of the most employment generating sector, and as per Mumbai Human Development Report, as published in 2009, total employment in city of dreams – Mumbai, is 5.3 million, and out of which 4.3 million is in informal sector. Out of these 4.3 million, self-employed category of workers engaged in Mumbai were 2 million, which was roughly 37% of the total employment, also as per National Policy of Urban Street Vendors (NPUSV, 2006) there were 10 million vendors all over India and out of which Mumbai alone had 2,50, 000 street vendors (*WORKING LIFE OF STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI*, n.d.-a). Street food vending has come out as one of the largest source of employment in many countries around the World, supporting household income for many. The pace of urbanization and the population is expected to increase and so is the demand for food. Hence it is very essential that these vendors which lacks in maintaining hygiene while preparing and serving the food, needs to be trained with respect to food handling practices, such as washing hands & utensils, personal hygiene, dusty locations, along with regular monitoring ( *Analysis of Practices of Street Food Vendors and Sensory Assessment of Street Foods (Fast Foods And Juices) in Allahabad City, (U.P.) India*, n.d. 2012). Street vending which is one of the most visible areas of informal economy, was earlier considered as obstacle to development, but then it was lately argued for being an activity that provides solution to poverty and development. The vendors of informal sector are regarded as independent operators, yet the sector experiences problems daily, which pose a threat and uncertainty to their livelihood. These informal vendors face challenges with respect to exploitation, extortion by the authorities, which can be taken care if the sector gets some organizational structure and formal presentations. Although lot of administrative changes in policies are being done, it is important that there exist some institutions which can provide protection to workers working in informal food sector (Assan & Chambers, 2014). The socio-economic condition of workers in informal economy in Mangalore, India is not good, as there is no job security and welfare facility. The working condition for the workers is not appropriate, but they choose this mode of earning livelihood because of their poor economic conditions and lack of skilled education (A

Socio-Economic Study of Unorganised Restaurant Workers in Mangaluru, India, n.d.). In Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) city of Tamil Nadu state street vendors has some support from Non-Governmental Organizations with respect to political and judicial aspects. The street food vendors who sell their goods doing their businesses in open areas for more than 12 to 14 hours, encountering many physical and psychological problems like places are too small, there is problem with respect to site allocation system, lack of facilities with respect to storage, shelters, sanitation etc., lack of access to credit, harassment from local authorities. *Tamil Nadu Sali Ora Seru Madtrum Kuru Veyaparikal Sangam* collaborated with *National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)* for working towards the protection of street vendors, to give guidelines for the street vendors, to encourage street vendors to issue licenses and helping them with loan facilities, to work for the well-being of the street vendors (Karthikeyan & Mangaleswaran, 2013).

Mumbai informal market comprises of many hawkers who sell hot prepared food as well as unprepared food. 2014 marks a victorious year for hawkers as *National Street Vendors Act (SVA)* was passed to protect, regulate and safeguard the street vendors livelihood. Sec 3 states that initial round of survey should be taken by officials to determine licence eligibility, location and its size and vendors should be surveyed every 5 years by Town Vending Committee to keep a check & number of acceptable vendors should be 2.5% of city's total population. Section 12 of SVA, further states that street vendors have rights for carrying street vending in accordance with local regulations, and Municipalities to create no vending zones, and section 22 states , creating of Town Vending Committee consisting of local officials, hawkers unions, non-governmental organizations and resident welfare associations. Though the Act was passed in 2014, and initial rounds of survey were conducted by officials, the process of issuing the license is still not complete and their still exist many unlicensed vendors (*Citizenship and Urban Belonging in Mumbai- Understanding the Impact of Informal Institutions on Street Vending*, n.d.)

Even though the fact is well known that street vendors occupy a considerable large segment in the category of informal market, it is very sad that very little initiatives has been taken to streamline their operations and have an integration in place for them in urban food economy, especially in developing countries. Many reasons for the same involve lack of foresight, lack of proper city management, fluid nature of the trade, and bureaucratic complexities. On top of it the officers that occupy street-level position weather execute ambiguous policies pertaining to street vending or most of the time enter into a deal with these street vendors for turning an eye and providing them undercover protection. But this is an unrealistic and unreliable strategy as many a times these groups are unloyal because of the pressure of stakeholders like residents, higher government officials, who perceive

these vending business as one of the biggest challenge when it comes to congestion, pollution, nuisance & unesthetic environment. These factors creates a pressure on Government bodies in terms of initiating encroachment, confiscating their products and equipment's, for clearing the space on street. However some Governance related initiatives has been taken to handle the issues related to street vending. Like setting up town vending committees having some representatives from vendor community, designated areas for street vendors, formulating policies with respect to micro credit facilities. Further the need is to consider these vendors as one of the economic and employment generators, and hence there should be a policy fostering inclusive spaces for all stakeholders having spaces like walking, cycling and so for street vending. Citizens to be incentivize on reducing the usage of personal car, instead to use public transport. City authorities to invest and arrange in public bathrooms that are maintained hygienically, training the street vendors for upskilling them. Committees & associations involving key stakeholders and providing legal protection to street vendors (Moosvi, 2023).

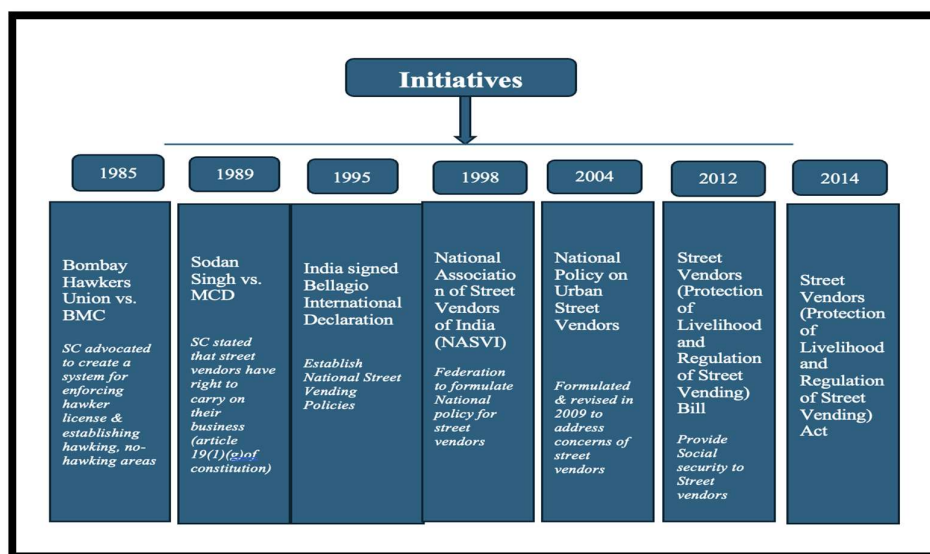
A research study conducted on the working condition of street vendors highlights that unfortunately the gender discrimination prevail in the community, female vendors were found to sell the stuff in smaller quantities, as they have access to low capital investment, further the sector is male dominated, hence female vendors has little opportunity to earn. Another challenge is prevalence of cut throat competition, as number of street vendors selling products in a particular area is too much, it was also observed that street vendors have to bribe police officials and other local authorities to avoid eviction. They are also not having any safety and security with respect to their profession of vending, also there is no provision for toilets and water, which is a basic requirement. And at many places even if there are provisions, it is completely

unhygienic and are not maintained properly. They have to be dependent on money lenders for financial aid, who charges exorbitant rate of interest, which clearly is an indication of existence of 'shadow economy', as there is lack of formal recognition of the economic activities of street vendors. (*WORKING LIFE OF STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI*, n.d.-b).

