

Access to Essential Governmental Requirements on Street Vending

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Abstract: *This study establishes whether there is easy and reasonable access to a government's requirements for street vending. Literature profiling was employed to achieve aims of this study, and profiled literature emerged into seven themes that explained how street-vendors accessed government requirements for street vending. Access to government requirements for street vending tended to be addressed through themes related to communication factors, criminalization factors, and officialdom factors. In all, governments tend to rely on criminalization, harassment, and oppression of street vendors, as a means to communicate requirements for street vending. This study contributes and builds on the understanding of successes and failures related to street vending. Limitations of this study were around the lack of access to studies that were not freely accessible through Google Scholar search engine, and by studies that are not indexed in Google Scholar. Further studies are required to validate from street-vendors whether criminalization, harassment, and oppression are the predominant means of communicating government requirements for street vending.*

Keywords - government requirements; street-vending; self-employment; economic development; informal economy

I. Introduction

Many people who are unable to find a job become street vendors and remain in the informality either due the continuous lack of formal opportunities, or because of their better adaptation to being self-employed informal street-vendors [1]. The persistence of informal activities is due to the fact that not enough formal job opportunities have been produced to take in surplus labour, due to a slow rate of economic development and a faster rate of urbanization [2]. Scarce formal job opportunities are due to the decline of mass production, and subsequently the rise of the service sector lead to a change in many social arrangements including a weakening of the larger institutional framework that shaped employment relations [3]. Street vending is defined as a temporary professional activity, which is exercised by a person in the public space at his own risk as self-employed [4]. Some people do street vending after their regular daytime work to take street vending as a source for additional income, while others do so to test waters of street vending [5].

During the gradual transition from slavery, urban policing and the judicial system in the city focused on correcting individuals who were peddlers and not inadequately regulated street commercial activity [6]. The aforesaid is supported by Meek [7] with an assertion that the post-civil war reconstruction era marked the emergence of laws and policies expressly designed to deny privileges to street vending under the guise of excluding those with criminal convictions. Also, Bénit-Gbaffou [8] makes a similar observation that during apartheid, the management of street trading generally was under the ambit of police departments, focusing on control and repression of 'illegal' street trading.

Urban public space is a common property resource to which not everyone has equal and free rights of access, because it has competing uses [9]. Vargas [10] posits that street vending is made uncomfortable by numerous reasons such as: their job is considered being illegal; their constant fear of eviction from the police; harassment from the owners of formal businesses, competition from other street vendors competing for space, and overall have lost their self-respect and confidence, feeling that what they do for living is a criminal activity. Thus, there is a need for location regulations to be strictly conducive to the current environment for that particular or else they would be extraneous [11].

Most street vendors reported the experience of hastily wrapping up their goods and running away for the fear of being persecuted by enforcement agencies for selling on busy streets or venturing into zones in which street vending is prohibited [12]. However, when street vendors and officials were seated down on one table, violence from enforcement officials, denounced by the street vendors in the unionization meetings, is deemed to be taken seriously by the authorities, who promise to decrease violent actions through improved training of enforcement officers [13]. This gives the impression that street trading laws will not be made lenient but rather, enforcement officials will be trained and other forms of violence or officialdom will continue on the street vendors.

De Soto [14] submits that if access to essential governmental requirements on street vending is empowering, then, vendors could improve their freedom, invest more in their businesses, access credit, and

improve their lives along with those around them. Muktiwibowo [15] evaluated capability to control street space with local wisdom, and found that active communication and cooperation to all urban actors, as well as coordination and leadership, can contribute a positive result in street activity management. Consequently, do street-vendors have reasonable and practical access to government requirements that make or break street vending as an economic activity?

II. Research Aim and Theoretical Framework

Governments are regarded by the vast majority of vendors as being unhelpful to vending activities [16]. A lack of information on requirements for street vending creates a need for street-vendors to pay bribes in order to sustain themselves in the business [17; 18]. Roever [16] suggests that for many street vendors, the only interaction they have with government is through harassment and fines at the hands of the police. Thus, the purpose of this study is to profile literature to determine whether street-vendors have reasonable and practical access to government requirements that make or break street vending as an economic activity.

