

**THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS ON STREET
VENDING: A CASE OF DEVENISH STREET IN POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY CITY,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

by

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DECLARATION

I declare that **THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS ON STREET VENDING: A CASE OF DEVENISH STREET IN POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY CITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE** is my own work and that all sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references and that this work has not been submitted before for any other degree at any other institution.

Theresa Viniger Mmasechancha Koma :

Date Signed :

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research study to my late father Hector Matsobane Serogole and my mother Mahlogwana Norah Tlapadi Maja who gave me educational and spiritual support from childhood to date.

I also dedicate this to my only son Nkadimeng Abram Hulabela Koma who has been my pillar and inspiration in my studies.

My dedication also goes to my siblings Dimpho Malesela Serogole Maja, Ricky Kedifihletje Mahlako Maja and Mosehla Nancy Hunadi Lekalakala who were very supportive in my studies.

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ABSTRACT

The concept street vending based on the literature review revealed that it is regarded as an informal sector industry that is dominated by women. This sector is largely operated by street vendors with low skill sets and minimal education.

In Africa, street vending is noticeable amongst the people who are unemployed. The Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws allow every person an opportunity to become a street vendor.

The purpose of research was to investigate if the implementation of the Polokwane Street Vending By-Laws was effective in promoting a healthy and safe environment in which vendors operate. Amongst other objectives, the researcher wanted to provide possible solutions to the challenges that may be faced by the Municipality in making the implementation of by-laws effective.

Qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The data collected from street vendors operating in Devenish Street and officials of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit was presented and analysed.

This study concludes by conferring the recommendations, conclusions and final remarks which were cautiously deduced from analysis of findings and the whole study. This followed by proposal that reflected the importance of bench marking with growing and metro cities for best practises in connection with effective implementation of local municipality street vending by-laws.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page	(i)
Declaration	(ii)
Dedication	(iii)
Acknowledgements	(iv)
Abstract	(v)
List of tables	(xvi)
List of figures	(xviii)
Abbreviations	(xix)
Annexures	(xx)
Table of contents	(vi)

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	2
1.3 Motivation for the study	3
1.4 Significance of the study	3
1.5 Aim and objectives of the study	4
1.5.1 Objectives of study	4
1.5.2 Research questions	4

1.6 Research methodology	5
1.6.1 Research design	5
1.6.2 Description of the study area	6
1.6.3 Population	6
1.6.4 Sampling	7
1.6.4.1 Sample	7
1.6.4.2 Sampling methods	7
1.6.5 Data collection method	9
1.6.5.1 Primary data	9
1.6.5.2 Secondary data	10
1.6.6 Data analysis	10
1.7 Ethical considerations	11
1.7.1 Right to privacy and voluntary participation	11
1.7.2 Confidentiality	12
1.7.3 Informed consent	12
1.7.4 Anonymity	12
1.8 Limitations	13
1.9 Outline of the proposed mini-dissertation	13
1.10 Conclusion	14

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 The concept of street vending	15
2.3 Street vending in Asia	16
2.3.1 Street vending in Bangladesh – Dhaka City	17
2.3.2 Control of street vending in Asia	19
2.4 Street vending in Africa	20
2.4.1 Street vending in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kinshasa	21
2.4.2 South African perspective on street vending	22
2.4.3 The depiction of street vending in Gauteng Province – City of Johannesburg	23
2.4.4 Polokwane Municipality Street Trading By-Laws on street vending	24
2.4.4.1 Areas where hawker trading is prohibited	25
2.4.4.2 Products and services prohibited	25
2.4.4.3 Cleanliness	26
2.4.4.4 General conduct	26
2.4.4.5 Prohibited trading areas	26
2.4.4.6 Applications, allocation of leases and permits/ tokens for stands	27
2.4.4.7 Impoundment and removal	27
2.4.4.8 Children not permitted to trade	28

2.4.4.9 Offences and penalties	28
2.5 Conclusion	29

CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction	30
3.2 Research methodology	30
3.3 Research design	31
3.3.1 The qualitative approach	31
3.3.2 The quantitative approach	32
3.4 Study area	33
3.5 Population	33
3.6 Sampling	33
3.6.1 Sample	34
3.6.2 Sampling methods	34
3.7 Data collecting method	36
3.7.1 Primary data	36
3.7.1.1 Interviews	36
3.7.1.2 Questionnaires	37
3.7.2 Secondary Data	37
3.8 Data analysis	38

3.9 Ethical considerations	38
3.9.1 Right to privacy and voluntary participation	39
3.9.2 Confidentiality	39
3.9.3 Informed consent	39
3.9.4 Anonymity	40
3.10 Limitations of the study	40
3.11 Conclusion	41

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction	42
4.2 Presentation of data from questionnaires	43
4.2.1 Descriptive statistical analysis	43
4.2.2 Statistical procedure	43
4.2.3 Biographical information	43
4.2.3.1 Gender	44
4.2.3.2 Age	45
4.2.3.3 Race	45
4.2.3.4 South African identification document	46
4.2.3.5 Marital status	47
4.2.3.6 Number of dependants	48

4.2.3.7 Level of literacy	50
4.2.3.8 Highest qualification	51
4.2.3.9 Profit per month.	52
4.2.3.10 Savings per month	53
4.2.4 The operational conditions of street vendors in Devenish Street	55
4.2.4.1 Operating as a street vendor	55
4.2.4.2 Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities	56
4.2.4.3 Period operating as a street vendor in Devenish Street.	58
4.2.4.4 Possession of valid permit card obtained from Local Economic Development and Tourism Offices	59
4.2.4.5 Respondents with expired permit card	61
4.2.4.6 Intention of renewing expired permit cards	62
4.2.4.7 Payment of tariffs as prescribed by Polokwane Local Municipality	62
4.2.4.8 The payment of fines by street vendors	63
4.2.4.9 Types of items that street vendors are vending	64
4.2.4.10 Access to toilets and hand washing facilities	65
4.2.4.11 Explanation of not accessing toilets and hand washing facilities	65
4.2.5 The Implementation of Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) By- Laws	66
4.2.5.1 Awareness of street vending by-laws by street vendors	66

4.2.5.2 The period the street vendors became aware of Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws	67
4.2.5.3 Street vendors' knowledge of the contents of Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) By-laws	69
4.2.5.4 Understanding of by-laws by street vendors in the line of their operation	69
4.2.5.5 Operation of street vendors without understanding municipality by-laws	70
4.2.5.6 Benefits derived from municipality street vending by-laws	70
4.3 Presentation of qualitative data	71
4.3.1 Access of Street Vending By-Laws	71
4.3.2 Systems in place for monitoring street vending activities	71
4.3.3 The impact of challenges on the implementation of street vending by-laws	72
4.3.4 The impact of congested pavements	72
4.3.5 Enforcement of road traffic department and its regulations	72
4.3.6 Plan in place for the inclusion of street vending activities in town planning	72
4.3.7 Brief Explanations	73
4.3.8 The rating of the effectiveness of the implementation of street vending by-laws	73

4.3.9 Explanation	73
4.3.10 Probable future plans	74
4.3.11 Information	74
4.4 Lease agreement	74
4.4.1 Signing of lease agreement	75
4.4.2 Terms of reference	75
4.4.3 Fulfillment of outlined dimensions in lease agreement	75
4.4.4 Termination of lease agreement	75
4.4.5 Utilisation of stalls	76
4.4.5.1 Total number of street vendors in Devenish Street	76
4.4.5.2 Vacant stalls	76
4.4.5.3 Reason why the stall is vacant	76
4.4.5.4 Adequacy of stalls	77
4.4.5.5 If the answer is yes explain	77
4.4.5.6 Stalls occupied illegally	77
4.4.5.7 Reasons indicating why stalls are occupied illegally	77
4.4.6 Payment of stalls	78
4.4.6.1 Turn around payment level of stalls	78
4.4.6.2 Level of payment	78
4.4.6.3 Level of payment is either 1 or 2	78
4.4.7 Sanitation of Devenish Street	79

4.4.7.1 Enforcement of cleanliness	79
4.4.7.2 Provision of sanitation in Devenish Street	79
4.4.8 Training and development of Street Vendors	79
4.4.8.1 Training and development programmes	80
4.4.8.2 Specific programs are offered	80
4.4.8.3 Frequency of training street vendors	80
4.4.8.4 Improvement noticed after the municipality conducted workshops	80
4.4.9 Policies and procedures	81
4.4.10 Polokwane Street Vending By-Laws	81
4.4.10.1 Managerial intervention in implementing street vending by-laws	81
4.4.10.2 Mechanisms in operation to enable street vendors to comply with street vending by-laws	82
4.4.10.3 Monitoring and evaluation of street vendors based in Devenish Street	82
4.5 Challenges	82
4.5.1 Street vendors	83
4.5.2 Management of the Unit.	83
4.5.3 Operational Permit Officers	84
4.6. Key findings of the study	84
4.6.1 Biographical Findings	84
4.6.2 The operational conditions of street vendors in Devenish Street	86
4.6.3 The Implementation of Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws	87

4.6.4 Management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit	87
4.6.5 Operational officers of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit	88
4.7 Conclusion	90

**CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATIONS AND
FINAL REMARKS**

5.1 Introduction	91
5.2 Overview of chapters	91
5.3 Summary of findings	92
5.4 Conclusions	96
5.5 Recommendations	97
5.6 Final remarks	98
6. LIST OF REFERENCES	99

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 4.1	:	Gender	44
TABLE 4.2	:	Age	45
TABLE 4.3	:	Race	45
TABLE 4.4	:	Respondents with South African identification documents	46
TABLE 4.5	:	Marital status	48
TABLE 4.6	:	Number of dependants	49
TABLE 4.7	:	Level of literacy	50
TABLE 4.8	:	Highest qualifications	51
TABLE 4.9	:	Profit per month	52
TABLE 4.10	:	Savings per month	54
TABLE 4.11	:	Operating as a street vendor	55
TABLE 4.12	:	Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities	57
TABLE 4.13	:	The period operating as a street vendor in Devenish Street	58
TABLE 4.14	:	Possession of valid permit card obtained from Local Economic Development Tourism Offices	60
TABLE 4.15	:	Respondents with expired card	61
TABLE 4.16	:	Renewal of expired permit cards	62
TABLE 4.17	:	Payment of tariffs on time	62
TABLE 4.18	:	Types of items that street vendors are vending	64
TABLE 4.19	:	Accessibility of toilets and hand washing facilities	65
TABLE 4.20	:	Indicate reasons indicating why street vendors are unable to access toilets and hand washing facilities	66

TABLE 4.21 :	Awareness of street vending by-laws by street vendors	66
TABLE 4.22 :	The period the respondents became aware of Street Vending By-Laws	68
TABLE 4.23 :	Knowledge of the contents of Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws	69
TABLE 4.24:	Understanding of by-laws by street vendors in the line of their operation	69
TABLE 4.25 :	Benefits derived from municipality street vending by-laws	70

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 4.1 :	Gender	44
FIGURE 4.2 :	Race	46
FIGURE 4.3 :	South African identification document	47
FIGURE 4.4 :	Marital status	48
FIGURE 4.5 :	Number of dependants	49
FIGURE 4.6 :	Level of literacy	50
FIGURE 4.7 :	Highest qualification	51
FIGURE 4.8 :	Profit per month	53
FIGURE 4.9 :	Savings per month	54
FIGURE 4.10:	Operating as a street vendor	56
FIGURE 4.11:	Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities	57
FIGURE 4.12:	The period operating as a Street Vendor in Devenish Street	59
FIGURE 4.13:	Possession of valid permit card obtained from Local Economic Development and Tourism Offices	60
FIGURE 4.14:	Respondents with expired permit card	61
FIGURE 4.15:	Payment of tariffs on time	63
FIGURE 4.16:	Types of items that street vendors are vending	64
FIGURE 4.17:	Awareness of street vending by-laws	67
FIGURE 4.18:	The period the respondents became aware of Street Vending By-Laws	68

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ABET** : Adult basic education and training
- IBM** : International business machine
- JO'BURG** : Johannesburg
- MBO** : Membership-based organisations
- SPSS** : Statistical package social science
- TVC** : Town vending committee
- WIEGO** : Women in informal employment: globalising and organising

ANNEXURES

Annexure A –Letter seeking permission to conduct research	106
Annexure B–Approval from Polokwane Local Municipality (Manager) to conduct research	107
Annexure C – Questionnaire for street vendors at Devenish Street	109
Annexure D –interview schedule for managers employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit	117
Annexure E - interview schedule for permit officers employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit	121
Annexure F- Statistician’s confirmation letter	130
Annexure G- Editor’s confirmation letter	131

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO STUDY

According to Akharuzzaman and Deguchi (2010:45), street vending is an informal trading which is a challenge in most urban areas. Globally, street vending is a common activity in which people earn a living by selling an array of goods and services in the streets (WIEGO, 2001). For instance in Dhaka City of Bangladesh, many people are poor and have no formal skills that will enable them to find jobs in the formal sector. Local authorities in Dhaka City have no proper rehabilitation policy for street vendors but are improving the living conditions of street vendors by implementing public management system. The implementation of public management system is envisage to enable street vendors to meet their basic needs, survive and operate as an alternative form of employment (Akhuruzzama and Deguch, 2010).

In South Africa, street vending is conducted mainly by African women who sell, among other things, fruits, vegetables and cooked foods. Street vending has become an inherent part of the urban informal sector and it is sometimes the only occupational option and means of earning income for many disadvantaged communities (Lalthapersad-Pillay, 2004:22-26). Although municipalities in South Africa have introduced and are implementing Municipal By-laws as far as informal trading is concerned, this is done with the aim of controlling informal trading while at the same time maintaining the good image of the cities. This has led to street vendors allocated certain places where they can ply their trade without disturbing the flow of pedestrians and automobile traffic (Lalthapersad-Pillay, 2004: 22-26).

According to Polokwane Municipality Hawker Management Strategy (2011) emphasised that Polokwane City Council has approved 559 valid permit cards for street vendors. Polokwane City Council has come up with processes and systems of harmonising the formal and informal sectors by ratifying the set Polokwane Local Municipality by-laws, rules and regulations, policies and procedures in line with National and Provincial prescripts to be implemented. This further shows that Polokwane Municipality shall keep on regulating, controlling, monitoring and evaluating the street vendors' environment for checking adherence to Municipal By-Laws.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study demonstrates that the motive underlying the enforcement of Municipal By-laws is to improve the living conditions of all city dwellers. However, the enforcement of the by-laws has in practice disrupted the livelihoods of street vendors, causing joblessness, poverty and hunger as far as their dependants are concerned (Akharuzzaman and Deguchi, 2010; Solomon-Ayeh, 2011). The undesired effects of by-laws on street vending are often characterised by temporary unplanned and illegal trading.

In reference to Polokwane Municipality Hawker Management Strategy (2011) stated that the establishment of the strategy was a noble idea to avoid the eviction of street vendors from trading in undesignated areas, obstruction of pedestrians on the sidewalks, and the prevention of all social ills that came with such trading. Contrary to a well-drawn strategy, the municipality seems to be lax in ensuring that the designated areas are not over-congested, resulting sometimes in daylight robbery and pickpocketing. It also reflected negligence of street vendors because they litter peels of fruits and vegetables on pavements, which is likelihood to cause pedestrians to fall and sustain fractures or bruises.

The researcher sees the need to investigate the effective implementation of Polokwane Local Municipality street vending by-laws, by evaluating the effectiveness of the by-laws, identify the gaps making barrier for by-laws to be implemented and coming up with the possible recommendations and solutions which might be adopted by Polokwane Local Municipality.

1.3 MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY

Skinner (2008:227-242) indicates that trends in street vending over time are integrally linked to urbanization, migration and economic development processes. The combination of urbanisation, migration and economic trends in South Africa suggests that there has been a rapid increase in the number of street traders operating in the street of the country's cities, including Polokwane City.

The effective implementation of by-laws by municipalities concerning street trading should uplift the economic status and enhance the lifestyle of street vendors. This has made the researcher to be interested in determining if street vendors trading along Devenish Street operate in line with the Polokwane Municipal By-laws, and that these laws are enforced to prevent health hazards and other risks that may be brought by uncleanliness and congestion in areas where vendors do business.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Polokwane City is located within the territory of Polokwane Local Municipality which will benefit from this study because its outcome will enable the municipal management to adhere to the method of implementing the by-laws and improving them where necessary. The study will focus on the implementation of municipal by-laws in Polokwane City. The findings of the study will assist Polokwane Local Municipality to have more insight into the challenges experiencing by street vendors in the implementation of Municipal By-Laws.

The outcome of this study will inform Polokwane Local Municipality about the effects of the implementation of Municipal by-laws by street vendors. The effect of the implementation of Municipal By-laws was never conducted before in Polokwane City. The proposed study is significant because Public Administration as a Discipline will benefit from this study because this study will add to the body of knowledge in the discipline in terms of the effects of the implementation of Municipal By-laws on street vending. This study will assist in improving conditions related to sanitation, harsh weather, cleanliness, and profit from selling and street vendor's mental and well-being.

1.5 AIM OF STUDY AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to investigate if the implementation of the Municipal by-laws is effective in promoting a healthy and safe environment for street vendors with special focus on Devenish Street in the Polokwane City, Limpopo Province.

1.5.1 Objectives of study

- To evaluate if Polokwane Local Municipality is effective in the implementation of its by-laws as far as street vending is concerned ;
- To assess the cleanliness of the stalls as outlined in Street Trading By-Laws under section 6;
- To identify gaps, if any, that makes it difficult for officials to implement the street-vending by-laws with specific reference to Devenish Street in Polokwane City; and
- To provide possible solutions to the challenges that may be faced by the Municipality in making the implementation of by-laws effective.

1.5.2 Research questions

- What are the effects of the implementation of the Polokwane Local Municipal by-laws on street vending?

- What are the measures to maintain cleanliness in stalls as outlined in Street Trading By-Laws under section 6?
- What are the identified gaps in the implementation of Polokwane Local Municipality By-Laws?
- What measures shall be implemented in resolving the identified gaps?

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Rajasekar, Philominathan and Chinnathambi (2013: 5) define research methodology as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. It is a systematic way to solve problems. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. This is the way researchers go about performing their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.

Furthermore, Brynard and Hanekom (2006: 36) state that research methodology is a body of methods of collecting data which necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research in order to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity. The methodology focuses on the process of research and the decisions that the researcher has to take to execute the research project.

1.6.1 Research design

Research design is a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem (Mouton, 1996:107). This study used the combination of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:37) indicate that qualitative approach refers to the research that produces descriptive data, generally in the respondent's own written or spoken words relating to his or her experiences or perceptions. In this study the researcher focused on the managers and the operational officers employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. Moreover, the managers

with operational officers were interviewed to understand the effects of the implementation of Polokwane Local Municipality street vending by-laws.

Likewise, quantitative approach focused on gathering data that has to do with numbers in order to generalize the findings across units of respondents affected by the observable fact to be studied (Sibanda 2009:2). In this study, the researcher focused on street vendors operating in Devenish Street, Polokwane. Equally, the field worker distributed questionnaires to street vendors at Devenish Street for gathering facts and opinions about street vending activities as they are experienced by the vendors.

1.6.2 Description of the study area

The area study of this research was Polokwane City with special focus on street vendors in Devenish Street. Devenish Street is a one-way street from the eastern side to the west part of the city close to the Limpopo Mall, supermarkets and a taxicab terminals or stations. The taxicab terminals or stations is serving commuters to and from different parts of Limpopo, Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces, as well as neighbouring countries such Zimbabwe and Botswana.

1.6.3 Population

According to Brynard and Hanekom (2006:55), population refers to a group in the universe which possesses specific characteristics. Universe refers to all subjects that possess the attributes in which the researcher is interested. The target population of the study is one hundred and three street vendors in Devenish Street and officials employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit in Polokwane Local Municipality, Capricorn District that deal directly with street vending.

1.6.4 Sampling

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:54) define sampling as a technique employed to select a small group with a view to determine the characteristics of a large group. In addition, Mouton (1996:132) claims that sampling is a procedure which involves some form of elements from the target population. The aim of sampling is to produce representative selections of the elements of the population. The researcher in this study uses sample because is achievable and realistic. Further, the researcher will get more accurate information than using the whole population; less time consuming, affordable costs and effort can be focused to produce better quality research, better instruments and more in-depth information (Sarantakos, 2000:139).

1.6.4.1 Sample

A sample is defined as a subset of the whole population considered for actual inclusion in the study. It is a subset of measurements drawn from a population in which the researcher is interested (Bless *et al.*, 2006:97; Unrau, Gabor and Grinnell, 2007:279; Barker, 2003:380). The sample of this study comprises of five officials employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. It also consists of thirty four street vendors, with the focus of street vendors in Devenish Street.

1.6.4.2 Sampling methods

Sampling has two distinguished methods, namely, probability and non-probability sampling. Probability occurs when the probability of including each element of the population can be determined. The researcher can estimate the accuracy of the generalisation from sample to population. The common sampling procedures of probability sampling are simple random sampling, systemic sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling and panel sampling (Bless *et al.*, 2006:100-101; de Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delpont, 2011:228-235).