The presence of street hawkers in Mumbai is paradoxical in nature as their existence is considered economically indispensable but they are also considered as encroachers. Despite offering affordable and daily needs goods, the vendors continue to face challenges with respect to exploitation and exclusion. The sector lacks structured governance, as a result the street vendors face insecurity of livelihood and social vulnerability. This also encourages arrangement for informal system being adopted by street vendors adopt for their livelihood. Many though referred as migrant, belongs to Mumbai and have long term ties in Mumbai, they manage their vending business by maintaining relationship with authorities like local police, BMC officials. They infact contribute meaningfully towards safety & security of public spaces, they serve as 'eyes on the street', and make public spaces vibrant

### Street Vendors & Initiatives by Government

As per Street Vendors Act (2014), street vendors can mainly be divided into 3 categories, Stationary Vendor – vendors operating in set location, Mobile vendors – Vendors operating by moving locations and one who require special facilities(weekly, heritage, festive markets). To support and protect these vendors many initiatives has been taken by Indian Government from time to time for supporting the street food vendors related to legal frameworks, financial assistance and skill development with an intention to supporting SDG's related to inclusivity and sustainability of street food vendors in the urban economy.



**Figure 1: - Initiatives to Support & protect Street Vendors**

**Source:** <https://cpr.in/street-vending/plan-report/Comparative-Study-Report.pdf>

The first such initiative was taken in 2004, National Policy on Urban Street Vendors Ref<sup>5</sup>, for recognizing and protecting the rights of street vendor, the same was revised in 2009. Further a bill on Street Vendor Act (SVA) - Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending was passed, in 2014, which provides a framework about implementation of policies by states and union territories, by laws and plans for street vending, for creating a supportive environment for livelihood of street vendors, ensuring hygienic & uncongested public spaces Ref<sup>6</sup>. Government of India has also established The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Food Safety and Standards ,2006, as a single reference point for all matter and an authorization body for all street vending businesses to operate, thereby making it a mandatory legal compliance, building consumer trust, promoting fair trade practices, maintain quality standards Ref<sup>7</sup>.

Street Vendors Act 2014 was formulated and enacted to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate the vending activities. The Act lays certain rights and obligations of street vendors, which states Ref<sup>8</sup> :-

- **Right to conduct Business:** Every SV has the right to carry vending activity as specified in Certificate of vending (CoV)
- **Prevention from Harassment:** SVs holding a valid CoV and complying laws can not be prevented from vending.

- **Relocation or Eviction:** SVs cannot be relocated or evicted from the allocated areas, without a prior notice of 30 Days.
- **Reclaiming of Goods:** Confiscated good of SVs need to be released either on the same day or within 2 working days.

As per the article published on 5th Sep,2025, Law School Policy Review (LSPR), The Street Vendors Act 2014 though has appreciable provisions with respect to mandatory enumeration of vendors every 5 years (sec 3), a 30 days’ notice prior to eviction or relocation (Sec18(3)) and issuance of vending certificates without numerical cap (sec3(3)) Ref<sup>9</sup>.

**Recent Initiatives undertaken by Government of India for supporting the street vendors**

In the Year 2020 *PM Street Vendor’s AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)* was launched to provide support in getting affordable working capital loans (Loans up to ₹10,000, with a subsidized interest rate of 7%, according to mySchem). The scheme has been initiated for providing collateral- free working capital loans, it further has provision for incentivising the vendors for digital transaction and timely repayment. As per the *Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs document on ‘Strengthening of Street Vendors Ecosystem’* under PM SVA Nidhi, 43.3 lakh loan applications have been received and out of which 25.3 lakh loans have been sanctioned and 22.8 lakh loans have been disbursed as on July 30, 2021.

**Table 1: Loan Application & Disbursement Under PM SAV Nidhi in Maharashtra**

State	Loan Application	Loan Sanctioned	Loan Disbursed
Maharashtra	4,20,855	1,95,643	1,65,302

**Source:** <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.asp x?PRID=1742691>

*National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)* in 2013 and later renamed as *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)*, is another such initiatives that has been initiated for reducing poverty and vulnerability, creating sustainable livelihood and supporting skill development, social security, micro enterprise development and easy credit access. Ref<sup>10</sup>. As per *PIB (Press Information Bureau) report — progress of DAY-NULM till 30th September 2024*, Around 71.65 lakh street vendors have been identified through survey in 3,471 cities in which more than 38.87 lakh street vendors issued Certificate of Vending (CoV) and over 32.59 lakh issued ID Cards Ref<sup>11</sup>.

In continuation of Sec16 (3)(h) of the *Food Safety and Standards Act 2006*, FSSAI Ref<sup>12</sup>. has to provide training programmes in Food Safety & Standards for persons engage in handling of food business. *Food Safety Training & Certification (FoSTaC)* was initiated in 2017 by FSSAI, for training Food Supervisors for good hygiene practices with an objective to:

- (i) to enhance the availability of skilled/ trained manpower in the food industry,
- (ii) to create an environment for self-compliance of rules and regulations
- (iii) bringing behavioural change & inculcating a culture of Food Safety.

**Town Vending Committees** – The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulations of street vending) Act 2014, has made it mandatory to create Town vending Committees (TVC) as per the States, for identifying the street vendors, issuing vending certificates and maintaining the records of street vendors under its jurisdiction Ref<sup>13</sup>.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research design**

The research design for the current qualitative study is exploratory in nature and was conducted to understand the socio economic status of street vendors and the challenges faced by them with respect to concerns like sustainability

and inclusivity. The purpose is to identify these aspects and find out what reforms can be done in the existing policies governing the sector, so that these vendors who are very crucial to the economy of a country can be helped. The insights provided by street vendors were used to explore the possibility of bringing change and making the informal sector inclusive in the urban economy. The study was carried using the six step process of thematic analysis as mentioned by Braun & Clarke (2006)

**Data Collection**

The approach used for the analysis is reflexive thematic analysis, facilitating the identification and analysis of patterns or themes for a given data set (Byrne, 2022). Data was collected through face to face semi-structured interviews focusing on participants (street vendors) explanations with respect to their socio-economic conditions and the challenges in adopting sustainability and with respect to inclusivity in the urban landscape. Deductive approach of doing the qualitative data analysis was used, where the data was collected with preconceived themes, and the qualitative analysis of the themes in the phases – familiarization, coding, generating themes, reviewing, defining & writing up, was conducted using the software NVivo, was conducted to get matrix, visuals for comparing responses of vendors.