This study is guided by de Soto's [14] theory, namely, that the poor majority in the developing world do not have easy access to the legal system (i.e. includes government requirements in this study) which, in the advanced nations of the world and for the elite in their countries, is the gateway to economic success.

Accordingly, de Soto [14] surmises that:

Besides needing formal identity and property rights, an entrepreneur (i.e. street-vendor) also requires access to real-time information on prices, trading partners, and other market data. 21st Century globalization makes it both possible and necessary to have access to this information.

The printing press revolutionized and greatly empowered the masses, and resulted in a shift in power from the nobility to the merchant class. Today, cell phone technology and the Internet are doing the same thing for the developing world, much more rapidly and enabling its inhabitants to leapfrog ahead in development.

It is easy to find cell phones and Internet cafes all throughout the urban shantytowns of the world, and their presence is helping their users not only increase productivity but expand their networks. The phones are used by local business people to close deals, get information for farmers, and are a source of profit for entrepreneurs. In rural areas, villages are now better connected to the world.

But that still might not give entrepreneurs the access to information they need. It's one thing to have a computer with Internet, but another to have databases to connect them to. When developing-world entrepreneurs combine formal access to capital and markets with information and the rest of the toolkit, they greatly increase their productivity and become able to do business throughout their home countries, as well as internationally.

III. Related Studies

There is a hidden economic value that has not been recognized by the law on street vending businesses [14]. Informal economic activities, such as street vending, can contribute to revenue generation that leads to the development and growth of the economy [18; 43]. The existence of street-vendors contributes a lot of advantages as people can get things at a reasonable price, while the proximity of street-vendors is not far from people's living spaces [20]. Street enterprises are generally small in size and require relatively simple potential for generating income and employment for the rapidly rising urban population [21].

Forces of global integration put downward pressure on salaries and; deregulation, liberalization and privatization, resulted in the erosion of incomes, social services and benefits, leaving many workers with no option but to create their own jobs in the informal economy in order to survive [22]. "Made in China" products are widely consumed and drive a significant and important portion of most national economies [23].

Unfriendly street vending policies have decimated businesses, curtailed the opportunities for growth, destroyed traders' sense of self-worth, increased their vulnerability, and dramatically reduced the life chances of their dependents [24]. Despite the potential of street vending for employment, income generation, and distribution of comparative priced goods, street vending businesses is perceived as not contributing significantly to economic growth and poverty reduction due to many impending constraints [17; 18; 25].

Walsh & Maneepong [58] reflects on the rights and needs of street-vendors to access urban public space and the responsibilities of authorities to meet and provide for these informal sector livelihoods that make up a significant share of the national economy. Mkhize *et al.* [27] posits that street-vendors have been negatively affected by the difficult economic environment characterized by increased competition in the sourcing and selling of goods, lack of access to basic and vendor related infrastructure, and a largely hostile state. Rapid urbanization has led to urban services to be stretched beyond limits, resulting in inadequate supplies of portable water, sewage disposal and other necessary services [21]. A regulation that provides physical facilities could encourage cultural changes on street vending practices and choices [28].

Street-vendors face a variety of challenges such as exploitation, extortion and intimidation [29]. The longer hawkers stay on the streets, the more arrests they experience [30]. Struggles of street-vendors have not

been addressed sincerely [31]. People can achieve urbanization that is not built on the exploitation of the poor, if the role of land as a commodity and the spatial implications of economic production [31; 32].

Governments have attempted to secure investments for tourism and commercial property development by evicting street-vendors, spending money on public space improvements and security, and courting quality capital investments [33]. It is widely believed that the new hyper-markets regularly pay huge bribes to the police to evict unlicensed hawkers from the nearby areas [34]. Opari [42] suggests that activity of hawking should be modernized with hawkers at any permanent place available. The street-vendors' needs are not considered in the process of decision-making in regard to the organization of vending spaces [13].