Random sampling refers to a method of drawing a sample of the population so that all possible samples of fixed size have the same probability of being selected (de Vos, 2011:226). The researcher used simple random sampling, a sampling procedure that provides equal opportunity of selection for each element in a population (Bless *et al.*, 2013:167). The researcher obtained a list of street vendors from offices of the Economic Development and Tourism, Devenish Street, Polokwane Local Municipality. From the list of hundred and three population of street vendors, only 34 street vendors will be randomly selected to participate in the study.

The researcher also used purposive sampling as one of the non-probability sampling methods. Non-probability sampling refers to a case where there is a probability of including each element of the population into the sample. There is a further argument that probability samples are of a much higher quality because when properly constructed, they are representative of the population. Non-probability is always cheaper, faster and quite an advantage for the homogenous population (Bless *et al.*, 2006:100-101).

Furthermore, the researcher used one of the non-probability sampling, namely, purposive sampling, which is also called judgemental sampling (Rubin and Babbie, 2005:247). The sample is composed of elements that contain the most distinctive characteristic or typical features of the population that serve the purpose of the study best (Grinnell and Unrau 2008:153). Seven officials employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit will be purposively sampled because of their operational, managerial experience and accountability in working with street vendors in Polokwane Local Municipality. The sampled participants will be interviewed through semi-structured interviews.

1.6.5 Data Collection Method

Creswell (2013:145) argues that data collection involves gaining access and making rapport, conducting a good sample strategy, developing a means for recording information, storing the data and anticipating ethical issues that may arise. There are two kinds of data that can be collected in an exploratory research; they are primary and secondary data.

1.6.5.1 Primary data

Primary data are the original data collected by the researcher for a specific purpose. Primary data can be gathered through, among other methods, interviews and questionnaires (Welman, Kruger and Mitchell, 2005:148).

Interviews

Interview is a data collection technique based on a series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered by the research participants. An interview involves direct personal contact with the participants who are required to answer questions relating to the research questions (Bless *et al.*, 2013:193). In this study, the participants were interviewed through scheduled semi-structured interviews. This method will be based on established set of questions with fixed wording and sequence of presentation.

The questions were presented to seven Polokwane Local Municipality officials at different times. In these settings the respondents will give answers. Interviews will be conducted to understand the effects of the implementation of Polokwane Local Municipal Street Vending By-laws. The focus will be on street vendors vending in Devenish Street.

Questionnaires

According to Bless *et al.* (2013:394), a questionnaire is a data collection instrument consisting of a standardised series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered in writing by the participants. Babbie (2007:246) sees a questionnaire as a document containing questions or types of items designed to solicit information appropriate for analysis. The basic objective of a questionnaire is to obtain facts and opinions about a phenomenon from people who are informed about a particular issue.

The questionnaires were distributed to 34 street vendors in Devenish Street by field worker. They were requested to address the issue relating to the effects and implementation of Polokwane Municipal street vending by-laws on street vendors. The purpose of questionnaires was to seek data in assessing if Polokwane Local Municipality is effective in the implementation of street vending/trading by-laws as far as street vending is concerned. Street vendors operating in Devenish Street shall be requested to answer the questionnaires and to share their experiences, views, feelings, information and attitudes towards the given topic.

1.6.5.2 Secondary data

Secondary data are data collected by different researchers for the purpose of addressing a different research problem (Bless *et al.*, 2013:185; Brynard and Hanekom, 2006:112). In this study, the researcher will acquire sources from written documents such as Polokwane Local Municipality street trading (vending) by-laws, and journals, books and articles that are relevant to the given topic.

1.6.6 Data Analysis

Mouton (1996:161) reflects that data analysis involves reducing to manageable proportions, the wealth of data that one has collected, and identifying patterns and themes in the data. Furthermore, de Vos *et al.* (2011:251-254) delineate data analysis

as a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. Huberman and Miles (2002:314-317) state that data was indexed accordingly for analysis and interpretation in order to draw conclusions.

The researcher will use both qualitative and quantitative approaches in collecting data. Data collected through qualitative approach (interviews) will be analysed. The researcher shall go through the interview responses in order to thoroughly understand the participants' responses. Furthermore, the researcher analysed the responses in order to identify consistency and differences.

Additionally, the researcher coded and categorised the information according to themes in order to identify patterns and connections. Finally, data will be brought together and interpreted (Taylor – Powell and Renner, 2003:1-5).

This study was quantitative in nature, involving numbers that will be converted to percentages from the collected data. The utilisation of IBM Statistical Package Social Science (IBM SPSS) Statistics will be beneficial to the study.

1.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:100), that the researcher is obliged to be guided by the following ethical rights of participants, which should be considered in conducting a study: right to privacy, voluntary participation, confidentiality, informed consent and anonymity.

1.7.1 Right to privacy and voluntary participation

A researcher often invades a person's privacy. An interviewer may want information of a private nature. The right to privacy demands that direct consent for participation must be obtained from the participants. Consent must be informed in the sense that the participants must be aware of the positive or negative aspects or consequences of

participation. Participants have a right to refuse to divulge certain information about them. Street vendors and officials employed by Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit will be given an opportunity to withdraw at any time of the study if needs be.

1.7.2 Confidentiality

The researcher, as an interviewer, has a direct contact with the participants. The participants were assured that the information that they gave was treated with confidentiality. The data was used for the stated purpose of research; no other person will have access to the interviewed data. The following statement was indicated in the questionnaire “please note that the data or information you provide will be treated with great confidentiality”.

1.7.3 Informed consent

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:86) reflect that the study participants must be informed about the aims and objectives of the research, and their consent should be obtained. The anticipated consequences of the research were communicated as comprehensively as possible to the participants. Letter of permission was obtained from the Municipal Manager to conduct the study in Devenish Street, Polokwane City.

1.7.4 Anonymity

Bless and Higson–Smith (1995:100) specify that participants in research are, for the sake of scientific progress, prepared to divulge information of a very private nature on condition that their names are not mentioned. In this study, anonymity was not a constraint because the names of the participants were omitted. For protection, the participants will be identified by numbers instead of names. The researcher shall respect the rights, needs, values, and desires of the participants when choices are made regarding the reporting of the data (Creswell 1994:165).

The participants shall be given an opportunity not to give their personal details but to remain anonymous. The following sentence will be included in the questionnaire: “it is not necessary to give your particulars if you wish to remain anonymous”. The limitations of the study will be explored in the following section.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

This study has limited itself to street vending activities along Devenish Street. It excludes all street vendors operating in other streets of Polokwane City. The research will determine if the applicable street vending by-laws have an impact in the management and control of street vending activities in Polokwane Local Municipality.

1.9 OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED MINI-DISSERTATION

The proposed mini-dissertation consists of five chapters organised in the following manner:

Chapter one outlines the background to the study. Furthermore, the following will be outlined: problem statement; motivation and significance of the study; the aim and objectives of the study, research questions and definitions of key concepts. Additionally, literature review, research methodology and ethical considerations will be discussed.

Chapter two focuses on the literature review and will explore literature from different scholars on the economy of street vending activities and the role played by municipal by-laws in regulating street vending.

Chapter three explains the research methodology in which different components of research are discussed. The chapter will further discuss the research design with emphasis on qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study area and population shall be discussed. Additionally, the concept sampling will be defined. Lastly, the

sampling methods, data collection and analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study will be explored.

Chapter four presents and analyse the empirical findings of the proposed study. At first, the data will be collected by means of questionnaires which shall be administered to street vendors at Devenish Street in Polokwane. Likewise, the data will be collected by interviewing management and the operational officers in Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. Collected data will be obtained from the questionnaires and equally be analysed and interpreted. The results will be illustrated using tables and graphs. They will be accomplished from the qualitative component presented.

Chapter five concludes by giving summary findings of the study, and present the researcher's conclusions, recommendations and final remarks.

1.10 CONCLUSION

Street vending is an informal trading which is more common in developing countries, including South Africa. It is a sector which competes with the formal trading sector because their prices are less than that of the formal sector. Usually, people prefer to buy items with low prices.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter of this dissertation, the researcher outlined the background to the study, statement of the problem, motivation, significance, aims, and objectives of the study, definition of terms, research methodology, ethical considerations, limitations, and outline of the mini-dissertation. This chapter focuses on the literature review and explores literature from different scholars on the economy of street vending and the role played by municipal by-laws in regulating street vending. The chapter begins by looking at the concept of street vending as discussed by different authors. It looks at street vending internationally by focusing first, on the Asian continent, more specifically Bangladesh, and explores various forms of governance and control on street vending in the city of Dhaka. It then makes a brief account of street vending in Africa, looking at the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. When looking at South Africa, the focal point will be by-laws set out for governance and control of street vending in the city of Polokwane.

2.2 THE CONCEPT OF STREET VENDING

Street vending is defined as an informal type of business that offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure. Street vending is ubiquitous in developing countries. Street vending is also defined as a non-criminal commercial activity which is dependent on access to public spaces, including market trade, trading from fixed locations and mobile vending. A public space includes pavements, streets and public parks of local municipalities. Street vending has received little positive attention, but rather a negative one with issues such as the use of public space, congestion, health and safety risks, evasion and the sale of shoddy merchandise being given prominence. In developing countries, street vending is often looked down upon as

an undesirable activity undertaken by criminals who impinge on the use of public space (Ligthelm and van Wyk, 2004; Mramba, 2015; Tissington, 2009).

Street vending is an activity whereby people earn a living by selling an array of goods and services on the streets, and has become an inherent part of the urban informal sector. It is mainly women that operate as street vendors (WIEGO, 2001). This business activity is regarded as an informal sector that creates jobs for street vendors and as a survival strategy for enabling the street vendors to support their dependants. It is further perceived as an alternative path for street vendors to develop outside the mainstream trading economy (Mahadea, 2002:625).

The vending of goods or items is commonly done without a permit; it involves the sale of goods and services outside formally designated trading locations and the non-payment of municipal taxes or self-allocation of shelter for trading (Lyons & Snoxell, 2005:1304). Hasan and Alam (2014) claim that street vending is a very common phenomenon in many developing as well as in some developed countries which hold a share of urban informal employment.

Street vending is a global phenomenon challenging the local municipalities' authorities and unintentionally competing with the formal economic sectors. Asia is a continent which forms part of the globe; hence the researcher presents literature in the next section on street vending in Asia. The focus is on the growth extent of street vending practices and the conditions in which the street vendors are operating.

2.3. STREET VENDING IN ASIA

Street vending in Asia is increasing due to the lack of gainful employment and poverty, which pushes people to migrate from rural areas to cities in search of better life prospects. This, however, poses a challenge to the migrants as they do not have skills or the necessary education to enable them to secure formal employment which will give them better wages. Street vending exists in all Asian countries but is more prevalent in

poorer countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Cambodia and Vietnam. These countries do not have a strong industrial base and therefore leave the urban workforce to become engaged in the informal sector. Countries such as the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia have been faced with a severe economic crisis since 1998. Many industries have shut down, resulting in the loss of income for a large number of workers (Bhowmik, 2005:2256).

The economic changes that hit the Asian region resulted in the shrinkage of jobs in the formal sector. Outsourcing work to the informal sector is a practice that has been adopted by some of the corporations in the region, and downsizing of the production sites has resulted in a large scale of unemployment. The informal sector has absorbed many people who were employed in various industries, therefore, creating a boom in the informal manufacturing sector that has a rapid growth rate exceeding that of the formal sector. Even though it presented a means of survival, the informal sector has been deemed to be one that pays low wages. Street vendors have low levels of education, consequently possess low skills. They provide cheap goods and food to the urban poor, but also to middle income groups who benefit from the affordable prices offered. Although the practice is rising, street vendors are subjected to harassment and often treated as criminals by their local authorities who deem their operations illegal (Bhowmik, 2005:2256). In this study, the researcher will primarily focus on the city of Dhaka in Bangladesh as a basis of reference of the Asian countries.

2.3.1 Street Vending In Bangladesh – Dhaka City

Dhaka, the most populous of the metropolises in South Asia, is the capital city of Bangladesh with a population of more than five million people. This city is located north of the Buriganga River, a channel of the Dhaleswari River, in the central part of the country (Cordell:2014). Bhowmik (2005:2257) indicates that according to the Dhaka City Corporation, the number of street vendors in the city is approximately 90,000. In 2009, researchers such as Mohammed, Ishrat and Musleh (2009) projected that the population in Dhaka would reach 10 million by the year 2015 because of the great influx

of people seeking jobs. Street vendors are highly noticeable all over the city and the main hubs of these street vendors are prevalent in Motijheel, Baitul Mukarram, Gulistan, Shahbagh and new market areas. Dhaka has a large number of urban migrants' street vendors because of lack of work facilities and public services in the rural areas. Street vending is considered as an illegal trading, and vendors face constant harassment from city authorities. They also sell their wares on the public sidewalks some of which do not only have unpleasant urban landscape, but are also an obstruction for pedestrians (Mohammed *et al*, 2009:133-134).

Street vendors can be categorised into four classes, namely permanent, semi-permanent, semi-mobile and mobile street vendors. Permanent street vendors sell different types of clothes, fresh fruits and cooked food. They leave their goods in the streets after a business day. They have good income in comparison with the other three types. Semi-permanent street vendors sell household goods, clothes, vegetables and fruits. They are the largest type of street vendors with low income compared to permanent street vendors. Semi-mobile street vendors sell seasonal fruits, snacks, *etcetera*. These types of vendors operate temporarily in the city, and their income is lower than that of permanent and semi-permanent street vendors. Mobile street vendors are those moving around in the city; they are tremendously poor vendors and their income level is extremely low in comparison with the other three types (Akharuzzam and Deguchi, 2010:45-50).

Local authorities in Dhaka city deem street vendors as a problem and are therefore harassed and evicted from public sidewalks. When apprehended, street vendors have their goods damaged by local authorities. The vendors also suffer from evictions, which result in them not having a means of income (Akharuzzam and Deguchi, 2010:45-50). Husain, Yasmin and Islam (2015:9) suggest that the government of Bangladesh needs to implement a national law on street vending which would clearly uphold the rights of street vendors.

2.3.2 Control of Street Vending In Asia

Some Asian governments do not recognise street vending as a legal activity but view it as an irritant to the cities' development. Street vendors live a precarious existence as they face constant threat of eviction and destruction of their property (Bhowmik, 2005:2256). Contrary to this expectation, in the year 2004, India adopted India's National Policy on Urban Street Vendors. This policy provides and promotes a supportive environment for street vendors to earn livelihoods. The policy focuses on reducing congestion and maintaining sanitary conditions in public spaces and streets (Sinha and Roever, 2011:1-2).

On the 19th of February 2014, the Indian Parliament passed the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill. This bill protects the livelihoods, social security and human rights of millions of urban street vendors. It states that 2.5 percent of a city's population will be granted street vending certificates, and the Town Vending Committee (TVC) is given authority to make decisions and strong grievance redress mechanisms. The most prominent feature of the bill is that it overrules all state and municipal laws and policies (Abhigyan, 2014:1-2 and Kumar, 2014:1). In March 2014, the President of India ratified a law passed by both houses of parliament entitled Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. This act provides legal protection to street vendors for conducting their businesses (Mramba, 2015:124).

Asia is a continent with some of the countries having a huge numbers of street vendors as a means of survival, supporting their families. Extensively street vending is also noticed amongst street vendors with no or low skills and additional aggravated by economic crisis occurred in 1998 hence the researcher will be looking into Africa as a developing continent.

2.4 STREET VENDING IN AFRICA

On the African continent, street vending is rampant and viewed as a source of employment and income for many urban dwellers. However, some view it as an illegal activity which undermines the good function of the formal economy. Street vendors locate themselves along the main roads and streets, near shopping centres or in corners where they are seen by pedestrians or motorists. They use tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, bicycle seats, mats or gunny bags to display their goods (Mitullah, 2003:3).

Although some street vendors hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees and fences, others construct temporary shades with stands where they display their goods. Other street vendors carry their commodities in their hands, heads and shoulders. They sell a variety of commodities ranging from fresh and processed food items, fabrics and/clothes, shoes, cosmetics, flowers, traditional herbs, hand crafts, kitchenware, plastic products, hardware, electrical appliances, and general merchandise such as office stationery. The market for street vendors is largely pedestrians (Mitullah, 2003:3).

Some African countries have municipal by-laws set out for governance and control to ensure that urban areas are safe and clean. These municipal by-laws set acceptable standards for the provision of goods and services to the public, and the expected trade practices to be followed by street vendors. These by-laws enable the local authorities to collect revenue from vendors for services provided and to improve the economy of local municipalities. In some African countries, local authorities use out-dated and restrictive policies, by-laws and regulations to control the growth rate and prospects of the informal sector (Mitullah, 2003:9-14).

The current issues reflect that some of African countries are mostly affected by civil wars especially countries towards the north of Africa. The impact of wars prevents investors to invest in those countries. Generally the outcome of wars affect formal economic sector. The Democratic Republic of Congo is one the African countries

experienced that unstable situation due to civil wars. The researcher will focus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kinshasa is the economic hub of the country.

2.4.1 Street Vending In the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Kinshasa

Kinshasa is the largest and capital city of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The city lies 515km from the Atlantic Ocean on the south bank of the Congo River. The population of the city is approximately 10, 12 million. It has a hot climate all year round, a dry season from May to September and a rainy season from October to May (Wiese, 2014:3772).

Street vending in Kinshasa is considered an important source of income for urban poor households. It is a means of gaining livelihoods and of regaining the social esteem lost by many within Congolese societies. Street vending is considered an illegal activity because vendors operate without licenses and do not have insurance. Kinshasa municipal authorities do not have standards and bureaucratic rules in place for managing street vendors. Street vendors sell their goods from fixed stalls, on pavements, in-front of people's houses and doors, and some operate in small shops, while others trade their goods as they walk along the streets (Lyenda, 2005:58-59).

Those who do their vending along the streets sell, among other things, pottery, vegetables, fruits, bread, cakes and pastry, cooked food, modern and traditional medicines. Street vendors with fixed locations sell batteries and repair tyres. Others are barbers, money dealers, kiosk owners, and small shop keepers. In order to earn an income that will allow them to look after their families, street vendors operate for 12 hours a day (Lyenda 2005:59). The researcher wants to discover the extent of street vending as an informal economic sector manifesting in South Africa as a new democratic country.

2.4.2 South African Perspective on Street Vending

Street vendors are engaged in a wide range of legal and illegal activities, some in socially and economically low productivity activities. Women are key drivers of this sector and are assisted by their extended family members. The informal sector is growing due to urban migrants from rural settlements in search of employment and the attractive city life. But the outcome of migration usually ends up with those seeking prospects either landing informal employment or remaining unemployed. The unemployed are pushed to further seek alternative means in the informal sector to support their families (Mahadea, 2002:625).

The South African national government is committed to creating a conducive environment for small informal economic activities. Local governments have a positive influence on the conditions under which informal workers or street vendors and informal enterprise operate. The municipal by-laws regulate street vending in different parts of urban areas. Municipal by-laws are tools used to enable municipal city authorities to manage the public space. The by-laws can be punitive and harsh, especially with transgressions where livelihoods are intended to be destroyed (Mitullah, 2003:9-14; Lund and Skinner, 2005:7-8).

Municipal by-laws are envisaged to creating an enabling environment in which street vendors can operate formally. The municipal by-laws in many South African cities are written in Afrikaans and English. This is a limitation for street vendors who cannot read, write and understand these languages. The mode of operation and regulatory framework for street vendors must be understandable. The language in use should be understood and the by-laws should be simple and clear (Mitullah, 2003:9-14; Lund and Skinner, 2005:7-8).

Kinshasa as an economic hub for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, literature reveals that women are drivers in street vending to support their families financially. At this juncture the researcher will focus street vendors in the City of Johannesburg

2.4.3 The Depiction of Street Vending In Gauteng Province – City Of Johannesburg

The city of Johannesburg is the largest city, the most advanced commercial city in Africa, and the wealthiest city in Gauteng Province, South Africa, covering an area of 1645 km². It is also known as Jozi, Jo'burg, or Egoli. It is the engine and driver of the South African economy and regional economic growth. Johannesburg is considered as the economic hub of South Africa and is often the first choice of destination of job seekers across the country. It is a city with a unique, African character, world-class infrastructure in the fields of telecommunications, transportation, water and power, and with globally-competitive health care and educational facilities (Campel, 2015:4164).

The city of Johannesburg is home to more than 4.4 million people, both wealthy and poor and residents and refugees. It is also home to global corporations and emerging entrepreneurs. The demographics of Johannesburg indicate a large and ethnically diverse metropolitan area. The city's population is defined by a long history of local and international migration. It attracts people from other provinces, and internationally, who are seeking better economic opportunities and life prospects. The greater population continually attracted to the city is predominantly comprised of young people seeking jobs along with those that seek higher education through various mediums (Campel, 2015:4164).

The city has an estimated 10,000 street vendors who peddle their goods on the streets. Street vending has been part of the city of Johannesburg landscape for many years. Street vendors started to sell their goods from the back of their vans and milk from their carts. Recently, street vendors sell their wares from pavements and muti from taxicab terminals or stations. The majority of street vendors resort to selling fruits because they (fruits) are readily available from the City of Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market. The city of Johannesburg has intensified the persecution of street vendors since the 1950s. Law was enforced to get rid of street vendors from the streets of Johannesburg (City of Johannesburg- The rise and of hawking ...2007).