**Sampling Technique & Sample Size**

Purposive non - probability sampling technique was used to collect the responses of street vendors. Respondents were selected from different parts of western suburbs of Mumbai, as per the convenience and availability of vendors. The set of structured open ended questions were asked to the street vendors, while conducting the

interviews for getting detailed responses. Different category of street vendors were selected from various clusters of western suburbs of Mumbai, like Andheri, Goregaon, Malad, Kandivali, Borivali, Mira road, to ensure diversified representation. Due care was taken in including various categories of street vendors, like vegetable vendor, fruit vendor, food vendor, vendor selling clothes, plastic stuff, & flowers etc.

A total of 50 street vendors were interviewed with set of semi structured questions, out of which 42 vendors cooperated in terms of responding to the interview questions, rest were reluctant to give any reply. The responses of 42 were recorded and collected. Data saturation was reached after 42 responses were collected, as subsequent interviews yielded similar perspective.

**THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

To explore the responses received from the street vendors and themes that has been identified, a thematic analysis was employed. The Analysis was carried on 20 interview transcripts to understand the responses received. The initial data was collected from 42 street vendors through interview technique, and responses were transcribed and converted in to word documents. All the transcripts were then read and reread, for deep understanding and identifying the initial patterns and ideas. Many which seems to be repetitive or ambiguous in nature were filtered and removed. Some of the transcripts were not having clear responses and hence have to be removed from final data set of transcripts. 20 set of transcripts were taken covering responses from all category of street vendors, and include transcripts of vegetable vendor, fruit vendor, food vendor, vendor selling clothes, plastic stuff, & flower vendors.



**Figure 2:** Imported Transcripts

*Source:* Authors’ own, output generated from NVivo Software

As a part of reflexive thematic analysis all 20 transcripts were imported to NVivo software. All transcripts were annotated, and memos were used to record the

understanding of the transcripts. Coding of transcripts were done through highlighting the significant pieces of information.



**Figure 3:** Coding of Transcripts

*Source:* Authors’ own output generated from NVivo Software

After all the transcripts were imported and coded, the codes were then observed to find a pattern and were grouped under themes. Basis the similarity between various codes that has been created, the similar codes are then grouped together to form themes. The questions that were asked to street vendors– (1) No of Years of working

as street vendors (2) source of income (3) Status of vending license (4) Earning (5) Green Practices (6) Support Mechanism (7) Amenities and Facilities (8) Harassment & Exploitation (9) Reforms & Improvement, are the coded and themes were decided.

**Table 2:** Decoding the Themes & Codes Generated from the process of coding of interview Question

Codes	Categories	Themes
No. of Years of Working	Basic information	Socio-Economic Profile of Vendors
Source of Income		
Average Earning		
Eco Friendly	Green Practices	Sustainability and Green Practices
Food waste & Garbage		
Access to clean water, electricity, storage facility	Amenities & Facilities	Infrastructure and Amenities
Hygiene & Sanitation		
Training Programs		
Behaviour of local authorities & Public	Harassment & Exploitation	Power Dynamics and Exploitation
Harassment from Officials & Authorities		
Rent, Fees, Unofficial Charges		
Women & Marginalized Community		
Support from Government	Support Mechanism	Support Systems and Mechanisms
Support from others		
Support for adopting Greener Practices		
Changes in Food Vending Policies	Reforms & Improvements	Policy Reforms and Governance
Fairness in Existing Government Rules		
Hopes		Future Outlook



Figure 4: Themes from Coding

Source: Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

**Theme 1: Socio-Economic Profile of Vendors:**

The transcripts clearly indicates the socio economic status of street vendors indicating the livelihood and their dependency on the sector. Many vendors have been in this occupation for several years, many have joined their family vending business & many have adopted the street vending due lower entry cost and limited employment opportunities available . This provides them stable income which is just enough to support their livelihood. Street vending provides a good opportunity to many migrating to city of dreams, in the hope of improving their life backed by reasonable amount of earning. This has become one of the primary source of income for many households, which

very evidently shows the critical role that vending business has with respect to generating employment opportunities and sustainable income for the livelihood. The income ranges from Rs.500/ to Rs. 2000/ on a daily basis for many, which depends upon the location, types of food sold, seasonality and customer footfall. The transcripts collected from vendors also says the fluctuation in the demand for these street vending products due to unavailability and rising prices of raw material and majorly from external disruption like BMC eviction drives. All this is quite evident from the transcripts, which includes:



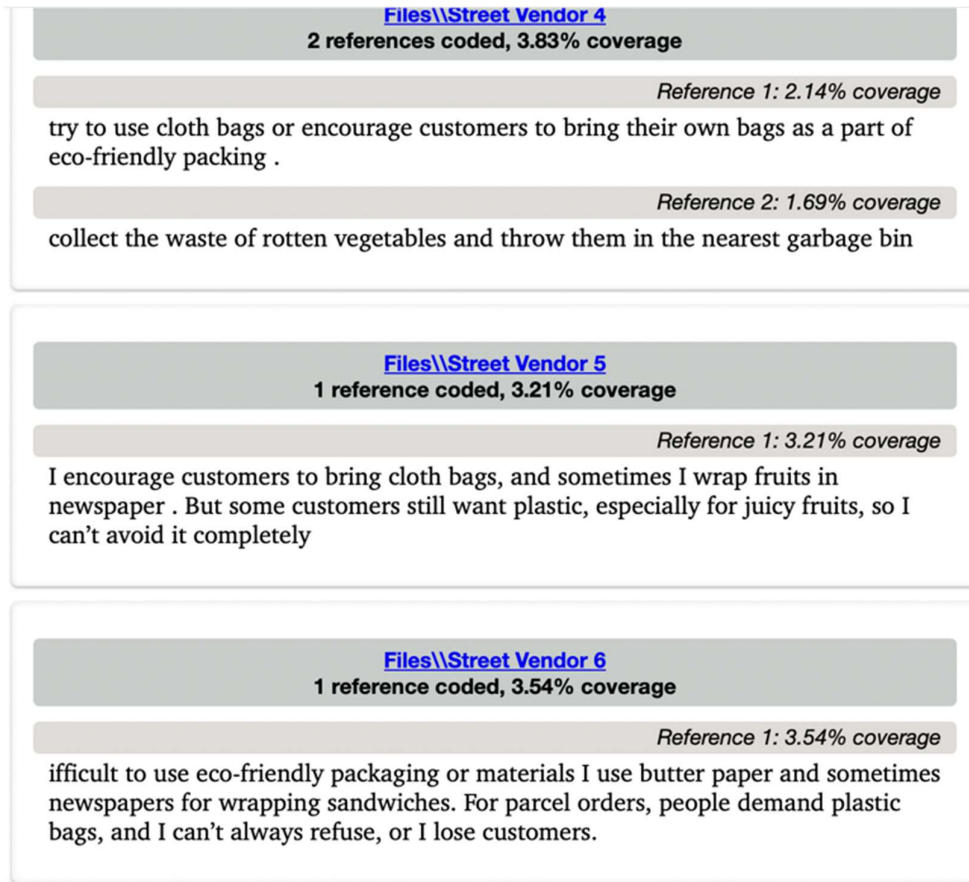
**Image 1:** Transcripts on Socio-Economic Profile of Vendors

