

**Thesis ID : IJERTTH0020**

## **Towards Efficient Management of Street Market - Ahmedabad**



**Palak Upadhyay**

**CEPT University Ahmedabad, Gujarat  
Urban Management**

**Published By**

**International Journal of  
Engineering Research and Technology  
([www.ijert.org](http://www.ijert.org))**

**TITLE: TOWARDS EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT  
OF STREET MARKET - AHMEDABAD**

---

**CAPSTONE PROJECT**

2014 – 2016

BY

PALAK  
UPADHYAY  
(PM001214)

MASTER OF HABITAT  
MANAGEMENT



UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

**SHELLY KULSHRESTHA**

Faculty of Management, CEPT University, Kasturbhai Lalbhai Campus, University

Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat India, Phone: 0091-79-26302470

## Certificate

**To be printed on letterhead**

### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the capstone project titled “**(Towards Efficient management of street markets – Ahmedabad)**” has been submitted by **(Palak Upadhyay)** towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Habitat Management. This is a bonafide work of the student and has not been submitted to any other university for award of any Degree/Diploma.

Internal Guide  
Signature Shelly  
Kulshrestha

Date: 06-05-2016

## Declaration

### **UNDERTAKING**

I, (Palak Upadhyay), have completed the capstone project titled **“(Towards efficient management of street markets – Ahmedabad)”**. I hereby declare that this study is carried out towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Habitat Management, CEPT University, Ahmedabad. This is a bonafide work of mine and has not been submitted to any other university for award of any Degree/Diploma.

Date: 20-05-2016

Name: Palak Upadhyay

Place: Ahmedabad

Code No: PM001214

## Acknowledgement

---

I thank my Thesis Guide Shelly Kulshrestha for her constant guidance and support for me. I am highly grateful to her for imparting me good knowledge about the study, presentation skills and report writing

I also thank Manvita ma'am, Mercy Ma'am and Gayatri Ma'am for their precious comments during the study.

I want to dedicate this thesis study to Bhaumik Upadhyay, I able to complete this study because of his constant motivation and moral support.

I able to complete this study because of blessing and good wishes of my both the parents.

## Table of Contents

Certificate.....	i
Declaration.....	ii
Acknowledgement .....	iii
List of Figures .....	vi
List of Tables .....	ix
List of Abbreviation.....	x
Abstract .....	xi
Chapter: 1 Introduction .....	12
1.1 Background .....	12
1.2 Problem Statement .....	13
1.3 Objectives.....	14
1.4 Scope of work.....	14
1.5 Research Methodology.....	15
Chapter 2: Literature Review .....	16
2.1 Hawkers and informal sector.....	16
2.2 Research report: Statutory representational systems at local government level .....	17
2.3 Management of urban street vending in Ahmedabad: Issues and challenges .....	18
2.4 Street Vendor's Act 2014.....	18
2.5 Support to urban street vendors.....	19
2.6 Ahmedabad town vending scheme 2010.....	20
2.7 Legal timeline of the street vending activities .....	21
Chapter 3: Research Methodology.....	26
3.1 Literature study and interviews .....	26
3.2 Primary survey and interview of different stakeholders.....	26
3.3 Literature study and interviews .....	26
Chapter 4: Data Collection.....	27
4.1 Primary Data Collection (Qualitative) .....	27
4.1.1 Questionnaire .....	27
4.1.2 Focus group/in depth interviewing.....	27
4.1.3 Pilot survey.....	28
4.2 Representation of Data Collected.....	28
4.2.1 Specific market selection and their study.....	28

---

4.2.2 Market Assessment .....	30
4.2.3 Interview with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation officials .....	47
4.2.4 Respondent Profile .....	48
Chapter 5: Data Analysis and Data Interpretation .....	50
5.1 Rating analysis of the effectiveness of the regulatory measures for street markets .....	50
5.2 Data analysis of the survey of street vendors in all the four markets .....	52
Chapter 6: Conclusion.....	54
6.1 Good practices and its analysis .....	54
6.2 Recommendations .....	61
6.3 Public-private partnerships .....	64
Annexure/Appendices .....	66
Annexure 1 .....	66
Annexure 2.....	72
Annexure 3.....	78
Annexure 4.....	82
Annexure 5.....	87
References.....	91

## List of Figures

---

Figure 1: Research methodology according to the objectives .....	15
Figure 2: Zoning norms for vending activities in the different areas of Ahmedabad .....	20
Figure 3: Legal timeline for regulating street vendors in the city .....	21
Figure 4: Methodology showing the research study .....	26
Figure 5: Methodology of data collection .....	27
Figure 6: Major Street markets of Ahmedabad and their Characteristics .....	28
Figure 7: Location and vicinity within the all heritage structures of Manek Chowk .....	30
Figure 8: Survey results for problems of vendors in Manek Chowk vegetable market .....	30
Figure 9: Survey results for better management in Manek Chowk vegetable market .....	31
Figure 10: Traffic conflicts with the pedestrians .....	31
Figure 11: Traffic congestion at the junctions .....	31
Figure 12: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement in Manek Chowk vegetable market ..	32
Figure 13: Civic amenities needs improvement in Manek Chowk vegetable market .....	32
Figure 14: Percentage of waste generated per day .....	33
Figure 15: Percentage of plastic bags used per day .....	33
Figure 16: Survey results for problems in Manek Chowk night food market .....	34
Figure 17: Survey results for better management in Manek Chowk night food market .....	35
Figure 18: Traffic congestion on the narrow street .....	35
Figure 19: Traffic hold on the narrow street in Manek Chowk .....	35
Figure 20: Civic amenities needs improvement in Manek chowk food market .....	36
Figure 21: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement for Manek chowk food market .....	36
Figure 22: Location of Jamalpur market .....	37
Figure 23: Survey results for problems in Jamalpur market .....	38
Figure 24: Survey results for better management in Jamalpur market .....	38

---



Figure 26: Conflict between traffic and pedestrians .....	39
Figure 25: Conflict between traffic and pedestrians .....	39
Figure 27: Civic amenities needs improvement in Jamalpur market.....	39
Figure 28: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement in Jamalpur market .....	39
Figure 29: Location of Khau Galli Market .....	41
Figure 30: Survey results for problems in Khau Galli market.....	42
Figure 31: Survey results for better management in Khau Galli market .....	42
Figure 32: Traffic congestion.....	42
Figure 33: Traffic congestion.....	42
Figure 34: Civic amenities needs improvement for Khau Galli market .....	43
Figure 35: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement for Jamalpur market.....	43
Figure 36: Location map of Mansi circle market.....	44
Figure 37: Space cluttering in-front of petrol pump .....	44
Figure 38: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation official's Perspective for street vending .....	47
Figure 39: Stakeholders .....	48
Figure 40: Vendors interactions.....	49
Figure 41: Rating analysis of effectiveness of measures by AMC officials .....	50
Figure 42: Rating of Impact of street markets on city by AMC officials .....	51
Figure43: Analysis of all the four markets for the suggestions .....	52
Figure 44: Analysis of all the four markets for the access to civic amenities.....	53
Figure 45: Analysis of all the four markets for the provision of infrastructure .....	53
Figure 46: Organized seating space .....	55
Figure 47: Organized seating space .....	56
Figure 48: Parking space and pedestrian zone .....	55
Figure 49: Allotted shops and storage space.....	56

Figure 50: Organized stalls with roof .....	56
Figure 51: Paved area.....	56
Figure 52: Proper signages and Hygienic space .....	56
Figure 53: Stall with counters .....	56
Figure 54: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Manek chowk market .....	57
Figure 55: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Jamalpur market .....	57
Figure 56: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Khau galli market .....	58
Figure 57: Vending space and Littering point in the Manek chowk Market .....	58
Figure 58: Vending space and Littering point in the Jamalpur Market .....	59
Figure 59: Vending space and Littering point in the Khau galli Market .....	59
Figure 60: Steps of reporting and organizing the street vendors in the existing markets .....	61
Figure 61: Detailed process of organizing street vendors in the existing markets .....	62
Figure 62: Reporting structure and monitoring mechanism existing street markets .....	62
Figure 63: Future transformation of the of Khau- galli .....	63
Figure 64: Future recommendations for the existing markets .....	64

## List of Tables

---

Table 1: Learnings from the literature study.....	23
Table 2: Learnings from the literature study.....	24
Table 3: Learnings from the literature study.....	25
Table 4: Market detail of Manek chowk vegetable Market .....	30
Table 5: Availability of civic amenities and its source .....	31
Table 6: market details of Manek Chowk night food market .....	34
Table 7: Availability of civic amenities and its source .....	35
Table 8: Market details of Jamalpur market .....	37
Table 9 Availability of civic amenities and its source .....	39
Table 10: Market details of Khau galli market .....	41
Table 11: Availability of civic amenities and its source .....	43
Table 12: Data Analysis.....	45
Table 13: Data Analysis.....	46
Table 14: Respondent profile.....	48
Table 15: Concluding Table for all the for markets.....	60
Table 16: Monitoring schedule table .....	63

## List of Abbreviation

---

AMC Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

APMC Agricultural Product Market

Committee GMC Gandhinagar Municipal  
Corporation

## Abstract

Street markets are the essential part of daily life, mainly in Gujarat. Ahmedabad city is one of the oldest city having big street market right from the time of King Ahmed Shah and British period.

Huge heritage markets like a street market near Bhadra fort and Manek Chowk which are more than 50 years old. Street market in Ahmedabad is also developed in the urban developing areas like C.G road, Law Garden, Vastrapur, Nehrunagar etc. So citizens of Ahmedabad are very fond of street shopping and they are habituated to this. Street shopping will not be eradicated from the city. Street markets are major part of the city functioning.

Many literature, legal policies and reports are published on the rights to livelihood and socioeconomic status of the street vendors. But in the current scenario the major perspective is lacking from the point of view of the management of the street markets. The central government of India has given many legal frameworks to regulate the street vendors in the city. Street vendor's act 2014 gives the detailed idea about the licensing and providing all the facilities and amenities in the proper structured way. This act also focuses on the new vending zone development in the city.

**What are the feasible management solutions for the existing market?** Which are running naturally from the ancient time, so this study mainly focus on the **street market assessment of Ahmedabad city and to find out the impact on the city functioning. To define the component of managing the street markets in Ahmedabad.**

After data analysis of the survey and interaction with the various officials of Municipal Corporation, the main results were issues of traffic congestion, organization of space and lack of proper amenities. Some good practices were also analysed in Gandhinagar which are running on rental basis and it was managed by Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation.

Based on this some recommendation were made which mainly focuses on the management of existing market. So one of the major recommendations is that, Very basic amenities like **water and sanitation will be given in the existing markets on rental basis** and there will be **complete licensing and organizing process only for the street vendors of existing street markets. Reporting and monitoring structure** will be prepared in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for existing street markets. For night food markets the very essential thing is to convert the market into **no vehicular zone during weekend** and festivals.


**For future scope of this study, this research can be taken further with concept of learning various type of business model for revenue generation in**

**making self-sustainable street markets for the livelihood of street vendors and management of the street market.**

## Chapter: 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Street vending activity is common in every country in the current scenario, the livelihood of many street vendors depends on this. Street vending activity contributes a part to the country's economic condition so it is important to consider this activity as a legal activity. In some countries or states hawking or street vending activity is considered as an illegal thing so, its need to be regularized with a set of city specific guidelines for different vending zones. By



*Street vendors form a very important segment of the unauthorized sector in the country. It is estimated that in several cities street vendors count for about 2 per cent of the population. Women constitute a large segment of these street vendors in almost every city. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide 'affordable' as well as 'convenient' services to majority of the urban population' (MoHUPA 2009: 1).*

regularizing the street vending activity, many people get employed on a permanent basis and they can possess their right of employment formally. Now to understand the street vending activity, we need to understand following basic definitions of the street vendors and their classification and types of market exist in the city.

So these are some basic definitions:

#### **Street vendor**

A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built structure, but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head-load). (justice, 5th march 2014)

Types of street vendors

- a) **Stationary vendors:** Street vendors who carry out vending activities on a regular basis at a specific location. (justice, 5th march 2014)
- b) **Mobile vendors:** Street vendors who carried out vending activities in designated areas from one place to another place vending their goods and services (justice, 5th march 2014)

#### **Street vending activity:**

Means peddling, vending, selling, displaying, or offering for sale any item of tangible product, a food product or good for daily use on road sides, pedestrian paths or on the side of the small streets. (www.codepublishing.com, 2015)

There are four types of market in any metropolitan city they are as follows:

City market - selling specialist clothes or goods.

Neighbourhood market - selling day-to-day goods, such as vegetables, meat, or bread.

Street market – serving, passing trade, eg. With cooked food, vegetables, clothes, accessories etc. Hub market - at busy pedestrian locations, eg. A transport node, religious place, or hospital (Prof. Darshini Mahadevia, 2014)

Street vendors consist of two percent of the urban population of the metropolitan city in India. Ahmedabad consists of approximately 80,000 street vendors and hawkers. (Sharit., 1998) In every ward there was a street market for a variety of different goods to the citizens ranging from upper middle class to the urban poor. Ahmedabad provides the variety of markets like age old traditional market of Manek Chowk or Bhadra to man-made market of Law garden with vending facilities, as this much diversified market gives the opportunity to street vendors to earn their livelihood on a very vast scale.

#### **Public market:**

A Public Market is a year-round, carefully crafted, intentional and diverse medley of owner-operated shops, stalls and/or “day tables”. Public Markets exist to fulfil a public purpose, **showcase** a community’s **unique character and culture** while serving its everyday shopping needs.

#### **Street market:**

A **temporary public market** normally **set up outdoors** on certain days of the week, often, but not always, in a street. Sometimes they can be found in a car park or in a market square.

#### **Why management is important for public market?**

Public market mainly depends on the activities engaging vendors and consumers. In all public engaging areas main issues are of management of the space, traffic, pedestrians, vendors, parking etc. Proper infrastructure, civic amenities and public facilities are required for both street vendors and consumers, so that this mixture of activities will not transform into city chaos.

### **1.2 Problem Statement**

Lack of space (eg. Surfaced pavements and secure vending sites) and lack of proper facilities (eg. Shelter, street, drainage, water and toilets, or storage) causes major problems for vendors. (Prof. Darshini Mahadevia, 2014). Vendors are viewed as a problem to be controlled, or as a nuisance or obstruction, rather than as enterprises that contribute to the urban economy. It tends to be perceived by the middle class as antisocial, anti-developmental, dirty, unsightly, unhygienic and some businesses such as food stalls face additional checks by the Food and Drug Administration. (Jeremy, 2012)

Some observations are also made during the primary site survey of Gujri (Ravivari Bazaar). Traffic congestion on cross roads and inside the premises of vending zones. There is a difference in vending fees collected according to the different street vendors association.



The conditions of the public amenities provided for the citizens and street vendors are not properly maintained. Space allocation is based on the amount of vending fees given at the time of collection.

Vending zones are not properly maintained by the street vendors during the time of street vending activities. Proper dustbins are not maintained by the street vendors. Haphazard parking situation on roads other than the designated parking space.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The following are the basic objectives of the study:

- To define the components for managing street markets.
- To assess the stakeholder perspective regarding the management of street markets.
- To suggest measures for creating well managed street markets.

### **1.4 Scope of work**

The important issue is management of the vending zones, management issue had the challenge of protecting the infrastructure and maintaining the cleanliness and hygiene within the premises of the vending zones. So this study limits for the assessment of 4 or 5 street markets and 2 or 3 stakeholders. This study mainly focuses on the city management perspective on street markets. This includes following major points:

- Regulatory mechanism for street markets.
- Different authorities who manage the street markets.
- Availability of amenities and infrastructure.

As discussed earlier, Ahmedabad has street vendors and diversified street markets on a large scale, so there has been always problematic persists of managing all of them along with traffic, parking and urban public space hygiene and solid waste management. After observing the existing site conditions of Ravivari bazaar and studying literature study, it shows that there are various important issues emerging out of this. In all the literature study every author talks about the problem faced by the street vendors and their economic livelihood which depends on the street vending activities, but nobody has given the glimpse of how to implement the street vendors act and what are the statutory guidelines for managing the vending zones of any metropolitan city. So there is need of this study to identify the generic guidelines for urban public spaces of Ahmedabad and managing them successfully.