The vulnerability of the peddler as an illegitimate worker, pressured by overregulation and policing, illustrates how the government helps create the category of informality [6]. South African policies tend to restrict informal trading operations rather than facilitating them, especially during the years of apartheid; the absence of appropriate policies in the past and currently can cause an escalation of taxation rates, increase income vulnerability, limit trading participation, constrain responses to expansion, and distort incentive structures [44]. The lack of formal recognition of the economic activities of the vendors creates the need to be imparted about certain proper rights: to utilize the public space; to access the institutional credit; and to participate actively in union activities, all of which would help them achieve decent work and enjoy an adequate means of livelihood [17]. Thus, there is a need to formalize street-vending businesses to facilitate all the attendant economic potentials [10].

Baqueiro [35] postulates that public communication services during the authoritarian regimes were approached as a set of communication tools that the different administrations selectively used to tailor and disseminate a favorable image about their governments. Street vendors are located within a political and economic space where there are few legal means for ordinary citizens to influence decision-making and where the media are tightly controlled [57]. As a result, political communication had been used to sell the government's achievements that hardly corresponded to the national reality [35].

Rohan (2013) views the communication to those who engage in an honest trade without the certificate of vending at risk of being labelled beggars. The analysis of media campaign policy approaches by Nath [3] posits that there is a structural and cultural violence happening against the poor. Such structural violence have involved loss of physical capital such as kiosks, loss of operating capital through fines and stock confiscations, loss of customers/goodwill through relocations (generally to less favorable areas), loss of supply lines through increased distance to suppliers, loss of trading time through jail sentences, time taken outside the business to rebuild starting capital [24].

Jongh [38] showed that organizations are often capable of engaging in negotiations with authorities, implying that street-vendors need to organize themselves. Inclusiveness endows street vendors with the right to sell together with the temporary and partial right to sell in given localities [13]. Roever [16] studied the linkages between informal workers and the formal regulatory environment and found the beneficial role that workers' organizations play in mediating these linkages. These organizations are also involved in an action to save markets and had successfully used the media to garner public opinion in their favour, resulting in the re-establishment of the market [29]. The local organizations and national and transnational networks of street-vendors illustrate how multifaceted collective action can impact economic realities, even in the absence of labour rights and social protection [39].

Why peaceful street vending is treated as a criminal offence when information on licensing, permits, zoning and space is not provided in areas that are easily accessible to and actionable by the street-vendors? Thus, this study aims to profile literature to establish whether street-vendors have reasonable and practical access to vital government requirements for street vending as an economic activity.

IV. Research Design

This paper took evidence to mean any contribution that is based upon primary or secondary material as part of the study – be that qualitative or quantitative. Any study setting out views or opinions that could not be substantiated by its own data was excluded in the review.

A. Review Question(s)

Do street-vendors have easy and reasonable access to information on a government's requirements for street vending; and how do governments ensure that street-vendors have easy and reasonable access to legal requirements that could obstruct or encourage street-vending?

B. Study Selection Criteria

The study selection criteria comprise a set of pre-determined quality criteria against which the studies are critically appraised to ensure the findings are sufficiently robust to be entered into the review.

Table 1 - Selection Criterion

	Inclusion Criterion	Exclusion Criterion
Scope	Freely accessible studies from 2010 to 2015 that relate to any combination of the following four phrases: i. "street vendor" ii. Access iii. government iv. rule OR law OR regulation	Studies older than 5 years and not relating to "street vendor" and lacking inclusion combinations.
Relevance to topic	Easy and reasonable access to information on a government's requirements for street vending.	All others studies that are irrelevant to the topic
Study Design	Studies must be from refereed publications.	Book reviews and discursive opinion will be excluded. In cases where there are multiple publications of data from a single study, then the main findings only will be used to avoid duplication of results.
Quality appraisal	Included studies must meet <i>all</i> five essential elements of the quality appraisal criteria (Table 2 below) to secure internal validity of the study and trustworthy findings.	Studies that do not meet the essential elements of the quality appraisal criteria may not have trustworthy findings.

These criteria effectively mark the boundaries of the review, and help focus the development of the search strategy, as well as ensuring consistency of the review.