Street vendors continued selling the goods illegally until the 1980s when the city of Johannesburg authorities conceded and relaxed the city rules and regulations. Black people started to sell their wares at designated spots. In the early 1990s, high influx of people started selling their merchandise in the streets and pavements. The city of Johannesburg has mechanisms in place to regulate the informal sector through the implementation of Johannesburg Street Vending By laws. The cleaning up and restoration of the city portrays a beautiful picture to big businesses. However, the idea of keeping the city clean hampers the street vendors' legitimate commercial undertaking (City of Johannesburg- The rise and of hawking ...2007).

The body of knowledge has clearly outlined Johannesburg is counted as the economic hub of South Africa but street vending is prevailing on the pavements of the city despite the street vending by-laws put in place. Further the researcher will also study the magnitude of street vending looking at the effective and implementation Street Vending/ Hawker By-laws in Polokwane City as the Great North economic hub.

2.4.4 Polokwane Municipality Street Trading By-Laws on Street Vending

Street Trading By-laws in Polokwane Municipality have been formulated with reference from the Businesses Act, 1991 (Act No. 71 of 1991). The above mentioned Act removed hindrances to the operations of informal trading/ street vending activities in the country. Further the amended Business Act of 1993 permitted the local authorities to formulate Street Trading By-Laws in South Africa.

The following sections of the Street Trading By-laws outline measure which must be adhered to by Street Vendors when vending within the terrain of Polokwane Local Municipality: Sections 4 and 5 specify the areas where the street vending is prohibited and the type of services or wares which are not supposed to be vended respectively.

Furthermore sections 6 and 7 underscore that street vendors are obliged to keep their stalls clean and their mode of operations are in line with the guidelines streamlined under general conduct correspondingly. Moreover sections 8 and 9 stipulate the no go

areas which are strictly restricting and prohibiting the Street Vendors to vend in the Central Business District of Polokwane City for an example Landros Mare', Thabo Mbheki, Grobler, corner Rissik and Paul Kruger, and corner Paul Kruger and Excelsior Streets and clearly explain the way public having interest in engaging with informal trading can apply and sign lease agreement with Polokwane Municipality correspondingly. Lastly sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 dictate the Polokwane Municipality authorities to impound and remove goods or property which are suspicious, street vendor performing actions not permitted shall be liable for prosecution of the offence and street vendor appointing a child under the age of 16 years shall be found guilty of an offence respectively. In the context of this study, street trader and street trading are terms used interchangeably with street vendor and street vending, respectively.

2.4.4.1 Areas where hawker trading is prohibited

Street Trading By-laws under section 4 highlight that no person shall conduct business as a street trader within the following municipal areas:

- A garden or park to which the public has a right of access, except where special? Permission has been granted by an authorised officer.
- On a verge contiguous to a building belonging to or occupied solely by the State or the Council, including institutions of learning subject to any health regulations that may be imposed.
- At a place where it causes an obstruction in-front of a fire hydrant, entrance or exit from the building, vehicle traffic, and pedestrians in their use of a sidewalk.

2.4.4.2 Products and services prohibited

Street Trading By-laws under section 5 indicate that no person shall be allowed to sell items such as flammable liquids, drugs, liquor, harmful chemicals, raw white and red meat and fireworks.

2.4.4.3 Cleanliness

Street Trading By-laws under section 6 specify that:

- Street vendors are expected to keep their stalls or stands and their products hygienically clean and good.
- Street vendors should adhere to the best practices when littering, disposing fats or oils. No smokes, fumes, odours and noise must emanate from his/her stall.

2.4.4.4 General conduct

Street Trading By-laws under section 7 direct that:

- A street vendor shall not place his/her goods that are in excess of 3m² of his/her allocated or demarcated area without the written consent of the municipality.
- Goods or products must not be placed or packed in a manner that may end in injuries to the vendor themselves or others.
- Street vendors are not allowed to store their goods or products in manholes, storm water drains, public toilets, bus or taxi shelters, trees, or sleep overnight at the place of such trading areas.
- Street vendors are not allowed to obstruct access to pedestrian crossings, parking or loading bays, or interfere with the ability of pedestrians using sidewalks to view the goods displayed behind a shop display window.

2.4.4.5 Prohibited trading areas

Street Trading By-laws under section 8 state that trading is strictly prohibited on the following streets: Landros Mare, Thabo Mbeki, Grobler, Corner Rissik and Paul Kruger and Excelsior in the Central Business District Street.

2.4.4.6 Applications, allocation of leases and permits/ tokens for stands

Street Trading By-laws under section 9 stipulate that any person intending to be a street vendor shall submit an application set to be granted permission to enter into a lease agreement with the municipality which will depend upon the discretion of Polokwane Municipality Council. The Lease Agreement or permit/ token must be produced on request by an authorised officer. Any person failing to produce a permit/ token shall be guilty of an offence.

A valid permit/ token must have a photo, identity number and a unique identifying mark of the municipality on it. Permits will be renewed monthly by making the required monthly payment and no advance payments will be accepted. In case of fines, a permit/ token will only be renewed when all outstanding fines issued against that permit have been fully paid. Permits are not transferable and may not be sold or traded in any way.

2.4.4.7 Impoundment and removal

Street Trading By-laws under section 10 state that an authorised official of the municipality may remove or impound any goods which an officer reasonably suspects are being used or are intended to be used in connection with the business of street vending, selling or intending to sell their products or goods at the areas where trading is prohibited. Any goods of a perishable nature, including plants and flowers will be kept for 24 hours after confiscation. If they are of no value they shall be disposed, otherwise sold to the best value by the authorised officer, the proceeds to accrue to the municipality to defray costs. Goods will be disposed of in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977.

2.4.4.8 Children not permitted to trade

Street Trading By-laws under section 12 maintains that any person under the age of 16 years in terms of the Labour Relations Act shall not be permitted to trade in or near a public road or place. Any person that employs a person under the age of 16 years shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 months.

2.4.4.9 Offences and penalties

Street Trading By-laws under section 13 provides that any person who contravenes a provision of the Polokwane Municipality by-laws or fails to comply with any condition or restriction imposed by these by-laws, or by an authorised official, shall be guilty of an offence. Any person who is guilty of an offence in terms of Polokwane Municipality by-laws shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine or to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

Street vending by-laws are good local municipality management tools and yardsticks in assisting the street vendors to operate in an environment which will attract their customers, keeping their stall clean and wares in a well organised manner. Furthermore these by-laws enable pedestrians and motorists to move along the pavements and roads with ease respectively. Moreover these by-laws consider the future of the children by not allowing them to engage in informal trading which will distract their future.

These by-laws conserve recreation facilities like parks for public to go and relax without disturbance. The implementation, evaluation and monitoring of these by-laws by the Local Municipality and adherence by the street vendors will make Polokwane City a fast booming economic hub of the North, which in turn will attract the investors in the country wide and globally. These by-laws motivate the researcher to continue looking for the outcomes or effects of the implementation of these by-laws in Polokwane City, a naturally progressive city.

2.5 CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes by saying that based on the literature review, street vending is generally regarded as an informal sector industry that is dominated by women who support their families. Street vending is predominantly operated by street vendors with low skill sets and with minimal education. In Asia people are pushed into street vending because of severe economic crisis environments in many industries and that are at this stage shutting down. In Africa, street vending is noticeable amongst the people who are unemployed and want to support their families. The Polokwane Municipality by-laws give every person an opportunity to become a street vendor, and those granted obtain approval from the Polokwane Municipality Council. The criteria used for granting permission to street vendors to sell are not stipulated. These details will be discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter the focus was on general literature on street vending and its effect on a country's economy, and the role played by municipalities in regulating street vending activities. Street vending activities in developing Trans African countries like Bangladesh were explored and a brief account of street vending in Africa. This chapter focuses on the research methodology in which different components of research are discussed. The chapter begins by defining research methodology and its importance in an exploratory study such as this one, and further deliberates on research design with emphasis on two approaches namely qualitative and quantitative approaches. The chapter also stated the study area and the population of the unit of analysis. Again the chapter defined sampling and deliberated on sampling methods and methods on data collection. Finally data analysis, ethical considerations and limitations of the study were looked into.

3.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The concept 'research methodology' refers to the methods, techniques and procedures that are used in the process of implementing the research design or research plan, as well as the underlying principles and assumptions that underline their use. Research methodology focuses on the individual steps in the research process, including the most objective procedures to be employed (Babbie and Mouton, 2001:74-75). Bless, Higson-Smith and Sithole (2013) further indicate that in the research methodology, the researcher determines the most appropriate way of gathering data that will shed light on the research questions. Research methodology as a technique, procedure or method depends on the implementation of the plan, which is a research design.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a plan or a structured framework of how a researcher intends to conduct the research process in order to solve the research problem. The research design focuses on the end product and answers the following questions: what kind of study is being planned? What kinds of results are aimed at? The research design also focuses on the logic of research, affirming the question: what kind of evidence is required to adequately address the question? (Babbie and Mouton, 2001:75; Bless *et al*, 2013:130). Two approaches in research design namely qualitative and quantitative approaches are discussed in the following sections.

3.3.1 The qualitative approach

In a qualitative approach, participants produce their own written or spoken words pertaining to their experiences or perceptions. The researcher is concerned with understanding natural settings (Brynard and Hanekom, 2006:37). The main aim of qualitative approach is to understand or interpret phenomena within the context of the meaning that the people express without attempting to infer the causation, or to generalize the results to other individuals or populations. In other words, the aim of qualitative approach is to reveal and understand phenomena within a particular context without attempting to assume any type of causation (Edmonds and Kennedy, 2013:112).

Kumar (2005:12) identifies the following characteristics of qualitative approach: the approach is classified as instructed because it allows flexibility in all aspects of the research process. If the purpose of the study is primarily to describe a situation, phenomenon, problem or event, the information is gathered through the use of variables measured on nominal or ordinal levels.

The qualitative approach seeks answers by examining various social settings, including groups or individuals who inhabit these settings. The researcher usually takes a natural

approach to the world, that is, by studying things in their natural setting. This approach examines how people learn about and make sense of themselves and others. This approach is often used to explore in what way humans behave the way they do, the reasons for such behaviours, and what governs these behaviours. The approach examines phenomena using words for data (Berg and Lune, 2012:8; Creswell, 1998:14-15; Edmonds and Kennedy, 2013:112).

The street vendors were visited at their stalls to check their working and hygienic conditions, the types of items in their stalls and the manner in which they were liaising with their customers. Lastly, street vendors were requested to indicate their benefits, their achievements and challenges existing in their street vending activities. The municipal officials were visited at their work stations. Likewise, they showed their strong and weak holds in their work stations related to the management and control of street vending activities in Polokwane City.

3.3.2 The quantitative approach

Babbie and Mouton (2001:49) state that the quantitative approach emphasizes the quantification of constructs. Quantitative researchers believe that the best way of measuring the properties of phenomena, for an example, the attitudes of individuals towards certain topics, is through quantitative measurement, which relates to the assignment of numbers to the perceived qualities of things.

Bless *et al* (2013:16) further elaborate that the quantitative approach relies extensively on numbers and statistics in the analysis and interpretation of findings that are generalized from the sample to the population. Kreuger and Neuman (2006:434-435) submit that quantitative researchers analyse data by choosing from specialized, standard set of data analysis techniques, and by manipulating numbers in order to test a hypothesis with variable constructs, and the use of the language of statistics in the analysis. This study is also quantitative in its approach as the researcher utilised

questionnaires to gather information from street vendors, the information that was converted into numbers and figures for better analysis and interpretation.

3.4 STUDY AREA

The area of study of this research was Polokwane City with special focus on vendors in Devenish Street, a one-way street from the eastern side to the west part of the city close to the Limpopo Mall, supermarkets and a taxicab terminals or stations serving commuters from and to different parts of Limpopo, Gauteng and Mpumalanga Provinces, and neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe and Botswana.

3.5 POPULATION

According to Brynard and Hanekom (2006:55), population refers to a group in the universe which possesses specific characteristics. Universe refers to all subjects who possess the attributes in which the researcher is interested. The target population of the study is one hundred and three street vendors and seven Polokwane Local Municipal officials in Capricorn District. A list of street vendors with permits will be obtained from Economic Development and Tourism offices, Polokwane Local Municipality. There were two lists obtained from the above mentioned unit. The first one was a list with eighty four street vendors, and the second list had fifteen municipal officials.

3.6 SAMPLING

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:54) define sampling as a technique employed to select a small group with a view to determining the characteristics of a large group. Bless *et al* (2013:163) argue that sampling is based on a well-defined population, and must be determined by the aim of the research. Sampling is also a practical way of collecting data when the population is infinite or extremely large.

Bless *et al* (2013:179) state that the importance of sampling is to provide various forms of information of a qualitative or quantitative nature about a population by examining a few selected units. Additionally, Bless *et al* (2006:97-99) indicate that good sampling implies a well-defined population, an adequately chosen sample, and an estimate of how representative of the whole population the sample is, making a study of all its elements impossible. In other words, when sampling, a researcher must identify a sample of a population that will participate in the research. He or she must also be able to describe sampling methods that are going to be utilised.

3.6.1 Sample

A sample is defined as a subset of the whole population considered for actual inclusion in the study. Sample is viewed as a subset of measurements drawn from a population in which the researcher is interested (Bless *et al*, 2006:97; Unrau, Gabor and Grinnell, 2007:279; Barker, 2003:380). The researcher used sample because it was achievable and realistic. Moreover, the researcher acquired accurate information than using the entire population; time was less consumed, study was financially affordable and effort was focused to produce better quality research, better instruments and more in-depth information (Sarantakos, 2000:139).

3.6.2 Sampling methods

Sampling has two distinguished methods, namely, probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling occurs when the probability of including each element of the population can be determined. The researcher can estimate the accuracy of the generalisation from sample to population. Types of probability sampling are simple random sampling, systemic sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling and panel sampling (Bless *et al*, 2006:100-101; de Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delpont, 2011:228-235).

Random sampling refers to a method of drawing a sample of a population so that all possible samples of fixed size have the same probability of being selected (de Vos, 2011:226). Simple random sampling is defined as the easiest of the sampling methods, where each individual case in the population theoretically has an equal opportunity of being selected for the sample (Marlow, 2005:139; Jackson, 2003:15).

The researcher in this study applied probability sampling method. According to de Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delport (2011:228-231), probability sampling involves selecting a manageable number of participants from a large population in a random manner, where the probability of inclusion for every member of the population is determinable. The aim of probability sampling is to achieve representation, which is the degree to which the sample accurately represents the entire population. One of the methods in probability sampling is simple random sampling, a sampling procedure that provides equal opportunity of selection for each element in a population (Bless *et al*, 2013:167).

The researcher obtained a list of street vendors from Economic Development and Tourism offices, Devenish Street, Polokwane Local Municipality. From this list, 34 street vendors were randomly selected to participate in the study.

The researcher also utilised purposive sampling as one of the non-probability sampling methods. Unlike probability sampling, non-probability sampling refers to a case where there is a probability of including each element of the population into the sample. There is further argument that probability samples are of a much higher quality because when properly constructed, they are representative of the population. Non-probability is always cheaper, faster and quite an advantage for the homogenous population (Bless *et al*, 2006:100-101). The sample is composed of elements that contain the most distinctive characteristic or typical features of the population that serve the purpose of the study best (Grinnell and Unrau 2008:153).

Five officials from Polokwane Local Municipality were purposively sampled because of their managerial experience and accountability in the Economic Development and

Tourism offices, Polokwane Local Municipality. The sampled participants were interviewed through semi-structured interviews. The concept 'data collection method' embraces terms such as primary and secondary data and is discussed in the next section. The researcher deliberately interviewed selected municipality officials that deal directly with street vending as they have the necessary information required by the researcher on issues relating to the control of street vending

3.7 DATA COLLECTING METHOD

Creswell (2013:145) claims that data collection involves gaining access and making rapport, conducting a good sample strategy, developing a means for recording information, storing the data and anticipating ethical issues that may arise. There are two kinds of data that can be collected in an exploratory research; they are primary and secondary data.

3.7.1 Primary Data

Primary data are the original data collected by the researcher for a specific purpose. Primary data can be gathered through, among other methods, interviews and questionnaires (Welman, Kruger and Mitchell, 2005:148).

3.7.1.1 Interviews

Interview is a data collection technique based on a series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered by the research participants. An interview involves direct personal contact with the participants who are required to answer questions relating to the research questions (Bless *et al*, 2013:193). In this study, the participants were interviewed through scheduled semi-structured interviews. This method was based on established set of questions with fixed wording and sequence of presentation.

The questions were presented to five Polokwane Local Municipality officials at different times. In these settings the respondents gave answers. Interviews were conducted to understand the effects of the implementation of municipal by-laws on street vendors vending in Devenish Street.

3.7.1.2 Questionnaires

According to Bless *et al* (2013:394), a questionnaire is a data collection instrument consisting of a standardised series of questions relating to the research topic to be answered in writing by the participants. Babbie (2007:246) sees a questionnaire as a document containing questions or types of items designed to solicit information appropriate for analysis. The basic objective of a questionnaire is to obtain facts and opinions about a phenomenon from people who are informed about a particular issue.

The questionnaires were distributed to 34 street vendors in Devenish Street by field worker. Street vendors addressed the issue related to the effects and implementation of Polokwane Municipal Street vending by-laws on street vendors. In this case, the purpose was to seek data to assess if the Polokwane Local Municipality is effective in the implementation of street vending/trading by-laws as far as street vending is concerned. Street vendors operating in Devenish Street answered the questionnaires and shared their experiences, views, feelings, information and attitudes towards the given topic.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data are data collected by different researchers for the purpose of addressing a different research problem (Bless *et al*, 2013:185; Brynard and Hanekom, 2006:112). In this study, the researcher used sources from written documents such as Polokwane Municipality Street trading (vending) by-laws, journals, books and articles that were relevant to the given topic. The concept data analysis is clarified in the following section.

3.8 DATA ANALYSIS

Mouton (1996:161) states that data analysis involves reducing to manageable proportions, the wealth of data that one has collected, and identifying patterns and themes in the data. Furthermore, de Vos *et al* (2011:251-254) delineate data analysis as a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. Huberman and Miles (2002:314-317) state that data will be indexed accordingly for analysis and interpretation in order to draw conclusions.

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches in collecting data. Data collected through qualitative approach (interviews) was analysed. The researcher went through the interview responses in order to thoroughly understand the participants' responses. Furthermore, the researcher analysed the responses in order to identify consistency and differences. Additionally, the researcher coded and categorised the information according to themes in order to identify patterns and connections. Finally, data were brought together and interpreted (Taylor – Powell and Renner, 2003:1-5).

The collected data using questionnaires from the participants were analysed using IBM Statistical Package Social Science (IBM SPSS) Statistics. Data were analysed to produce descriptive statistics of frequencies, percentages and graphs. Analysed data were discussed. In the following section, attention is paid to ethical considerations.

3. 9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:100), the researcher is obliged to be guided by the following ethical rights of participants, which should be considered when conducting a study: right to privacy, voluntary participation, confidentiality, informed consent and anonymity.

3.9.1 Right to privacy and voluntary participation

A researcher often invades a person's privacy. An interviewer may want information of a private nature. The right to privacy demands that direct consent for participation must be obtained from the participants. Consent must be informed in the sense that the participants must be aware of the positive or negative aspects or consequences of participation. Participants have a right to refuse to divulge certain information about them. Street vendors and Polokwane Municipality officials were given an opportunity to withdraw at any time of the study.

3.9.2 Confidentiality

The researcher, as an interviewer, has a direct contact with the participants. The participants will be assured that the information that they give will be treated with confidentiality. The data will only be used for the stated purpose of research; no other person will have access to the interviewed data. The following statement was indicated in the questionnaire "please note that the data or information you provide will be treated with great confidentiality".

3.9.3 Informed consent

Brynard and Hanekom (2006:86) state that the study participants must be informed about the aims and objectives of the research, and their consent should be obtained. The anticipated consequences of the research shall be communicated as comprehensively as possible to the participants. Letter of permission was obtained from the Municipal Manager to conduct the study in Devenish Street, Polokwane City.

3.9.4 Anonymity

Bless and Higson–Smith (1995:100) indicate that participants in research are, for the sake of scientific progress, prepared to divulge information of a very private nature on condition that their names are not mentioned. In this study, anonymity was not a constraint because the names of participants were be omitted. For protection, the participants were be identified by numbers instead of names. The researcher respected the rights, needs, values, and desires of the participants when choices were made regarding the reporting of the data (Creswell 1994:165).

The participants were given an opportunity not to give their personal details but to remain anonymous. The following sentence was included in the questionnaire: “it is not necessary to give your particulars if you wish to remain anonymous”. The limitations of the study are explored in the following section.

3.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research limited itself to street vending activities along Devenish Street, and excluded all street vendors operating in other streets of Polokwane City. The research sought to determine if the applicable street vending by-laws had an effective impact in the management and control of street vending activities in Polokwane Local Municipality. The respondents, as street vendors and officials of Polokwane Local Municipality, were initially hesitant to complete the questionnaires, and to respond to the interview questions. But with repeated explanation, response improved to 70%. Illiteracy was noticed amongst the street vendors and was remedied by engaging fieldworkers to explain to street vendors the objectives of the study.