## 1.5 Research Methodology

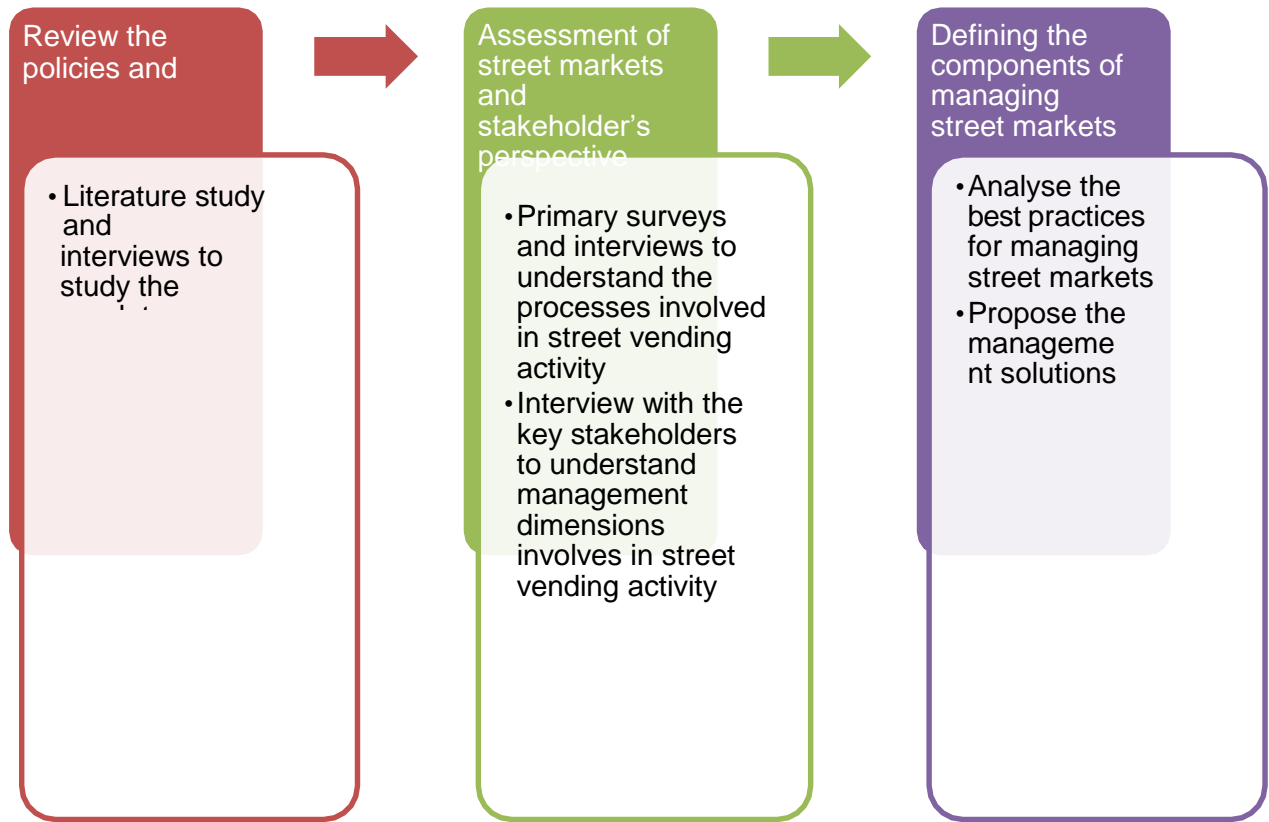


Figure 1: Research methodology according to the objectives

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

### 2.1 Hawkers and informal sector

Ahmedabad had approximately 80,000 street vendors, amongst them 40% vendors are women. Working conditions of these street vendors engage 10 to 12 hours of operations every day and they need to travel long distances for the trading to get to their places of vending. The average income of the street vendors varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per day in Ahmedabad or the better off vendor earns an average of Rs. 3000 per month. Non-government organizations like SEWA has made many efforts to regulate the rights of street vendors in Ahmedabad like forming the small vendors association amongst the street vendors of different areas in the old city. (Sharit., 1998)

This study describes the existing scenario of street vendors and its regulations in seven cities. These cities are Patna, Calcutta, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Imphal.

- Patna: Byelaws for regulating the street vendors.
- Bangalore: Suitable provisions are made for street vending at the market and public streets.
- Bhubaneswar: Municipality has right to provide places for street vending.
- Mumbai and Ahmedabad: Do not provide any erection of illegal structure or stall on public stalls.
- Calcutta: Hawking or street vending is considered as illegal.
- Imphal: Eradication of the old market and building new supermarkets.

#### Key learning points:

After the studying the issues and challenges persist in the seven cities, Author of the paper is drawing attention to the several important problems of hawking activity like hawking exists in the cities because citizens of the cities find them convenient for shopping at reasonable price. Hawking can be regulated by legalizing the hawkers in every city. Hawking activity gives the equity to the all kinds of the consumers coming for purchasing the goods in which major part is the urban poor. By regulating the hawking activity, it gives the feel of traditional look to every city.

## 2.2 Research report: statutory representational systems at local government level

This complete research report depicts the journey of SEWA's legal battles against State government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad urban development authority and commissioner of police. SEWA files the PIL against all of them and the result of this come in terms of town vending scheme 2010 for Ahmedabad headed by the town vending committee to enforce the national policy of street vendors, 2004. This committee consists of 28 members which compulsorily need to include 10 representatives of vendors. This report also highlights the functions and duties of town vending committees such as:

- Monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure facilities of the street vending area.
- Follow the format of weekly bazaar, festival markets and night bazaars.
- Conducting the periodic street vending survey and determine the accurate numbers of street vendors.
- Monitoring the licensing and certification process.
- Monitoring the public facilities within the vending market.
- Determining the proper schedule of the street vending activity.

All these shall be performed under the supervision of a town vending committee.

There are specified street vending zones like green, amber and red vending zone, which specifies the type of the areas coming under the vending zones. Under this town vending scheme, SEWA introduces two innovative programs like 'Model Road' and 'Natural Market' for Jamalpur area and Hattkeshwar Market. They relocated all the vendors of these two markets with help of local elected member of the ward and local authorities. Now as way forward to this initiative SEWA is working on the improvement program of this schemes. (Jeremy, 2012)

### Key learning points:

With the help of collaborative approach of SEWA and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation they were succeeded in some initiative program for the betterment of street vendors. With the successful completion of the relocation of Jamalpur and Mansi market, it shows that if non-government organizations, vendors associations and municipal authorities work hand in hand then the implementation of the act is easy for the management of the urban public spaces having street vending activity.

## 2.3 Management of urban street vending in Ahmedabad: Issues and challenges

This short research article gives the glimpse of the past and present scenario of the urban street vendor in Ahmedabad and the changes had come up till now, after the efforts of SEWA and other Non-government organizations as discussed in earlier reports. It provides good statistical fact about type of street vendors and zone wise street vendor in Ahmedabad. The author identifies the issues of insufficient space, infrastructure, resources (Money), public awareness etc. for the urban street vendors. The stakeholders of street vending activity are also mentioned like:

- Street vendors
- Street vendor association such as NASVI
- Citizens
- Authorities
- Municipal corporation
- Health/sanitation department

Some issues which can be easily managed by the AMC for street vending are oppositions of the citizens, co-ordinations with other city authorities, licensing process etc. and the issues in which AMC needs the involvement of other parties are the survey process of vendors, design of the civic amenities, arranging the vendors, the finalization of plots etc. (Parikh, 2015)

## 2.4 Street vendor's act, 2014

- Town vending committees: Town vending committee conducts the survey of street vendors and monitor the process of certification of street vendors.
- Certification of street vendors: the certification process of the street vendors is conducted after the survey. Rules and regulation need to be followed by the street vendors are clearly mentioned in the act.
- Vending fees: Vending fees need to be collected from the vendors.
- Specified vending zones: Street vendors have right to vend in their specified vending zones.
- Duties of street vendors: Duties of street vendor have clearly mentioned that they have to maintain the public spaces hygiene and cleanliness.

### Key learning points:

Street Vendors Act 2014 gives many insights on the rights and regulations on the street vendors. The complete process of certification and licensing the street vendor is given in the act. The governing body of town vending committee monitor the whole process, but the guidelines for conducting the survey and what is the time interval between different survey process need to be addressed by the town vending committee. Role of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in maintenance of public amenities given in the vending zones.

Duties of street vendors are mentioned in the act like:

- To remove the goods from the display from the vending activity area after the closing time of vending activity.
- To maintain public hygiene and cleanliness in the premises of vending zone.
- To maintain the civic amenities and public property in the street vending activity area in good condition and not to damage or destroy them.
- Every street vendor should pay such periodic charges for civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zones etc.

Now for all these duties what is the monitoring mechanism and who is going to monitor them at regular periodic interval it is not specified in the Street Vendors Act.

## **2.5 Support to urban street vendors**

Street Vendors Act, 2014 provides the outline for the rules and regulations for protecting the livelihood of urban street vendors. For the implementation of these acts in the city sphere, it needs to describe same methodology in conducting various processes mentioned in the act. So for this reason ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation had introduced some operational guidelines under the national urban livelihoods mission. They had given several measures for conducting the survey and issuing the identity card to the vendors. Components of the preparing city street vending plan like:

- Identification of street vending trades and activities.
- Spatial distribution of street vending activities.
- Determination of vending zones.
- Estimates of holding capacity of vending zones.
- Possible solutions for potential street vending areas.

There is provision for infrastructure improvement and gaining financial support for the same for urban local bodies. Training and skill development programs for street vendors can be conducted by urban local bodies so learn the skills of public safety, food safety, waste disposal etc. Regular monitoring and evaluation shall be done by the urban local bodies so that they can keep the track record of progress and improvement in the scheme.

## 2.6 Ahmedabad town vending scheme 2010

Ahmedabad town vending scheme talks about which type of regulatory measures should the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation take to control and regulate the street vending activity. They introduced the three zones for regulating the street markets. These zones are categorized on the basis of the road width and commercial activity.

They are as follows:



Figure 2: Zoning norms for vending activities in the different areas of Ahmedabad

### Key leaning points:

Restriction free, restricted and no vending zones are decided on the basis of the road width, but this was not successfully followed in case of Ahmedabad because there are many markets persists in the old city which are not following standard road width as the old city is the result of natural growth of the city. Survey process which needs to be carried out every periodic interval is not carried out properly in existing scenario. There is no proper monitoring or updating of data of the street vendors.

## 2.7 Legal timeline of the street vending activities

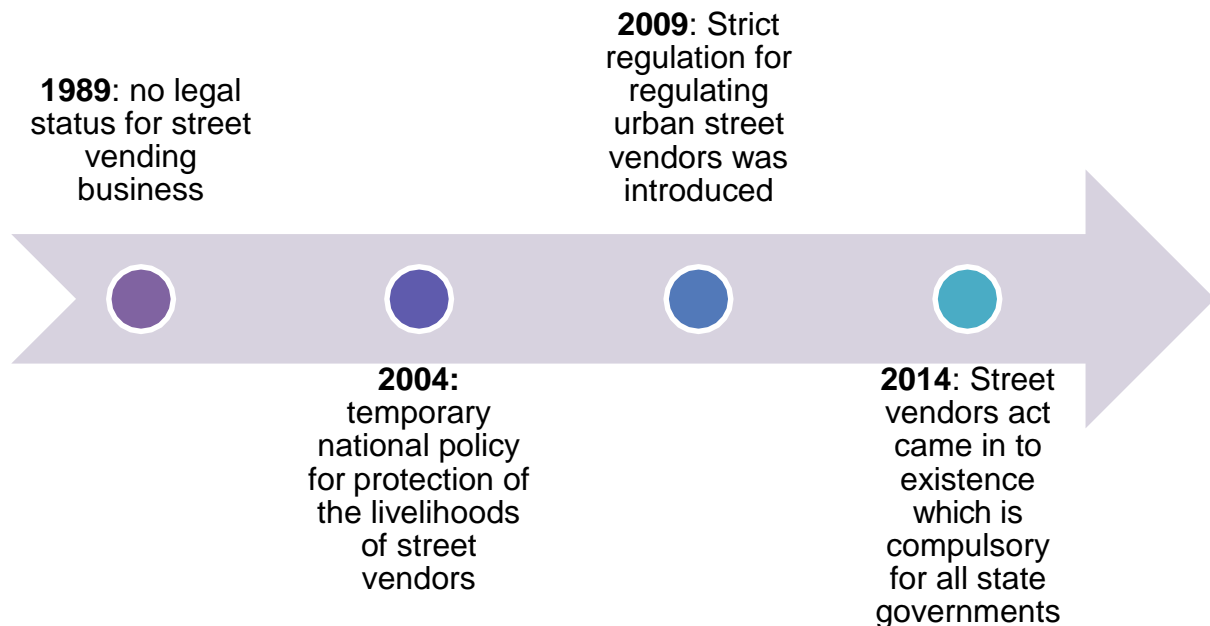


Figure 3: Legal timeline for regulating street vendors in the city

Street vending activity in India has the unique history and battle for their rights for livelihood is a continuous process. But the real legal battle started after 1989, a first draft policy came from ministry of law and justice in 2004, it is the temporary regulation through national policy on urban street vendors. After that, policy got revised in the strict regulation to protect the livelihood of street vendors in 2009. But after many of the policy failures in every state a compulsory regulation in the role of street vendor's acts come into existence in 2014.

There is some paradoxical situation in India. This is one of the few countries to have set out a national framework for street vending, and the existence of NPUSV was a key reason for selecting India for the research. The NPUSV, published by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), was developed in response to the campaign by the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI). NASVI was founded in 2003 and now has a membership of 540 street vendor organisations, and is a platform for around 10 million vendors of which 3.5 million are members, to articulate their issues and demands at national level. There is now a demand for legislation to support street vendors, and a draft *Model Street Vendor (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009*, have been prepared by MoHUPA<sup>4</sup>. At the same time, there has been increase in hostility against the street vendors, who are considered to be 'coming in the way' of infrastructure 'development' and 'modernisation' of Indian cities.

Regulating street vending is a state government function in India and the national government can only prepare a 'model law' as guidance for states. Thus, the MoHUPA efforts at drafting national level model legislation for the street vendors would remain mainly in the form of advocacy than any actual change on the ground.



Table 1: Learnings from the literature study

Component	Title	Type of document	Name of Author	Key learning points
Regulatory policies and byelaws	a. Street Vendor's Act 2014	Legal Act and policy	a. Central government	Street Vendor's Act aiming at protection of livelihood of urban street vendors
	b. Ahmedabad town vending scheme 2010		b. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Regulation of street vending activities  Town vending schemes are act as rules for implementation of policy
	c. Support to urban street vendors (operational guidelines)		c. Ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation	Guidelines defines the perfect methodology or mechanism for the implementation of the act

Table 2: Learnings from the literature study

Component	Title	Type of document	Name of Author	Key learning points
Stakeholder's perspective	a. Research report, Street Net international (Ahmedabad report)	a. Report	a. Jeremy Grest	Street vendor's and their living conditions
		b. Working paper	b. Darshini Mahadevia	All this literature talk about rights of the street vendors and its legal status in India
	b. Regulation and rights of street vendors in Ahmedabad	c. Article	c. Margie Parikh	
		d. Report	d. Bhowmik Sharit	Management of urban street vending needs a collaborative approach of all the stakeholders
	c. Management of urban street vending in Ahmedabad			
	d. Hawkers and street vendors: a study of seven cities in India			

Table 3: Learnings from the literature study

Component	Title	Type of document	Name of Author	Key learning points
Management measures and urban public spaces	a. Informal city b. Contested spaces c. Street vendors in global urban economy	Book	a. A.K Jain b. Alison Brown c. Bhowmik Sharit	Direct relation between urban public space and street trade  Urban management issues for informal enterprise  Qualitative and ethnographic survey of the closed group  Willingness of the informal sector workers to participate in the study  Financial Initiatives for the betterment of informal sectors

## Chapter 3: Research methodology

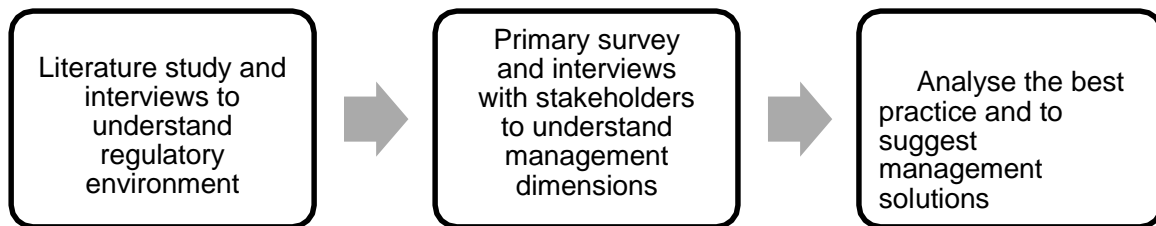


Figure 4: Methodology showing the research study

### 3.1 Literature study and interviews

This is the stepping stone to achieve the first objective, i.e. to understand the regulatory policies for the managing urban street market. Taking interviews of different people who are researching on this regulatory law in this domain to understand the view as a researcher. Literature study helps in analysing the legal timeline of the street vending regulatory policies and act.