C. Location and Timing of Studies

Study inclusion was limited to material in English, internet, and the online research databases accessible through Google Scholar search engine. Google Scholar search engine give access to a variety of rich publications and possibility of open access that makes literature profiling affordable. It was beyond the capabilities of the authors to examine literature in other languages or in publications that charged access fees.

In setting the boundaries of a review, it is usually necessary to decide a 'cut-off' point, where evidence from before a given time is considered to be less useful as it addresses concerns or interventions that are too far removed from current context and practice to be meaningful. Thus, this paper only included studies that were not older than 5 years.

D. Quality Selection Appraisal

The strength of systematic reviewing is the consistent critical appraisal of the evidence-base. It examines what is known about a subject and how confident we can be in this knowledge. It also ensures that the conclusions and recommendations derived from a review are based on evidence in which the research design and its conduct can be assumed to offer a reasonable level of confidence in the results. Studies of poor quality are therefore excluded. A quality criteria tool developed by Croucher *et al.* [40] was chosen to establish whether this study met the quality threshold. Although there is little consensus over the use of appraisal tools in reviews, this tool has been successfully adopted by other reviewers since its development [41]. It was also utilized in this review as reviewer and readers alike can readily understand it; it includes guidance on its practical application; it offers prompts to aid reflection on the study and is not resource intensive. The set of criteria is presented in table 2 below.

Table 2- Quality Appraisal Criteria

Question	Is the research question clear?	E
Theoretical perspective	Is the theoretical or ideological perspective of the author explicit?	D
Study design	Is the study design appropriate to answer the question?	E
Context	Is the context or setting adequately described?	E
Sampling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: Is the sample adequate to explore the range of subjects and settings, and has it been drawn from an appropriate population? Quantitative: Is the sample size adequate for the analysis used and has it been drawn from an appropriate population? 	E
Data collection	Was the data collection adequately described and rigorously conducted to ensure confidence in the finding	E
Data analysis	Was the data analysis adequately described and rigorously conducted to ensure confidence in the findings?	E
Reflexivity	Has consideration been given to alternative explanations of results? Has consideration been given to any limitations of the methods or data that may affect the results?	D
Generalizability	Do any claims to generalizability follow logically, theoretically or statistically from the data?	D
Ethics	Have ethical issues been addressed and confidentiality respected?	D
E = Essential, D = Desirable		

E. Devising the Search Strategy

The aim of a search is to identify as comprehensive a list as possible of studies that relate to the review questions, reducing the potential for bias that may arise from too narrow a consideration of the field of investigation. A search strategy should therefore aim to be as inclusive as possible of the range of sources of primary studies, within the confines of resource constraints of the review. This section details how our search was conducted.

1) Electronic Databases

Electronic databases represent a powerful source of references for a review. However different databases are constructed in different ways, and tend to specialize in certain types of data sources. In addition, some are better indexed and contain more detailed abstracts than others. It is therefore important to utilize a range of databases within any one review. The requirement to search a range of databases is increased in a complex area of study, where different disciplines may have been involved and a range of approaches may have been taken to addressing research questions.

The databases were searched at no cost, as they are available through the Google Scholar online research resources.

2) Internet Web Sites

Internet web sites can prove a valuable source of up-to-date material and grey literature. Google Scholar was used to hit material that contained academic meticulousness.

3) Reference Checking

Reference lists of all retrieved literature were checked for additional references. Each new reference identified in this way was also searched in turn for new references until this process was exhausted [40]. Citations in retrieved studies were an important way of tracing older studies.

V. Literature Profiling Findings

The literature search process described in the section above produced 1630 reference items, whereby 56 studies were both relevant and openly accessible. This process of literature search was unable to access studies contained outside the reach of Google Scholar resources. Arksey *et al.* [41] report how some authors express concern at the reduction of such large initial reference sets to the small numbers of studies that go forward for review, suggesting that a large quantity of relevant evidence is being lost in the process. The most common reasons for studies not passing the inclusion criteria were that they did not address the issues of the “street vendor”, access, government rule OR law OR regulation.