3.11 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the focus was on the research methodology, the qualitative and quantitative research approaches, population and sampling, sources of data, data collection and analysis, and ethical considerations. The researcher used qualitative and quantitative approaches, which enabled the use of interviews and questionnaires as data collection tools, respectively. The researcher analysed and assessed the effects of the implementation of Polokwane Street Vending By-laws on street vendors. In chapter 4, the researcher analysed the data that developed from the questionnaires and interviews with street vendors operating in Devenish Street, and officials of Polokwane Local Municipality.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter discussed the research methodology. The purpose of this chapter is to present and analyse the empirical findings of this research. During the data collection process, mixed methods were used to obtain the information. The aim of this study is to investigate if the implementation of the Municipal by-laws is effective in promoting a healthy and safe environment for street vendors with special focus on Devenish Street in Polokwane City, Limpopo Province. The objectives of the study are to evaluate if Polokwane Local Municipality is effective in the implementation of its by-laws as far as street vending is concerned. The other is identifying gaps, if any, that make it difficult for officials to implement the street-vending by-laws with specific reference to Devenish Street in Polokwane City. Another objective is to provide possible solutions to the challenges that may be faced by the municipality in making the implementation of by-laws effective.

Firstly, data was collected by means of a questionnaire, which was administered to street vendors at Devenish Street in Polokwane. The purpose of collecting data from street vendors was to gather facts and opinions about street vending activities as they are well-versed about this informal trading. Secondly, data was collected by interviewing Polokwane Local Municipality management and the operational officers in Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. In addition, the managers and operational officers were interviewed to understand the effects of the implementation of the municipal by-laws on street vendors vending in Devenish Street.

4.2 PRESENTATION OF DATA FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

Data obtained from the questionnaires was analysed and interpreted. The results are illustrated using tables, graphs and charts. This chapter reveals the responses on a question-by-question basis. The results from all sections of the questionnaire are also compared to existing empirical evidence to ensure consistency.

4.2.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Data was summarised and presented by making use of descriptive statistics. Tables, charts, graphs and percentages were used in the presentation of the findings. The mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values for all scaled questions were also computed and used in the explanation of the findings.

4.2.2 Statistical Procedures

This study used SPSS as the statistical software for data analysis. According to Coakes (2009), SPSS is software for performing statistical procedures in the social sciences field. SPSS is among the most widely used programme for statistical analysis in social sciences. It is a complete statistical package that is based on a point and click interface. It has almost all statistical features available and widely used by researchers to perform quantitative analysis.

4.2.3 Biographical Information

The researcher required the respondents' personal information. This included the respondents' age, gender, race, marital status, number of dependants, highest education qualification and etcetera.

4.2.3.1 Gender

There was a need to determine the gender of the respondents in order to enable the researcher to make their biographical inferences. Table 4.1 depicts the gender of respondents.

Table 4.1 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	29	85.3
Male	5	14.7
Total	34	100.0

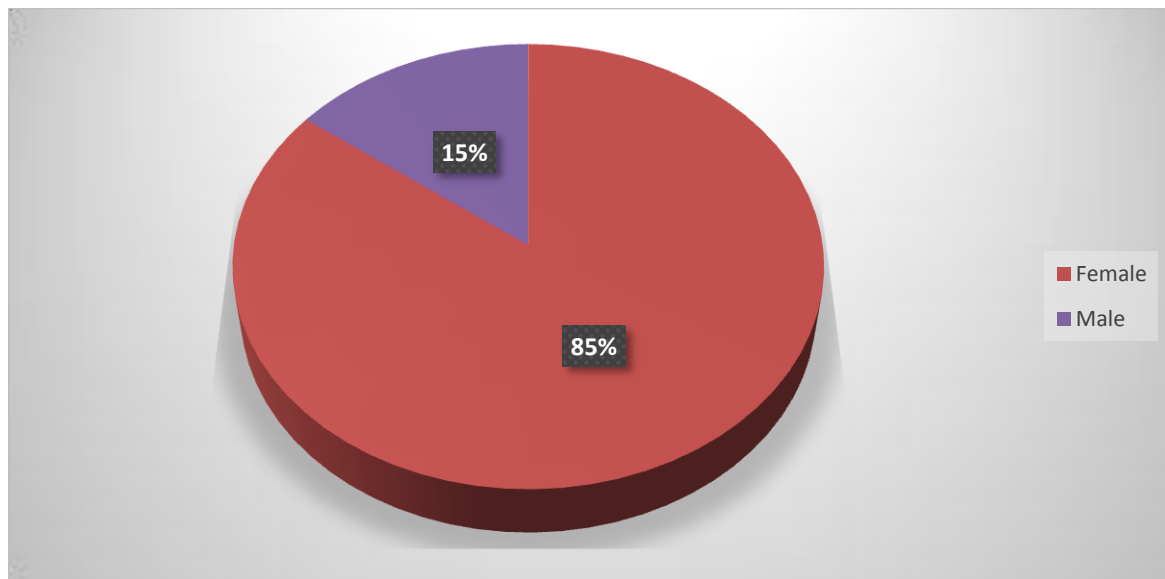


Figure 4.1: Gender

Figure 4.1 shows that the female respondents constitute 29 (85.3%) of the respondents, and dominate their male counterparts, who constitute the remaining 5 (14.7%).

4.2.3.2 Age

It is very important to be aware of the age distribution of the respondents. This variable distribution will assist in determining if the respondents are old or young (Zindiye, 2008:150). Table 4.2 below shows the age categories of the respondents.

Table 4.2: Age

Age group	Frequency	Percent
21 - 35years	4	11.8
36 - 45years	4	11.8
46 - 55years	14	41.2
56years above	12	35.3
Total	34	100.0

Table 4.2 reflects that 4 (11.8%) of the respondents are between the ages of 21–35 years and 36 – 45 years, respectively; 14 (41.2%) are between the ages of 46–55 years; and 12 (35.3%) are between 56 years and above. Furthermore, the youth percentages are less than that of the adults.

4.2.3.3 Race

The purpose of the question was to get a global picture of the respondents participating in street vending activities. Table 4.3 below displays the race category of the respondents operating as street vendors.

Table 4.3: Race

Race	Frequency	Percent
African	34	100.0

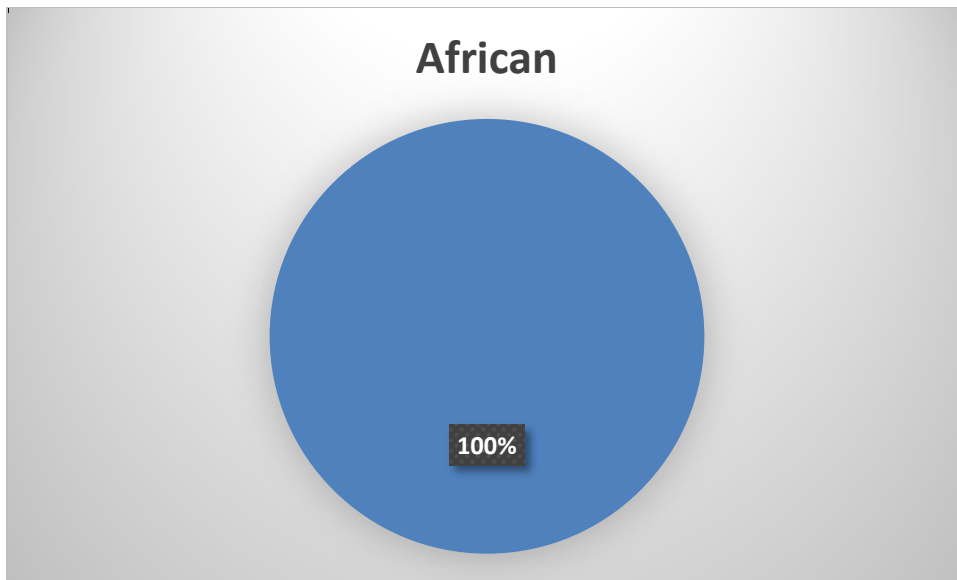


Figure 4.2: Race

The race distribution of the street vendors indicates that all the 34 (100%) respondents are Africans.

4.2.3.4 South African identification document

There was a necessity to establish whether or not the respondents have or do not have South African identification documents. It is important to know if Polokwane Municipality allows foreigners to contribute to local economic development in the City. Table 4.4 below reveals the number of respondents with South African identification documents.

Table 4.4: Respondents with South African identification documents

Identification document	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	100.0

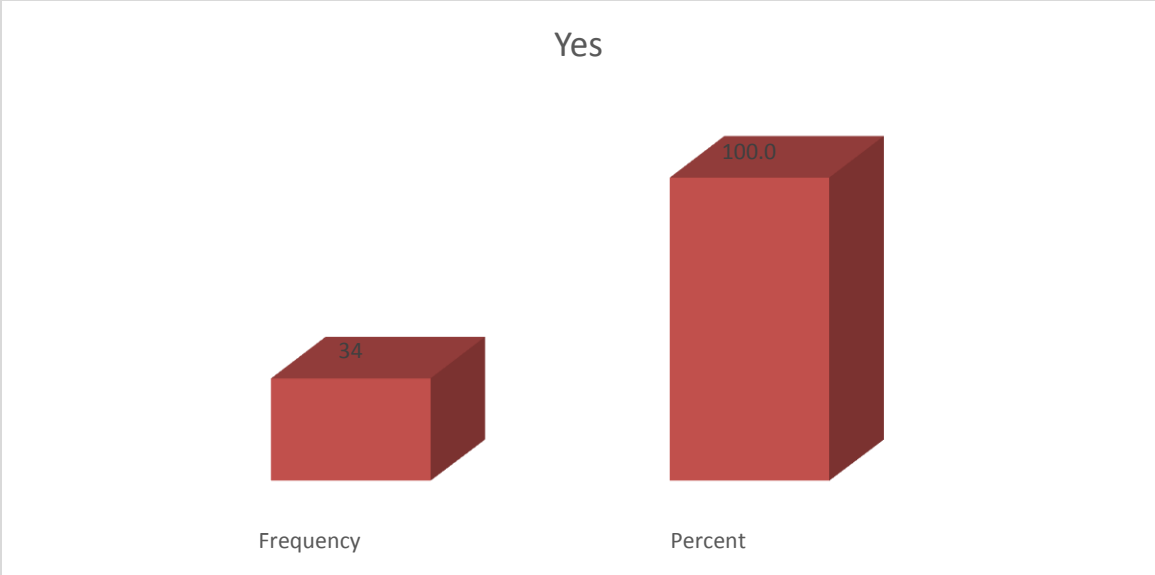


Figure 4.3: South African identification document

The above figure 4.3 shows that 34(100%) of the respondents are in possession of South African identification documents. This indicates that the respondents are citizens of South Africa.

4.2.3.5 Marital status

Knowing the marital status of the respondents engaged in street vending activities assisted in determining if they are struggling respondents in order to get financial support from the Social and Development Department or other Non–Governmental Organisations to meet their social and economic needs. Table 4.5 below illustrates the marital status of the respondents.

Table 4.5: Marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	18	52.9
Married	12	35.3
Separated	2	5.9
Widow	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

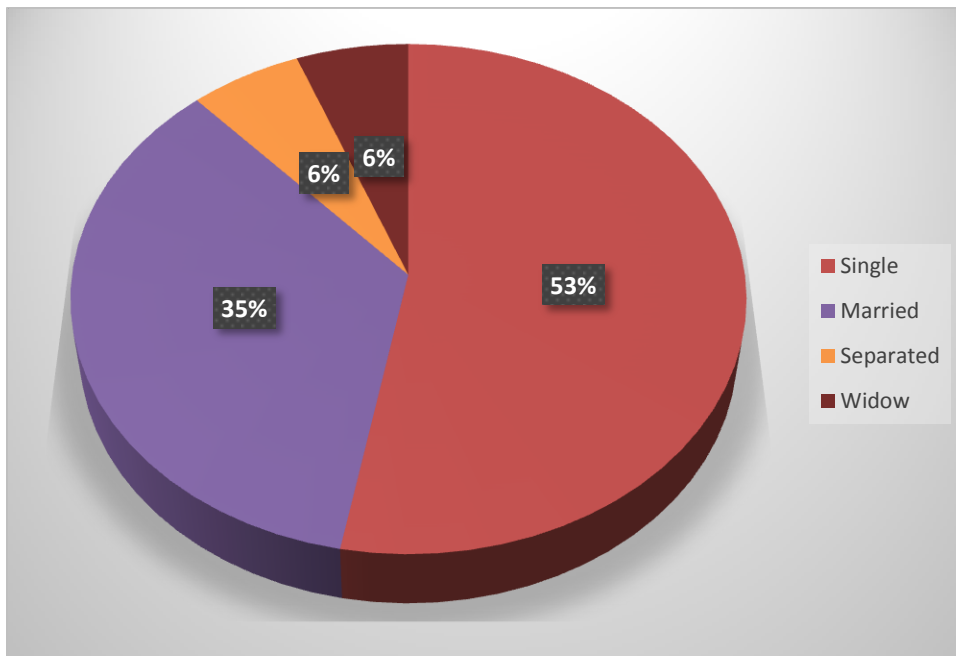


Figure 4.4: Marital status

The above figure indicates that unmarried respondents are 18 in number, constituting 53%, there are 12 (35%) married respondents, 2(6%) separated respondents and 2 (6%) widowed respondents.

4.2.3.6 Number of dependants

It is important to know the number of dependants because some of the female respondents may not be aware of family planning. Generally, some female respondents use child bearing as a means of income because they receive social grants for their children. Therefore, it was necessary for the researcher to know the number of

dependants of the respondents. Knowledge of the number of dependants will define the extent to which the researcher shall recognise the obligation and accountability of the respondents. Table 4.6 clarifies the number of dependants of the respondents.

Table 4.6: Number of dependants

Age	Frequency	Percent
Under 5	2	5.9
6 - 10 years	7	20.6
11 - 15 years	4	11.8
16 - 20 years	5	14.7
Above 21 years	16	47.1
Total	34	100.0

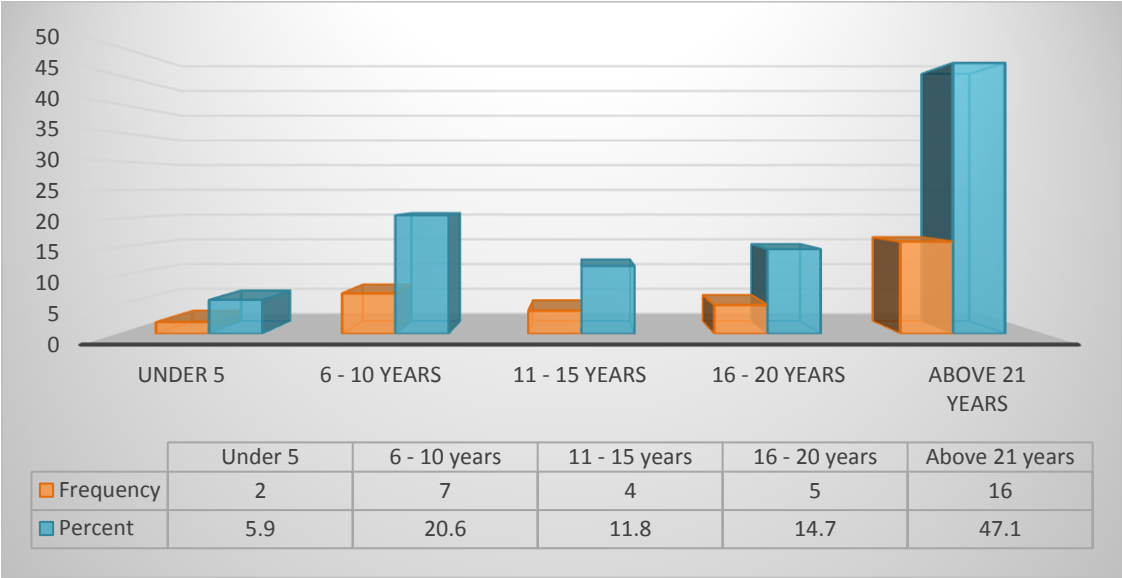


Figure 4.5: Number of dependants

Figure 4.5 outlines the number of dependants of the respondents, which is as follows: above 21 years, 16 (47%); 6-10 years, 7 (20.6%); 16-20 years, 5 (14.7%); 11-15 years, 4 (11.8%) and under 5 years, 2 (5.9%).

4.2.3.7 Level of literacy

In this study the researcher wanted to know the respondents' ability to read and write their home languages. This will enable the researcher to request Polokwane Local Development and Tourism Unit to organise Adult Basic Education and Training to assist those who are unable to read and write. In addition, the respondents will be able to write articles to the municipality. Table 4.7 below gives a picture of the respondents' level of literacy.

Table 4.7: Level of literacy

Level of literacy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	70.6
No	8	23.5
No response	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

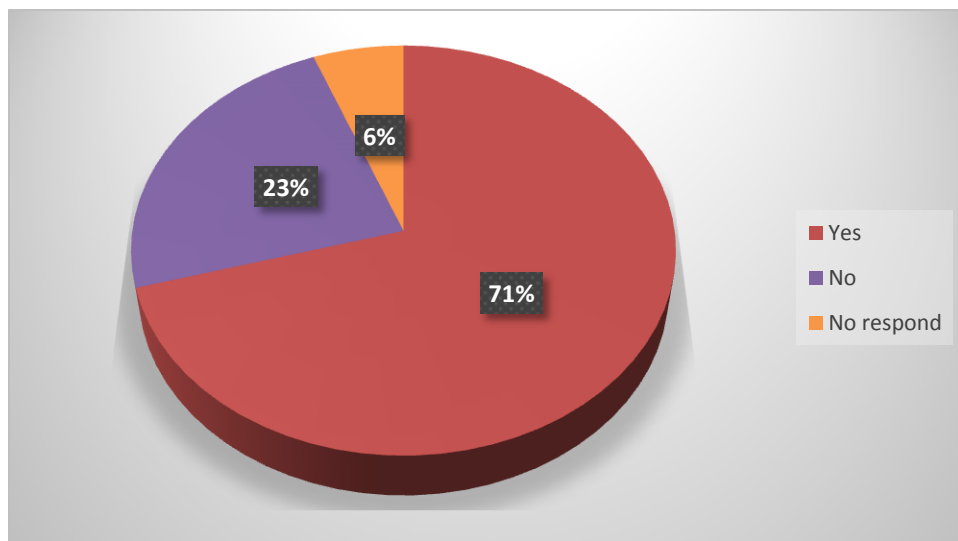


Figure 4.6: Level of literacy

The above figure outlines the respondents' ability to read and write their home languages. 24 (70.6%) can read and write, 8 (23.5%) are unable to read and, lastly 2 (5.9%) did not respond.

4.2.3.8 Highest qualification

It was imperative for the researcher to know the qualifications of the respondents because those with higher level of qualifications shall enable them to understand and to comply with Polokwane Local Municipality by-laws with ease. Table 4.8 below itemizes the highest qualifications of the respondents.

Table 4.8: Highest qualifications

Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Below Grade 10	21	61.8
Grade 10	9	26.5
Matric	3	8.8
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

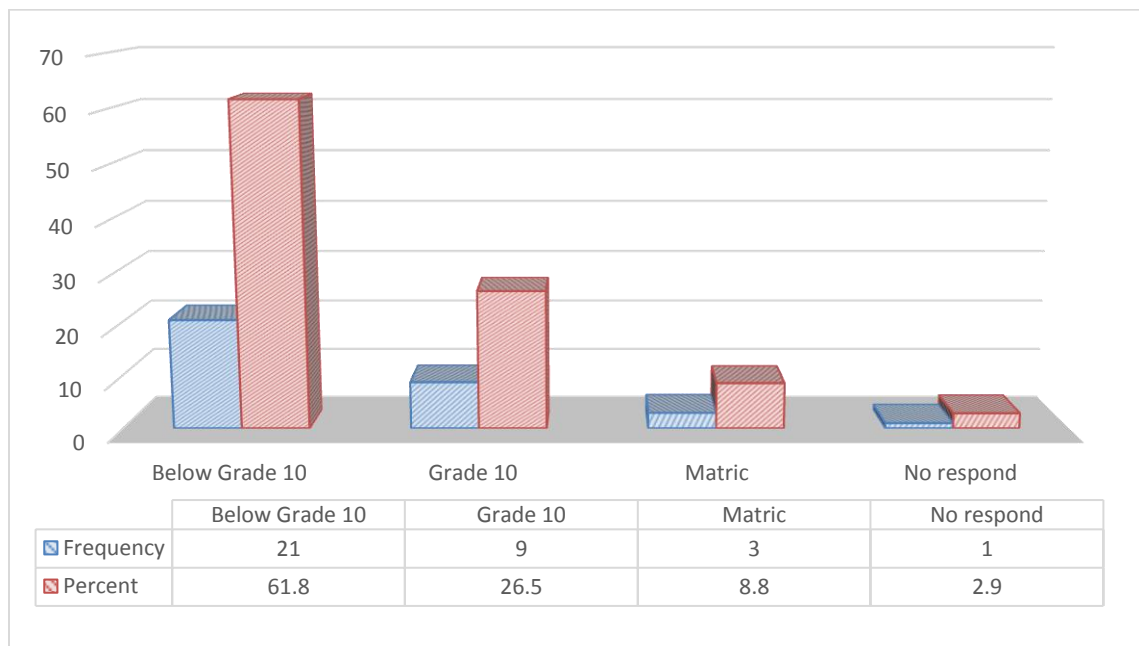


Figure 4.7: Highest qualification

The above portrays the highest qualifications of the respondents categorised from below Grade 10 up to the level of Matric. 21 (61.8%) are below grade 10, 10 9(9%) passed grade 10, 3 (8, 8%) passed matric, and 1(2.9%) did not respond.