### 3.2 Primary survey and interview of different stakeholders

Primary survey includes the following steps:

- Selection of various street market locations.
- Observation of the daily activity of street vending activity and its impact on the surroundings.
- Identification of issues and challenges in street vending activities.
- Interview of street vendors to know their experiences in the market place and with the authorities.
- Identify the different control measures by which market is regulated and controlled.

Interview of different stakeholder gives the overall idea to understand the management challenges of street market from a different perspective like citizens, municipal authorities, small retailers, big wholesalers, police etc.

### 3.3 Literature study and interviews

For further way forward, Identification of best case-studies and analysing the question that what are the ideal management solutions or control mechanisms by which management of street markets can be done?

## Chapter 4: Data collection

### 4.1 Primary data collection (Qualitative)

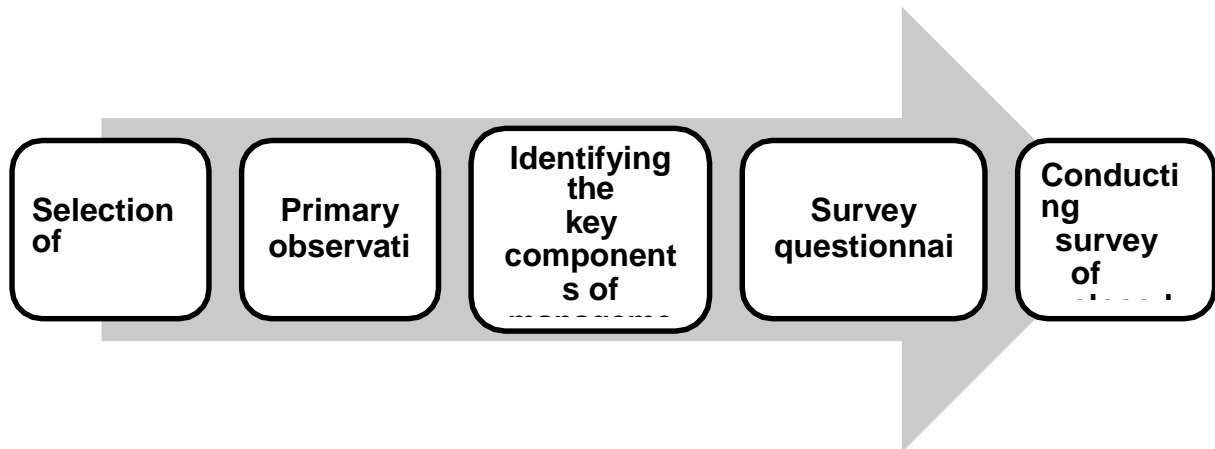


Figure 5: Methodology of data collection

#### 4.1.1 Questionnaire

Formation of the questionnaire includes various stakeholders they are as follows:

- Street vendors
- Ahmedabad municipal corporation
- Ahmedabad traffic police
- Ahmedabad police

For the interview with the A.M.C official, traffic police and police, the questions are mostly open ended so that they depict their experience and interpretations clearly according to the existing situation.

For the survey process of street vender, retailers and wholesalers they questions are structured as close ended with specific option and survey leads to some analysis. The main idea of the options is not for the quantitative interpretation, but simple qualitative analysis.

#### 4.1.2 Focus group/in depth interviewing

Survey process includes the interaction with some closed group of 8 to 10 vegetables and fruit vendors in Manek Chowk market. The basic idea of the survey process is to know the requirements of street vendors in terms of amenities and infrastructure facilities in the street markets and challenges faced by them in carrying out street vending business in the street market

### 4.1.3 Pilot survey

There are approximately 52 street vendors are there in Manek Chowk market so, according to the sample size of 5 to 8 % out of the total number of the street vendors. So in the first phase of data collection interview of 10 to 12 people was done, which include both fruit vendors and vegetable vendors. The ideal result of the pilot study most of the closed ended questions with specific option are worked out well in terms of their specific expectation of facilities in street markets. But some closed ended questions needs to be open ended mostly the question regarding their problems and issues in the street market. Some common problems are coming out of that, but some of the new problems are also emerging out other than the specific options.

## 4.2 Representation of data collected

Based on the experience of pilot study from the street vendor of Manek Chowk, the questionnaire was modified for the different types of market based on the site observation and issues identified during primary site survey. Different market has its own set of problem and suggestion according to the existing condition and interaction with existing street vendor.

### 4.2.1 Specific market selection and their study

All the above market selected has its own characteristics according to their location in the city and historic context of the market. Some of the markets in the city are age-old running successfully with the city development refer as natural market. Some markets are planned and organised in order to facilitate the vending activity. All types of market one or the different way affect the city functioning. Market selection includes three types of vegetable markets and two types of night food market.

#### 1. Manek chowk Market

- Represents unique characteristics transformation of space during the day.
- More than 50 years old heritage market.

#### 2. Jamalpur Market

- Jamalpur market is provided with some infrastructure facility under the town vending scheme and some of the vendors are also vending in that place.

#### 3. Khau Galli, Law garden

- Khau galli is good attractive place for street food lovers

#### 4. Mansi circle market

- Under the town vending scheme 2010, the Mansi circle market is relocated and developed at new open plot.

Figure 6: Major Street markets of Ahmedabad and their Characteristics

Ideally, there are two types of category in the food they are:

- I. Processed food
- II. Non-processed food – Vegetable and fruits

In this study both the types of vending markets are included

As shown in figure 5 processed foods include two markets they are:

- a. Manek Chowk night food market
- b. Khau Galli, Law garden

And non-processed foods consist of three markets they are:

- a. Manek Chowk
- b. Jamalpur
- c. Mansi Circle

### 4.2.2 Market assessment

#### 1. Manek Chowk vegetable market

Manek Chowk is the very historic market place in the centre of the old city. This market was chosen because of its transformational character, this market transforms during three times a day during daytime it's a **vegetable-fruit market** and jewellery bazaar and in the night time its act as a **night food (Khani-pini bazaar)**. This is the very old market running naturally without any hindrance from the beginning of Mughal and British period. Contextually it's a very rich market, it is located near monumental structures they are:

1. Ahmedshah jama mosque
2. Raja no haziro
3. Rani Haziro (a very famous chaniya-choli market)
4. Bhadra fort
5. British stock exchange building

This is also one of the reasons for the attraction and origin of this market place for development of vegetable market and the night food market in the centre of the Manek Chowk.

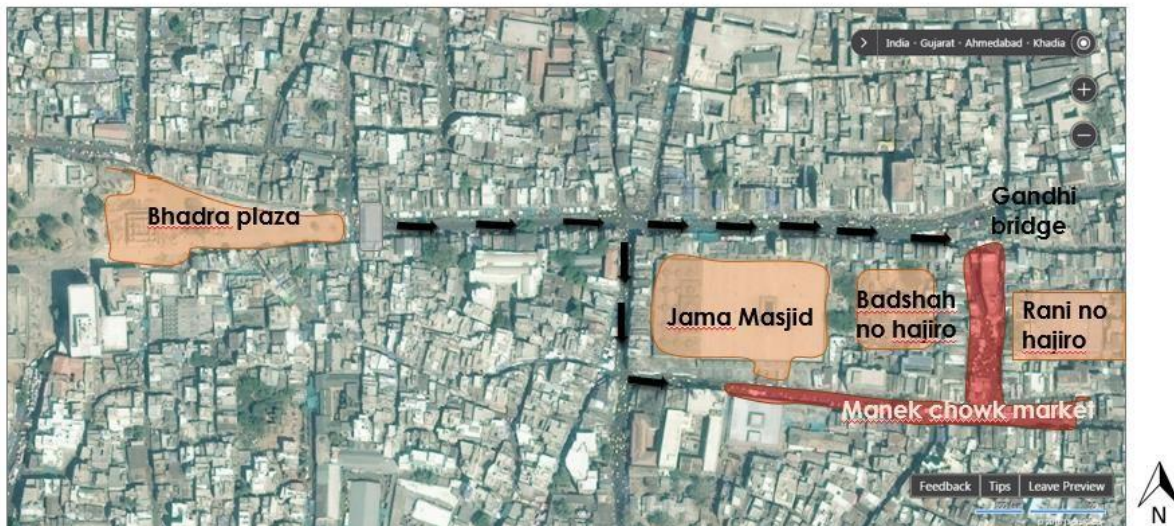


Figure 7: Location and vicinity within the all heritage structures of Manek Chowk

The basic details about the market in the survey are given in the following table:

Table 4: Market detail of Manek chowk vegetable Market

Type of vending activity	Number of sample size	Timin g	Type of street vendors
Vegetable market	20	6:00 am to 10:00 pm	Static

During the survey of the both the market it comes out that its transformational character raises the question for the management, how to manage the services of different activities occurring in the market it is a very big challenge. So to know about market interaction with the vegetable vendors and night food vendors is very important. This survey was conducted and various outcomes were generated.

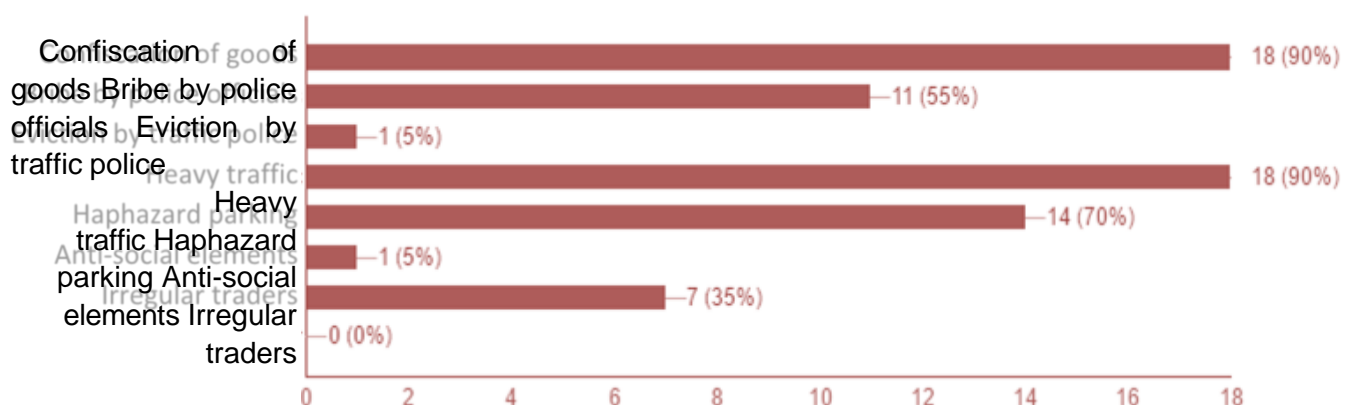


Figure 8: Survey results for problems of vendors in Manek Chowk vegetable market





Figure 9: Survey results for better management in Manek Chowk vegetable market



Figure 10: Traffic conflicts with the pedestrians



Figure 11: Traffic congestion at the junctions

Accessibility to the basic services in the Manek Chowk vegetable market:

Table 5: Availability of civic amenities and its source

Access to water	Source	Access to toilets	Type	Access to garbage disposal	Source
No	Taken from nearby shop owners	Yes	Pay and Use	Yes	Municipal cleaners and waste collection vehicle Unavailability of garbage bins

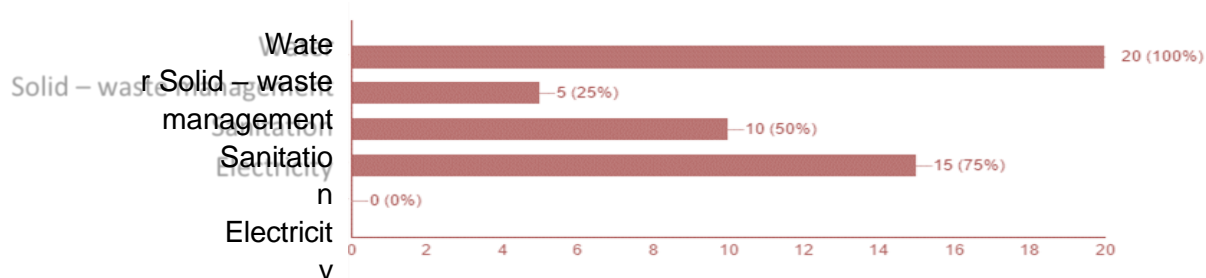


Figure 13: Civic amenities needs improvement in Manek Chowk vegetable market

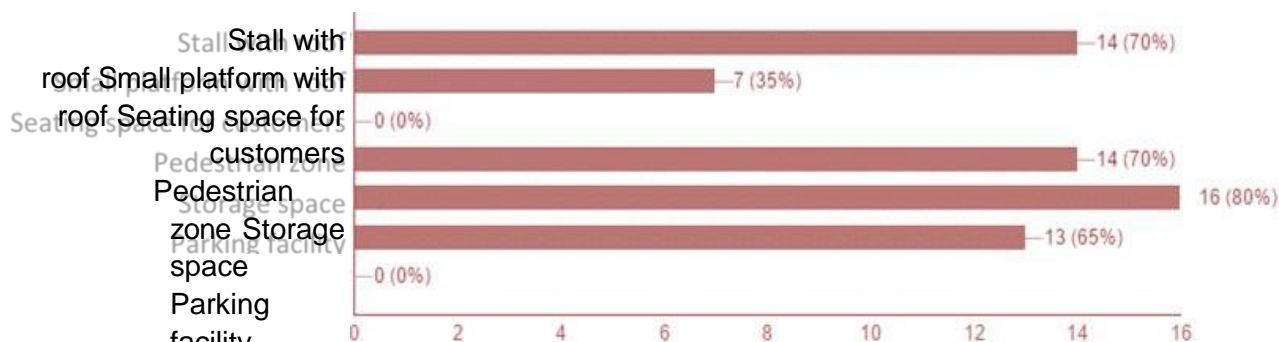


Figure 12: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement in Manek Chowk vegetable market

In this questionnaire four major questions were asked to the vendors about their problems, suggestions for the market improvement, infrastructure needs and basic amenity needs, so major results were coming out for Manek Chowk vegetable market, they are as follows:

- Confiscation of goods and heavy traffic where their major hindrance for the vending activity.
- Traffic movement, space allocation and water facility need to be better managed.
- Water has been the basic services needed for their day to day activity of cleaning vegetable frequently.
- Storage space was the most critical thing and stall with small roof was major in demand.

The pie chart below showing the average waste generated per day by the each vendor and usage of plastic bags per day. One new issue coming out is the usage of plastic. This is very critical because each vendor is consuming 200 to 400 plastic bags per day, which leads severe environmental damage in the city.

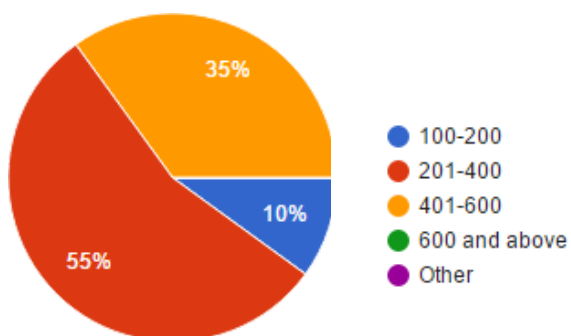


Figure 15: Percentage of plastic bags used per day

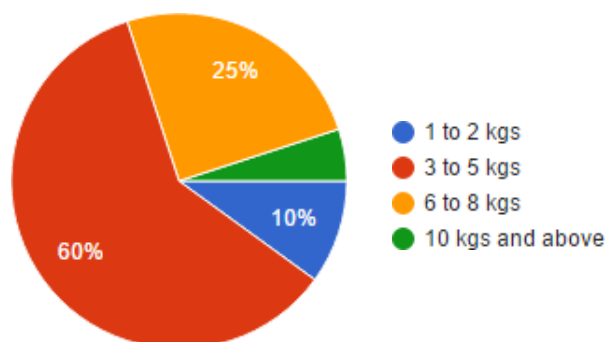


Figure 14: Percentage of waste generated per day

## 2. Manek Chowk night food market

Just like Manek Chowk vegetable market similar kind of survey was conducted here with small modifications in the options and here all types of age factor are seen, mostly from that were youngsters and adults. As it is a night food market, there are less number of female members, but it is appreciated that some of the female youngsters doing business as street vendors. Its good sign of modernity and not following the gender bias. All the vendors have food licenses. Night food market develops here because once upon time Ahmedabad is famous for its cotton mills so after the duty when mill workers came from eating in the Manek Chowk and this way it develops as a night food market.