Each of the 56 studies was categorized in accordance with salient themes used or implied in its purpose and findings. Consequently, seven salient themes emerged from the exercise as factors associated with:

- Licensing or Permits – factors relating to the formalization of street vending;
- Zone or Space – issues connecting to regulating street vending locations;
- Labour or Work – dynamics around street vending and labour matters;
- Outlawing – difficulties about criminalization of street vending;
- Openness or Availability – how information about government requirements on street vending is accessible;
- Unifying or Organizing - consolidating street vendors to influence positive government requirements; and
- Repression or Officialdom – problems associated with governmental red tape.

Table 3, below, encapsulates the seven salient themes from the profiled 56 studies.

Table 3– Salient Themes of the 56 profiled studies

Author(s)	Street Vendors’ Legislative Provisions or Factors						
	Licensing or Permits	Zone or Space	Labour or Work	Outlawing	Openness or Availability	Unifying or Organizing	Repression or Officialdom
[42; 43; 37]							
[23; 21]				√			
[44]							
[15; 20; 45; 11; 46; 33; 30; 61; 24; 22; 34]							
[47]				√			
[10]	√						
[48]	√						
[49; 50; 51]	√						
[7]	√			√	√		
[52; 4; 12]							√

Author(s)	Street Vendors' Legislative Provisions or Factors						
	Licensing or Permits	Zone or Space	Labour or Work	Outlawing	Openness or Availability	Unifying or Organizing	Repression or Officialdom
[53]				√			√
[5]							√
[25; 13; 54; 26]							√
[57]							√
[6]	√			√			√
[17; 18]	√						√
[8; 39; 38; 16]						√	
[55]						√	
[31; 32; 19; 28]						√	
[56]	√					√	
[36]						√	√
[29]						√	√
[27]	√					√	√
[35]					√		
[58; 59]					√		
[60]					√	√	√
[3]					√	√	√
Ratio of papers	19.64%	53.57%	16.07%	12.5%	10.71%	26.79%	33.93%

Further analysis of the seven themes emerging from the 56 profiled studies (refer table 3) reveal that access to essential government requirements on street vending occurs in two distinct patterns. The first pattern is where courteous and nonaggressive approaches are employed by governments, such as with the theme around Openness or Availability to convey government requirements on street vending. The second pattern is where victimization and hostile approaches are employed by governments, such as with themes relating to both the Outlawing and the Repression or Officialdom as a means to convey government requirements on street vending.

To achieve the aim of this study, the foregoing three themes on message carrying (i.e. Openness or Availability, Outlawing, and the Repression or Officialdom) are employed to analyze how governments tend to convey requirements on street vending. Each subsection, hereunder, is analyzed in the context of themes carrying messages of governments' requirements on street vending. Subsections hereunder present results on the remaining four themes, from the 56 profiled studies, which were clearly unrelated to conveying government requirements about street vending.

A. Licensing or Permits

Licensing and permits related factors were used, by 19.64% of profiled studies, as a concept that is vital for street vending. Only one of the 19.64% studies reflected on ways in which street-vendors get to know and access government requirements on matters of licensing or permits needed for street vending. However, two studies among the 19.64% of studies that relied on factors associated with licensing and permits for street vending consider the repression by governments on street-vendors. As well, three studies among the 19.64% ponder criminalization by governments on licensing or permits related factors for street-vending. These observations may imply that governments inadvertently rely on outlawing, maltreatment and oppressiveness as a substitute for information dissemination on licensing and permits requirements for street vending.

B. Zone or Space Allocation

The most popular factors, 53.57%, relate to matters of zoning and space allocation for street vending. There were only two studies, among the 53.57%, that linked zoning and space allocation for street vending to information dissemination or acquisition methods. Criminalization factors were associated with zoning and space allocation for street vending by two studies among the 53.57%. The foregoing challenge is exacerbated by a further finding that eight studies among the 53.57% associate repression factors with zoning and space allocation for street vending. Criminalization and repression factors that are raised together with the factors of zoning and space allocation for street vending, may suggest that governments rely wittingly or unwittingly on banning, persecution and tyranny as a means of information on zoning and space allocation requirements for street vending.