**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

**Theme 2: Sustainability and Green Practices**

The street vendors are aware about the responsibility of sustainably carrying the vending business and importance of adopting eco-friendly practices. They are taking initiatives with respect to using eco friendly packaging material, minimizing the usage of plastic by using biodegradable materials. The waste management is well managed by adopting low-cost segregation methods. They are consciously making efforts to keep the food waste to minimum. They either prepare the food in small batches or else try to give away the materials to the needy or some

animals and even the garbage is responsibly discarded. Despite knowing how important it is to adopt green practices, many vendors though want to use those practices, find it difficult. They are of the opinion that if they have access to affordable means of sustainable and green alternatives, then it will be easier for them to adopt and practice while conducting their vending business. However, the vendors understand the importance of sustainable and greener ways of vending practices, which reflects their sense of responsibility. The transcripts collected from the vendors includes:



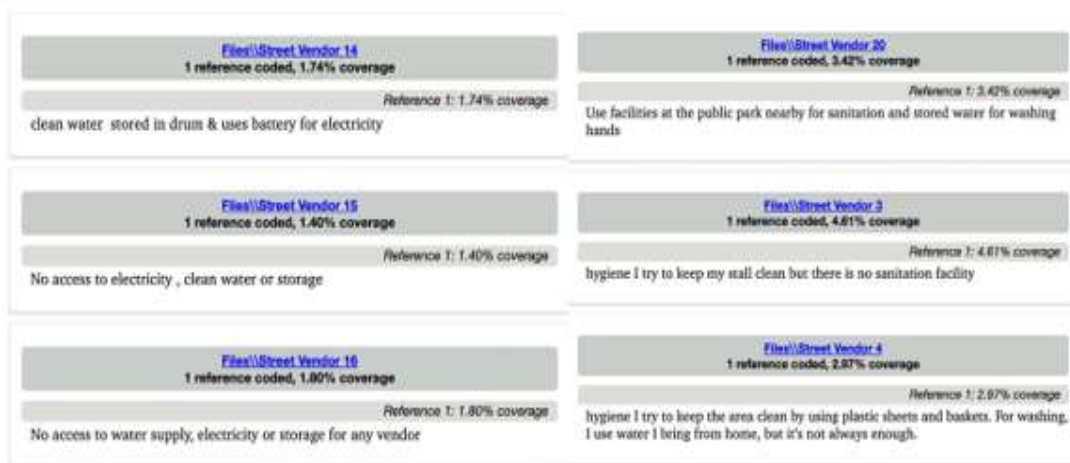
**Image 2:** Transcripts Sustainability and Green Practices

**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

### **Theme 3: Infrastructure and Amenities**

Street vendors are often found struggling for basic amenities, which hampers the quality, safety and hygiene of vending business, especially food vending. Vendors often complain about lack of means for supply of clean water, sanitation facilities, hence it is difficult to maintain the quality and hygiene, in the conduct of their business. There are no provisions available with respect to water supply & storage. They have to be dependent upon public taps in nearby park, buildings or borewells, many even carries water from their home. Further they have challenges with respect to waste disposal. No bins have been provided to them for garbage disposal; hence they

collect the garbage in boxes, or in poly bags. Even the collection of garbage does not happen on a regular basis, hence the surroundings become very dirty adding to unhygienic conditions. Electricity supply is yet another challenge, most of the vendors rely on batteries, and few find it difficult to operate at night, storing the leftovers and perishable products, as a result they have to get rid of the materials or discard it, which add to their operational costs. Many vendors when asked about the hygiene practices, sanitation, electricity and storage facilities, raises their serious concerns about inability to practice hygiene and maintain quality. Some of the transcripts include the responses:



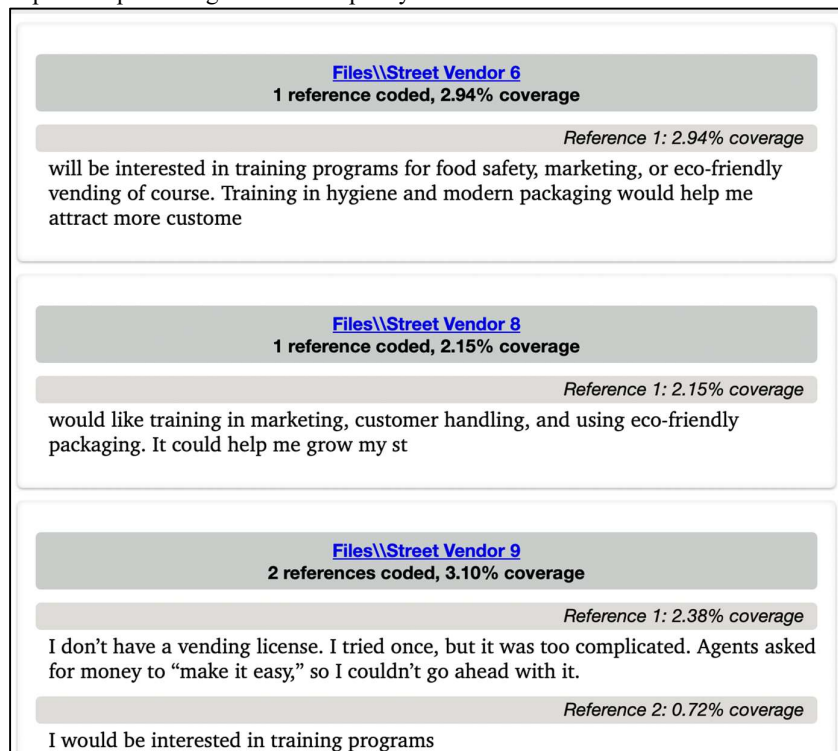
**Image 3:** Transcripts Infrastructure and Amenities

**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

**Theme 4: Capacity Building and Training:**

Texts from the transcripts collected from 20 Street Vendors highlights many responses pertaining to how capacity

building and training can help the vending business to become more efficient:



**Image 4:** Transcripts Capacity Building and Training

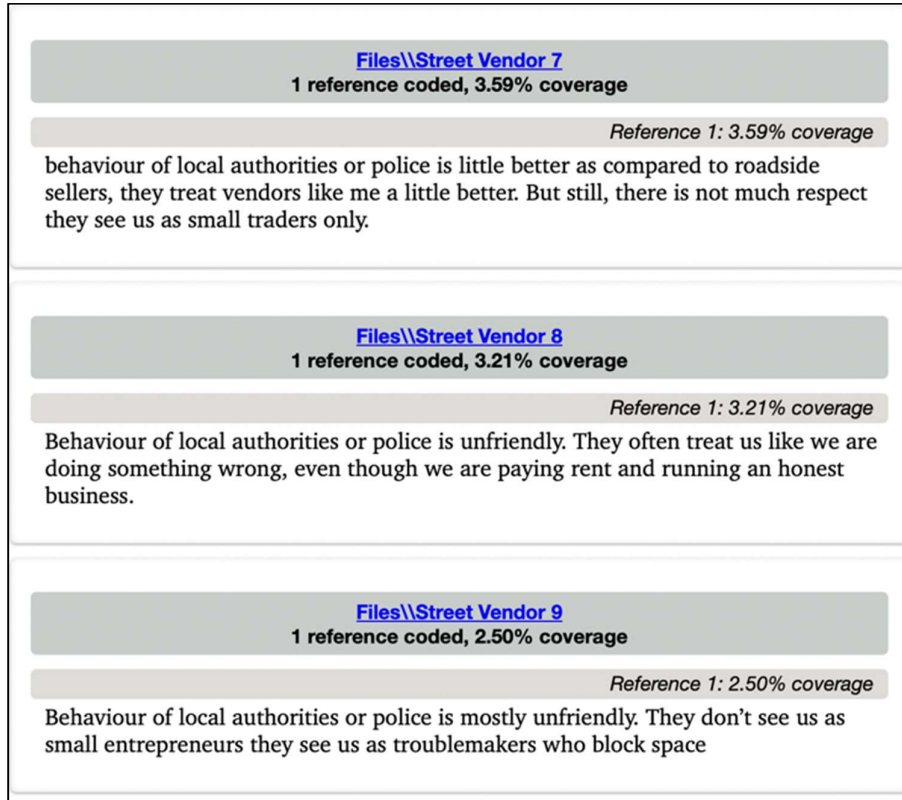
**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

Street vendors belong to unorganized or informal sectors, which lack training with respect to managing their vending business. They need training in various aspects, like food & safety standards, customer management, eco friendly practices and its importance in making a greener environment, awareness about various governmental schemes and support that is available. These initiatives will help in their capacity building and better performance. It was evident from many manuscripts that these street vendors are not aware of many benefits which is available

for them. They mentioned in their manuscripts, that they are aware that they lack in many aspects and would like to undergo a training program, that will help them in better serving and engaging the customers.

### Theme 5: Power Dynamics and Exploitation

Transcripts of vendors indicates the role of power dynamics and exploitation that street vendors have to undergo:



**Image 5:** Transcripts Power Dynamics and Exploitation

**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

The transcripts and the narratives decoded many harsh realities that street vendors face on a regular basis for the conduct of their business. They are under constant pressure and fear from the local authorities, police and municipal officers. The narratives received clearly indicate the state of street vendors, the way they are ill-treated and harassed. Many a times officials demand 'haftas' for allowing them to do their business, even sometimes BMC takes their belongings, which later they get after paying huge fine, all this add to operational cost. They are referred as encroachers and even many a times shopkeepers in the area do not support them. Marginalized community faces additional disrespect from customers. Customers are not willing to buy from them.

This clearly indicates the vulnerable conditions of street vendors, who despite being important for the economy, faces harassment due to weak and unclear enforcement of vendors rights, lack of legal protections available, gap in the implementation of policies by authorities.

### Theme 6: Support Systems and Mechanisms

The transcripts indicates about the support that street vendors get from government, local authorities for carrying their business and the support mechanism that can help street vendors in adapting greener ways to carry their business.

**Table 6:** Transcripts Support Systems and Mechanisms

<p>Files\\Street Vendor 14 1 reference coded, 3.25% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 3.25% coverage</p> <p>never received support from the government or municipal corporation for any loans, training, facilities</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 4 1 reference coded, 1.79% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 1.79% coverage</p> <p>ther vendors support and help each other. If one of us is harassed, we stand together.</p>
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 15 1 reference coded, 2.40% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.40% coverage</p> <p>No direct support from government or any authority for loans, training is received</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 5 1 reference coded, 0.75% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 0.75% coverage</p> <p>fruit vendors support and help each other.</p>
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 16 1 reference coded, 1.78% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 1.78% coverage</p> <p>No direct support (loans, training) received vending license</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 6 1 reference coded, 0.64% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 0.64% coverage</p> <p>we vendors help and support each other.</p>

**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

The transcripts collected indicates the status of support mechanism these street vendors have from government authorities and the peer vendors. It is evident that there exists significant gap with respect to the support that is extended to street vendors for carrying their business. Most of the vendors stated that they did not receive any support or assistance for funds, facilities, or any kind of training. The absence of structured support mechanisms therefore compels the street vendors to depend on their own earnings for any kind of investment. Whatever little support they receive, is from peer vendors. They try to help each other and support each other in all matters, even the unions also try to help the vendors by directly negotiating with authorities.

Vendors also said that they are aware about their responsibility for adopting green practice, but as this add extra burden of cost, it becomes difficult for them to practice and is also not sustainable. They however have shown inclination towards adapting greener practice for

conducting their vending business but wants support in terms of getting cheap eco -friendly products like biodegradable packaging materials, containers etc. from local authorities or government. Some measures taken in terms of strengthened support to street vendors will help them in carrying businesses in more efficient way contributing towards sustainable goal.

**Theme 7 : Policy Reforms and Governance**

Street vending plays an important role in the urban economy by being one of the highest contributor for revenue generation in the economy, employment generation, supporting livelihoods of marginalized groups and many migrating to cities for various reasons. Though lot of policies supporting the street vendors have been formulated, it lacks complete and proper execution. There is need to reform certain policies, rules and regulation, which can benefit street vendors by large. The transcripts include:

**Table 7:** Transcripts Policy Reforms and Governance

<p>Files\\Street Vendor 10 1 reference coded, 3.61% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 3.61% coverage</p> <p>Changes and policies supporting Clear vending zones, proper licenses for all long-time vendors, and protection from harassment. Also, better waste disposal bin near stalls would help</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 3 1 reference coded, 2.28% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.28% coverage</p> <p>hope I get the support for the street vending in the city and it is convenient to work</p>
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 11 1 reference coded, 3.57% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 3.57% coverage</p> <p>Changes in terms of simpler process for getting license and policies to give recognition and include street vendors like him.</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 10 1 reference coded, 2.82% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.82% coverage</p> <p>vending zones are made with facilities like water, electricity and waste bin, life will be much easier for vendors and customers both.</p>
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 12 1 reference coded, 2.82% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.82% coverage</p> <p>Fixed vending spots to be provided and policies should also be made street vendor friendly</p>	<p>Files\\Street Vendor 11 1 reference coded, 3.03% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 3.03% coverage</p> <p>Hope to have better recognition, facilities and free vending zones where I can do my business without fear</p>
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 10 1 reference coded, 2.44% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.44% coverage</p> <p>I don't know much about any government rules or policies for street vendors. I have never heard anything like the Street Vendors</p>	
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 11 1 reference coded, 2.62% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.62% coverage</p> <p>aware of any government rules and street vendors act but has basic knowledge about the rules.</p>	
<p>Files\\Street Vendor 12 1 reference coded, 2.11% coverage</p> <p>Reference 1: 2.11% coverage</p> <p>I am not aware of any government rules or policies for street vendors</p>	