Night food vendors were very fond of this place because of their contextual advantage and good leisure space for customer attraction. It also provides the feeling of social gathering and enjoying a meal together. Most of them are also voting for its heritage value.

The basic details about the market in the survey are given in the following table:

Table 6: market details of Manek Chowk night food market

Type of vending activity	Number of sample size	Timing	Type of street vendors
Food	20	8:30 pm to 2:00 am	Static



Figure 16: Survey results for problems in Manek Chowk night food market

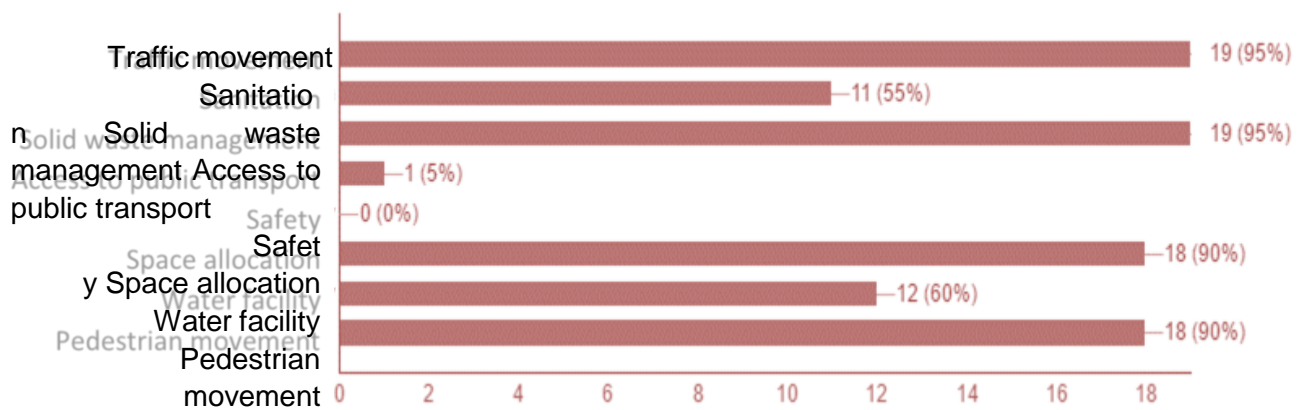


Figure 17: Survey results for better management in Manek Chowk night food market



Figure 19: Traffic hold on the narrow street in Manek Chowk



Figure 18: Traffic congestion on the narrow street

Accessibility to the basic services in the Manek Chowk night food market:

Table 7: Availability of civic amenities and its source

Access to water	Source	Access to toilets	Type	Access to garbage disposal	Source
No	Taken from the Private water providers	Yes	Pay and Use	Yes	Municipal cleaners, municipal garbage bins and waste collection vehicle



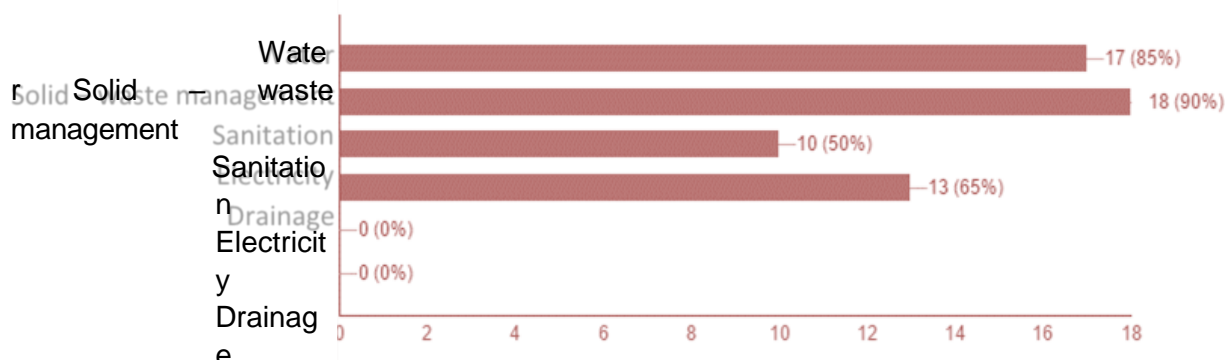


Figure 20: Civic amenities needs improvement in Manek chowk food market

In this questionnaire four major questions were asked to the vendors about their problems, suggestions for the market improvement, infrastructure needs and basic amenity needs, so major results were coming out for Manek Chowk food market, they are as follows:

- Heavy traffic, haphazard parking, narrow lanes and littering on the road are their major hindrance for the vending activity.
- Traffic movement, space allocation, solid-waste disposal and pedestrian movement needs to be better managed.
- Solid waste disposal and water are the basic services needed for their maintaining hygiene in the premises for attracting more customers.
- Stall with roof, seating space for customers and pedestrian zone was major in demand.

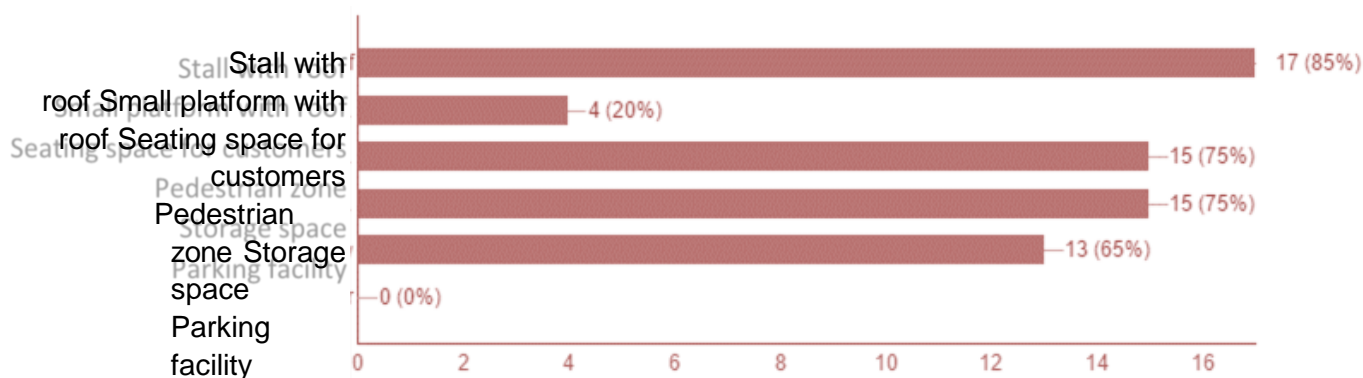


Figure 21: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement for Manek chowk food market

### 3. Jamalpur vegetable market

Jamalpur vegetable market is a very big market form last 40-50 years. Its context is one of the major reasons for the development of this market. It is situated near Agriculture produce market committee. There is a flower market in the Jamalpur area. One of the major reasons for choosing this market is the infrastructure provision made for the vegetable vendors under the over-bridge built near Jamalpur market. Here all the vendors are satisfied with the platform structure that they get for their vending business.



Figure 22: Location of Jamalpur market

Same like Manek Chowk market all the classification are there, but most of them are youngsters. Male members are more comparable to the female vendors. Here some of the vendors had a history of working as a peon or worker at some factory as a labour and they started this business of vegetable vending. According to them, they find more benefits in this business than the working class labourers

The basic details about the market in the survey are given in the following table:

Table 8: Market details of Jamalpur market

Type of vending activity	Number of sample size	Timin g	Type of street vendors
Vegetable	20	6:00 am to 10:00 pm	Static

The vendors like this location because of the customer attraction and it is close by commercial spaces like APMC market, which is a very favourable place for buying vegetable directly from the wholesale market and their transportation, get reduced.

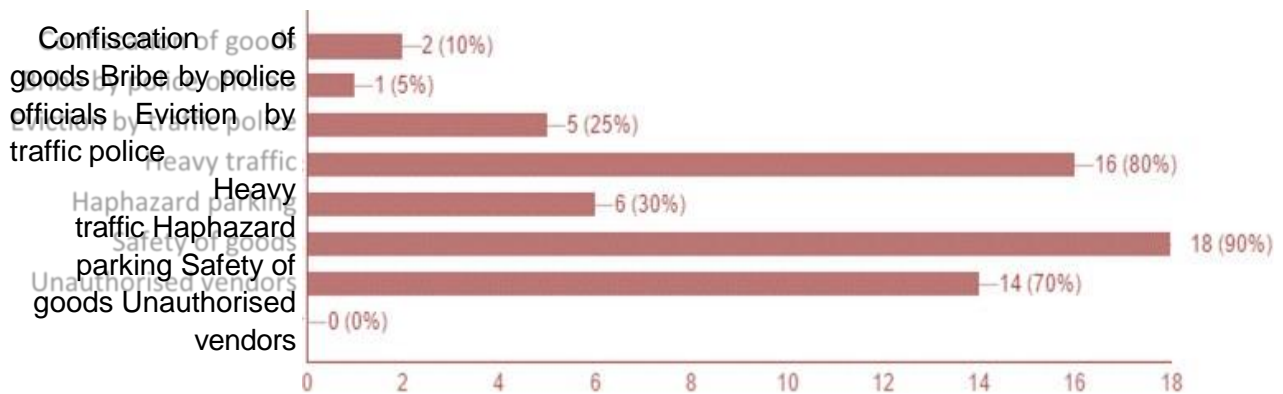


Figure 23: Survey results for problems in Jamalpur market

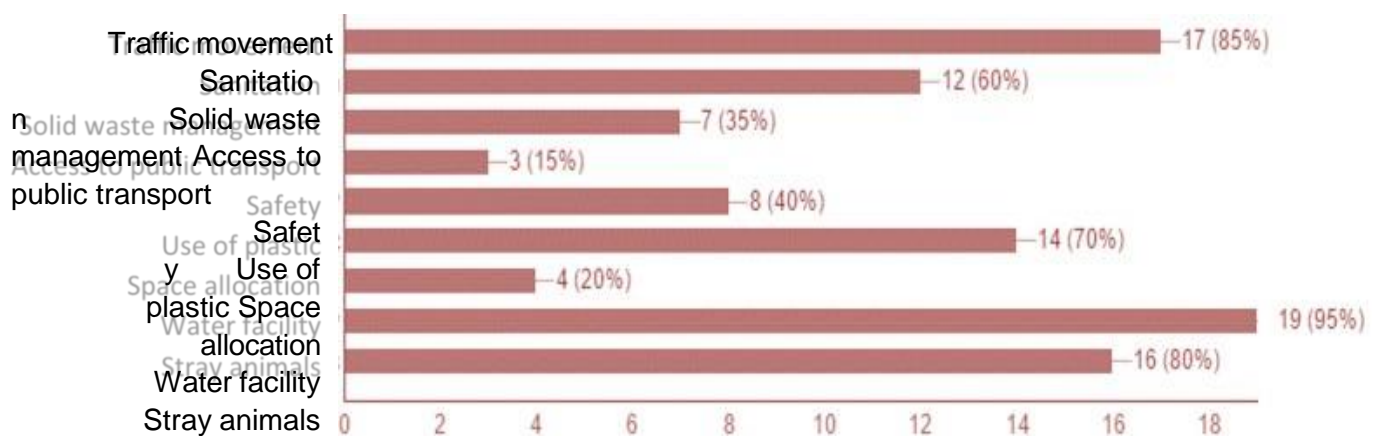


Figure 24: Survey results for better management in Jamalpur market





Figure 26: Conflict between traffic and pedestrians



Figure 25: Conflict between traffic and pedestrians

Accessibility to the basic services in Jamalpur vegetable market:

Table 9 Availability of civic amenities and its source

Access to water	Source	Access to toilets	Type	Access to garbage disposal	Source
No	Only drinking water available	Yes	Pay and Use	Yes	Municipal cleaners, municipal garbage bins and waste collection vehicle

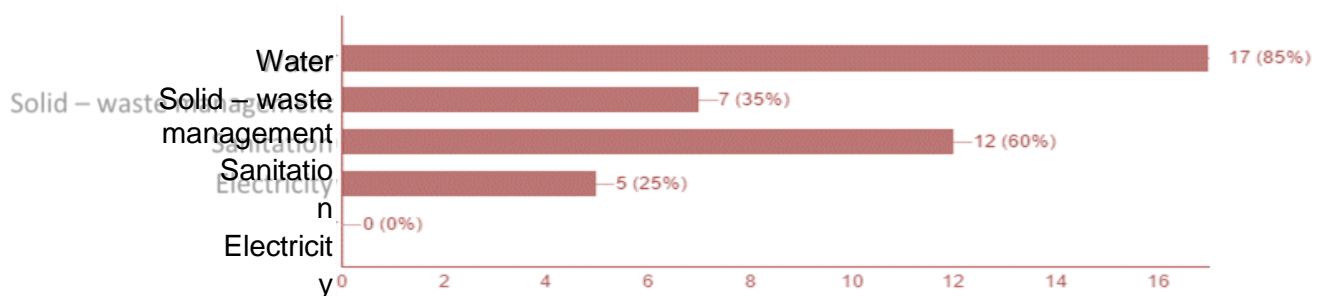


Figure 28: Civic amenities needs improvement in Jamalpur market

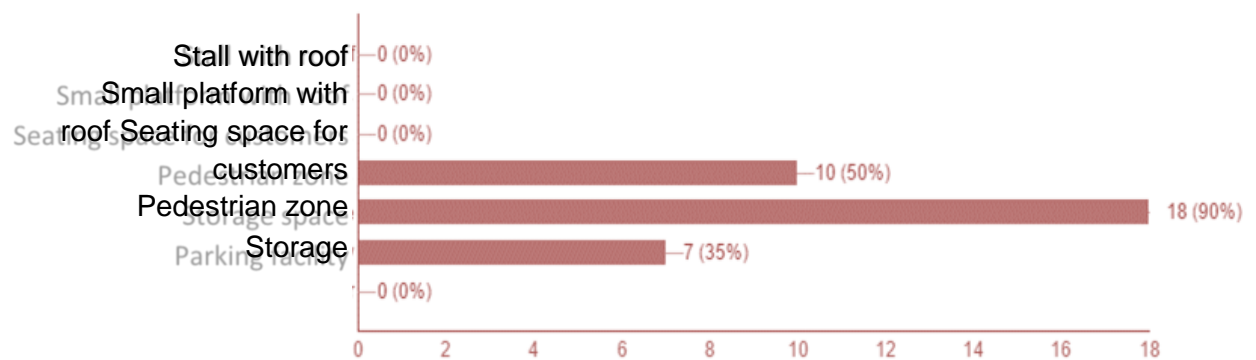


Figure 27: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement in Jamalpur market

In this questionnaire four major questions were asked to the vendors about their problems, suggestions for the market improvement, infrastructure needs and basic amenity needs, So major results were coming out of the Jamalpur vegetable market, they are as follows:

- Heavy traffic and safety of goods where their major hindrance for the vending activity.
- Traffic movement and water facility needs to be better managed.
- Water and sanitation was the basic services needed.
- Storage space was the most critical thing and pedestrian zone was major in demand.

#### 4. Khau-Galli Law garden market

Manek Chowk food market is developed in the old city area so to compare the level of management issues in old city area and urban area, selection of the Khau-galli market is done. It is very well-known place for food lover just like Manek Chowk market. Law garden was one of the biggest garden in Ahmedabad so this khau-galli had a contextual advantage of garden space nearby. Families coming for spending the leisure time in the garden.



Figure 29: Location of Khau Galli Market

In khau-galli most of the night food vendors are adults. Some youngsters are also there with fresh start-up business. Most of them are male vendors except some young girl entrepreneurs, who are very enthusiastic about food vending business.

The main reason for khau-galli to be the most favourable place for good business is the leisure space which attracts more customers. Another reason it is very close to the commercial space so families coming for the shopping in national handloom will enjoy eating at khau-galli and going home. It's a benefit of having all facilities at one place.