4.2.3.9 Profit per month

The researcher wanted to be acquainted with the profit that the respondents are making every month end. This will enable the researcher to know whether the respondents are gaining or losing. Table 4.9 demonstrates the profit made by the respondents every month.

Table 4.9 Profit per month

Profit per month	Frequency	Percent
1000.0	2	5.9
1100.0	2	5.9
1200.0	8	23.5
1300.0	1	2.9
1500.0	6	17.6
1600.0	1	2.9
1700.0	4	11.8
1800.0	3	8.8
1900.0	1	2.9
2000.0	5	14.7
3000.0	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

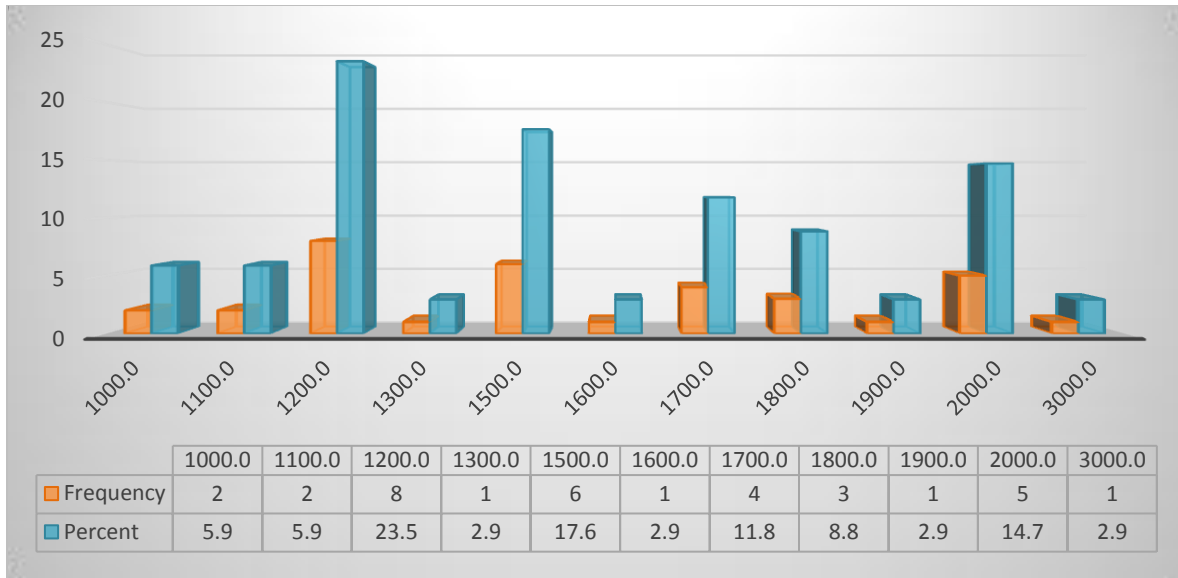


Figure 4.8: Profit per month

The above figure displays the profit made by the respondents. It shows that profit ranges from an amount of 1,000.00 to 3,000.00 per month. The lowest profit starts from 1,000.00 at a frequency of 2 or 5.9%, 1,100.00 at a frequency of 2 (5.9%), 1,200.00 at frequency of 8 (23.5%), 1,300.00 at a frequency of 1 (2, 9%), 1,500.00 at a frequency of 6 (17.6%), 1,600.00 at a frequency of 1 (2.9%). 1,700.00 at a frequency of 4 (11.8%), 1,800.00 at a frequency of 3 (8.8%), 1,900.00 at a frequency of 1 (2.9%) , 2, 000.00 at a frequency of 5 (14.7%) and to an amount of 3,000.00 at a frequency of 1 (2.9%).

4.2.3.10 Savings per month

It is helpful for this study to indicate the importance of the respondents to be engaged in street vending activities, which in turn will illustrate the extent to which the respondents are saving money to support their families. Table 4.10 below lists the respondents' individual savings.

Table 4.10: Savings per month

Savings per month	Frequency	Percent
100.0	6	17.6
120.0	1	2.9
150.0	8	23.5
170.0	1	2.9
180.0	1	2.9
200.0	12	35.3
250.0	2	5.9
300.0	2	5.9
500.0	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

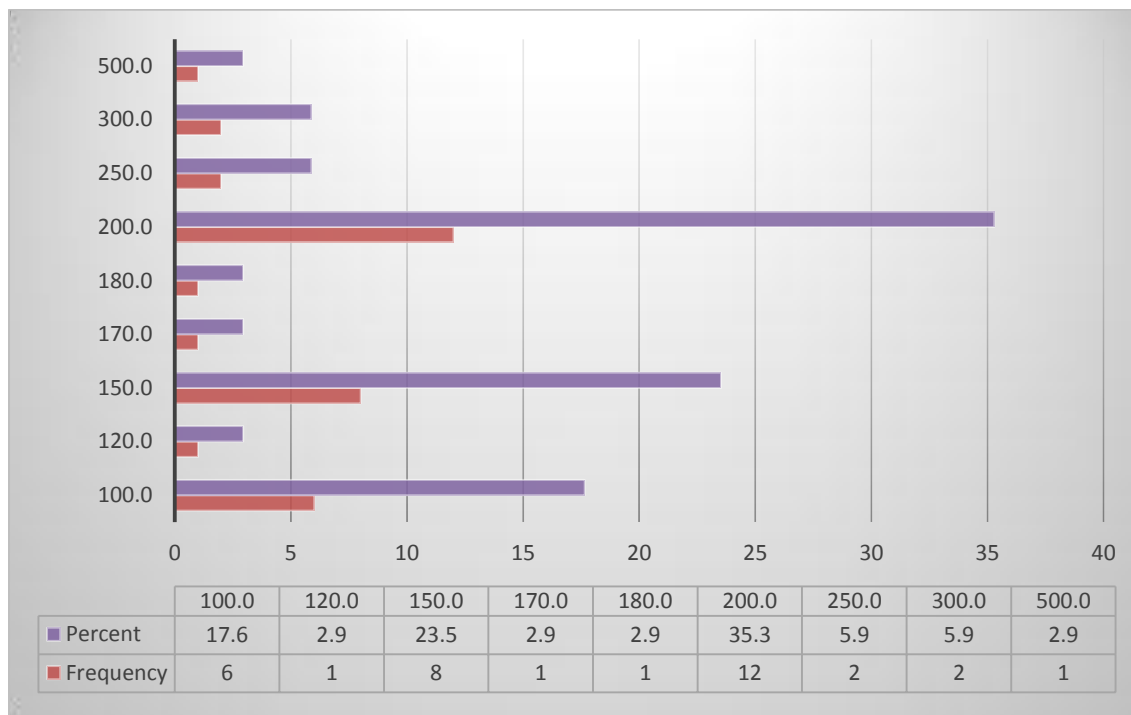


Figure 4.9: Savings per month

Figure 4.9 above shows the way the respondents save money. Savings start from R100.00 to R500.00; six respondents (17.6 %) saved R100.00; one respondent (2.9%) saved R120.00; eight respondents (23.5%) saved R150.00; one respondent (2.9%) saved R180.00; twelve respondents (35.3%) saved R200.00; two respondents (5.9%) saved R250.00); and another respondent (2.9%) saved R500.00.

4.2.4 The Operational Conditions of Street Vendors in Devenish Street

4.2.4.1 Operating as a street vendor

Data was collected to arrive at a broad picture of when street vendors started with street vending during a period before 1994 and 2013. The engagement in this informal vending shall guide the researcher to understand the respondents' mode of operation with respect to Polokwane Local Municipality by-laws.

Table 4.11: Operating as a street vendor

	Frequency	Percent
Before 1994	17	50.0
1994-1998	4	11.8
1998-2003	4	11.8
2003 -2008	3	8.8
2008 – 2013	5	14.7
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100

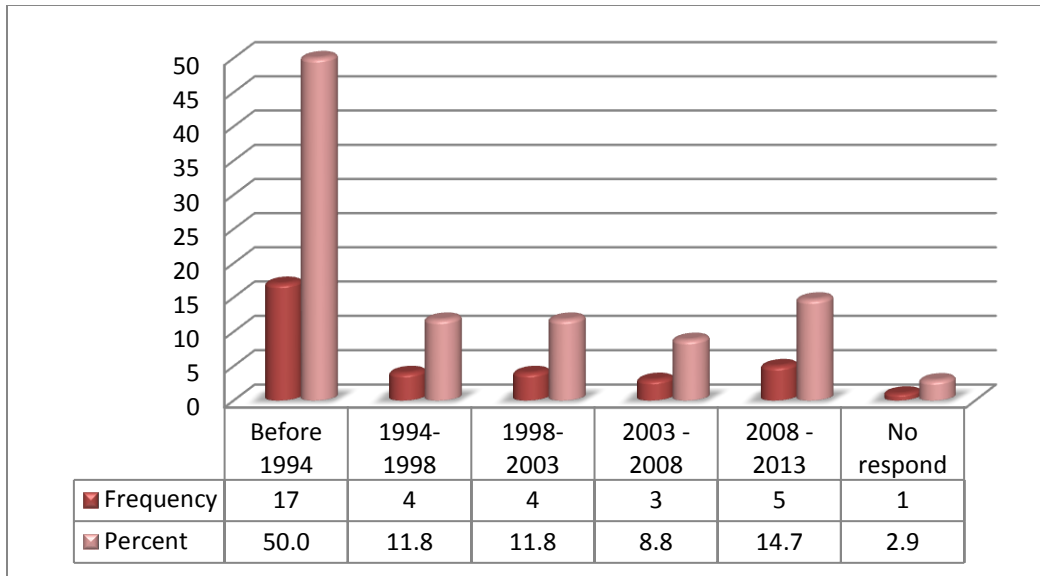


Figure 4.10: Operating as a street vendor

The above figure illustrates the year in which the respondents started operating as street vendors. Before 1994 the respondents were 17 (50%), in the periods 1994 – 1998, there were 4 (11,8%) respondents, in the periods 1998 – 2003, there were 4 (11.8%) respondents, in the periods 2003 – 2008, there were 3 (8.8%) respondents, from 2008 – 2013, there were 5 (14.7%) respondents. One (1) (2.9%) respondent did not respond to this question.

4.2.4.2 Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities

It is important for the researcher to know the duration in which the respondents have been operating. This will assist the researcher to understand the point in time the respondents have been compliant or non-compliant with Polokwane Local Municipality street vending by-laws.

Table 4.12: Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities

Duration of operation	Frequency	Percent
Below five years	1	2.9
6 - 10 years	1	2.9
10 - 15 years	5	14.7
15 - 20 years	4	11.8
20 years above	21	61.8
Total	32	94.1
No response	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

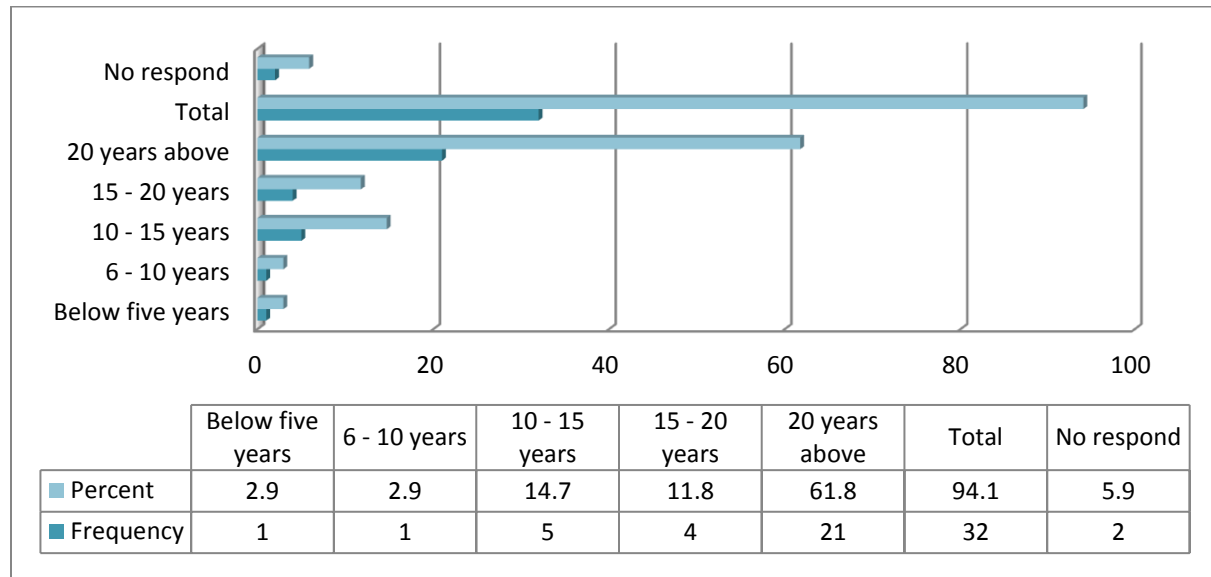


Figure 4.11: Period in which the respondents have been in street vending activities

Figure 4.11 outlines the period in which the respondents have been operating as street vendors. The respondents have been operating as follows: below five years there is 1 (2.9%) respondent, 6 – 10 years there is 1 (2.9%), 10 – 15 years there are 5 (14.7%) respondents, 15 – 20 years there are 4 (11.8%), 20 years and above there are 21 (61.8%) and 2 (5.9%) did not respond to the question.

4.2.4.3 Period operating as a street vendor in Devenish Street

The researcher wanted to know the period in which the respondents have been operating and duration they have been operating as street vendors. The table below shows the period in which the respondents have been operating in Devenish Street. This is the focal point of the researcher, that is, to measure the effectiveness in the implementation of Polokwane Local Municipality by-laws.

Table 4.13: The period operating as a street vendor in Devenish Street

	Frequency	Percent
Below five years	1	2.9
6 - 10 years	2	5.9
10 - 15 years	6	17.6
15 - 20 years	2	5.9
20 years above	22	64.7
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

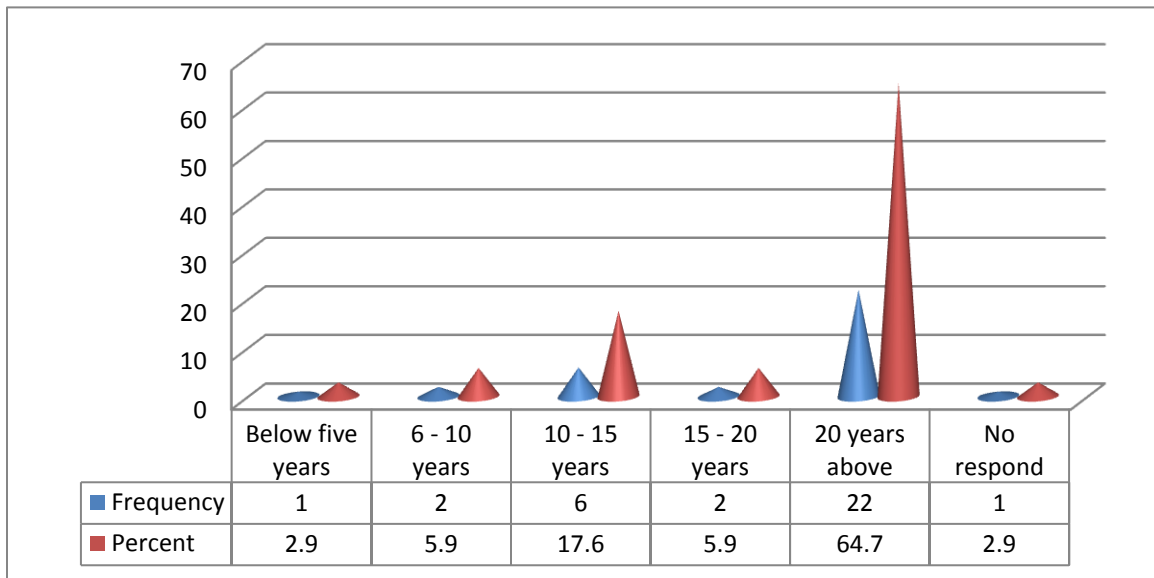


Figure 4.12: The period operating as a Street Vendor in Devenish Street

Figure 4.12 portrays that the majority of the respondents have been operating in Devenish Street before ushering in of new democratic government. Based on the figures displayed in figure 4.12, it is apparent that informal trading is a long standing challenge in the management of street vendors. One respondent has been operating below 1 (2.9%) year, 2 (5.9%) have been operating for 6 – 10 years, 6 (17.6%) respondents have been doing for 10 – 15 years, 2 (5.9) for 15 – 20 years, 22 (64.7) for 20 years and above, and 1 (2.9%) did not respond to the question.

4.2.4.4 Possession of valid permit card obtained from the Local Economic Development and Tourism offices

The researcher is interested in knowing whether the respondents are operating legally at the designated stalls. In other words, to check if they are acquainted and complying with Polokwane Local Municipality street vending by-laws. The respondents are given by-laws after completing application forms and after signing lease agreement with the municipality as indicated by the respondent from the Municipal management.

Table 4.14: Possession of valid permit card obtained from Local Economic Development and Tourism Offices

Valid permit	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	2.9
No	32	94.1
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

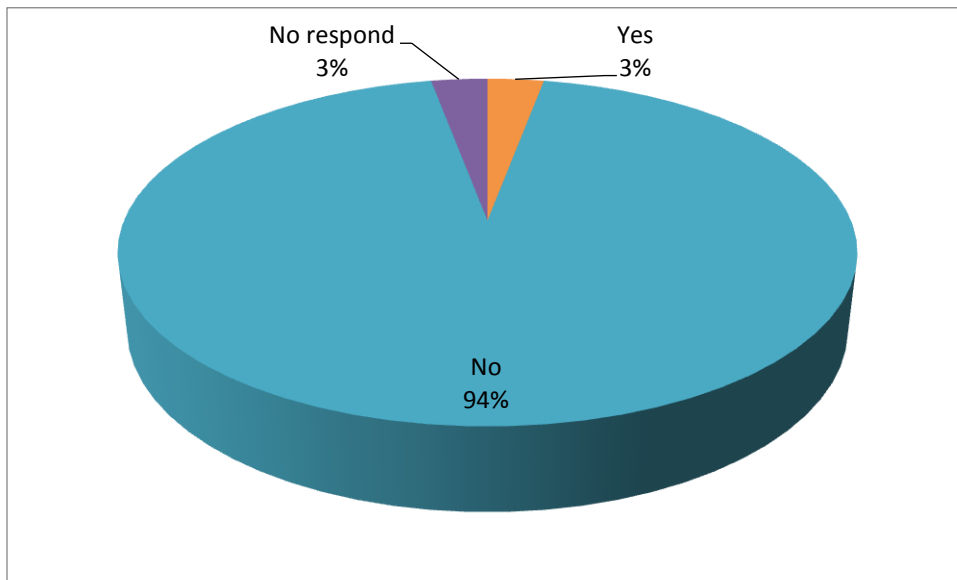


Figure 4.13: Possession of valid permit card obtained from Local Economic Development and Tourism Offices

Figure 4.13 indicates that only 1(3%) had valid permit despite the report indicating that the majority of the respondents operated as street vendors for more than twenty years. 32 (98%) of the respondents highlighted that they are not in possession of valid permits.

4.2.4.5 Respondents with expired permit card

It is important for the researcher to know the number of the respondents operating illegally without valid permits. Furthermore, the researcher preferred to recognise actions taken by Polokwane Local Municipality to deal with respondents operating without valid permits. Table 4.15 illustrates the frequency and percentages of the respondents with expired permit cards. Furthermore, figure 4.14 shows the respondents who are in possession of expired permit cards.

Table 4.15: Respondents with expired permit card

Expired permit card	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	2.9
No	32	94.1
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

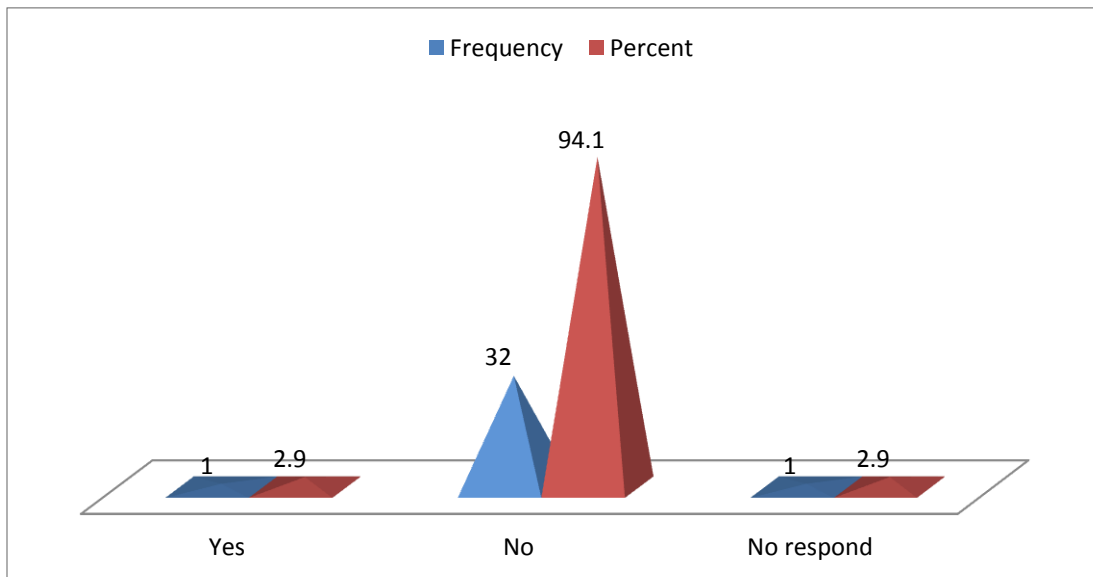


Figure 4.14: Respondents with expired permit card

Figure 4.14 above shows that 1(2.9%) respondent operates without a valid permit, again one did not respond and 32(94.4%) of the respondents are operating with expired

permit cards. These figures show that monitoring and evaluation by permit officers is not taking place. Permit operational officers were supposed to terminate street vendors who are operating illegally in Devenish Street.