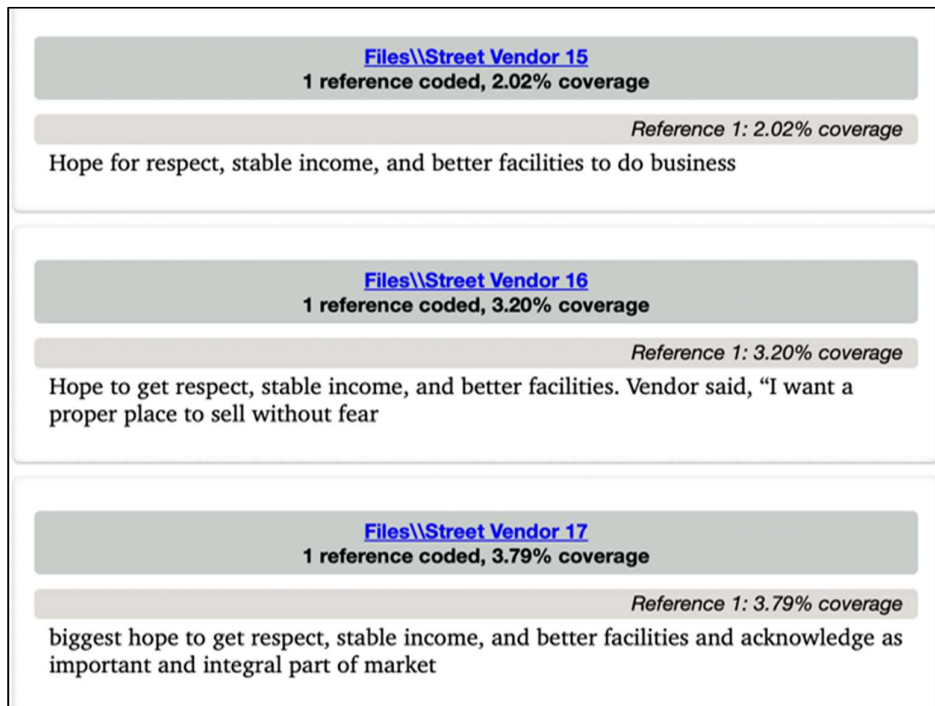
**Source:** Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

The vendors expressed that they are not completely aware about the government policies that have been formulated in support of street vendors. They felt that there is a huge gap between what is formulated and what is implemented and practiced. Many of them said they lack detailed information about the Street Vendors Act, 2014, and nobody has even oriented and explained them about the benefits that they can avail or the kind of support they can get. They also want that these policies should be reformed to meet their expectation and safeguard their rights with respect to conduct of vending business. They are of the opinion that these policies should include clear provisions for vending zones that are available, quick & easy way of

getting license, ensuring safety and stable income. Some of them are of the opinion that they also should have limited say in the formulation and implementation of policies with respect to street vending.

**Theme 8: Future Outlook**

Street vending a practice that is deeply surrounding the urban landscape, needs a reformation to provide equality between unorganized sector & organized sector. Stronger laws and supporting policies, can help in controlling unnecessary exploitation, harassment and illegal encroachments and at the same time respect, dignity and stable income to vendors.



**Image 8:** Transcripts Future Outlook

*Source:* Authors' own, output generated from NVivo Software

The transcripts decoded from the interview of street vendors indicates the vulnerable conditions of street vending sector. Vendors for earning their basic living have to struggle a lot daily, compelling them to live in fear. Most of the vendors hope to have some reformation and consideration in the policies that have been formulated. They wish for division of clear vending Zones, easy process to get vending license, integration in urban mechanism along with organized sectors, benefits of Street vendor Act 2014, to be implemented full fledged, with all vendors being informed about the same from time to time.

**DISCUSSION**

The qualitative study aimed at studying the socio-economic conditions of street vendors and identify the challenges that they come across in carrying their vending business. The objective is also to understand the existing

policies in support of street vendors and what reforms can be brought for supporting inclusivity, resilience and practicing sustainability for better prospects.

The unorganized & informal sector plays an important role in generating employment opportunities & alleviating the poverty, by providing income opportunities for the section of the society who are unskilled and large in numbers. This sector due to invisibility & isolation often works in unfavourable conditions, are largely ignored. They are largely unaware of their rights and have little negotiating power. (Pappeswari C. & Rajalakshmi S., 2014)

With rapid industrialization and significant urban migration, street vending business has prominently risen both in positive and negative ways. On one hand the sector is filling the gap of providing food & material at

affordable rates & source of income for many living in the urban landscape, and on the other hand adding to problems of congestion, pollution and disorderliness. However, the sector contributes in making urban settings lively and vibrant, tax revenues for the government. Considering the fact that the sector that occupies a large segment in the economy, lacks initiatives with respect to the operations and formal structure that integrates it to the society ecosystem. The street vendors are subject to follow

ambiguous policies of the authorities, where they are subject to pay bribes regularly to the local officials for allowing them to practice vending, further these official in spite of taking bribes, many a times turn a blind eye towards them, they also have to a victim of anti-encroachment drives, which involves, huge amount of fines, confiscating their equipment's.(Moosvi, 2023)The situation of street vendor in urban landscape is evident from the responses received as well.

**Table 3:** Vendor Responses

<i>Street Vendor 14- 'Pay unofficial charges ₹1000 monthly to operate'</i>
<i>'Experienced harassment specially during inspections and BMC drives'</i>
<i>Street Vendor 5- 'we often give small unofficial charges to local police or officers so that they don't remove us' gg</i>
<i>Street Vendor 12- 'Experienced harassment from police and officers many times. Sometimes they take away my weighing scale or baskets. Sometimes they fine me. It feels like we are treated as if we are stealing, not selling honestly'</i>

**Source:** Vendor Transcripts

It is highlighted in the research study the India's street vendors struggle in terms of sustaining their livelihood. The study conducted for Delhi Street Vending sector highlights the problems surrounding the street vendors with representative bodies and local government. Street vending is often identified as a refuge occupation. They are often subject to harassment, intimidation and exploitation from enforcement agencies, formal business organizations and resident associations. Further the street vending business in India is dominated by male vendors and only few female street vendors exist, as a result they are more prone to problems such as exclusion from vendors unions, higher vulnerability to criminal exploitation, sexual harassment and abuse. The issues between authorities and vendors is a never ending dispute. The argument is that vending is an infringement on public space leading to congestions, pollution, overcrowding. However the same can also be seen as beneficial as they provide services and keeping a watch on public spaces and thus creating a sense of security (Assan & Chambers, 2014).