The basic details about the market in the survey are given in the following table:

Table 10: Market details of Khau galli market

Type of vending activity	Number of sample size	Timing	Type of street vendors
Food	20	8:00 pm to 12:00 am	Static

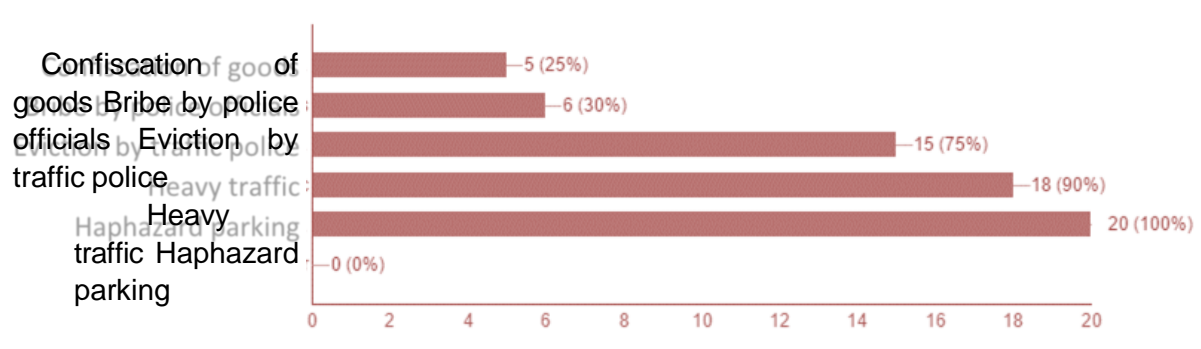


Figure 30: Survey results for problems in Khau Galli market

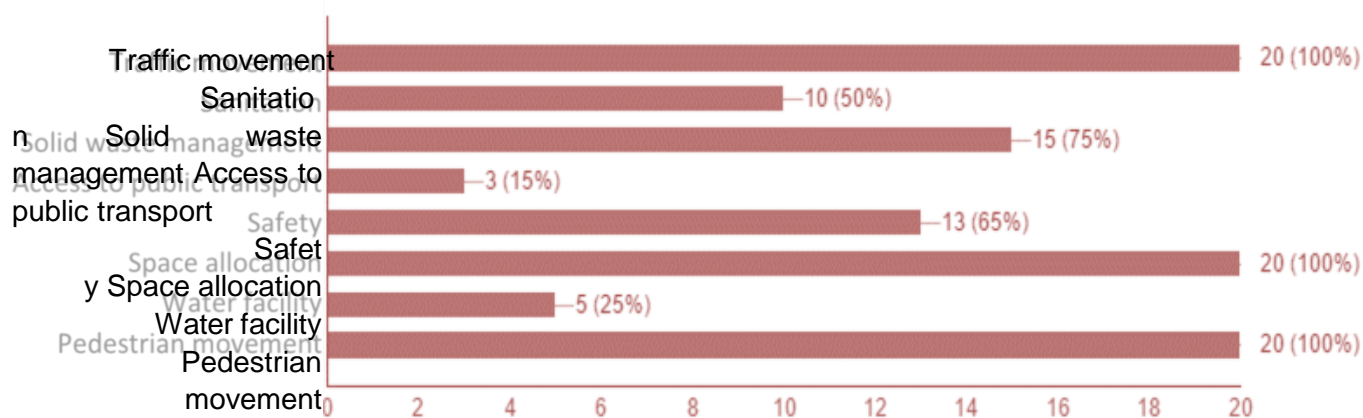


Figure 31: Survey results for better management in Khau Galli market



Figure 33: Traffic congestion



Figure 32: Traffic congestion



Accessibility to the basic services in the Khau-galli food market:

Table 11: Availability of civic amenities and its source

Access to water	Source	Access to toilets	Type	Access to garbage disposal	Source
Yes	Available from private water tanker	Yes	Pay and Use	Yes	Municipal cleaners, municipal garbage bins and waste collection vehicle

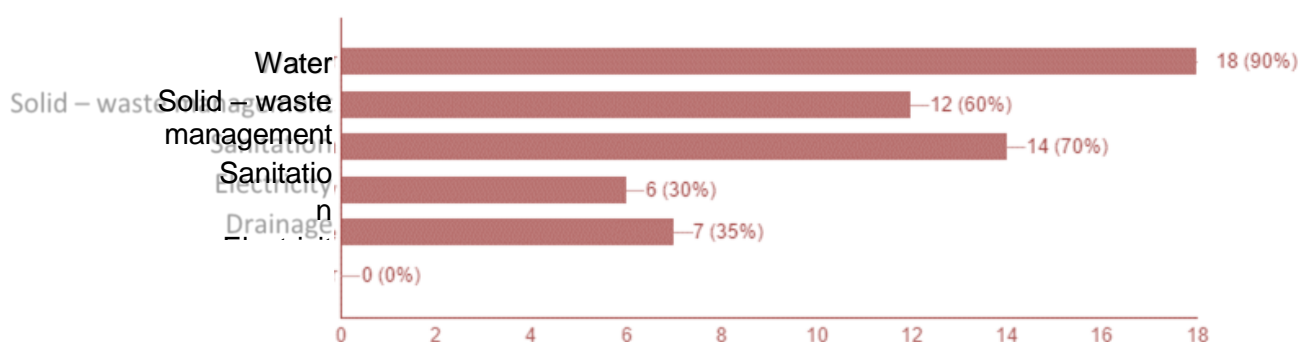


Figure 34: Civic amenities needs improvement for Khau Galli market

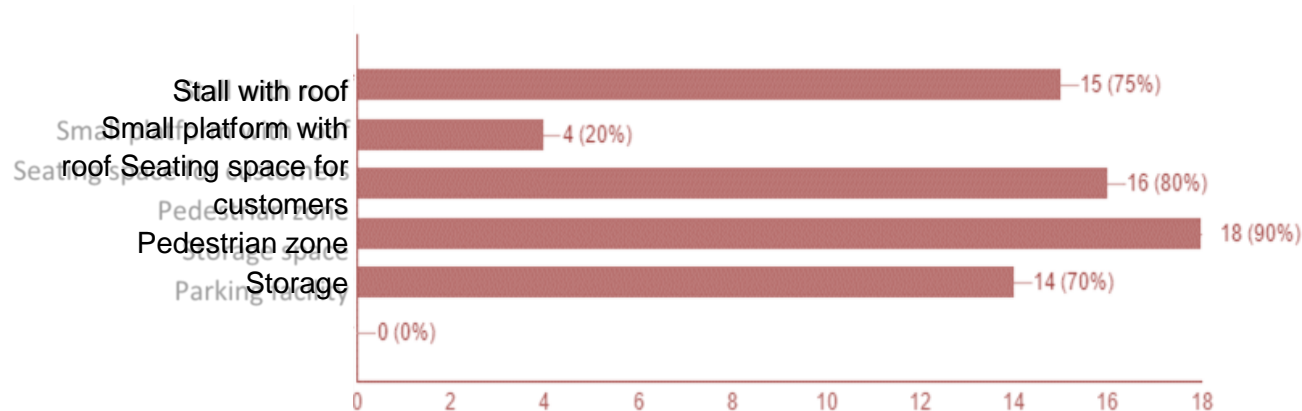


Figure 35: Infrastructure facilities needs improvement for Jamalpur market

In this questionnaire four major questions were asked to the vendors about their problems, suggestions for the market improvement, infrastructure needs and basic amenity needs, so major results were coming out for khau-galli law garden market, they are as follows:

- Heavy traffic and haphazard parking are their major hindrance for the vending activity
- Traffic movement, space allocation and pedestrian movement needs to be better managed.
- Water and sanitation are the basic services needed for their for maintaining hygiene in the premises for attracting more customers
- pedestrian zone and storage space was major in demand

## 5. Mansi circle market



Figure 36: Location map of Mansi circle market

Mansi circle market was relocated under the Town Vending Scheme 2010 by AMC and the relocated space was given near AUDA garden. The relocated space is little bit far from the main street, so all the vegetable vendors lost their daily customers. No other service is given in the relocated market. There are 150 vendors approx. in the market, but after relocation only 10 to 15 vendors are left in the market. All the vendors are vending in the new place, in-front of petrol pump and bus stand which again create the same problem of traffic and space chaos. So here relocation is also favourable when it is done very near to the market with proper amenities and infrastructure otherwise it will be a failure.



Figure 35: Condition of relocated space



Figure 37: Space cluttering in-front of petrol pump

Table 12: Data Analysis

Sr.no	Vegetable market	Problems	General	Civic amenities	Infrastructure facilities
1	Manek Chowk	Confiscation of goods Heavy traffic Haphazard parking	Traffic movement Space allocation Use of plastic	Water Electricity	Stall with roof Storage space Pedestrian zone
2	Jamalpur	Heavy traffic Safety of goods Unauthorised vendors	Traffic movement Use of plastic Stray animals	Water sanitation	Storage facility Pedestrian zone
3	Mansi Circle	Traffic police Heavy traffic Storage space Theft	Traffic movement Use of plastic	Water sanitation	Stall with roof storage space

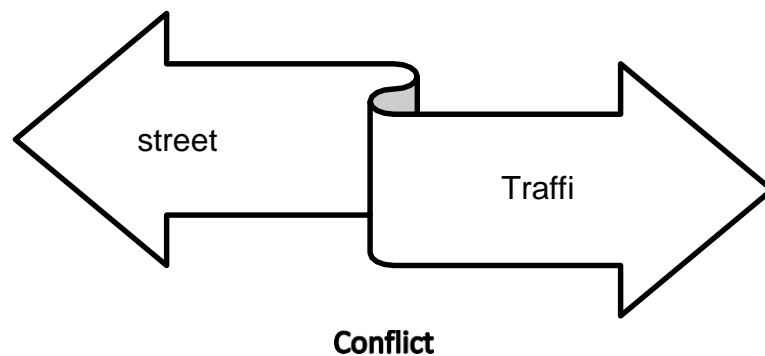
Table 13: Data Analysis

Sr.no	Night food market	Problems	General	Civic amenities	Infrastructure facilities
1	Manek chowk	Heavy traffic Haphazard parking Narrow lanes Littering on roads	Traffic movement Solid-waste disposal Space allocation Pedestrian movement	Water Solid-waste management	Stall with roof Seating space for customers Pedestrian zone
2	Khau Galli – Law garden	Heavy traffic Haphazard parking	Traffic movement Space allocation Pedestrian movement	Water Sanitation	Pedestrian zone Seating for customers Parking facility
3	Food court - Gandhinagar	Littering	---	Sanitation Drainage	---



### 4.2.3 Interview with the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation officials

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is taking street vending activity un-avoidable activity in the city at initial level they are thinking that as an illegal activity, but now there is a change in their perspective as they are taking some control and facilitator measures to control, regulate the street vending activity the main aim of the municipal authorities is to control and regulate the street vending activity in the city. They want to control means to control the number of street vendors in the city and regulate them in the existing market with proper norms.



*Figure 38: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation official's Perspective for street vending*

Citizens of Ahmedabad are very much habituated to the street side shopping. AMC officials not following town vending policy properly. According to them control measures of confiscating their goods is not enough to regulate the vending activity. The zoning categories of restricted, restriction free and no-vending zone was not feasible in Ahmedabad city. They are taking a variety of measures for regulating the street market, but that all efforts lead to failures. So in this study the effectiveness of all the measures need to be done. According to them what is the most important impact is there on city functioning due to street markets? So traffic density and movement is the most critical one. According to them city space is limited and street vendors need to encroach on the roads and traffic movement needs the roads to smoothly maintaining the time convenience. There is a cold war between street market and traffic movement.

#### 4.2.4 Respondent profile



Figure 39: Stakeholders

The above figure is showing the list of stakeholders whose perspective are important for the detailed market study out of which some are interviews and some are survey based closed group interactions. Up till now the interaction with officials of the Ahmedabad municipal corporation and survey of street vendors of five different markets was done.

Table 14: Respondent profile

List of A.M.C official	No. of people
Estate officer (central zones)	1
Estate department staff (central zone)	4
Town vending department	1
Town vending department staff	2

Estate officer of the central zone and the staff of the estate department had given the glimpse of effectiveness of the control measures and impact of street vending on city functioning. Town vending department officials had given the outlook about the planning regulations street vendors' policy and its implementation in the city premises.

### Interaction with street vendors

Street vendors are the key-stakeholders of the street markets. Survey was mostly based on the qualitative interactions with the street vendors. For this interactions small sample size of 20 vendors was selected, which is very beneficial for the study. Some direct and indirect issues because of street vending business were coming out of this closed group interactions. The key findings are given below



Figure 40: Vendors interactions

## Chapter 5: Data analysis and data interpretation

### 5.1 Rating analysis of the effectiveness of the regulatory measures for street markets

There are three types of control measures identified as per the interview with A.M.C officials and different street market observations

They are as follows:

1. Control and regulatory measures.
2. Planning initiatives.
3. Provision of infrastructure facilities.

All the three types of measures are taken by the Ahmedabad municipal corporation so it needs to find out the effectiveness of this measure in regulating street vending activity

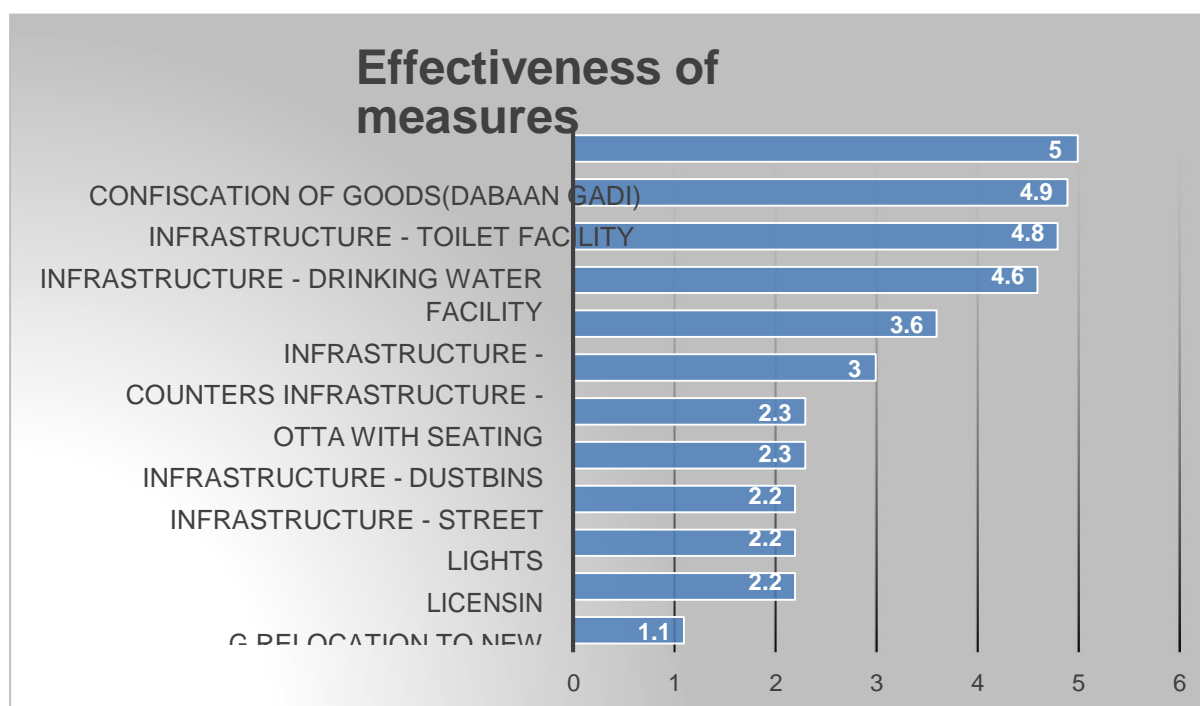


Figure 41: Rating analysis of effectiveness of measures by AMC officials

According to them confiscation of goods is the highest rated remedy for controlling the vending activity. They are saying that street vendors have fear of losing their goods and suffering from the severe loss so because of that fear that they are following the rules and regulations of the street markets. Another rating analysis is conducted to identify the major impact on the city functioning due to the street markets.