4.2.4.6 Intention of renewing expired permit cards

The researcher wanted to know the respondents' intention towards their renewal of expired permit cards especially those indicated in figure 4.15 32 (94.4%). Regrettably, as in table 4.16, the respondents did not respond.

Table 4.16: Renewal of expired permit cards

Expired permit	Frequency	Percent
No response	34	100.0

4.2.4.7 Payment of tariffs as prescribed by Polokwane Local Municipality

Valid permit card holders are expected to pay their tariffs monthly at a given time by Polokwane Local Municipality. Tables 4.15 and 4.16 respectively indicate that one respondent is liable to pay tariffs because the respondent is in possession of a valid permit card. In the same breadth, tables 4.15 and 4.16 indicate that 31 respondents are supposed to reapply for valid permit card, then pay fines and continue with normal tariffs as endorsed in Polokwane Local Municipality street vending tariffs. Table 4.17 indicates that one respondent paid the tariffs as scheduled. Figure 14 below illustrates the payment of tariffs.

Table 4.17: Payment of tariffs on time

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	2.9
No	30	88.2
No response	3	8.8
Total	34	100.0

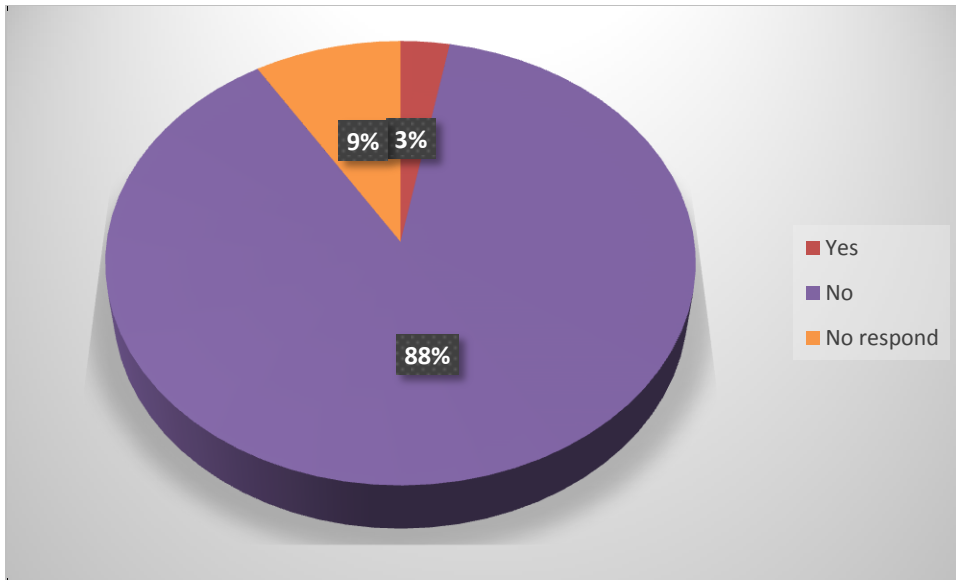


Figure 4.15: Payment of tariffs on time

The above figure indicates that 1(3%) respondent pays tariffs regularly although 30 (88%) respondents do not pay the tariffs. Moreover, 3(9%) respondents did not indicate whether or not they pay tariffs. It is also clear that there is an alarming deficiency of poor revenue collection in Polokwane Local Municipality from the street vending perspective. The management should work hard to ensure that street vendors pay tariffs as scheduled.

4.2.4.8 The payment of fines by street vendors

It is important for the researcher to know whether or not street vendors pay their fines. 10 respondents did not pay fines because there was no cooperation between street vendors and Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. This illegal practice of not paying municipality fines occurred in 2006, 2007, and 2009 and during undated period. The respondents alleged that the municipality is not cooperating with street vendors. Therefore, street vendors decided not to pay fines. 24 respondents did not respond to give reasons whether or not they pay fines.

4.2.4.9 Types of items that street vendors are vending

It is very vital for the researcher to have information about the products that the respondents are vending. This information shall assist in checking whether the respondents are vending products as indicated in Polokwane Local Municipality by-laws. Table 4.18 outlines the types of products in the stalls of street vendors in Devenish Street. Figure 4.16 displays items according to the ability and interest of respondents.

Table 4.18: Types of items that street vendors are vending

Items	Frequency	Percent
Fruits and vegetables	16	47.1
Cooking	15	44.1
Other	2	5.9
No response	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

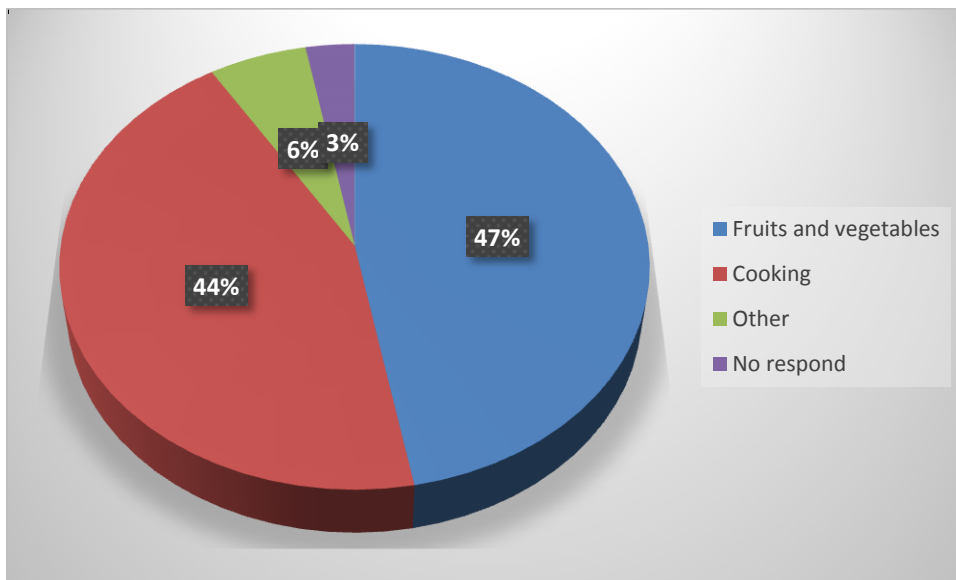


Figure 4.16: Types of items that street vendors are vending

Figure 4.16 portrays items sold by respondents in Devenish Street Polokwane. 16 respondents sell fruits and vegetables at 47%, followed by 15 respondents who sell cooked food at 44%. Additionally, 2 are vending other items at 6% and lastly one did not respond at 3%. Rodents, cockroaches and flies need to be eradicated from the designated stalls of the respondents. The vendors should also avoid the use of stagnant water in order to discourage breeding places for mosquitoes. The municipality should provide clean water supply.

4.2.4.10 Access to toilets and hand washing facilities

Table 4.18 above has illustrated vending items. Time and again the respondents should wash their hands after going to toilets and before any preparation of meals for their customers. Secondly, street vendors must wash vegetables and fruits using running water to prevent infections. Table 4.19 below gives out a picture of the availability and accessibility of toilets and hand washing facilities. 33 (97.1%) respondents are able to access toilets and hand washing facilities. One respondent did not indicate whether toilets and hand washing facilities are accessible.

Table 4.19: Accessibility of toilets and hand washing facilities

Access to toilets and hand washing	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	97.1
Not indicated	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

4.2.4.11 Explanation of not accessing toilets and hand washing facilities

The respondents did not respond on this aspect. Table 4.19 above indicates that 33 respondents at 97.1% are able to access toilets and hand washing facilities. Table 4.20 reflects the respondents that are unable to access toilets and hand washing facilities.

Table 4.20: Indicate reasons indicating why street vendors are unable to access toilets and hand washing facilities.

	Frequency	Percent
Missing System	34	100.0

4.2.5 The Implementation of Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) By-Laws

The responses hereby reflect the respondents' awareness, knowledge, understanding and the period of knowing Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws.

4.2.5.1 Awareness of street vending by-laws by street vendors

It is very important for the researcher to know the status quo of street vendors pertaining to the awareness of street vending by-laws. If the respondents are aware of the by-laws, it would be very easy and convenient for them to comply and maintain the ownership of the municipal by-laws. Table 4.21 below lists the level of awareness of street vending by-laws. Figure 4.17 in the next page depicts the status quo of the respondents about Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws.

Table 4.21: Awareness of street vending by-laws by street vendors

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	2.9
No	31	91.2
No response	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

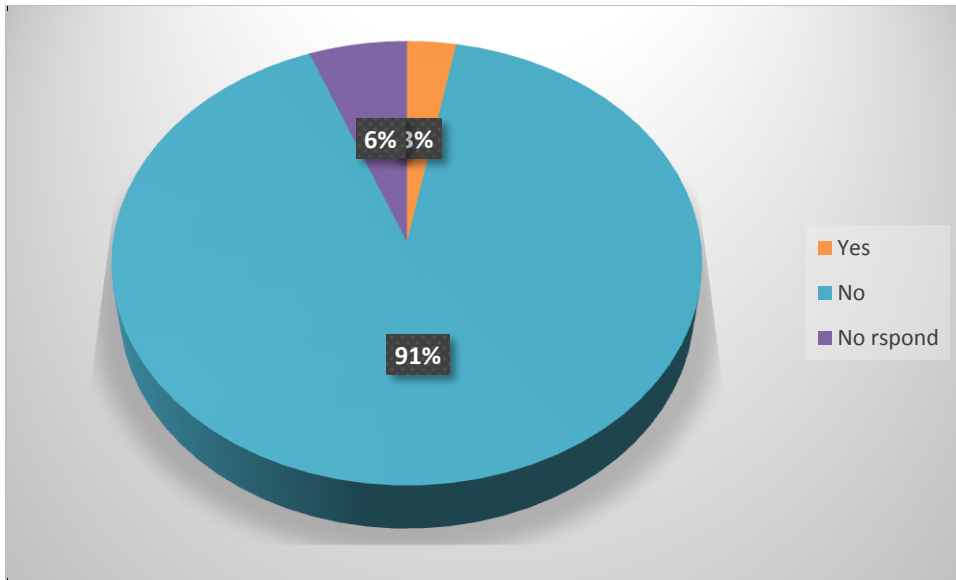


Figure 4.17: Awareness of street vending by-laws

Contrary to table 4.12 and figure 4.11, the respondents have been operating for a long period as street vendors. Surprisingly, they are not aware of street vending by-laws. For example, street vendors have been operating for 6 to 20 years and above in street vending activities but they are not aware of Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws. Figure 4.17 shows that 31 (91%) respondents are not aware of by-laws. Only 1(2.9%) respondent is aware of the by-laws and 2(6%) did not respond.

4.2.5.2 The period the street vendors became aware of Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws

The researcher's assumption was that all the respondents operating as street vendors are expected to have more knowledge about street vending by-laws. Street vendors signed lease of agreements with the municipality and hopefully, they have undergone municipality programmes relevant to their work. Therefore, the expectation is that the longer the street vendor is in street vending activities, the higher the possibility of the street vendor to have more insight of street vending by-laws. Table 4.22 and Figure 4.18 below display the period the respondents became aware of street vending by-laws.

Table 4.22: The period the respondents became aware of street vending by-laws

Period	Frequency	Percent
Not informed	10	29.4
1996 – 2000	8	23.5
2000 – 2005	5	14.7
2005-2010	4	11.8
2010 - 2015	3	8.8
Not indicated	4	11.8
Total	34	100.0

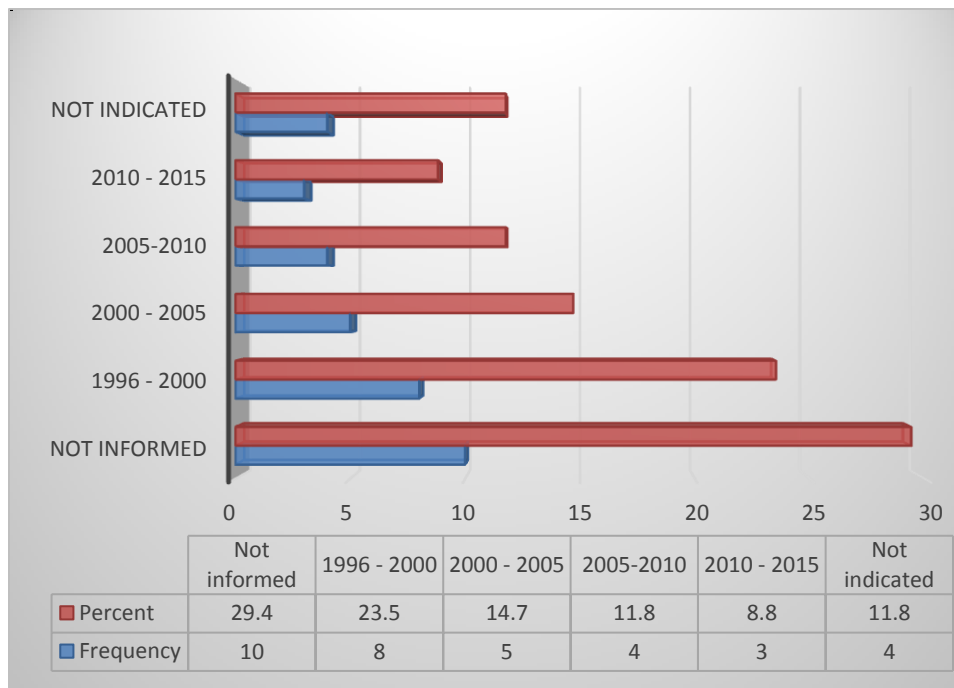


Figure 4.18: The period the respondents became aware of street vending by-laws.

Figure 4.18 defines that 10(29.4%) respondents were not informed about street vending by-laws, 8(23.5%) respondents in the following years were aware of street vending by-laws between 1996 to 2000, 2000 – 2005 5(14.7%), 4(11.8%) 2005 to 2010, 3(8.8%) 2010 to 2015 respectively and lastly 4(11.8%) did not indicate whether street vending by-laws are known or not known.

4.2.5.3 Street vendors' knowledge of the contents of Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) By-laws

If the respondents have knowledge of street vending by-laws this will assist the municipal management to apply relevant measures during monitoring and evaluation. Table 4.23 below displays the level of knowledge attained by the respondents. It is clear that this is contrary to figure 18 10 (29.4%), which states that they were not informed about street vending by-laws. But table 4.23 illustrates that 97.1% of the respondents know the contents. The researcher's perceptions are that the respondents do not have a spirit of ownership and are snubbing their responsibility.

Table 4.23: Knowledge of the contents of Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	97.1
Not indicated	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

4.2.5.4 Understanding of by-laws by street vendors in the line of their operation

It is very important for the researcher to know the level of knowledge that the respondents attained. This will help in checking the effectiveness of the implementation of street vending by-laws in Polokwane Local Municipality. Table 4.24 below outlines the level of understanding of street vending by-laws by the respondents.

Table 4.24: Understanding of street vending by-laws by street vendors in their line of operation

Understanding of by-laws	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	97.1
Not indicated	1	2.9
Total	34	100.0

Table 4.24 reflects that the respondents operate with ease at their stalls because data indicates that almost 100% of street vendors have insight as far as by-laws are concerned.

4.2.5.5 Operation of street vendors without understanding municipality by-laws

Despite what it has been indicated in table 4.22, 20 (58.8%) respondents displayed their awareness of street vending by-laws in line of their operation. But the conflicting response is that 24 respondents did not indicate their level of understanding. 10 respondents showed their dissatisfaction about lack of cooperation with the municipality authority. Moreover, the law enforcement unit continues confiscating their products, and in some occasions, leave their stalls dirty.

4.2.5.6 Benefits derived from municipality street vending by-laws

The researcher wanted to know if the respondents are benefiting from the availability and implementation of by-laws in line with their operation as street vendors. Table 4.25 below displays no response from the street vendors. It will be unfair for the researcher to assume that the respondents are not benefiting from the implementation of street vending by-laws.

Table 4.25: Benefits derived from municipality street vending by-laws

	Frequency	Percent
Missing System	34	100.0

The respondents did respond to this question.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE DATA

Section A: Interview schedule to the management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit

The results of the qualitative component of the study are presented.

4.3.1 Access of Street Vending By-Laws

The respondents representing the management of Polokwane Municipality indicated that the accessibility of street vending by-laws is not a challenge because any person can access street vending by-laws through Polokwane Municipality website whilst others are given hard copies of the by-laws upon receipt of approval for vending in the streets of Polokwane.

4.3.2 Systems in Place for Monitoring Street Vending Activities

Three respondents use the law and enforcement unit to apply force when monitoring street vendors. Instead of the unit using harsh measures, the unit was supposed to do regular monitoring and evaluation of the stalls. The researcher's perception is that it is common that for the authority to apply power forcefully without holding consultative meetings with the people concerned. When force is applied, people tend to become hostile and resistive to what the authority instructs them to do. The application of harsh measures usually destabilises cooperation. One respondent indicated that regular visits are done at stalls. It is normal for stalls to be visited regularly as stipulated in the unit's approved itinerary. This is complemented by drawn action/ implementation plan. Furthermore, the unit compile a report for further references.

4.3.3 The Impact of Challenges on the Implementation of Street Vending By-Laws

Respondent 1 highlighted that street vendors do not cooperate with operational permit officers during their regular stall visits. The other indecent conduct is that street vendors fight amongst themselves. Additionally, respondents 2 and 4 emphasised that street vendors do not comply with street vending by-laws, and respondent 3 stressed that the law enforcement unit is unable to control street vendors because of shortage of law enforcement personnel.

4.3.4 The Impact of Congested Pavements

Respondents 1, 2 and 4 underscored the fact that street vendors are inhibiting the movement of pedestrians, whilst respondent 3 reflected that motorists are unable to park at the designated parking area in the streets due to congested pavements resulting from street vending.

4.3.5 Enforcement of Road Traffic Department and its Regulations

Respondent 1 outlined the importance of the Traffic Act. However, respondent 2 indicated that road traffic officers control cars to park at designated parking areas. Respondent 3 brought up a challenge instead of a resolution. Respondent 4 indicated that road traffic officers together with the community safety strategic business unit should make regular patrols to ensure the safety of motorists and pedestrians.

4.3.6 Plan in Place for the Inclusion of Street Vending Activities in Town Planning

Respondents 1, 3 and 4 agreed that Polokwane Local Municipality has a plan in place for street vending activities whilst respondent 2 disagreed with the idea of inclusion of street vendors in the town planning of Polokwane City.

4.3.7 Brief Explanations

Respondents 1 and 4 agreed that street vending activities should be engaged in town planning whilst respondent 2 argued that there is no plan in place for street vending activities to be included in the town planning of Polokwane Local Municipality. Respondent 3 did not respond. Respondent 1 outlined that there are stalls outside Limpopo Mall. Respondent 4 was of the view that Polokwane Local Municipality's Central Business District, Development Plan and Urban Renewal Strategy acknowledge cognisance of street vending as one of the cornerstones of Local Economic Development.

4.3.8 The Rating of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Street Vending By-Laws

The rating of the effectiveness of the implementation of street vending by-laws is rated at the levels of good and average. Respondents 1 and 2 rated the effectiveness in the implementation of by-laws as good although respondents 3 and 4 rated it as average. The reasons with regard to the ratings will be discussed below under 4.3.10.

4.3.9 Explanation

Respondents 1 and 2 posited that the effectiveness of street vending is good. Respondent 1 presented that street vending by-laws are good because they serve as regulatory framework that prevent street vendors from encroaching in other street vendors' stalls. Respondent 2 believed that problems in some streets were corrected. Respondent 3 stressed that rating was average because the law enforcement unit is experiencing staff shortage in controlling street vending activities. Furthermore, respondent 4 revealed that there is misunderstanding in the mode of operation regarding street vending activities amongst Traffic, Community Safety Strategic Business and Tourism Strategic Business Units.

4.3.10 Probable Future Plans

Respondent 1 did not respond. Respondents 2 and 3 proposed that the unit should increase the number of law enforcement unit personnel. The increasing number of law and enforcement personnel will add value in regular monitoring and evaluation processes during stall visits. Respondent 4 recommended uniform understanding of street vending by-laws by Traffic, Community Safety Strategic Business and Tourism Strategic Business Units.