C. Labour

Labour related factors were used, by 16.07% of the profiled studies, where none of the 16.07% related to information openness or availability factors. However, two of the 16.07% profiled studies were associated with criminalization factors. Additional, three of the 16.07% profiled studies associated repression or officialdom to labour related issues in street vending. This finding could imply that governments communicate essential labour street vendor's requirements through criminalization, violence and repression.

D. Unifying or Organizing

Unifying or organizing factors accounted for 26.79% of the profiled studies. Factors related to openness and availability of information to street vending was considered by two of the 26.79% profiled studies. On the other hand, five of the 26.79% profiled studies associated unifying or organizing factors with violence and repression factors. Could the foregoing give impetus to an impression that governments rely on illegalization, violence and repression to communicate street vending requirements?

VI. Discussion of Findings

The preceding results of 56 profiled studies assist to answer whether governments ensure that street-vendors have easy and reasonable access to legal requirements that could obstruct or simplify street-vending. Findings as summarized in table 3, reveal that street vending factors on outlawing, information access, and officialdom are associated with how governments communicate street vending requirements. Therefore, subsections hereunder encapsulate salient affirmations on prime methods used by governments to convey requirements for street vending.

A. Licensing or Permits

Formalization is a tool to improve the autonomy, self-esteem, and empowerment of the street vendors [10]. Conversely, Ferragut & Gomez [48] found that it is not obvious that the working and living conditions will automatically improve with formalization. The foregoing is clarified by an assertion that street vendors remain legitimate workers, in the eyes of a government, as long as their vending practices adhered to regulatory measures [6].

Ongoing conflict with government overregulation and policing creates conditions for informal practices to appear as alternatives [6]. For instance, registration and exclusionary zoning ordinances impose some of the harshest collateral consequences on individuals with criminal convictions; failure to comply carries at least a misdemeanor penalty, punished with fines or incarceration [7]. Some governments go to the extent of requiring a peddler's license for each salesperson working for a street-vendor [49].

The contention of De Soto [14] that the poor do not have easy access to government requirements is supported by the profiled studies. Consequently, governments do not unambiguously communicate requirements for licensing and permits for street vending. Instead, governments seem to rely on methods of criminalization, maltreatment and oppressiveness as an alternative for information dissemination on licensing and permit for street vending requirements.

B. Zoning or Space Allocation

The rights and needs of street vendors to access urban public space and the responsibilities of authorities to meet and provide for these informal sector livelihoods that make up a significant share of the national economy, are vital [26]. It appears that the existence of informal sector on industrial activities and business activity give an idea that industrial activity causes street vendor and hawking to grow significantly on the surrounding areas [51].

Neoliberalism is attempting to change the ways of those that participate in street vending [33]. Such change manifests in space being viewed as a capitalist commodity and an attempt being made to transform the rich social spaces into hollow container spaces of capitalist production and consumption [34]. Some street-vendors thrive on sales and expand their business with the purchase of other stands and hire new workers in an informal way, others cannot afford the costs of formalization and have to sell their stands [61].

Rahman *et al.* [47] argues that street food is contaminated and becomes a risk factor for human health. Mramba [18] associates street vending with negative impacts like, use of public space, congestion, health and safety risks, tax evasion and the sale of shoddy merchandise. However, street trading activities and items sold on the street do not cause filth, congestion, human and vehicular traffic on the street [19].

Assan & Chambers [29] uncovered a situation where vendors face persistent challenges including forced removals, exploitation and extortion. Three in every four vendors operating in the periphery and one in every two operating in the center reported being harassed by the police [16]. Shrinking public space to curtail street vending in the name of security or stability did not contribute to resilience of oppressive regimes (El-Mikey, 2011). Some food trucks have managed to combat regulatory hurdles through the use of social media tools [58].

Although Muktiwibowo [15] points to communication and cooperation as important to control street space with local wisdom, other profiled studies did not associate zoning and space allocation for street vending with communication. Numerous collateral consequences of criminal convictions are imposed through government requirements for zoning and space allocations for street vending [7]. Thus, governments seem to primarily depend on banning, harm and heavy-handedness as a means to communicate government's requirements on street vending zone and space allocation. A de Soto [14] argument that the poor do not have

easy access to government requirements is confirmed by the profiled studies on the theme of zoning and space allocation for street vending.