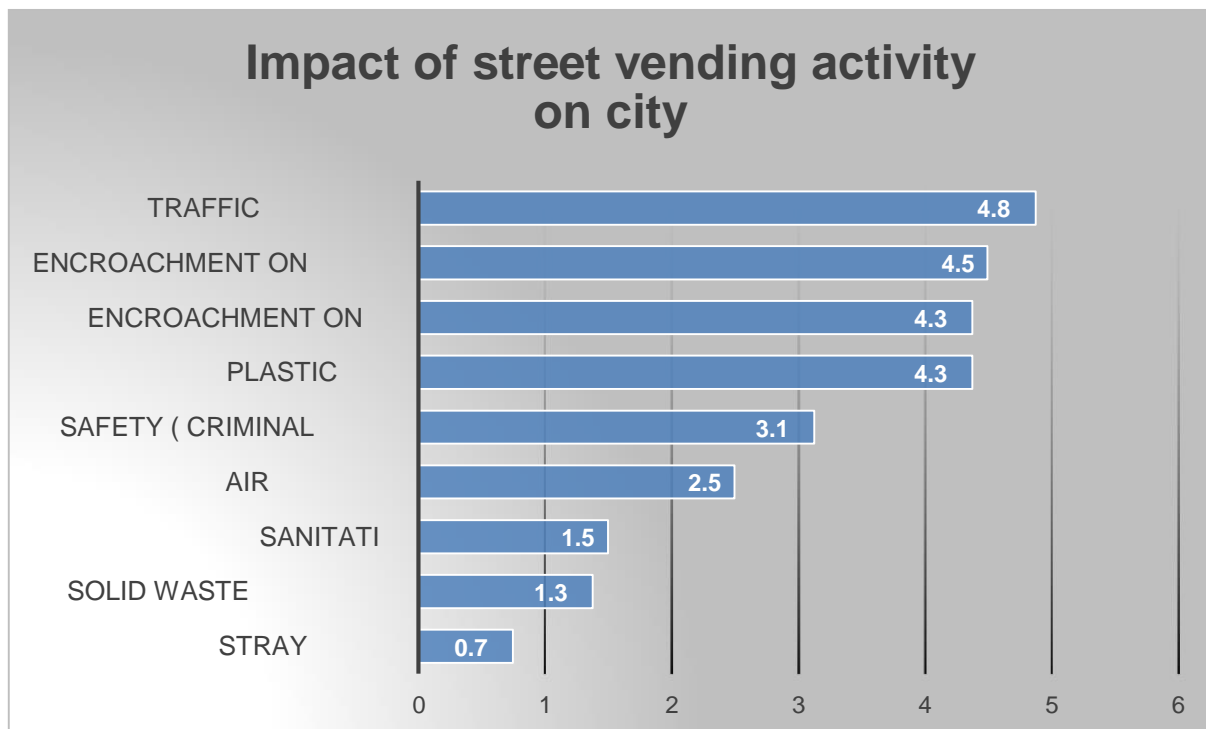


Figure 42: Rating of Impact of street markets on city by AMC officials

During the survey and different market observations, various impacts were identified on the functioning of the city. The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation also listed some of their observations while managing the vending activities. Assessment of this impact on the city is done by rating it from different The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation officials. A rating of 8 people was taken. Most critical impact observed was traffic Congestion and encroachment on streets and footpaths.

## 5.2 Data analysis of the survey of street vendors in all the four markets

Survey analysis needs to be done to identify the common problems, major impacts, amenities and infrastructure facilities, major problems in all the four markets are the heavy traffic. Haphazard parking is more severe in Manek Chowk market and khau-galli. Problem of unauthorised vendors in Jamalpur is more critical.

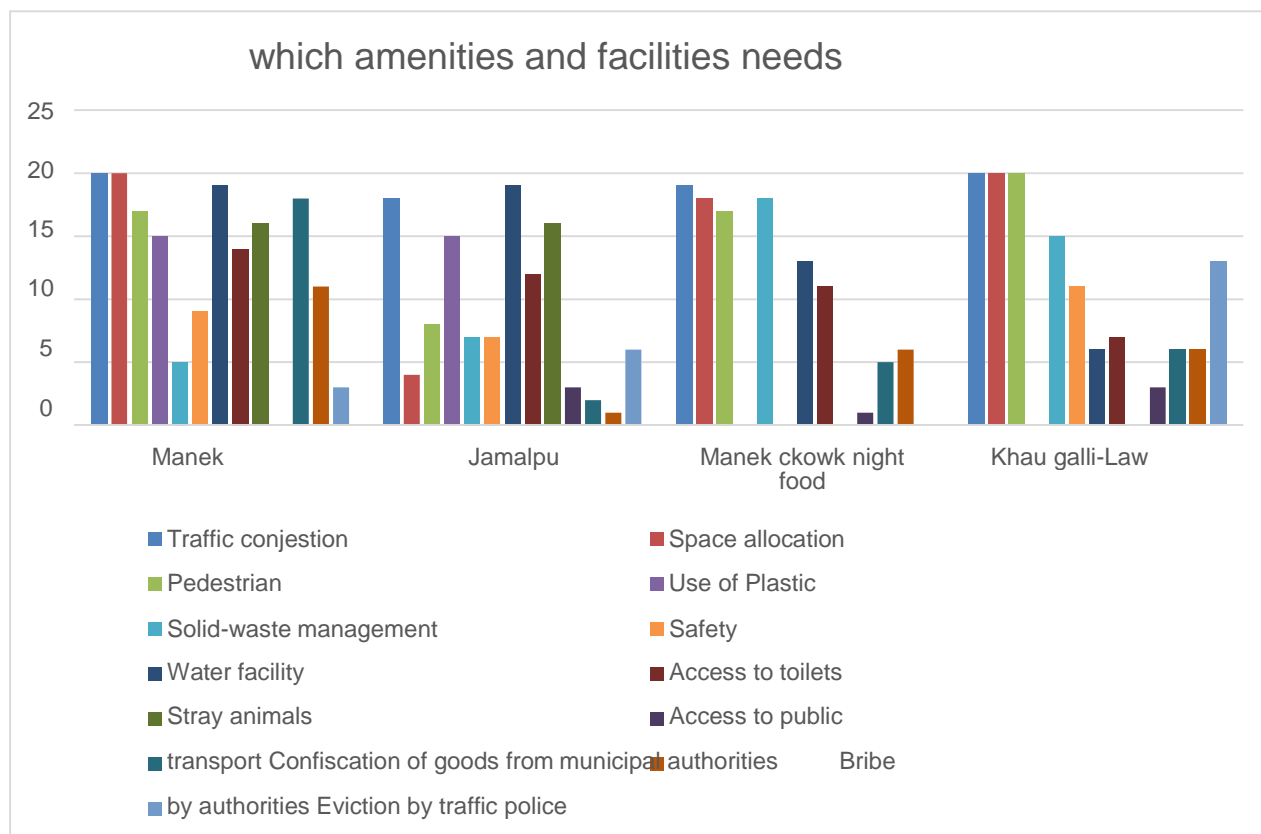


Figure43: Analysis of all the four markets for the suggestions

Traffic congestion needs to better management in all the four markets. Space allocation is more critical in Manek Chowk vegetable-night food market and khau-galli law garden market. Water facility is more critical in the two vegetable markets. Other than this all four market have their respective impacts on the city.

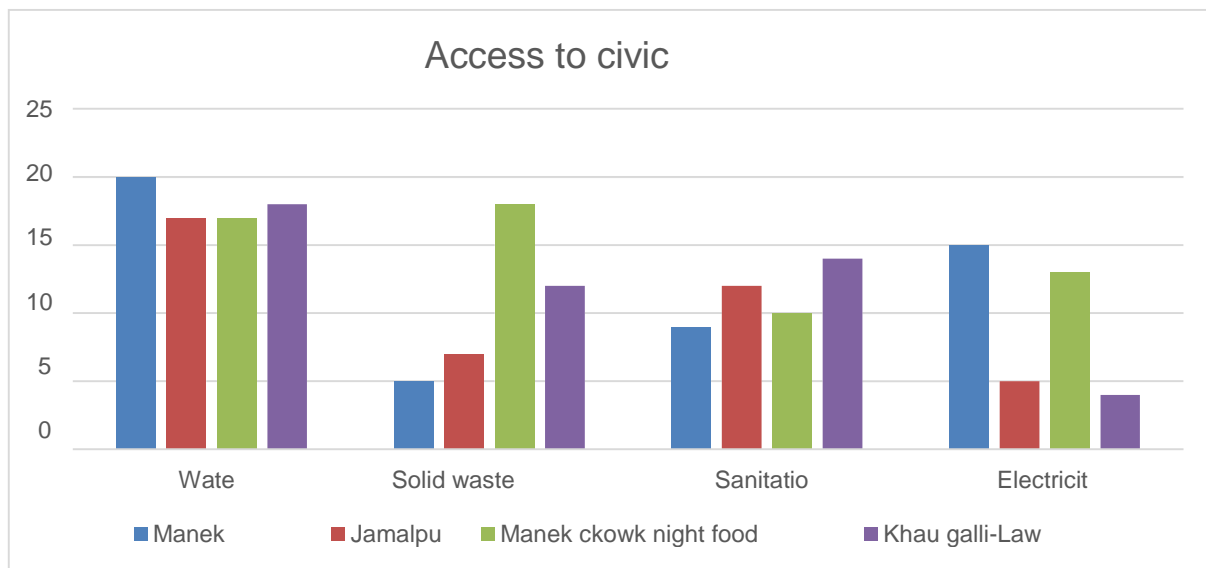


Figure 44: Analysis of all the four markets for the access to civic amenities

Water facility needs to be given to the both the vegetable markets. Solid waste disposal is the second important basic need for the vegetable as well as a night food market so its need to be better managed.

Electricity is the demand, but it is very subjective if the facilities for the electricity should be given in any market, then it needs to be charged by the vendors, they do not get it for free.

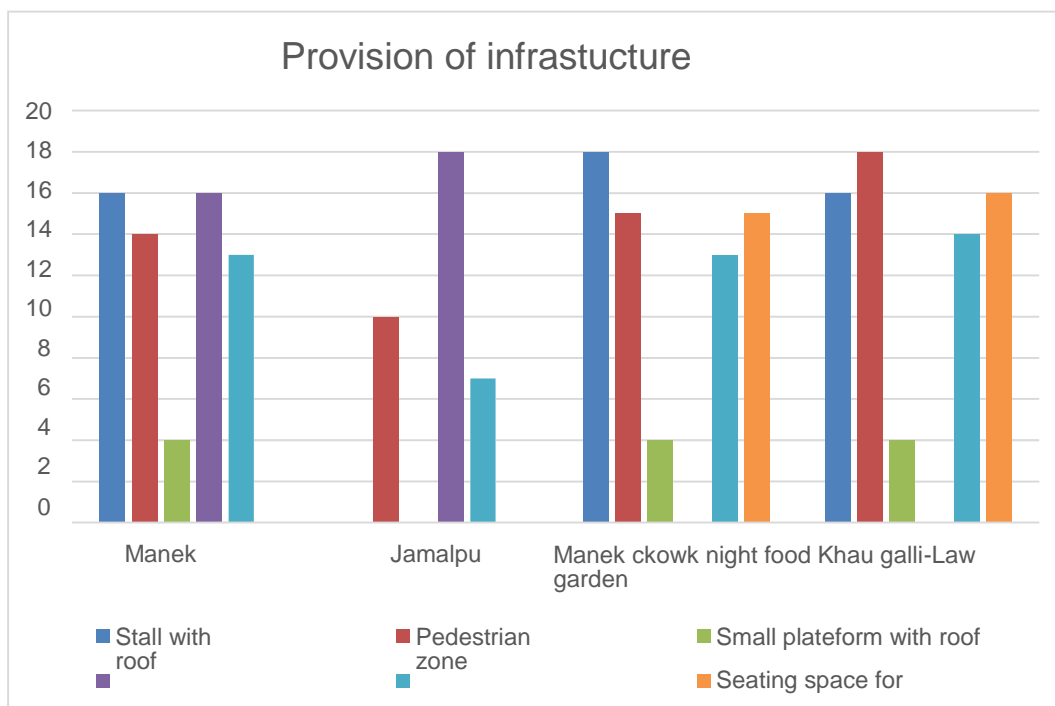


Figure 45: Analysis of all the four markets for the provision of infrastructure

All kinds of infrastructure facilities are in demand by the street vendors, but if the infrastructure provision is done in any market then, Compulsory penalisation should be included in the town vending policy in case of any damage to the infrastructure.

## Chapter 6: Conclusion

### 6.1 Good practices and its analysis

After the complete market assessment, rating analysis results of impact from the AMC officials and site observations, various conclusions can be drawn out of this study. Street Vendor's act gives the detailed idea about the following points:

- Formation and functioning of town vending committee.
- Rights and duties of street vendors.
- Licensing process.
- Complete street vending plan for the city.

It has all the solution to regulate the street vendors in the city. But the implementation part is little bit difficult. So it needs specific guidelines to manage that in the city.

After all this study the main conclusion was coming out that the street vendor's act gives the idea about the managing the future vending zones. But the existing street market in the city needs the management solution. What about the age-old markets functioning in the city naturally like Manek Chowk and Jamalpur market. They need to be managed properly.

Two live case studies were done to see the existing management parameters in the street markets. Both the markets exist in Gandhinagar capital of Gujarat. They are as follows:

#### 1. Capitol food court ( capitol food vendors association)

This food court was given by the road and building division of the Gandhinagar municipal corporation to the street food vendors ending near the GH-5 circle. This whole food court is on a rental basis. The small shop of 7' x 14' is given to the each vendor. They are paying 8400 rent per month for the space and the water facility. They are also paying electricity bill and maintain the hygiene of the space by themselves. This whole scheme depends on the rental basis. If the vendor stops paying rent, then vendor is not allowed for doing business in the allotted space. The Gandhinagar municipal corporation has given amenities like:

- Water storage tank
- Shop unit
- Seating space
- Pedestrian zone
- Parking facility
- Drainage facility
- Garden area





Figure 46: Organized seating space



Figure 47: Organized seating space



Figure 48: Parking space and pedestrian zone



Figure 49: Allotted shops and storage space

## 2. Sector 21 Vegetable Market

This vegetable market is also managed by the municipality vegetable vendor needs to pay rent for their individual stall. The rent varies from 16000 to 17000 thousand per year. For water facility they need to pay Rs.10 per bucket in every morning. A big warehouse of vegetable wholesaler and retailers is there from where this vegetable vendors and fruit vendors can buy vegetable fruits. The following amenities were given in the market:

- Stall with roof
- Water storage tank
- Storage space
- Pedestrian zone
- Parking facility
- Washing space for vegetables
- Toilet facility
- Municipal garbage bins



Figure 51: Paved area



Figure 50: Organized stalls with roof



Figure 53: Stall with counters



Figure 52: Proper signages and Hygienic space

### Street market site analysis

All the four markets have the unique character in terms of context and activities. In data analysis, It is shown in the methodology that data is collected in the form of a qualitative survey of focused groups, small interactions and rating analysis, based on this method, many conclusions are drawn about the regulating the street vendors in the city. Major constraints coming out of this analysis are, traffic congestion, space crises, littering and pedestrian connectivity. But all these findings is based on the data analysis from the different stakeholders so some practical observation is also made during the regular site visit, to understand the space and its function. So this finding is shown through mapping of the site to understand the flow of traffic and pedestrian and the space consumed by the vendors. Based on this mapping the rough idea can be coming out that how do the space can be managed in the case of the implementation of the street vendors act 2014, under section 38 under the condition of relocation is natural markets where street vendors have conducted business for over fifty years shall be declared as heritage markets, and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated (justice, 5th march 2014). So how space can be managed in the old natural markets exist in the city like Manek Chowk and Jamalpur where relocation is not possible.