The need is to have some organizational arrangement for the street vendors where they can run their enterprise freely without any fear of being harassed or evacuated. In many countries the provisions are being made in terms of providing vending Zones and license to street vendors, making their existence legal. Many countries across Globe in the light of 'public realm', have made arrangement by petitioning that a gated neighborhood and enclosed commercial arcades to be provided the privatized vendors, thereby keeping a check by eliminating the undesirable and illegal vendors and protection to privatized and legal vendors. (*STREET VENDING AND PUBLIC POLICY- A GLOBAL REVIEW1*, n.d.-a)

The vagueness of laws with respect to the legal status of street vending, has left street vendors in vulnerable

condition. Nationwide campaign demanding the recognition of the sector was conducted, as a result many associations were formed with the objective of negotiating with authorities and helping the vendors to work. Association like *Kolkata Hawkers Sangram Samit*, *Organization like Manushi (Delhi based NGO)*, started the dialogue with public authorities, as a result in *2004 National Urban Street Vendors Policy (NUSVP)* was announced, which was revised in 2009 and a model draft bill was presented, leading to formation of 'The Street vendors (Protection of Livelihood & Regulation of Street Vending)2012', in which *Section 12 and 13 of the Act grants substantive rights to the street vendors while Sections 14 -17 outlines certain duties to be performed by street vendors*. Although the bills and laws has been made supporting vending as a legal activity. The registration system and issuance of license is opaque and stagnant, Sec 3 of the bills though states that anyone with age 14 or more can apply for registration and license, but has a condition that the submission of the application need to be supported with legitimate official documents, which in case of street vendors is a challenge, as they do not have official documents. This shows that even though the laws has been formulated, there exist gaps in administration and execution. (Srivastava et al., n.d.)

The time has come when all the regulatory bodies, government & local authorities need to bring certain reforms in the existing policies related to street vending and adopt a new approach to plan for greater compatibility among street vendors and other activities. There should be reasonable restrictions, with clarity with respect to permissible and non-permissible vending zones, the process of getting license to be made more robust and simpler (Ehrenfeucht, 2016). Most of the vendors really have mentioned as to what they expect and hope to change that may improve their conditions.

**Table 4:** Vendor Responses

<p><b>Street Vendor 11:</b> <i>Hope to have better recognition, facilities and free vending zones where I can do my business without fear.</i></p> <p><b>Street Vendor 6:</b> <i>Hope food vendors like me are recognized as part of the city's food culture. If vending zones are created with facilities, customers will also feel more confident eating from us.</i></p> <p><b>Street Vendor 17:</b> <i>Biggest hope to get respect, stable income, and better facilities and acknowledge as important and integral part of market.</i></p>
--

**Source:** Vendor Transcripts

## IMPLICATIONS

### Managerial Implication

The study offers an insight about the unorganized sector of street vending that exist in the economic system. The sector is emerging as one of the most promising ones contributing a lot towards poverty alleviation and employment generation. Despite this the socio-economic condition of the people enterprising street vending is not good and they have to face lot of challenges and exploitation. The policies supporting to street vendors have been formulated, but there is a gap in implementation. Many schemes like PM-SVANidhi, FSSAI, Town Vending Committees (TVC) also exist to support the street vendors, the need is to ensure that these policies are aligned and translated into actionable framework.

The paper is an attempt to highlight the current situation of street vending and the ways in which it can be improved. The findings of the study offer significant managerial implications for policymakers, urban planners, and organizations working with the unorganized informal sector. The sector still bears lot of challenges with respect to its functionality, which requires immediate attention. The need is to have some reforms that brings support for street vendors, by translating the formulated policies into action. The findings suggest that the sectors need to be supported in terms of skill enhancement and capacity building, providing ground level support for successfully carrying vending business, financial access to microcredit for sustainable business practice at the same time having a robust mechanism for quality check, issue of vending license.

Structured training programs (capacity building & Training programs) by BMC and NGO's focusing on food safety and hygiene, waste management, greener practices for carrying vending business, should be planned and initiated. Policies (policies to practice alignment) with respect to appointment of representative among street vendors in Town Vending Committees (TVC) and benefits being available to vendors should be translated to actionable plans.

Many are unaware about the vending policies, the permissible limit dedicated for vending zones, the process of getting vending license. They are also having challenges as the supporting infrastructure required for carrying out vending activities are unavailable, like supply

of clean water, arrangements for sanitation facilities, financial aid for carrying their enterprising activities.

### Societal Implication

The study conducted on the informal food vendors hold a deep societal relevance, particularly with respect to urban food economy. The sector not only provides accessible food options for daily requirement of life but also contributes to generating self-employment for many to support their livelihood. Street Vending contributes to the economic development of the country. Hence it is important to ensure a sustainable and inclusive ways of recognizing these informal food vendors. Their existence in the urban landscape therefore needs to be strengthen, which will not only help in uplifting the socio-economic condition of street vendors but also aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs).

The informal food sector ensures livelihood by providing an opportunity to marginalized and unskilled individuals thereby contributing to SDG 1 & SDG 8, which aims at having initiative that contribute towards ending poverty and promoting inclusive, sustainable & decent work environment. The role of street vendors is equally important in terms of maintaining food accessibility. (Simon, 2007) Informal food sector known as midstream businesses provides affordable meals at convenient locations to many migrants, daily wage earners, people from low-income group who are dependent on street vending for livelihood and survival, ensuring urban food security-Zero Hunger (SDG 2). Even though there exist some negative impact relating to street vending, because of unregulated activities, like poor working conditions, unhygienic conditions. There exists a gap with respect to effective approaches being adopted for enhancing the informal businesses, as a result lot of opportunities are missed with respect to fulfillment of SDG 2. (Moragues-Faus & Battersby, 2021)

Street vending is the most common form of employment chosen by the unskilled class of people. It needs to continue, as they contribute directly to the overall economic activity, it is potential source of government taxes, it helps by contributing towards sustaining many by providing employment and means to earn, thereby controlling many turning to criminal behaviour, vending also is an important source of fulfilling the demand of consumers. Jbims2 However, the sector lacks adequate training in terms of handling and maintaining hygiene and quality practices, hence it is important through policy reforms and provision for training these vendors can be

made to improve their efficiency (STREET VENDING AND PUBLIC POLICY- A GLOBAL REVIEW1). With infrastructural support vendors can be trained to adopt safe, eco- friendly and sustainable practices that can enhance their efficiency and credibility, which will help in building sustainable urban ecosystem and contribute towards achievement of sustainable Cities & Communities (SDG 11).

### CONCLUSION

The study highlights the important role of street vendors in the urban economy, and the conditions in which they work. The street vendors which are engaged in vending business for managing their livelihood, despite performing an important economic activity faces lot of challenges. The vendors mentioned in their interview that even though they have been engaged in vending business for a long time, they did not get to work smoothly. In spite of paying huge money to officials and local police to continue their vending business, they are being asked to move from their respective places and even their belongings are confiscated, and they have to pay heavy fine every time to get them back. Many street vendors are illegal and are not having registered license, but when interviewed they informed that getting license is difficult and time-consuming process and require huge money to be paid to officials. As per the article published on 5th Sep,2025, Law School Policy Review (LSPR), the major shortcoming of the Street Vendors Act 2014, is that in spite of the provisions made in favour of street vendors, the implementation of the Act is heavily in the hands of local governing bodies. As a result, even though the frame work exist, it is frequently violated by local authorities and police<sup>Ref4</sup>.

The findings highlights that an integrated approach towards including this informal sector is necessary (Brata, 2010). The vulnerability of informal sector is a very crucial issue, and it is important to handle these issues. Various policies regulating the sector need to be reformed, so that the vending business can be empowered through structured frameworks. Initiatives for targeted training, financial inclusion and technological integration need to be done so as to ensure resilience, sustainability and inclusivity of street vendors in economic growth and development. Providing vending zones, by clearly identifying their customer base, so that they have dedicated space to work and also their customers (Steiler & Nyirenda, 2021). The need is to include in urban planning a dedicated space for street vending. Services like public parks and community space are normally included in town planning, but spaces for street vending is normally overlooked. It is important that sustainable solutions to the problem of including and allocating spaces to street vending business needs to be done.