C. Labour

The struggle of unions for street sellers to be recognized as formal workers prove that informality is a construction with real material consequences [6]. Ferragut & Gomez [48] submit that street vending is work, as most vendors have been working as such for most of their lives. Hawkers who peddled on full time basis do not do any alternative job apart from hawking and do not belong to any association of hawkers [19]. Some negative aspects of street-vending are turned into jobs, for instance, Ramana [32] motivated street vendors to employ a person who will keep the vending zone free from garbage.

Self-employed informal work, such as street vending is fighting a war to survive government's impediments [3]. This validates the contention of de Soto [14] that the poor do not have easy access to government requirements.

D. Unifying or Organizing

An ideal street vending associations in the world is a coalition of trade unions, community based organizations (CBOs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and professionals [18]. Street vending could be organized through consolidating a dedicated street trading institution with a clear mandate to legalize all existing traders, and agree on suitable trading location [8; 29; 55; 39]. Street-vendor organizing is not merely a twentieth-century phenomenon or exclusively tied to the process of industrialization; because, a group of enslaved Africans and free blacks who were wage-earners and peddlers on the streets of Salvador, the second largest urban slave society in Brazil after Rio, executed a strike in 1854 [6]. Participation in international networks gives more knowledge about accepted solutions elsewhere, which could be proposed during negotiations with the national authorities [38].

Organizing street vendors may not always accrue desired benefits. However, union membership to vendors tends to result in vendors assuming that such membership was a ticket that could solve all their problems [29]. A finding of Roever [16] suggests that while there is solidarity among vendors, their organizations are weak. Delhi vendors suffer due to missing unionization, but still stand up in defiance, as they continue resisting the ban and its raids with resilience [3].

Governments tend to resort to underhanded and sadistic methods to communicate requirements of street vending. Holden's [60] thesis holds that there are three general ways in which states may increase the cost of collective action, whether or not activists take advantage of lowered communication costs: concessions, exacerbating ethnic and religious tensions, and violence. Other option to tax the informal sector is by the use of informal sector unions which required an understanding of citizenship and awareness of their civil rights to establish them [56]. These impediments confirm the contention of de Soto [14] that the poor do not have easy access to government requirements.

VII. Conclusions and Further Research

This study sought to determine whether there is easy and reasonable access to a government's requirements for street vending. Literature profiling was employed to achieve aims of this study, where Google Scholar was used to select studies from 2010 to 2015 that relate the following search conditions: "street vendor", Access, government, and rule OR law OR regulation. A total of 1630 studies were netted through the search criterion, of which only 56 were freely accessible and relevant to the aims of this study. Classification of the 56 studies materialized into seven themes of factors related to: Licensing or Permits, Zone or Space, Labour, Outlawing, Openness or Availability, Unifying or Organizing, and Repression or Officialdom.

Factors relating to access to government requirements on street vending emerged as an associated with the following subset of themes: Outlawing, Openness or Availability, and Repression or Officialdom. Therefore, the remaining themes (i.e. Licensing or Permits, Zone or Space, Labour, Unifying or Organizing) fulfil the aim of this study through the perspective of the preceding themes on access to government requirements on street vending. Analysis of findings on whether there is easy and reasonable access to a government's requirements for street vending suggest that governments tend to rely primarily on criminalization, harassment and repression as a means to communicate government requirements for street vending. Very few (10.71%) of the 56 profiled studies employed factors related to easy and reasonable access to government requirements for street vending.

Given limitations of this study, whereupon most studies were not freely accessible through Google Scholar search engine and the possibility that there are studies not indexed through Google Scholar, further studies are necessary to validate finding of this study. Such studies might involve collecting information from street-vendors or officials tasked with stimulating micro-economic enterprises, to determine the effective access to government requirements on street vending. This study contributes to the understanding of ways that governments employ wittingly or unwittingly to inhibit economic activities related to street vending.

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