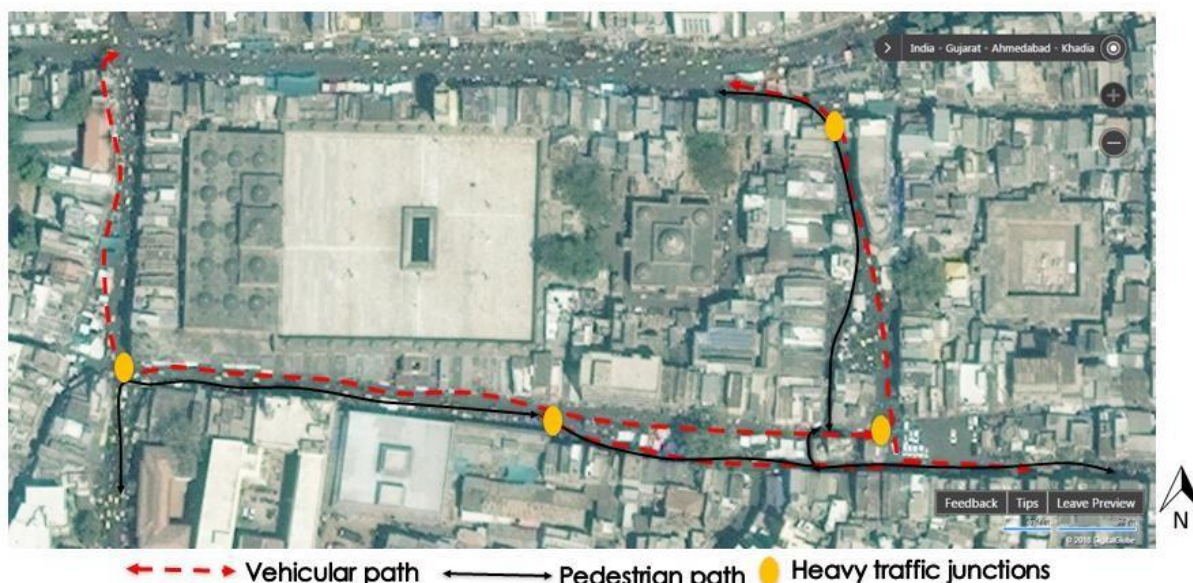


Figure 54: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Manek chowk market

During the site observation of the Manek Chowk market vehicular flow of the rickshaw and loading rickshaw is very frequent because the main wholesale market of fruits near to the market. Pedestrian flow is also more because Manek Chowk market coming in the vicinity of the pole houses of Ahmedabad so major consumers are coming from there. The street along the market is hardly 12 to 14 meter wide approx. This much wide road is serving for the three purposes very day they are:

- i. Parking space for the two wheelers for the nearby shop owners.
- ii. Storage space for the vendors.
- iii. Vending space for the vendors.

So Manek Chowk as a heritage market needs some organise space and parking provision.

Manek Chowk night food market also needs only some organisation of the space and traffic and pedestrian movement can be managed with some changes.



Figure 55: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Jamalpur market



Jamalpur market has the infrastructure facilities of small platforms under the roof of the flyover with pedestrian movement, but some of the street vendors do not want to sit on the platform and pay the rent for the facilities. So in the current scenario many of the vendors are sitting on the roadside for doing the vending business. So because of the encroachment of the unauthorised vendors on the road of 10 to 12m approx. The issue of traffic and pedestrian movement is rising. So strong monitoring and penalisation may work in shifting the unauthorised vendors to the new place with infrastructure facilities under the flyover.

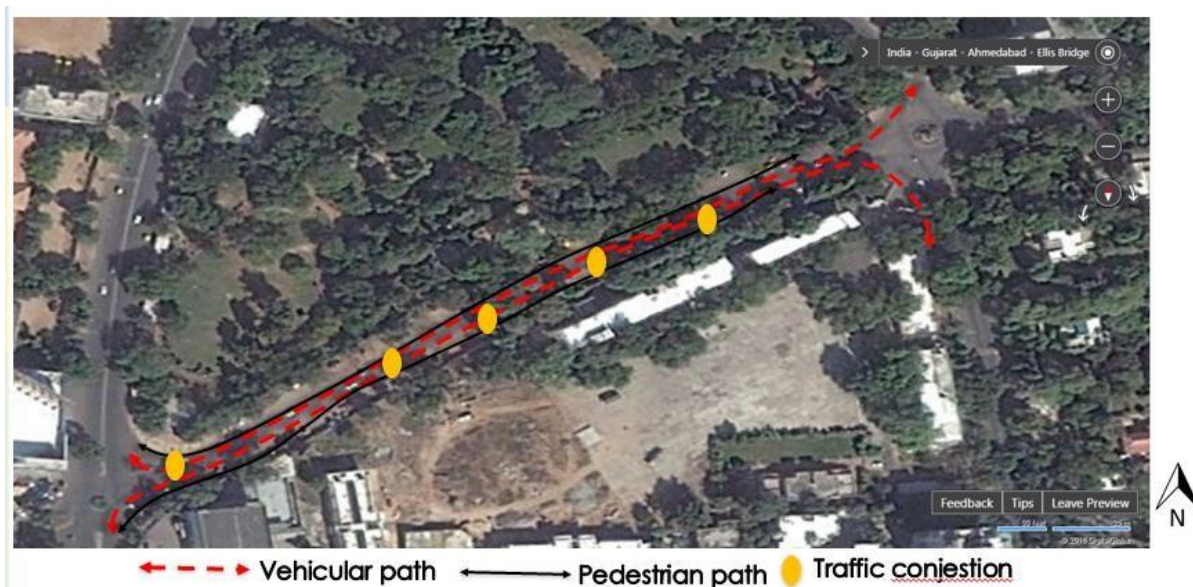


Figure 56: Traffic junctions, vehicular and pedestrian path of Khau galli market

Night food market of the Khau-galli near Law garden needs some organisation for the smooth flow of vehicular traffic and pedestrian movement otherwise the road width is quiet enough for handling the traffic issue, but the many of the road part is going into the parking on both the side.



Figure 57: Vending space and Littering point in the Manek chowk Market



Mapping of vending space on the street and littering points is also done in order to understand the functioning of the space and how hygiene can be maintained in the space as all the markets, product are the type of food on is processed and another one is non-processed, so maintaining public hygiene is a must.



Figure 58: Vending space and Littering point in the Jamalpur Market



Figure 59: Vending space and Littering point in the Khau galli Market

Table 15: Concluding Table for all the for markets

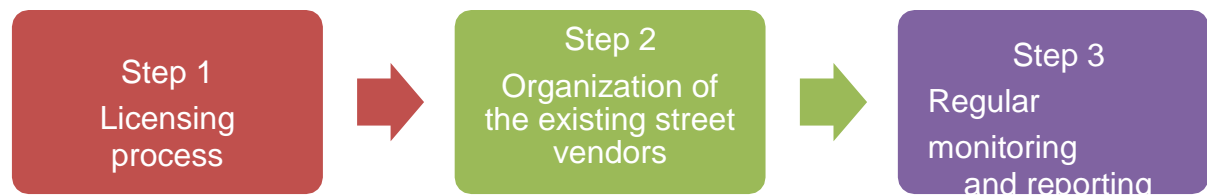
Market s	What needs to be improved?
Manek chowk vegetable market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Organisation of the space</li> <li>b) Water facility on rental basis</li> <li>c) Regular monitoring</li> </ul>
Jamalpur Vegetable market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Organisation of the vendors and space allocation for them</li> <li>b) Maintaining of hygiene and infrastructure in the vending space</li> <li>c) Water Facility on rental basis</li> <li>d) Regular monitoring</li> </ul>
Manek chowk night food market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Organisation of the space</li> <li>b) Maintaining the hygiene in the public place</li> <li>c) Electricity on rental basis</li> </ul>
Khau galli, Law garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Organisation of the space</li> <li>b) Provision of the parking</li> <li>c) Rental collection system</li> <li>d) Drainage facility</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Recommendations

Recommendations are categorized differently for all type of market. As discussed earlier, during the study two types of markets were covered they are:

### A. Recommendations for vegetable market

Recommendations will be coming under certain legal and practical framework for the implementation of Street Vendor's Act.



*Figure 60: Steps of reporting and organizing the street vendors in the existing markets*

#### 1) Licensing process

- To regulate the existing street vendors AMC officials give license to only existing vendors who are vending there.
- To control the number, If any new vendor try to vend at the existing street markets then that vendors will be penalised according to the street vendors act.

#### 2) Organization process of existing street vendors

- After licensing the existing number of street vendors AMC official also can organize their space in the market to overcome the problems of traffic and space crises.
- Organizing street vendors means providing infrastructure facilities like stall, roof, washing area, storage area, parking facility and dedicated pedestrian zone as given in case-studies of sector 21 and capitol food court.
- Water and sanitation facility will be on rental basis. The Ahmedabad municipal corporation can collect rent for the facilities and generate revenue.

**Step 1 – Licensing process**

- Survey of the existing number of street vendors in the present condition and their registration
- For survey process AMC can take the help of N.G.O for the reliable data
- Issuing the license to existing street vendors

**Step 2 – Organization of existing street vendors**

- Space allocation of the existing street vendors in the organized way
- Water, Sanitation, Cleaning of the space etc. will be on rental basis.

**Step 4 – monitoring process**

- Municipal authorities will look after that there will be no unauthorised vendors apart from the licensed vendors
- If such unauthorised vendor found then municipal authorities will take strict action like penalties or confiscation of their goods
- For weekly monitoring municipal authorities can take the help of street vendors association

*Figure 61: Detailed process of organizing street vendors in the existing markets*

**3) Reporting and monitoring process**

- In the procedure of organizing they can take the help of any non-government organization and street vendors association.
- After completing this procedure The Ahmedabad municipal corporation official need complete monitoring of that market that no new vendor can come and vend there that supervision schedule can be framed by town vending committee.
- The Ahmedabad municipal corporation officials can take the help of member of the street vendors association for this monitoring process.
- For reporting and monitoring process, there should be a proper hierarchy in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Monitoring schedule for all the existing market is given below:



*Figure 62: Reporting structure and monitoring mechanism existing street markets*



Table 16: Monitoring schedule table

AMC officials	Monitoring schedule
Member of street vendors association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Checking every week</li> <li>▪ Reporting at the end of every week</li> </ul>
Junior staff of estate manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reporting once in 15 days</li> <li>▪ Surprise check once in a month</li> </ul>
Estate manager of each zone of Ahmedabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reporting once in month</li> <li>▪ Surprise check once in 6 months</li> </ul>
Head of the town vending committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reporting every 6 months</li> </ul>

### B. Recommendations for night food market

Basic recommendations for all the night markets after studying existing scenario of the market and based on the conclusion.

- Night food market just needs proper organized space for avoiding the chaos of Traffic, Pedestrians and parking
- Parking space should be separated from the usual space of eating and vehicular traffic
- For Saturday and Sunday night or during holidays that street can declared as no vehicular zone so that people can enjoy thoroughly
- Silom Walking Street is an excellent new initiative that sees one of Bangkok's most famous roads closed down, making way for huge pedestrianized zone that gets packed-out with hundreds of food, fashion, and electronics vendors.
- Major roads were 'shut down' and transformed into walking streets, generating healthy trade for local vendors



Figure 63: Future transformation of the of Khau- galli

### 6.3 Public-private partnerships

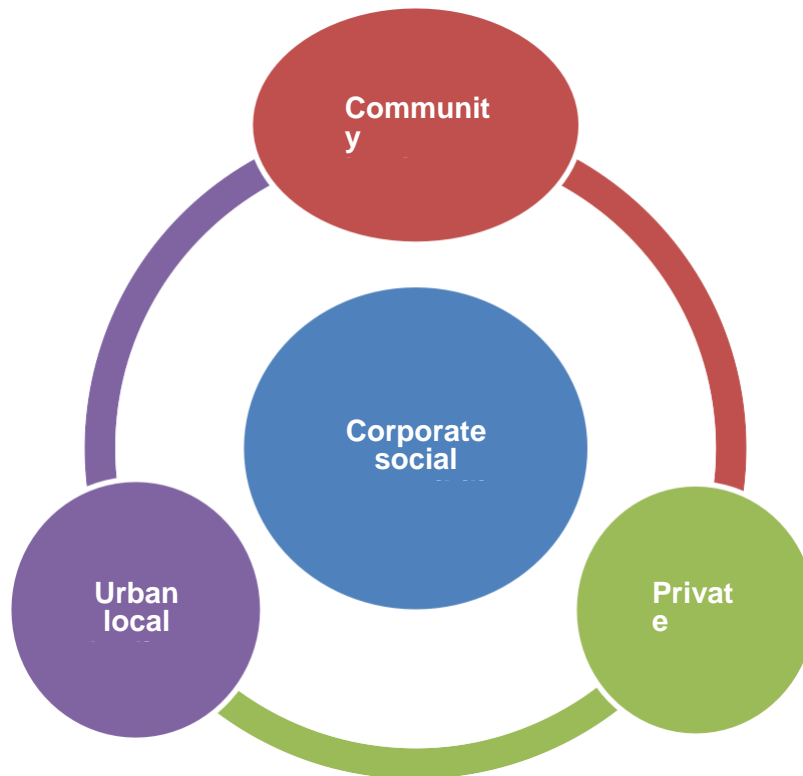


Figure 64: Future recommendations for the existing markets

For the future scope of this study after the regulating and organizing the urban street vendors in the existing market, these markets can be used as a revenue generation or the business model which benefits all the stakeholders directly or indirectly.

- **Street vendors:** street vendors get legal and permanent livelihood for their life
- **Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation:** they can generate revenue for the maintenance of the street markets and this market can be self-sustainable in future.
- **Consumers:** consumers get all the goods fresh at reasonable price

Corporate companies get good publicity and good will, if they invest in this business model of community development and management of street markets according to policy of corporate social responsibility.

#### Future scope of Research study

For future scope of this study, this research can be taken further with concept of learning various type of business model for revenue generation in making self-sustainable street markets for the livelihood of street vendors and management of the street market

## Annexure/Appendices

### Annexure 1

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

#### Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

Your username (palak.upadhyaya.mhm14@cept.ac.in) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not palak.upadhyaya.mhm14? [Sign out](#)

1. Name

---

2. Type of business

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Fruits, vegetables
- ☐ Clothes, shoes, bags, jewelry, other accessories
- ☐ Books, DVDS
- ☐ Household goods, crockery, plastic goods etc.
- ☐ Service provider (shoe maker, barber, tailor, mechanic etc.)

3. age

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-35
- ☐ 36-45
- ☐ 46-55
- ☐ 55 and above

4. Gender

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

5. Place of work

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Street
- ☐ Footpath
- ☐ Public park
- ☐ Railway station
- ☐ Religious place
- ☐ Educational campus
- ☐ Other: 

---

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

1/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

**6. Name of Vending area**

---

**7. Surrounding areas***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ residential
- ☐ commercial
- ☐ recreation
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. What is the timings of operation for your business?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 8:30 am to 10:30 pm
- ☐ 6:30 am to 9:30 pm
- ☐ 7:30 am to 8:30 pm

**9. What is your average income per day?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs. 40-Rs. 100
- ☐ Rs. 101-Rs 500
- ☐ Rs. 501-Rs. 1000
- ☐ more than Rs. 1000
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. What is the cost of purchasing raw material?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs. 1000-Rs. 2000
- ☐ Rs. 2000-Rs. 4000
- ☐ Rs. 4000-Rs. 6000
- ☐ Rs. 6000 and above
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. From where do you purchase material?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Wholesale market
- ☐ Retail market
- ☐ regular big market traders
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

12. Which mode of transport you are using for travelling to work place?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Hand cart  
☐ camel or bullock cart  
☐ autorickshaw  
☐ loading rickshaw  
☐ public transport  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**13. why do you prefer this market for your business?**

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Suitable place
- ☐ Good for business
- ☐ contextual advantage
- ☐ heritage value
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

14. If you are earning good business in this market then what is the reason?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Customer attraction
- ☐ Densely populated
- ☐ Well known market place
- ☐ Close by residences
- ☐ Retail business
- ☐ Variety of goods at one place
- ☐ Other:

15. What are the problems faced by you in this market?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Municipal authorities
- ☐ Police officials
- ☐ Traffic police official
- ☐ Heavy traffic
- ☐ haphazard Parking
- ☐ anti-social activities
- ☐ irregular traders
- ☐ Other:

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/form/s/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0q3X8t8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/form/s/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0q3X8t8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

3/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

**16. what needs to be better managed in this market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Traffic movement
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Solid-waste management
- ☐ access to public transport
- ☐ Safety
- ☐ Use of plastic
- ☐ Space allocation
- ☐ Water facility
- ☐ Stray animals

**17. how many plastic bags was used by the customers per day?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 100-200
- ☐ 201-400
- ☐ 401-600
- ☐ 600 and above
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. how much average waste is generated every day during vending activity?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 1 to 2 kgs
- ☐ 3 to 5 kgs
- ☐ 6 to 8 kgs
- ☐ 10 kgs and above

**19. If no then, which type of facilities do you prefer in the market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Toilet facility
- ☐ Health facility
- ☐ Vocational training
- ☐ Training for maintaining hygiene and cleanliness
- ☐ Sales market
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

4/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

**20. Which type of civic amenities do you prefer in the market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Solid waste disposal
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**21. what kind of infrastructure facilities do you prefer for the market***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Stall with roof
- ☐ Small platform with roof
- ☐ seating space for customers
- ☐ pedestrian zone
- ☐ storage space
- ☐ parking facility
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Do you have any identity card for doing vending business in the market?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**23. If yes then are you paying any fees for the identity card?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**24. Do you have any benefits after having identity card?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Legal business
- ☐ No harassment of local authorities
- ☐ Permanent place
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fqVWCt7BAYRRYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8NmGxJumtia2w/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

5/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors of Manek chowk vegetable market

25. Do you face any problem after having identity card?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Harassment from local authorities
- ☐ Harassment from Police
- ☐ Harassment from traffic police
- ☐ Antisocial elements in area
- ☐ Local People
- ☐ Other vendors
- ☐ Other:

26. do you prefer any other market for earning more money?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No


27. If yes then which type of market?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Weekly market (Saturday)
- ☐ Festival special market
- ☐ special exhibition market
- ☐ Ravivari bazaar
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Send me a copy of my responses.