4.3.11 Information

Respondent 1 did not respond. Respondent 2 indicated that no information was required. Respondent 3 and 4 wanted to get findings of this study. Perhaps these findings will assist them in improving Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit in the management of street vending activities.

SECTION B: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO THE OPERATIONAL OFFICERS OF POLOKWANE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM UNIT

The outcomes of this section B are presented.

4.4 LEASE AGREEMENT

The aim of this section was to find out if the street vendors are signing lease agreement with insight looking in relations with terms of reference, fulfilment of dimensions of lease agreement and measures in place in terms of termination of lease agreement.

4.4.1 Signing of Lease Agreement

Three (3) respondents agreed that street vendors should sign lease agreement with Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit before starting with street vending activities.

4.4.2 Terms of Reference

Respondent 1 indicated that stall occupation is a three year term, and that the street vendor pays monthly tariffs to occupy the stall. Respondent 2 and 3 enumerated challenges rather than terms of reference as requested.

4.4.3 Fulfilment of Outlined Dimensions in Lease Agreement

Respondent 1 underlined the fact that the fulfilment of outlined dimensions in lease agreement was cumbersome because supporting and guiding visits are rarely done by the operational permit officers. The fulfilment is partially done only when the law - enforcement unit takes steps against street vendors. Respondent 2 indicated that the majority of street vendors are complying with terms and conditions endorsed in the lease agreement. Respondent 3 indicated that few street vendors comply with dimensions in lease agreement. The figures are not available it is difficult to indicate the extent of non-compliance in the fulfilment of dimensions of Lease Agreement.

4.4.4 Termination of Lease Agreement

Respondent 1 indicated that if a street vendor contravenes any clause in the lease agreement, his/her street vending activities in the stall are terminated. Respondent 2 explained that if a street vendor who does not have interest in vending activities, his/her lease agreement is terminated. Additionally, the lease agreement is terminated if a street vendor does not comply with the content of the lease agreement. Also, the termination of lease agreement is done if the contract is not renewed. Respondent 3

indicated that the termination is done because of failure to comply with street vending by-laws and policies of the municipality.

4.4.5 Utilisation of Stalls

The aim of this section was to quantify the number of unoccupied and illegally occupied stalls. This is supplementary as a yardstick to assist the researcher in estimating the extent to which the authority of the municipality is implementing the street vending by-laws efficiently.

4.4.5.1 Total number of street vendors in Devenish Street

Three (3) respondents presented the same total number of 103 street vendors operating in Devenish Street.

4.4.5.2 Vacant stalls

Respondents 1 and 2 agreed that all 103 stalls are occupied in Devenish Street but respondent 3 reflected that there are vacant stalls because street vendors said there is no business in those stalls. This is an indication that monitoring and evaluation is not practised. Furthermore, permit officers do not give each other reports during their daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly reports in this unit.

4.4.5.3 Reason why the stall is vacant

Three (3) respondents did not respond to this question because in section 4.5.3, it was indicated that all 103 stalls are occupied.

4.4.5.4 Adequacy of stalls

Respondents 1 and 3 agree that stalls are adequate, whilst respondent 2 does not agree. The remarks highlighted in 4.5.3 are still relevant here because the team of permit officers present different answers while they are working in the same unit. The researcher's observation is that the dissemination of information is awkward because it shows that there is no report giving, holding of bilateral meetings and compilation of reports taking place. There is a need for this unit to improve on this aspect.

4.4.5.5 If the answer is yes explain

Respondent 1 answer is irrelevant to the question. Respondents 2 and 3 did not respond.

4.4.5.6 Stalls occupied illegally

Respondents 1 and 3 claimed not to know the stalls which were illegally occupied but respondent 2 did indicate knowledge of these stalls. This response does not make sense because all three respondents are working together as a team. Therefore, the reflection is that they do not give each other report in any form daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly in this unit.

4.4.5.7 Reasons indicating why stalls are occupied illegally

No respondents indicated the reason why certain stalls are occupied illegally.

4.4.6 Payment of Stalls

The researcher needed to detect the level of street vendors' compliance in accordance with payment of municipality tariffs. Additionally the researcher wanted to check Polokwane Local Municipality measures in place against street vendors not obedient to the street vending by-laws.

4.4.6.1 Turn around payment level of stalls

Respondent 1 indicated that the turnaround level of payment of stalls is approximately 50%, and respondent 2 showed that the majority of street vendors are frankly paying. This response is subjective because the majority can mean anything. Lastly, respondent 3 believed that the payment of street vendors was average. This unit is unable to give authentic figures because concrete reports are reliable and helpful for any further reference.

4.4.6.2 Level of payment

Respondent 1 indicated that the turnaround payment was approximately 50% though response in section 4.6.1 showed that the turnaround was poor. Similarly, respondent 2 in section 4.6.1 reflected that the majority (which can mean 80 – 90%) of street vendors paid genuinely, but in section 4.6.1, the response was average. Respondent 3 was constant because the level of payment was similar for both sections 4.6.1 and 4.6.2.

4.4.6.3 Level of payment is either 1 or 2

Respondent 1 showed that the law enforcement unit withdrew permit cards from street vendors who did not pay tariffs. Further street vendor(s) are given fines or their products are confiscated. Respondent 2 did not respond. Respondent 3 indicated that the law enforcement unit showed that permit card holders were given a fine of R500.00 or their products would be confiscated.

4.4.7 Sanitation of Devenish Street

The researcher required to verify the extent at which the municipality is considering the level of hygiene amongst street vendors by providing them with hand washing and toilets facilities. Street vendors sell fruits and vegetables, and cooking. These types of vending demand frequent washing of hands before cooking and after attending toilets.

4.4.7.1 Enforcement of cleanliness

Respondent 1 said that the enforcement of cleanliness was done through joined mass inspection, municipality conduct training and workshop on cleanliness. Respondent 2 stated that street vendors did not comply, permit cards were forcefully taken from them and vending activities were terminated. Respondent 3 stressed the importance of enforcing street vending by-laws and other applicable legislation to be implemented and to conduct regular inspections at stalls.

4.4.7.2 Provision of sanitation in Devenish Street

Respondent 1 indicated that sanitation in Devenish Street is not provided. However, respondents 2 and 3 are of the view that the municipality is providing sanitation for street vendors. The researcher's observation is that 3 respondents are not familiar with their field stations.

4.4.8 Training and development of Street Vendors

Street vending is an informal sector which needs vendors to be trained and developed on matters related to financial matter so that street vendors can be able to have savings, further become developed to formal trading. Secondly to be trained about waste management because poor waste management can lead diseases and rodents in the street. Food hygiene in order to sell well cooked food their customers, etcetera. The training will end up with well-maintained streets.

4.4.8.1 Training and development programmes

Three (3) respondents agreed that the municipality has training and development programmes provided by the municipality.

4.4.8.2 Specific programs are offered

Three (3) respondents indicated that there are common workshops in place, including Waste and Business management workshops. Respondent 1 spoke about health compliance and financial workshops. Respondent 2 identified health and pricing workshops. Respondent 3 talked about food hygiene, fire and safety and customer care workshops. This background is evidence that street vendors receive knowledge and skills specifically relevant to their activities.

4.4.8.3 Frequency of training street vendors

Three (3) respondents gave similar answers that training of street vendors is done quarterly.

4.4.8.4 Improvement noticed after the municipality conducted workshops

Improvement was noticed after the attendance of workshops. Respondent 1 stated that street vendors kept their stalls clean. They also showed improvement in the payment of monthly tariffs. Respondent 2 claimed that street vendors started to put on their preventive protective equipment when cooking meals for their customers. Respondent 3 recognised improvement in the disposal of refuse.

4.4.9 Policies and procedures

The researcher wanted to assess if the policies and procedures for street vending activities are available, and if they are decisively and efficiently implemented. 3 respondents confirmed on the availability and utilisation of policies and procedures. Respondents 1 and 2 underlined the fact that a Hawker Management Strategy was available and in use. Respondent 1 accentuated that Permit Management and Termination Process Manuals were also available and in use.

4.4.10 Polokwane street vending by-Laws

4.4.10.1 Managerial intervention in implementing street vending by-laws

The researcher's aim was to investigate if the implementation of the Municipal by-laws is effective in promoting a healthy and safe environment for street vendors with special focus on Devenish Street in Polokwane City, Limpopo Province. Furthermore, the researcher wanted to evaluate if the Polokwane Local Municipality authority is effectively able to implement street vending by-laws.

Respondent 1 outlined managerial tools which were in use such as street traders' strategy, permit and termination manuals which were utilised for managing street vending activities. Respondent 2 further highlighted that the Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit developed an implementation strategy to implement street vending by-laws. Respondent 3 mentioned managerial supportive individual strategic business units. For example, local economic development for administration, community safety strategic business unit for safety and security, road and storm water strategic business unit for sanitation and environmental health for hygiene purposes.

4.4.10.2 Mechanisms in operation to enable street vendors to comply with street vending by-laws

The researcher needed to find out how the operational permit officers determined the street vendors to adhere to the tabled policies and procedures for their operation in Devenish Street. Respondent 1 emphasised that permit card holders who were in possession of expired permits, and those who were not complying with street vending by-laws, their lease agreements were terminated. Respondent 2 stressed the monitoring of stalls to ensure compliance. Respondent 3 made known of best practices to be adhered to which street vendors sign lease agreements and become legal permit card holders.

4.4.10.3 Monitoring and evaluation of street vendors based in Devenish Street

The intention of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the implementation of street vending by-laws through the monitoring and evaluation of street vending activities in Devenish Street, Polokwane City. Respondent 1 and 2 revealed that stalls were inspected regularly. Respondent 3 showed that the community safety unit ensured that law was enforced and further regular inspections were conducted at the stalls for compliance checks.

4.5 CHALLENGES

The researcher wanted to know the extent and type of challenges/ gaps experienced by street vendors in their street vending activities. She also wanted to know the management and operational permit officer in the implementation of street vending by-laws by the local municipality.

4.5.1 Street Vendors

The predominant challenges raised by respondents are as follows:

- Blocked drains and municipality plumbers delay in unblocking them.
- Bilateral meetings are not held between the municipality and street vendors to address challenging issues and achievements attained in the domain of street vending activities.
- The result of failure to hold meetings ended up with lack of cooperation between the municipality and street vendors.
- Poor hygienic conditions in some of the stalls, leading customers not buying their products due to poor conditions of the surroundings and stalls.
- Theft is rife, which commonly happen at night when permit holders are gone home. Thieves steal household utensils like gas cylinders, cooking pots and plates.
- There are Illegal occupants of the stalls which are rented by those in need of money.
- Favouritism is practised during big events at Peter Mokaba stadium. Municipality personnel award their friends those opportunities.
- Law enforcement officers look down upon the street vendors because they have not gone far with schooling.

4.5.2 Management of the Unit

- There are syndicates occupying stalls illegally and always attempt to fight with the law and enforcement unit.
- There are allegations of witchcraft amongst street vendors which is not easy to prove.
- Street vendors display their products beyond their designated areas. Additionally, other street vendors sell illegal products which are not stipulated in Polokwane Street Vending By-laws.
- Some permit card owners rent the stalls without the knowledge of Polokwane Local Municipality.

4.5.3 Operational Permit Officers

Operational permit officers as front-liners for Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit are encountering the following challenges or gaps:

- Street vendors are not paying their monthly tariffs. Some of the street vendors keep their stalls in poor hygienic conditions. Street vendors display their products beyond marked areas. Approximately 91% of street vendors have been operating in street vending activities but are ignorant because they deliberately not adhere to local municipality street vending by-laws.

4.6. KEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

4.6.1 BIOGRAPHICAL FINDINGS

The findings of the researcher about biographical information are as follows:

The findings showed that gender was more prevalent in females than their male counterparts. Chapter 2 of this study showed that women are the key role players in the sector of street vending activities (Mahadea, 2002:625). The age of the respondents in this study showed that the number of youth who participated in street vending activities is less than that of older people.

The results showed the race of the respondents as Africans, which raised a concern why only Africans. What about races like Coloureds, Indians and henceforth. This creates the impression that only Africans are unemployable or maybe they do not have appropriate skills or knowledge. The study indicated that all the respondents were South Africans. This creates the impression that foreigners are not given opportunities of engaging in street vending activities.

In terms of marital status unmarried respondents were dominant, which may indicate that their basic education was not fulfilled. Furthermore, this may lead the respondents to receive support services from Social and Development Services. Married

respondents were also reported to be engaged in street vending activities. The researcher's assumption is that partners are unable to support their families to meet basic needs.

The number of dependants to the respondents is alarming because the figures showed that the dependants' age are above 21 years. Persons at the age of 21 years are regarded as adults and are thus independent, except in cases where they are enrolled in tertiary education and training institutions to further their studies.

The level of literacy is satisfying because 70.6% of the respondents can read and write their home languages. If needs be the respondents can improve their level of literacy by attending Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) classes.

In terms of highest qualifications, the study showed that 3 out of 34 managed to reach the matric level. The graph of respondents with the highest qualification is skewed towards the left, where 88.3% of the respondents are without matric and 2.9% did not respond.

The researcher's wish is that Polokwane Municipality should offer bursaries to 3 respondents to continue with their tertiary studies. The respondents' profits and savings per month is too bad because the money reflected cannot be able to meet the basic needs of an individual or take a child to tertiary education and training institution. The monthly savings of the respondents are shocking, ranging from R100.00 to R500.00. This shows that street vendors huge responsibilities to support their families financially.

Figure 5 indicated that children under five can be on breast milk and their demands are easily manageable. The demands of dependants from the age of 6 years to adults above 20 years are high and costly, where the value of the rand is going down time and again. This finding shows that street vendors are operating under stressful financial situation.

4.6.2 The Operational Conditions of Street Vendors in Devenish Street

The figures reflect that 50% of the respondents have been operating as street vendors before 1994, which indicates that they operated in street vending activities during the apartheid era. Furthermore, 94.1% of the respondents have an experience in street vending activities. 64% of the respondents have been operating for more than 20 years specifically at Devenish Street. Other 29.4% of the respondents have been operating in Devenish Street between 6 to 20 years, 2.9% have been operating for 1 year and 2.9% did not respond. The above mentioned percentages indicate that the majority of the respondents/ street vendors are acquainted with the benefits and challenges existing in street vending activities. Therefore, it is possible for street vendors to know and understand the content of Polokwane Municipality street vending activities.

The respondents who are permit card holders operated as street vendors with experience of street vending activities some above 20 years. Others operated between 6 to 20 years where 32(94.1%) of them indicated that they do not have valid permit cards because their permit cards have expired. Only one respondent confirmed that he/she is in possession of an expired permit card.

Thirty four (34) respondents are not prepared to renew their expired permit cards. Here the operational permit officers have huge backlogs which should have been identified long ago. The management of Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit should come up with mechanisms to correct this anomaly.

The respondents reflected that they are not prepared to pay municipality tariffs on time because Polokwane Local Municipality is not cooperating with them. This started in 2006. The respondents say if there is no cooperation then, there is no payment of tariffs.

Fruits and vegetables are the most common vending items which street vendors are selling whilst there are few other types of vending items. This shows that there is a

noticeable competition between restaurants with street vendors who sell cooked food, and again there is competition between street vendors selling fruits and vegetables with fruits and vegetables markets.

Toilets and hand washing facilities are accessible to street vendors. This is very much pleasing because street vendors will maintain their hygienic conditions. Street vendors will be able to wash their hands before food preparation and after visiting bathrooms or toilets. Fruits will be washed before selling, and vegetables will be washed before being cooked.

4.6.3 The Implementation of Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws

The respondents, despite being in street vending activities some for between 6 to 20 years, and others for than 20 years, did not give positive responses about the implementation of Polokwane Municipality street vending by-laws. The respondents indicated that they were not aware of street vending by-laws, suggesting that they were not informed about these laws. Contrary to the above answer, table 23 showed that 33 (97.1%) of the respondents have knowledge of and understand the street vending by-laws. The researcher's observation is that the respondents' pleading for ignorance about knowledge of street vending by-laws is a strategy to shun away from their responsibilities.

4.6.4 Management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit

The respondents confirmed that they can access street vending by-laws from Polokwane Municipality website, and that hard copies are usually issued upon receipt of approval for street vending.

The management noticed that there are syndicates occupying stalls illegally. These syndicates normally fight with the law and enforcement unit during monitoring and evaluation processes. Some street vendors display their products beyond designated

areas. These results in pedestrians not able to walk freely on pavements, and motorists are unable to park their cars at designated parking bays. The municipality uses the law and enforcement unit as a system to put things in place.

There is little agreement to include street vending activities in town planning. The responses indicated that the city already placed them at Limpopo Mall, Furthermore; the last response creates harmony with the initial response. It indicates that the inclusion is important because street vending activities are regarded as cornerstones of local economic development.

4.6.5 Operational Officers for Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit

Street vendors sign three-year term lease agreement with the Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit before starting with street vending activities. Street vendors are compelled to pay monthly tariffs so that they can continue occupying the stalls. The fulfilment of outlined dimensions in lease agreement is cumbersome for street vendors because supporting and guiding visits are rarely done by the operational permit officers.

Words like majority and few are subjective because this unit was supposed to pull out reports from their shelves to confirm objectivity by showing numbers. The lease agreement is terminated if the vendor contravenes any of the clauses in the lease agreement, if the vendor does not have interest any longer in vending activities, or he or she does not comply with the street vending by-laws and policies and procedures of the municipality.

The total number of street vendors in Devenish Street is 103. The respondents gave different versions about the occupancy of stalls. Two agreed that all stalls are occupied and one respondent indicated that there are stalls which are not occupied because there is no profit from those stalls.

Furthermore, there are syndicates occupying stalls illegally who fight with the law and enforcement personnel when monitoring the sites. The payment of the stalls is not constant because payment ranges on average of 50%. What is worrying is that this unit is unable to give authentic figures because concrete reports are reliable.

Sanitation of Devenish Street

The enforcement of cleanliness is done through joined mass inspection, and the municipality conducts training and workshop on cleanliness. The respondents gave different versions because 2 respondents agreed that sanitation is provided whilst 1 respondent said there is no specific sanitation for street vendors in Devenish Street.

Training and Development for Street Vendors

The municipality offers training and development programmes for street vendors quarterly. The workshops commonly provided are waste and business management, health compliance, financial, pricing, food hygiene, fire and safety and customer care workshops. The background given is evidence that street vendors receive knowledge and skills specifically relevant to their activities. The positive thing is that there is a noticeable improvement in the payment of tariffs, wearing of personal protective equipment when cooking and improvement in disposal of refuse.

Policies and Procedures

The municipality has policies and procedures for the management of street vendors, but there is no proof the street vendors learnt and understood those procedures and policies. Polokwane street vending by-laws are available in the municipality's website and in hardcopies. The problem is that the street vendors are not in possession of these by-laws and have no knowledge of their content. Furthermore, in the training and workshop sessions, street vending by-laws are not inclusive. This is a gap on the side of Polokwane Municipality.

4.7. CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes by indicating that data collected proved that there is still more to be done by both Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit together with street vendors operating in the streets of Polokwane City. The municipality is expected to work closer to the vendors by conducting meetings with labour associations and street vendors. Moreover, the municipality should make sure that street vending by-laws are legal documents to be understood and be practised without any compromise. The management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit is responsible for the management of the streets by guiding and supporting street vendors through operational permit officers.

Meetings of the unit and street vendors will play a vital role because this is a platform where the organisation, planning, resolving of issues, drawing of action/ implementation plans are discussed by allowing people to air their views. Management should not apply force to street vendors by using law and enforcement unit personnel because this will make create a hostile environment between street vendors and the municipality. The good news is that street vendors are receiving training although I was not shown the attendance registers to confirm their attendance.

Furthermore, it can be proposed that the head of the unit should delegate an officer from management to do quality assurance. It must be a key issue in his/her personnel performance agreement to speed up the effectiveness of the implementation of street vending by-laws. Secondly, there should be visible weekly, monthly and yearly plans that confirm that these are tools guiding the way officers are performing their duties. Thirdly, the unit should compile authentic reports that reflect the performance of the unit. Fourthly, there should be benchmarking with growing cities and metro cities for best practices. Summary of four chapters will be presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINAL REMARKS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter presented the data collected and the analysis and interpretation thereof. This chapter presents a brief overview of the previous chapters and summary of the findings. Furthermore the chapter presents the summary of the findings and conclusions drawn from the findings. Also recommendations emanating from the findings and conclusion in a form of final remarks are provided.

5.2 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTERS

Chapter one outlined the background to the study. Furthermore the followings were outlined: problem statement; motivation and significance of the study; the aim and objectives of the study, research questions and definition of key concepts. Additionally literature review, research methodology and ethical considerations were discussed.

Chapter two focused on the literature review and explored literature from different scholars on the economy of street vending activities and the role played by municipal by-laws in regulating street vending. The researcher started by looking at the concept of street vending as discussed by different authors. Street vending was initially focused internationally on the Asian continent more specifically Bangladesh, and explored various forms of governance and control on street vending in the city of Dhaka.

Further a brief explanation of street vending in Africa, looking at the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa was presented. In South Africa the principal argument was municipal by-laws set out for governance and control of street vending in the city of Polokwane.

