Abstract

The study is on Problems of street vendors in Kollam District. Poverty and Unemployment in Rural and Urban areas capture more than a little number of people to Street Vending for accomplishing their daily needs. The street vendors represent a vital part of the economy and the labor market in many countries especially in developing countries. The study focus on to threaten the Government of the state of Kerala and the Local authorities like Municipal corporation and Town vending committees to the issues faced by the street vendors in the informal sector and to reveal the working condition of both men and women street vendors on the road and recognize Government schemes and procedure to patronize these vendors to, reform sustainability, ameliorating business development, improving social status, affirmation of social security, stable working condition and termination of frantic process of authorities. The study titled “Problems of street vendors in Kollam District” basically involves descriptive study design to assess the challenges faced by street vendors. The study is conducted by simple random sample method among 60 street vendors in Kollam Corporation. The objective of the study to understand the socio economic status and to investigate the challenges faced by street vendors in business development. The hypothesis of the study is effective implementation of Government schemes can improve standard of living of street vendors. Universe of the study is Kollam district and population street vendors under Kollam Corporation. The inclusion sample as all the street vendors under Kollam Corporation and exclusion sample as people other than Kollam Corporation.
I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the developing countries in the world. The majority of the population are migrated from rural to urban, to find out better job opportunities and livelihood. The people themselves discover or to make self-employment through various aspects including informal sectors. Most of the study projected that the street vendors are the most marginalized and vulnerable sections in the society.

As per the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009, there are three basic categories of street vendors; (a) Stationery: Vending on a regular basis at a specific location (b) Peripatetic: Vending on foot and sell their goods and services and includes those who carry baskets on their head/slung on their shoulders and those who sell their good on pushcarts.(c) Mobile: Those who moves from place to place vending their goods and services on bicycle, bus, trains and mobile units on wheels

On city sidewalks, women and men are fervent and high spirited in selling wide variety of goods namely fruits and vegetables, toys, books, clothing, Household utilities, fast food, etc. They play a predominant role in urban economy, providing inevitable items to low income households at cheap and reasonable price. They can be found outside Government institutions, Railway stations, Government offices, Bus stops, historical monuments, etc. Street vending is a male dominated profession, but the quantum of the women vendors has been increasing over the years.

Most of the common people mainly middle class and the low class people depends on street vendors for their purchase satisfaction. This is because people are getting necessary things from these informal sectors in a reasonable price which is affordable to them than the formal sectors. So the street vendors are the inevitable contributors to the society. The government must give maximum support and also make sure the protection and legal rights of the street vendors as per the Street Vendors Act 2014.

Even though they are the essential factors of the society, they are facing so many problems in order to survive among the formal sectors. The major problems faced by street vendors are, Social security, Economic instability, Discrimination, Deciduous implementation of govt. policies and programs, Working instability, Lack of awareness about legal rights, Non availability of basic amenities, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues.

The street vendor’s socially insecure due to the bribes collection from the part of the police and other corporation authorities. They are facing harassments and ill treatment from the part of the public. The interrogations between street vendors were not addressed by any one. Their overnight working make them insecure when conflicts and strikes, revolts etc. may happen among political parties, concussion due to accidents etc.

The street vendors depend only on their vending profession as livelihood. They don’t have any other means of income other than vending. They mostly seeks help from friends more than relatives. Most of the street vending people doesn’t have any kind of savings like chitty or bank saving and are away from insurance facilities. The profit they acquire from vending is very minimum to go for all these saving activities.
Low social status made the street vendors to face discrimination among the public and authorities. There is a stigma towards them that the products they sell are of low quality and is also because of their social backwardness. The behavior of the authorities and the police towards the street vendors are rude and strange and they don’t get enough support from the part of the authorities in difficult situations.

The street vendors are not getting space for vending and also they are not getting any govt. financial support or allowances. There is absence of implementation of health policies among street vendors that means they are little aware of the health policies are their right to get health protection from the part of govt. No approach from the part of the state govt. for the development of their business.

The street vendors are working more than 12 hours every day for their daily livelihood so that they are getting little rest or leisure period. Because of financial backwardness the street vendors were not capable to appoint more working staff to increase the profit. They are getting very less profit because of the public discriminations, quality of goods. So they don’t have a stability in their work profit. Environmental issues also affect them in certain way. Because the govt. had not made any proper facility for waste disposal, and also these people are not much aware of the waste maintenance and its disposal. Large usage of plastic bags and their improper disposing may cause many kind of issues to them.