Powered by

 Google Forms

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fVWCt7BAYR RYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8Nm GxJum tia2w/edit?usp=form s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1w9fVWCt7BAYR RYTeVL-tqui0g3X&8Nm GxJum tia2w/edit?usp=form s_home&ths=true)

6/6



## Annexure 2

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

### Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

Your username (palak.upadhyaya.mhm14@cept.ac.in) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not palak.upadhyaya.mhm14? [Sign out](#)

1. Name

2. Type of business

Check all that apply.

☐ Vegetables

3. age

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 18-25  
☐ 26-35  
☐ 36-45  
☐ 46-55  
☐ 55 and above

4. Gender

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Male  
☐ Female

5. Caste

6. Place of work

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Street (Underbridge)  
☐ Other:

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402v2ipt2FfCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402v2ipt2FfCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

1/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

**7. Surrounding areas***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ residential
- ☐ commercial
- ☐ recreation
- ☐ industrial
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. What is the timings of operation for your business?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 6:00 am to 5:00 pm
- ☐ 11:00 am to 11:00 pm
- ☐ 2:30 pm to 9:30 pm

**9. What is your average income per day?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs. 501-Rs. 1000
- ☐ Rs. 1001-Rs. 1500
- ☐ Rs. 1501-Rs. 2000
- ☐ more than Rs. 2000
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. What is the cost of purchasing raw material?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs. 4000-Rs. 6000
- ☐ Rs. 6001-Rs. 8000
- ☐ Rs. 8001-Rs. 10000
- ☐ More than Rs. 10000
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. From where do you purchase material?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Wholesale market
- ☐ Retail market
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

2/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

**12. Which mode of transport you are using for travelling to work place?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Hand cart
- ☐ pedal rickshaw
- ☐ autorickshaw
- ☐ loading rickshaw
- ☐ public transport
- ☐ Other: ALTERNATIVE TEXT FOR SCREEN READERS

**13. why do you prefer this market for your business?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Suitable place
- ☐ Good for business
- ☐ contextual advantage
- ☐ Other: ALTERNATIVE TEXT FOR SCREEN READERS

**14. If you are earning good business in this market then what is the reason?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Customer attraction
- ☐ Densely populated
- ☐ Well known market place
- ☐ Close by commercial space
- ☐ Retail business
- ☐ Other: ALTERNATIVE TEXT FOR SCREEN READERS

**15. What are the problems faced by you in this market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Municipal authorities
- ☐ Police officials
- ☐ Traffic police official
- ☐ Heavy traffic
- ☐ haphazard Parking
- ☐ safety of goods
- ☐ other vendors on the roadside
- ☐ Other: ALTERNATIVE TEXT FOR SCREEN READERS

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

3/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

**16. what needs to be better managed in this market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Traffic movement
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Solid-waste management
- ☐ access to public transport
- ☐ Safety
- ☐ Use of plastic
- ☐ Space allocation
- ☐ Water facility
- ☐ Stray animals

**17. how many plastic bags was used by the customers per day?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 100-200
- ☐ 201-400
- ☐ 401-600
- ☐ 600 and above
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. how much average waste is generated every day during vending activity?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 1 to 2 kgs
- ☐ 3 to 5 kgs
- ☐ 6 to 8 kgs
- ☐ 10 kgs and above

**19. Which type of civic amenities do you prefer in the market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Solid waste disposal
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrXsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrXsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

4/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

**20. what kind of infrastructure facilities do you prefer for the market***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Stall with roof
- ☐ Small platform with roof
- ☐ seating space for customers
- ☐ pedestrian zone
- ☐ storage space
- ☐ parking facility
- ☐ Other: .....

**21. Do you have any identity card for doing vending business in the market?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**22. If yes then are you paying any fees for the identity card?**

.....

**23. Do you have any benefits after having identity card?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Legal business
- ☐ No harassment of local authorities
- ☐ no-benefits
- ☐ Other: .....

**24. Do you face any problem after having identity card?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Harassment from local authorities
- ☐ Harassment from Police
- ☐ Harassment from traffic police
- ☐ Antisocial elements in area
- ☐ Local People
- ☐ Other vendors
- ☐ Other: .....

**25. do you prefer any other market for earning more money?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FfCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FfCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxsaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

5/6

5/5/2016

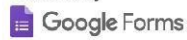
Survey questionnaire for street vendors (Jamalpur)

**26. If yes then which type of market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Weekly market (Saturday)
- ☐ Festival special market
- ☐ special exhibition market
- ☐ Ravivari bazaar
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Send me a copy of my responses.

Powered by

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1402vj2ipt2FtCt5bVdEeMz-bvISw01uWOWrxaZ7jZE/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

6/6

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for food vendors - Khau gali Law garden

## Survey questionnaire for food vendors - Khau gali Law garden

Your username (palak.upadhyaya.mhm14@cept.ac.in) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not palak.upadhyaya.mhm14? [Sign out](#)

### 1. Name

### 2. Type of business

Check all that apply.

☐ Night food vendor

### 3. age

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 18-25  
☐ 26-35  
☐ 36-45  
☐ 46-55  
☐ 55 and above

### 4. Gender

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Male  
☐ Female

### 5. Place of work

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Street side  
☐ Other:

### 6. Surrounding areas

Check all that apply.

- ☐ residential  
☐ commercial  
☐ recreation  
☐ garden  
☐ Other:

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEhoVhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfvKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEhoVhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfvKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

1/5



5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for food vendors - Khau gali Law garden

**7. What is the timings of operation for your business?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ 8 pm to 12 pm week days
- ☐ 8 pm to 1 am weekends and festival holidays

**8. What is your average income per day?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs.5000-Rs.7000
- ☐ Rs.7001-Rs.9000
- ☐ more than Rs.9000
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**9. What is the cost of purchasing raw material?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Rs.1000-Rs.2000
- ☐ Rs.2001-Rs.4000
- ☐ Rs.4001-Rs.6000
- ☐ More than Rs.6000
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. From where do you purchase material?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Wholesale market
- ☐ Retail market
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Which mode of transport you are using for travelling to work place?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ autorickshaw
- ☐ loading rickshaw

**12. why do you prefer this market for your business?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Suitable place
- ☐ Good for business
- ☐ Contextual advantage
- ☐ Leisure space
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEh0VhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfVKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEh0VhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfVKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

2/5

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for food vendors - Khau gali Law garden

**13. If you are earning good business in this market then what is the reason?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Customer attraction
- ☐ Densely populated
- ☐ Well known market place
- ☐ Close by commercial space
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**14. What are the problems faced by you in this market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Municipal authorities
- ☐ Police officials
- ☐ Traffic police official
- ☐ Heavy traffic
- ☐ Haphazard Parking
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**15. what needs improvement in this market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Traffic movement
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Solid-waste management
- ☐ Access to public transport
- ☐ Safety
- ☐ Space allocation
- ☐ Water facility
- ☐ Pedestrian movement

**16. how much average waste is generated every day during vending activity?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ 1 to 2 kgs
- ☐ 3 to 5 kgs
- ☐ 6 to 8 kgs
- ☐ 10 kgs and above

5/5/2016

Survey questionnaire for food vendors - Khau gali Law garden

**17. Which type of civic amenities do you prefer in the market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Solid waste disposal
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Drainage
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**18. what kind of infrastructure facilities do you prefer for the market***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Stall with roof
- ☐ Small counters with roof
- ☐ seating space for customers
- ☐ pedestrian zone
- ☐ parking facility
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**19. Do you have food safety license for doing vending business in the market?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**20. If yes then how much do you pay for food safety license?**\_\_\_\_\_**21. do you prefer any other market for earning more money?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**22. If yes then which type of market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Weekly market (Saturday)
- ☐ Festival special market
- ☐ special exhibition market
- ☐ Ravivari bazaar
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Send me a copy of my responses.[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEh0VhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfVfKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1Av3jEh0VhwPEaxF0ULQuowAATQVle75UfVfKYB85-0iw/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

4/5

5/5/2016

Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

## Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

1. What is the organization structure of Town vending committee?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Members of the town vending committee

.....

3. What are the roles and responsibilities of town vending committee?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. What is the time period for conducting the survey of street vendors?

.....

5. What is the procedure for conducting the survey?

.....

6. Who monitors the whole process?

.....

7. who monitors that data maintained by the town vending committee are updated?

.....

8. Is there any periodical audit from higher authorities?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pn-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pn-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

1/5

5/5/2016

Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

9. If yes, then at what interval?

---

10. Is there any licensing process for the street vendors

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No

11. What is the process of taking license for street vending ?

---

12. How street vendors come to know about licensing procedure?

---

---

---

---

---

13. Is there any vending fees collected from street vendors?

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No

14. What is the range of fees?

Mark only one oval.

☐ less than Rs.1000

☐ Rs.2000-Rs.5000

☐ Rs.5000-Rs.10000

☐ Rs.10000-Rs15000

☐ more than Rs.15000

☐ Other:

---

15. What are the benefits to street vendors after having license?

---

---

---

---

---

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

2/5

5/5/2016

Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

**16. What are the monitoring mechanisms survey and licensing process?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**17. Hows the public markets are managed under the Town vending scheme 2010?**

.....

**18. Is there any city street vending plan in the scheme ?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

**19. If yes then what are the objectives of city street vending plan?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**20. What are the rights and duties of street vendors under Town vending scheme 2010?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**21. Is there any kind of training given to the street vendors for regarding management details of public markets?***Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

3/5

5/5/2016

Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

**22. If yes, then at what time of interval?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Once in month
- ☐ Once in 3 months
- ☐ Once in 6 months
- ☐ Other

**23. What type of civic amenities need to be given in the public market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Solid waste disposal
- ☐ Sanitation
- ☐ Electricity
- ☐ Other:

**24. What type of facilities need to be given in public market ?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Toilet facility
- ☐ Health facility
- ☐ Vocational training
- ☐ Sales Market
- ☐ Other:

**25. What kind of infrastructure facility need to be given in public market?***Check all that apply.*

- ☐ Stall with roof
- ☐ Seating Space for consumers
- ☐ Pedestrian zone
- ☐ Parking facility
- ☐ Storage space
- ☐ Other:

**26. What are the procedures for development of public market under the scheme?**


---



---



---



---



---

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

4/5



5/5/2016

Questionnaire for A.M.C officials

27. Who monitors the regular maintenance of the public market?

28. What need to be done for regular management of public markets?

29. Are you aware about the Street Vendors Act 2014?

Mark only one oval.

☐ Yes

☐ No

30. If yes, then what is the initial step taken for the implementation of the act in Ahmadabad?

Powered by

 Google Forms

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1yZP3i9SeAftngdalZ-pr-bnTy8Mre4K6k0mjRpBESrs/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

5/5

5/5/2016

Effectiveness of regulatory measures for street markets

## Effectiveness of regulatory measures for street markets

rating for Ahmedabad municipal corporation

### 1. Control measures: confiscation of goods(Dabaan Gadi)

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 2. Regulatory measures: Relocation to New vending zone

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 3. Regulatory measures: Licensing process

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 4. Planning measures: Allocation of vending zones

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 5. Planning measures: Planning wider T.P. roads

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 6. Planning measures: Open commercial units

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1jJb5ZPpz5LAcoWUmuHtln56GjqOLTnAi56aykMWIKk/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1jJb5ZPpz5LAcoWUmuHtln56GjqOLTnAi56aykMWIKk/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

1/2

5/5/2016

Effectiveness of regulatory measures for street markets

**7. Facility measures: Infrastructure - counters***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**8. Facility measures: Infrastructure - Otta with seating***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**9. Facility measures: Infrastructure - Dustbins***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**10. Facility measures: Infrastructure - street lights***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**11. Facility measures: Infrastructure - Toilet facility***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**12. Facility measures: Infrastructure - drinking water facility***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

Powered by


[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1jJb5ZPpz5LAcoWUmuHtln56GjqOLTnAi56aykMWIKk/edit?usp=forms\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/1jJb5ZPpz5LAcoWUmuHtln56GjqOLTnAi56aykMWIKk/edit?usp=forms_home&ths=true)

2/2

5/5/2016

Street markets activities impact assessment

## Street markets activities impact assessment

for Ahmedabad municipal corporation official

What needs improvement rate on the scale of 1 to 5?

### 1. Street market activity impact 1: Traffic management

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 2. Street market activity impact 2: Solid waste management

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 3. Street market activity impact 3: Sanitation

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 4. Street market activity impact 4: Damage to infrastructure

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 5. Street market activity impact 5: Plastic usage

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

### 6. Street market activity impact 6: Air pollution

*Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/13O8OSTKRnhszjMOm1DUFVfCRrm7IUz\\_vY9QZtuBJXks/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/13O8OSTKRnhszjMOm1DUFVfCRrm7IUz_vY9QZtuBJXks/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

1/2

5/5/2016

Street markets activities impact assessment

**7. Street market activity impact 7: Safety ( criminal offences)***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**8. Street market activity impact 8: Encroachment on road***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**9. Street market activity impact 9: Encroachment on footpath***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**10. Street market activity impact 10: Inevitable elements***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

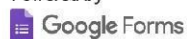
**11. Street market activity impact 11: Issue of unemployment***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

**12. Street market activity impact 12: Stray animals***Mark only one oval.*

	0	1	2	3	4	5	
lowest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	highest

Powered by


[https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/13O8OSTKRnhszjMOm1DUFVfCRm7IUz\\_vY9QZtuBJXks/edit?usp=form\\_s\\_home&ths=true](https://docs.google.com/a/cept.ac.in/forms/d/13O8OSTKRnhszjMOm1DUFVfCRm7IUz_vY9QZtuBJXks/edit?usp=form_s_home&ths=true)

2/2

## References

- Alison Brown, M. L. (July, 2012). *Claiming Urban Space: Street vending in Ahmedabad*. Ahmedabad: Center of Urban Equity .
- corporation, A. M. (2010). *Ahmedabad Town vending scheme* . Ahmedabad: Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation .
- Darshini mahadevia, A. b. (March, 2013). *Street Vendors in Ahmedabad: Status and Challenges*. Ahmedabad: Center of Urban Equity, CEPT university.
- Darshini mahadevia, S. V. (March, 2014). *Informal Economy Monitoring Study: Street vendors in ahmedabad*. Self employed women Association. Ahmedabad: Inclusive cities.
- Jeremy, G. (2012). *Research report: Statutory representational systems at local government level*. Ahmedabad: StreetNet International. Retrieved from <http://www.streetnet.org.za/docs/research/2012/en/GrestAhmedabadReport.pdf>
- justice, m. o. (5th march 2014). *the street vendor (protections of livelihood and regulation of street vending) Act*. legislative department. new delhi: controller of publications, delhi-2014. Retrieved from <http://www.indiacode.nic.in/acts2014/7%20of%202014.pdf>
- Prof. Darshini Mahadevia, P. A. (2014). *Inclusive Design for Street*. CEPT university , center of urban equity . ahmedabad: center of urban equity and cardiff university . Retrieved from : <http://portfolio.cept.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Inclusive-Design-for-Street-CUE-02-12-14.pdf>
- Sharit., B. (1998). *Hawkers and the urban informal sector: A study of street vending in seven cities*. National Alliance of street vendors of india, NASVI, Ministry of labour department. Weigo.org. Retrieved from <http://wiego.org/sites/wiego.org/files/publications/files/Bhowmik-Hawkers-URBAN-INFORMAL-SECTOR.pdf>
- [www.codepublishing.com](http://www.codepublishing.com). (2015, october 26). Retrieved from <http://www.sahuaritaaz.gov/:http://www.codepublishing.com/AZ/Sahuarita/html/sahuarita05/sahuarita0515.html>