Chapter three was on the research methodology in which different components of research were discussed. The concept research methodology was defined and its importance was explained. The chapter further conversed on research design with emphasis on qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study area and population were discussed. Moreover the concept sampling was defined. Lastly the sampling methods, data collection and analysis, ethical considerations and limitation of the study were conferred.

Chapter four presented and analysed the empirical findings of this research. At first, the data was collected by means of questionnaires which were administered to street vendors at Devenish Street in Polokwane. Additionally the data was collected by interviewing management and the operational officers in Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit. Data obtained from the questionnaires was analysed and interpreted. The results were illustrated using tables and graphs. The results attained from the qualitative component were presented.

This chapter concludes by giving summary findings of the study, providing researcher's conclusions, recommendations and final remarks.

5.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The summary of findings for this study below includes biographical, operational conditions of Street Vendors in Devenish Street, implementation of Polokwane Municipality Street Vending By-Laws, management and operational officers for Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit, sanitation of Devenish Street, training and development program for Street Vendors and policies and procedures.

Biographical findings of the respondents include age, gender, race, marital status, number of dependents; highest education qualification, savings and profit making are presented.

Gender was more prevalent in females than their male counterparts. Higher number of older street vendors was more noticeable than of youth. The findings showed that in Devenish Street only Africans operated as street vendors but no other race. This has created the impression that only Africans are unemployable or maybe they did not have suitable abilities or knowledge. This had generated the sign that foreigners were not given opportunities of engaging in street vending activities.

Unmarried street vendors were dominant, which might have directed that their basic education was not fulfilled. In case of married street vendors, the researcher assumed that their partners are not able in meeting the economic needs of their families.

The number of dependants above age of 21 years was alarming because persons at that age were regarded as adults and should be independent. This was supposed to be exceptional in cases where dependants were enrolled with tertiary education and training institutions to further their studies.

The level of literacy was agreeable because street vendors showed that they could read and write their home languages. The matriculated street vendors were few but the municipality training and development section in the municipality could have assisted in awarding those with bursaries to further their studies.

In terms of savings and profit making by street vendors was shocking. The money reflected couldn't meet their basic needs as individuals or for taking their children to tertiary education and training institutions. This showed huge financial deficit on the area of subsidiary families. This finding revealed that street vendors were operating under stressful financial situation.

Street vendors operating in Devenish Street were acquainted with the benefits and challenges existed in street vending activities. Surprisingly street vendors with such long service in street vending activities were operating without valid permit cards. Moreover street vendors were not prepared to renew their expired permit cards

The most common vending items in Devenish Streets were fruits and vegetables. This showed that there was a noticeable competition between restaurants with street vendors selling cooked food. Further there was probable competition between street vendors selling fruits and vegetables with local legal fruits and vegetables markets.

According to the results from street vendors specified that the municipality had provided them with the toilets and hand washing facilities. This was pleasing because street vendors would strive to maintain their stalls and hands in decent hygienic conditions.

The majority of street vendors in Devenish Street were engaged in street vending activities for more than two decades but displayed ignorance in not knowing the street vending by-laws which were at their disposal. The researcher's observation was that the street vendors' pleaded for ignorance about knowledge of street vending by-laws is a strategy to shun away from their responsibilities.

The management established that street vendors operating in the streets of Polokwane city were easily accessing street vending by-laws from Polokwane Municipality website, and hard copies issued upon receipt of approval for street vendors to engage in street vending activities.

The gaps or challenges outlined by the management of the unit were as follows: street vendors were displaying their products beyond designated areas and these unbecoming actions resulted in inhibiting pedestrians and motorists to walk freely on the pavements and cars parking at designated bays respectively. Equally some syndicates occupied stalls illegally, time and again syndicates attempted to fight with the law and enforcement unit during monitoring and evaluation processes.

Management responded differently because there are those indicated that the municipality had put less effort in putting street vending activities in town planning. Whilst one manager brought in a positive view in the inclusion of street vending

activities in town planning because street vending activities were regarded as cornerstones of local economic development.

There was an agreement that Street vendors sign three-year term lease agreement with the Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit before starting with street vending activities. Street vendors were compelled to pay monthly tariffs so that they can continue occupying and utilising the stalls. The fulfilments of outlined dimensions in lease agreement were cumbersome for street vendors because supporting and guiding visits were rarely performed by the operational permit officers.

Street vendors not in compliant with outlined dimensions listed in the Lease Agreement were terminated for continuing with street vending activities. Devenish Street has 03 stalls allocated for vendors applied for vending their products. Some responses showed the stalls were not all occupied because no profit was made from those stalls. The payment of the stalls was not constant. The researcher became worried about the way the unit was unable to give authentic figures because concrete reports reflect reliability.

The cleanliness of the Devenish Street was not a matter of self-activity but this was done through joined mass inspection, the municipality conducted training and workshop on cleanliness. The researcher was not pleased with response because maintaining of cleanliness must start with an individual not to be forced. The outcome of unpractised mass cleaning subjectively can end up with dirty stalls and street.

The municipality offered training and development programmes for street vendors quarterly. The background given above in Chapter 4 was evidence that street vendors received knowledge and skills specifically relevant to their activities. The outcomes of training and development of street vendors' demonstrated by, improvement in payment of tariffs, wearing of personal protective equipment when they were cooking and improvement in disposal of refuse.

Operational officers indicated that policies and procedures of the municipality were in place but there was no proof showed that street vendors were in possession of those street by-laws and again street vendors had knowledge of their content. The topics listed in the training and development sessions, did not include street vending by-laws. This was a gap on the side of Polokwane Local Municipality.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS

Street vendors operating in Devenish are all Africans with long experience in informal trading sector. Moreover they are literate but few have matric. Additionally their dependants are above 21years. Besides that they are prominently females, unmarried and living in stressful financial situation.

The common items in street vending activities are cooking, fruits and vegetables. The latter show that there is a probable competition between legal restaurants with street vendors selling cooked food and vendors selling fruits and vegetables with local legal fruits and vegetables markets respectively. The street vendors operate with ease because toilets and hand washing facilities are at their disposal.

Street vendors are negligent towards compliant with dimensions of Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws because they are well –informed about the By-Laws. Training and development programs for street vendors are funded and in progress but training on Polokwane Local Municipality Street Vending By-laws is excluded. It is a gap which should be rectified by the Polokwane Local Municipality Training Committee if there is any.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher's recommendations are directed strictly to the management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit in effective implementation of Polokwane Local Street Vending By-laws.

The operational conditions of Street Vendors in Devenish Street

The outcome of results presented showed that majority of street vendors were engaged in street vending activities for more than two decades therefore the researchers is making a plea to street vendors to comply with agreement signed and pay tariffs as supposed to be. Street vendors should respect one another which will minimise or eradicate theft activities happening amongst them. Street vendors should appreciate what the municipality has planned and arranged for trainings assisting them with informal training activities. Lastly, street vendors should keep the areas clean.

Management of the Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit

The management of the unit is advisable to do and approve annual plan for meetings and training and workshops with street vendors operating in the street of Polokwane city. This will enable the street vendors to air their challenges and highlight their achievements where applicable. The management to sit with other units of the municipality for an example, environmental health practitioners, South African Police, health sector and artisans in the planning of how streets of Polokwane city can be well maintained.

Further the operational permit officers as front-liners of the unit should draw weekly programs which must be verified by assistant manager and approved by the manager of the unit. These are enablers for the manager to know their whereabouts and identify areas which are attended to. Law and enforcement unit not to be used as a mechanism in managing street vending by-laws but the management of the unit should come up

with the best practises which will enable effective implementation of street vending by-laws in the street of Polokwane city.

The best practices which might be achieved through proper administrative logistics during approval of street vendors to occupy the stalls, conducting of meetings with positive outcomes and where challenges prevail then fair labour practices should be adopted, appointment of manager who will be quality assuring the activities of operational permit officers, capacitating of operational permit officers, weekly meetings coupled with monthly and quarterly report writing. The researcher assumes that the above mentioned listed recommendations will assist the management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit.

Monitoring by Operational Permit Officers

Operational permit officers as the face or front-liners for Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit should continuously monitor and evaluate street as endorsed in their job descriptions. Additionally continue writing reports, incidence or adverse reports if applicable and present to their seniors. The officers should create conducive environment which will not reflect mistrust especially during the award of big events to street vendors. Principles of transparency will assist street vendors to trust them.

5.5 FINAL REMARKS

As a researcher my final remarks are as follows: the management of Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit should benchmark with growing and metro cities for best practises in connection with effective implementation of local municipality street vending by-laws; to meet with street vendors at the ground for uplifting of the local economy of the city and the municipality to have partnership with University of Limpopo for conducting research specifically in street vending activities in the city of Polokwane.

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ANNEXURE A

Box 874
Polokwane
0700

Email: komatheresa@gmail.com

To : The Manager, Polokwane Municipality

From : Mrs Koma T.V.M

Master of Public Administration (MPA) Student No. 201217459

Date : 10th February 2015

Subject: Permission to conduct research

Dear Sir/ Madam

REQUEST FOR CONDUCTING A STUDY

I am a registered MPA student with the University Of Limpopo Turfloop Graduate School Of Leadership. I am requesting to conduct research study in your institution. The topic of the study is: **“The effects of the implementation of municipal by-laws on street vending: a case of Polokwane City, Limpopo Province”**.

The aim of the study is to investigate the effectiveness of the implementation of Polokwane Municipal Street Vending By-Laws in promoting a healthy and safe environment for street vendors with special focus on Devenish Street, Polokwane City.

Your cooperation in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Koma TVM (Mrs)

ANNEXURE B
APPROVAL FROM POLOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (MANAGER) TO
CONDUCT RESEARCH

#492537

REPORT CONTROL SHEET

1111111111

SUBJECT: Report to conduct research for Ms Koma I.V.M

SECTION A: SUBMISSION BY SBU MANAGER

SBU: HR Training

SIGNATURE / SBU MANAGER: _____

NAME (AUTHOR): P. Mello

DATE: 15/04/2016

SECTION B: AUTHORISATION / SUBMISSION BY

DIRECTORATE: Corporate & Shared Services

SIGNATURE / DIRECTOR: _____

DATE: 19/04/2016

SECTION C: COMMENTS REQUIRED FROM: [TICK IN APPLICABLE BLOCK]

DIRECTOR: ENGINEERING SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
DIRECTOR: DEVELOPMENT & ECON. PLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
DIRECTOR: CORP AND SHARED SERV.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: <u>[Signature]</u>	DATE: <u>19/04/2016</u>
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
DIRECTOR: STRAT PLAN. MONITOR & EVAL.	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____
MAN: COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC PART.	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____

SECTION D: SECRETARIAT & ADMINISTRATION

REG. NO: _____ REG. DATE: _____ COMMITTEE CLERK: _____

SECTION E: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION: [Signature] DATE: 21/04/2016

REMARKS: _____

ALLOCATION TO SPECIFIC COMMITTEES

FINANCE & LED	ENERGY	HOUSING	CULTURE, SPORTS, REC. & SPEC. FOCUS	ADMIN & GOV.
WATER & SANITATION	COMMUNITY SAFETY	ROADS, S/WATER & TRANSPORT	WASTE & ENVIRON.	SPATIAL PLAN & DEV
LAND USE MAN.	LOCAL LABOUR FORUM	COUNCIL	MAYORAL COMMITTEE	

APPROVED ITO DELEGATED POWERS: _____ DATE: _____
 MM/ NUMBER ALLOCATED BY CAO - SECRETARIAT _____ MM/ _____

APPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE MAYOR IN TERMS OF DELIGATED POWERS

APPROVED ITO DELEGATED POWERS: _____ DATE: _____

515557
MS. P Mello (15/04/2016)

DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE AND SHARED SERVICES

ITEM:

FILE REF:

REQUEST TO GRANT MS KOMA TVM PERMISSION TO CONDUCT HER RESEARCH WITHIN POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY

Report of the Acting Director: Corporate Services and Shared Services

Purpose of the Report

To request approval from the Acting Municipal Manager to give permission to Ms. Koma TVM to conduct research within Polokwane Municipality.

Background and Discussion

Ms. Koma TVM is a student at University of Limpopo studying Public Administration Masters request a permission to conduct her research within the Municipality and her topic of research is: "The Effects of the implementation of the municipal by-laws on the street vending: a case of Polokwane City, Limpopo Province".

The study will assist Polokwane Municipality in:

In view of the potential contribution of this research to the advancement of ethical leadership practices in municipalities in general, and the theoretical contribution to the field of Public Administration .

Financial Implication

There is no financial implication

Recommend

1. That approval be granted for Ms. Koma TVM to conduct her research within Polokwane Municipality.
2. That the findings emanating from the research study be shared with the Municipality before they are published.

ANNEXURE C

STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE TO STREET VENDORS OF DEVENISH STREET

Dear Sir/Madam

The aim of the study is to investigate the “effects of the implementation of the Polokwane Local Municipality Street Trading (Vending) by-laws on street vending”.

The findings and recommendations will benefit Polokwane Local Municipality in order to maintain or improve the implementation of by-laws on street vending. Hence objective answers will be highly appreciated.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DATA OR INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL BE TREATED WITH GREAT CONFIDENTIALITY.HENCE IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO GIVE YOUR PARTICULARS IF YOU WISH TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Please put an **X** where suitable

1. Gender

Female	Male
1	2

2. Age Group

Below 21years	21- 35 years	36 - 45years	46 - 55years	56years above
1	2	3	4	5

3. Race

African	Asian	Coloured	White	Other (Specify: please write)
1	2	3	4	5

4. Do you have a South African identification document?

Yes	No
1	2

5. Marital status

Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	Widower
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. Number of dependents

Please indicate the number of dependents under this table

Age	Under 5	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-21 years	Above 21 years
Number					

7. Level of literacy

Can you read and write your home language?

Yes	No
-----	----

8. What is your highest qualification?

Below Grade 10	Grade 10	Matric	Diploma	Above diploma
1	2	3	4	5

9. What is your profit per month?

R

10. What is your savings per month?

R

B. THE OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS OF STREET VENDORS IN DEVENISH STREET

11. When did you start operating as a Street Vendor?

Before 1994	1994-1998	1998-2003	2003 -2008	2008 - 2013
1	2	3	4	5

12. How long have you been in street vending activities?

Below five years	6 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 years above
1	2	3	4	5

13. How long have you been operating as a Street Vendor in Devenish Street?

Below five years	6 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 years and above
1	2	3	4	5

14. Do you have a valid permit card obtained from the Local Economic Development and Tourism offices?

Yes	No
1	2

15. Has your permit card expired?

Yes	No
1	2

16. If the answer above to the question above is yes, are you intending to renew it?
Please explain.

17. Are you able to pay tariffs as prescribed by the Polokwane Local Municipality on time?

Yes	No
1	2

18. If the answer to the question above is no, how do you manage payments of fines?
Please explain.

19. What types of items are you vending?

Fruits	Fruits and vegetables	Electrical appliances	Cooking	Other (specify: please write)
1	2	3	4	5

20. Do you have toilets and hand washing facilities?

Yes	No
1	2

21. If the answer to the question above is no, please explain how do you cope with the situation?

C. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY STREET TRADING (VENDING) BY-LAWS

22. Are you aware of the Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) By-Laws?

Yes	No
1	2

23. When did you become aware of the Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) by-laws?

1996-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5

24. Do you know the contents of the Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) by-laws?

Yes	No
1	2

25. Do you understand the Polokwane Municipality Street Trading (Vending) in your way of operation?

Yes	No
1	2

ANNEXURE D

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO POLOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY MANAGEMENT

The aim of the study is to investigate the “effects of the implementation of the Polokwane Local Municipality Street Trading (Vending) by-laws on street vending”. Please answer all questions and where clarity is needed will be provided. The findings and recommendations will benefit the Polokwane Local Municipality to maintain or improve the implementation of by-laws on street vending. Hence objective answers will be highly appreciated.

A. POLOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY STREET VENDING BY-LAWS

1. To what extent the Street Trading / Vending By-Laws are accessed by the City of Polokwane Street Vendors?

2. What systems are in place to monitor street vending activities in Devenish Street ?

3. What challenges is your office faced with regard street vendors' activities along Devenish Street?

4. How are these challenges impacting on the implementation of Polokwane Street Vending By-Laws?

5. What is the impact of congested pavements in the streets of Polokwane City?

6. How Polokwane Local Municipality Traffic Department enforces Road Traffic Act and its Regulations in resolving space as far as street vending activities are concerned?

7. Is there any plan in place for accommodating street vending activities to be included in town planning of the City of Polokwane?

Please put an X where suitable

YES	NO

Briefly explain

8. How do you rate the effectiveness in the implementation of Polokwane Street Vending By-Laws on street vending activities in the City of Polokwane?

Please put an **X** where suitable

Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
05	04	03	02	01

Please explain your answer

9. What are probable future plans in the effective implementation of street vending by-laws based on the current status of operation in the City of Polokwane?

10. Do you have any other information you like to know?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

ANNEXURE E

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO THE OPERATIONAL OFFICERS FOR POLOKWANE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM UNIT

The aim of this study is to investigate the “effects of the implementation of the Polokwane Local Municipality Street Trading (Vending) by-laws on street vending”. Please answer all questions and where clarity is needed, it will be provided. The findings and recommendations of this study will benefit municipality to maintain or improve the implementation of by-laws on street vending. Hence objective responses will be highly appreciated.

Please note that the researcher will request the relevant documents as a means of verification during the interview.

A. LEASE AGREEMENT

1. Is there any signing of Lease Agreement between the Polokwane Local Economic Development and Tourism Unit and the Street Vendors?

Please put an X where suitable

Yes	No
1	2

2. If yes, then what is the term of reference?

3. Are the street vendors genuinely fulfilling the dimensions outlined in the Lease Agreement?

4. What informs the unit to terminate the lease agreement with Street Vendors in Devenish Street?

B. STALLS

5. What is the total number of stalls in Devenish Street?

6. Do you have any idea of vacant stall(s) in Devenish Street?

7.

YES	NO
1	2

8. If the answer is yes to no. 7 do you know why the stall is vacant?

9. Are these adequate?

YES	NO
1	2

If the answer is yes, explain

10. Do you know stalls that are illegally occupied?

YES	NO
1	2

11. If yes to no. 10

Please explain

C. PAYMENT OF STALLS

12. In case of payments, how is the turnaround level payment of permit by street vendors?

13. What is the level of payment compliance?

Please put an **X** where suitable

Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
05	04	03	02	01

14. If the level of payment is on one or two what are you doing to rectify that?

D. SANITATION OF DEVENISH STREET

15. What is the municipality doing to enforce cleanliness?

16. Is there any provision of sanitation for Street Vendors in Devenish?

Yes	No
-----	----

17. If the answer above is no, then what is the intention of the unit with the Polokwane Municipal management to address this gap?

Please explain.

E. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR STREET VENDORS

18. Are there training and development programs provided by the municipality?

YES	NO
1	2

19. If the answer is yes, what specific programs are offered?

20. How often training is taking place?

21. What improvements have been noticed by this unit after the street vendors have been trained?

F. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

22. As a unit, what policies and procedures are in place for the management of Street Vendors in Devenish Street?

G. POLOKWANE STREET VENDING BY-LAWS

23. What managerial interventions have been put in place to implement street vending by-laws in Devenish Street?

24. Which mechanism(s) are in operation to enable Street Vendors to comply with Polokwane Street Vending By-laws?

25. How do you monitor, evaluate and manage Street Vendors based on Polokwane Local Municipality in Devenish Street?

H. CHALLENGES

26. What challenges have been identified with respect to street vending activities in Devenish Street?

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

27. What recommendations can be put forth in maintaining positive effects in the implementation of street vending by-laws?

28. As front liners in the management of street vendors guided by the Polokwane Street Vending By-laws, how can you influence decision makers in the amendment or repealing of clause(s) in the Street Vending By-Laws?

J. COMMENT(S)

29. Any other comment(s)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

ANNEXURE F

STATISTICIAN'S CONFIRMATION LETTER TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I hereby state that I have analysed data for the document titled:

The Effects of the Implementation of Municipal By-laws on Street Vending: A Case of Polokwane City, Limpopo Province.

by

Theresa Viniger Mmasechancha Koma (201217459)

Mini - dissertation

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

In the

Faculty of Management & Law

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

Supervisors: Professor Z. Mpehle

Disclaimer

At time of submission to student, language editing and technical care was attended to as requested by student and supervisor. Any corrections and technical care required after submission is the sole responsibility of the student.

Kind
Regards

Mr MV Netshidzivhani, Research Statistician - University of Limpopo



Email: mnetshid23@gmail.com

CELL: 072 246 4551

DATE: 24 May 2016

ANNEXURE G

University of Limpopo

School of Languages and Communication Studies

Translation Studies and Linguistics

Private Bag x1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa

Tel: (015) 268 3707, Fax: (015) 268 2868, email:joe.kubayi@ul.ac.za

07 August 2016

**RE: EDITING AND PROOFREADING OF MASTERS MINI-DISSERTATION FOR
T.V.M KOMA**

This serves as proof and confirmation that the Master of Public Administration entitled, **“The Effects of the Implementation of Municipal By-laws on Street Vending: A Case of Polokwane City, Limpopo Province”** by T.V.M Koma, Student Number 201217459, has been edited and proofread by me, and that unless further tampered with, I am content that all grammatical errors have been eliminated.

Yours faithfully



Dr S.J Kubayi (DLitt et Phil)

Senior Lecturer