Most of the street vendors have low educational status. There are good policies and right protection rules for these people from the part of govt. as per The Street Vendors Act. But these people are little aware of the rights and policies. So when the police and the authorities acts illegally or impose bribe they don’t know how to move legally or where to approach for justice. They are also unaware of the human rights for their sustainable life. The street vendors union is not doing much help to these people and there are no one to make them aware about their rights and govt. policies.

The street vendors lack their basic amenities such as toilet facilities which is mainly affected by the women street vendors. Lack of storage facility of water supply may lead to more discrimination towards them from the part of public on the basis of hygiene which mainly affects juice stalls, tea stalls, fast food shops etc. Most of the street vendors are vending fruits, vegetables, food items etc. So lack of enough storage space may cause decay of these vending items.

Weather fluctuations affects in a strong way towards the informal sector than any other business sector. It mainly causes in rainy season like electronic and other electrical items vending temporary stalls in city sides may much affected because of lack of proper sheltering and storage facilities. Most of the street vending are in carts, road sides without a covered roof in an open space which may cause much problems due to weather fluctuation. It affects the daily profit of the street vendors.

No bank is lending loan to the street vendors to commence their business because that they don’t have enough security to produce. So the money lenders are taking this advantage by charging high interest rates for credit facilities to the street vendors. The
Street vendors will get loans in a low interest rate if they had a legal status. In Street Vendors Act there is provision for providing license facilities to street vendors. That may save them from the money lenders. They are approaching the money lenders for their daily business and at the end of the business they have to pay a high interest other than the capital and remaining money will not be sufficient for them to look after their family.

Lack of proper rest and continuous work may cause health problems to the street vendors. Their vending in open spaces and dusty areas may cause dust allergies, cough, fever etc like health issues. Lack of proper toilet facilities mainly affects the women vendors that may result in health problems like urinary tract infections, kidney ailments etc. The street vendors are not using the health facilities of govt. hospitals because of the crowd there and the delay in health services may affect their business so that they will think not to waste time instead of vending much time to get more profit. Probability of epidemic diseases such as dengue, cholera etc. The street vendors may undergo stress related diseases such as hyper tension, hyper acidity and migraine. They are little aware and careless about the precautions to be taken for epidemic diseases and many other health problems.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Street Vendors
Street vendors belongs to the group of entrepreneurs as they organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it. They have a great contribution to the overall level of economic activity and to the provision of goods and their services (Bromley, 2000) (3:1) According to National Policy on Urban Street 2009, the street vendors are considered as micro entrepreneurs. It clearly indicates the activities and motivations of the street vendors. They proposed that the general public is very much dependable in these street vendors for their daily needs. Street vending is thus not simply considered as a source of employment to them but they are considered as the inevitable part of the urban population. Among the diverse problems faced by them unemployment and poverty worry them a lot. Therefore protection of the rights of these poor people is necessary and it is the responsibility of the state as per the National policy on street vendors. By giving them proper education and training they can improve their entrepreneurial skills, so that they could increase their income level and have a better livelihood.

Socio Economic Status
(Williams, 2009) (3.2) holds the view that among the major business cities of the world, these street vendors are a group of poor population with their own opinions. It has been proved from various observation studies that there is a strong relation between poverty, unemployment, under employment and growing street trading business.

Street vendors are wide spread in Kerala, but they are not properly understood. They have a vital role in the development of many towns of Kerala. They play a recognizable role in the development of cities which has been still underestimated. It could be from...
the view that the informal sector would disappear with modernization. In fact street vendors are considered to be typical informal workers who never accept compliance with state regulations of their business enterprises (Dr. Pradeep Kumar K.S, 2015) (3.3)

III. PROBLEMS IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

As street vending is considered as an informal sector or as an illegal profession for the capital required for initiating the business they have to depend on various sources. The financial accessibility enjoyed by the street vendors is strongly dependent on the source of capital. It may be different in different type of suppliers and also depends on the dimensions of their trade. The capital thus they are received is essential for initiating the business and later for running and broadening it. The major capital sources identified for vendors are relatives, friends, traders, money lenders, wholesalers, etc. Relatives and friends mainly play a key role for the business to get started, also through their personal savings. The rest of the capital sources are used for keeping it running and for expanding the business activity.