### SUGGESTION FOR REFORMS

Even though the policies and laws has been formulated for empowering the street vendors, The need is to empower informal food vendors through skill enhancement and structured policy frameworks in the urban landscape and

transform the existence of this sector from survival to sustainable approach, leading to economic efficiency. The need is to bring certain reforms with respect to:

**Strengthen legal security & reduce harassment:** Registration & Issue of verified digital vending certificates, visible ID cards to control illegal hawking, grievance platforms to address challenges & harassment for shifting role from control to facilitation.

**Inclusive urban planning & design:** Ensuring inclusivity of street vendors in town planning. Vendor Zones to be created near the location having maximum foot falls like station, market, schools etc.

**Infrastructural Aids:** Provisions for support mechanism with respect to supply of water, electricity, covered stalls, waste bins.

**Financial Aids:** Access and easy sanction of microcredit, insurance, incentives for using eco-friendly packaging, waste management.

**Capacity Building Programs:** FoSTAC (FSSAI) certified training programs, time to time inspection to ensure safety hygiene practices implementation, training for technological upgradation and digitalization. Vendors e-directory with name, license number, ID for building trust & traceability.

These reforms will help in making the policies regulatory and not just predatory. The policies having all the provisions and protection need to be operationalize for ensuring safety, inclusivity and sustainability.

### LIMITATION & SCOPE

The study has several limitations that were encountered while carrying it, while the study provides necessary insights about the conditions and status of street vending business, there exist challenges with respect to the time horizon adopted. The study was carried as cross-sectional study, where the data was collected at one point. Though the qualitative study carried to understand the socio-economic study can yield more accurate results if carried as longitudinal study conducted at multiple points in time could provide valuable insights. Further the sample size chosen for the study was very limited. Only few street vendors in the limited geographical area were interviewed, hence the information that has been decoded has its own limitations and cannot be generalized on all the street vendors and their conditions. Further the qualitative analysis conducted is based on the self-reported data of street vendors, which is subject to personal biasness and inaccuracy due to limitation in terms of recall and respondents perceptions.

### FUTURE SCOPE OF STUDY

The subject Informal Food Vendors provides wider scope for future study. An academic enquiry in the area for understanding the role informal sector in the economy. Future studies can be conducted in different geographical regions, the time horizon could be longitudinal, so as to have a detailed study about the income pattern, the

challenges surrounding the street vendors even after contributing a lot, the difference in the conditions of street vendors in tier1, tier2 & tier3 Cities, the rural market. A quantitative study can be conducted to measure the contribution made by vendors in economic growth, employment generation, poverty alleviation. A comparative study can also be undertaken between formal and informal sector providing deeper insights about the difference between the two sectors, the challenges, and the policies that need to be reformed, so that street vending can also be given a formal structure and a legal status. Standards and regulations which are on paper can be implemented fully. These studies will definitely help in improvising the socio-economic conditions of street vendors and helping them in carrying their entrepreneurial activity without any fear.

#### REFERENCES

1. ( Analysis of Practices of Street Food Vendors and Sensory Assessment of Street Foods (Fast Foods And Juices) in Allahabad City,(U.P.) India, 2012, DOI: 10.15373/22778179/August2014/39)
2. A Socio Economic Study of Unorganised Restaurant Workers in Mangaluru, India. (n.d.).
3. Assan, J. K., & Chambers, T. (2014). India's street vendors and the struggle to sustain their livelihoods and informal enterprises: Unionization, political action and sustainable development. In *International Journal of Development and Sustainability* (Vol. 3, Issue 11). www.isdsnet.com/ijds
4. Brata, A. G. (2010). VULNERABILITY OF URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR:: STREET VENDORS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA. Source: Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management, 5(5), 47–58. <https://doi.org/10.2307/24861505>
5. Byrne, D. (2022). A worked example of Braun and Clarke's approach to reflexive thematic analysis. *Quality and Quantity*, 56(3), 1391–1412. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-021-01182-y>
6. Citizenship and urban belonging in Mumbai- understanding the impact of informal institutions on street vending. (n.d.).
7. DECENT WORK FOR THE STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI, INDIA—A DISTANT VISION! (n.d.).
8. Ehrenfeucht, R. (2016). Designing Fair and Effective Street Vending Policy: It's Time for a New Approach. In *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research* • (Vol. 18, Issue 1).
9. *Indian Journal of Commerce & Management Studies*. (n.d.). www.scholarshub.net
10. Informal Street Vending A Systematic Review. (n.d.).
11. Karthikeyan, R., & Mangaleswaran, R. (2013). A Study on Working Patterns of Unorganised Sector with Particular Reference to Street Vendors in Tiruchirppalli, Tamil Nadu. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2418458>
12. Moosvi, A. (2023). Street Vending: An Introduction and Overview (Vol. 62).
13. Moragues-Faus, A., & Battersby, J. (2021). Urban food policies for a sustainable and just future: Concepts and tools for a renewed agenda. *Food Policy*, 103. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102124>
14. Pappeswari C., & Rajalakshmi S. (2014). A Socio Economic Study of Unorganised Restaurant Workers in Mangaluru, India. *Indian Journal of Commerce & Management Studies*, V Issue 1, Jan 2014(V).
15. Simon, Scott. (2007). Promises and challenges of the informal food sector in developing countries. FAO.
16. Srivastava, A., Ram, V., Kurpad, M., Chatterjee, S., & Bose, M. (n.d.). STREET VENDORS BILL 247 \* 2 nd Year students of the W \*\*\* 4 th and 5 th Year students respectively of the W FORMALISING THE INFORMAL STREETS: A LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) BILL, 2012. <http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/>
17. Steiler, I., & Nyirenda, C. (2021). Towards sustainable livelihood in the Tanzanian informal economy: Facilitating inclusion, organization, and rights for street vendors (WIDER Working Paper, Vol. 2021). UNU-WIDER. <https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2021/991-4>
18. Street Food around the World. (n.d.).
19. STREET VENDING AND PUBLIC POLICY- A GLOBAL REVIEW1 . (n.d.-a).
20. The Impact of Street Vendors on Social Sustainability of Public Places- The Case of Khulna City in Bangladesh . (n.d.).
21. WORKING LIFE OF STREET VENDORS IN MUMBAI. (n.d.-a).

#### Links: -

1. Ref<sup>1</sup>(UN-HABITAT. *World City Report 2016: Urbanization and Development: Emerging Futures; UN Habitat: Nairobi, Kenya, 2016.*
2. Ref<sup>2</sup>[https://dcmsme.gov.in/condition\\_of\\_workers\\_sep\\_2007.pdf](https://dcmsme.gov.in/condition_of_workers_sep_2007.pdf)
3. Ref<sup>3</sup>(<https://karmayog.org/mumbai-an-overview-of-informal->