Educational level of street vendors is a leading question. Most of them have low educational status only a small percentage have primary level education and most of them are illiterate. Among the vendors 1% are graduates. They become attracted to this section because of its requirement of small financial input for starting the business. They consider vending as one of the simplest means of acquiring a living. It has been noticed that a large number of women vendors are illiterate and less educated. They carry out this job to support their families.

The income raised by the street vendors differ in each and every person. It depends on the product they sell, location also in terms of volume and terms of trade. The major challenge faced by the street vendors are they often seen to fall in debt tarp because they have no way to credit from financial institutions for their economic needs (Bhowmik, 2001, 2007; Jhabvala, 2000) (3.4)

Most of the vendors satisfy their needs for money in the form of borrowing from others. Commonly they borrow from relatives, friends, money lenders and wholesalers. For the educational purpose of their children they borrow money. They prefer their children to study in English medium schools and ready to accept any source for money needed. But most commonly they prefer their friends and relatives as they do not charge any interest or less interest if there. Some of them also depends on wholesalers. Women mainly borrow money to safety needs of her family.

Brown (2006) (3:5) quoted his ideas by using the phase “urban public space”. Urban public spaces are areas which are commonly used for public activities and it is considered as a valuable resource for the street vendors for improving their livelihood. One of the chief findings in the survey conducted by TISS in Mumbai is that vendors paid Rs.385crores as bribe annually to Police and Municipal authorities (Sharma, 1998) (3:6)
The two main groups in which the vendors pay bribes are to police and the Corporation officials. Among the both bribe paid to Corporation official is more (to police Rs.10-300 per month and corporation Rs.300-500 per month). Bribes are paid to the police mainly to avoid eviction according to Sec.34 of the Police Act.

The street vendors could not be able to maintain proper hygiene, uncertainty in the income. The attitude of consumers to them is widely different. They may be removed from important traffic junctions and it may be harassment (Karthikeyan R & Mangaleswaran R, 2013) (3.7)

The street vendors usually work for a long time to improve their livelihood. It may be without sufficient rest. As the part of mode of their job they are vigorously exposed to the weather. It directly acts on them and also on their products. It may affect them badly. Uncertainty of site allotment give them many difficulties. They do not have proper shelters (Kurniaawati, W, 2012) (3:8).

Street vendors commonly occupy urban public space which is available. They do not give any considerations about the environment safety or any other features of the space. They may even occupy most rush and crowd spaces of towns. It will result in degradation of urban space, pollution, narrowing of road, etc.

Street vending is included as one of the retail type of marketing because there is a direct interaction with the customer. The avail products to the customers based on preferably locational policy rather than consumer preference analysis. It is now noticed that unemployment is a threat facing in urban formal sector added with in migration to urban core from its hinterland has resulted in the growth of informal sector. (Yatmo, Y.A, 2008) (3:9)

**Street Vendors Act**

The state government has introduced Street Vending Scheme 2016. The chief aim is the establishment of vending zones for the accommodation of all street vendors. For that a survey will be conducted in all the urban local bodies to identify all street vendors which will be accommodated in the vending zone.

The details of the scheme explained by the government officials are such that based on the population of city or town concerned the number of vendors to be accommodated will be planned. Eviction of street vendors may not be done and may be relocated till the survey is completed and certificate of vending is issued. The strategy of survey which is conducted will be the responsibility of urban local body concerned. The planning is in under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). They will be responsible for the cost of survey and preparation of city street vending plan.

The street vendors have to pay the vending fees on the basis of the cities under which they work. The range of registration fee is from Rs.100-200 along with renewal of identity card and vending certificate which will be valid for 3 years. For welfare measures the idea of formation of street vendor common interest group is also under consideration. Identity cards will be issued which help them to access banking and
financial services through Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) and Urban Local Bodies for financial inclusion.

IV. OBJECTIVES

- To understand the socio-economic status
- To investigate the challenges faced by the street vendors in business development

V. THEORETICAL & OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- **Street vendor**: A street vendor (Meneses-Reyes, R & Caballero-Juarez, J.A.2013) is broadly defined as a person who offers goods for sale to the public at large without having a permanent built up structure from which to sell. The street vendors may be stationary in the sense that they occupy space on the pavements or other public/private spaces or, they may be mobile in the sense that move from place to place by carrying their wares on push carts or in baskets on their heads.
- **Street vendor**: “A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary structure or mobile stall”

VI. RESEARCH DESIGN

- **Descriptive Research**: It is used to describe the socio economic status and the challenges faced by street vendors in their business development. It does answer questions about how the street vendors manage their livelihood and the problems they are facing due to this profession.
- **Universe**: Kollam district
- **Population**: Street vendors under Kollam Corporation
- **Inclusion Criteria**: The inclusion sample as all the street vendors under Kollam Corporation
- **Exclusion Criteria**: The exclusion sample as people other than Kollam Corporation under Kollam Corporation.
- **Sampling**: Simple Random Sampling - A subset of statistical population in which each member of the subset has an equal probability of being chosen. A Simple Random Sampling is meant to be an unbiased representation of a group.
- **TOOLS For Data Collection**: Self-made Questionnaire
- **Statistical Analysis**: Microsoft Excel
- **Ethical Consideration**: Data collection will do with the informed consent of the respondent before data collection and Confidentiality must be maintained while doing research study.
VII. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Age wise Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young Adults (18-35)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-Aged adults(36-55)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older Adults(Above 55)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 43.33% of respondents are older adults, 36.67% of respondents are middle-aged adults and 20% of respondents are Young adults engaged in Street vending. Here the table indicates that participation of older adults are high in street vending.

Table 2: Gender wise Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>93.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table shows that 93.33% of respondents are belongs to male gender, 6.67% of respondents are belongs to female gender and no transgender is engaged in street vending. This table clearly indicates that the participation of male respondents are very high.

Table 3: Education wise Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus two</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation &amp; Above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 53.33% of respondents are attained High school Education, 40% of respondents are attained Primary Education, 5% of respondents are attained Higher Secondary Education and 1.67% of respondents are attained Graduation & Above.

Table 4: Annual Income wise Distribution of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Income</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 10000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001-25000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25001-50000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above table shows that 76.67% of Respondents have an Annual Income of below Rs.10000, 15% of Respondents have an Annual Income of Rs.10001-25000, 8.33% of Respondents have an Annual Income of Rs.25001-50000 and none of them have an Annual Income of above Rs.50000. The table clearly depicts that majority of the respondents have an Annual Income of below Rs.10000.

Table 5: Liabilities of Respondent wise distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes/Partly</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Can't Say</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 81.66% of Respondents have liabilities for running the business, 10% of Respondents doesn’t have liabilities for running the business, 6.67% of Respondents partly have liabilities, and only one Respondent (1.67%) is not ready to provide information. This table clearly depicts that Majority of the Respondents have liabilities for running the business.

Table 6: Timely medical aid taken by Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timely Medical aid</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes/Partly</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Can't Say</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 38.33% of Respondents partly taking timely medical aid, 35% of Respondents doesn’t take timely medical aid, 25% of Respondents taking timely medical aid, and only one Respondent (1.67%) is not ready to provide information.

Table 7: Weather fluctuation effect of business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather Fluctuations affected</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes/Partly</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Can't Say</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 50% of Respondents says that weather fluctuation affected the business, 35% of Respondents says that weather fluctuation partly affected the business, 11.67% of Respondents says that weather fluctuation not affected the business, and 3.33% of Respondents not ready to provide information. The table depicts that majority of the Respondents says that weather fluctuation affected the business.
Table 8: Guarantee of Social security as a Street vendor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guarantee of Social security</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes/Partly</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Can't Say</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 56.67% of Respondents partly feel that they have social security as a street vendor, 28.33% of Respondents says that there is no social security, 13.33% of Respondents not ready to provide information, and only one Respondent (1.67%) have guarantee in social security. The table depicts that majority of respondents partly have social security.

Table 9: Demonetization effect of business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonetization effect</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>78.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes/Partly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Can't Say</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table shows that 78.33% of Respondents says that Demonetization affected their business, 16.67% of Respondents says that Demonetization partly affected their business, 3.33% of Respondents are not ready to provide information, and only one Respondent (1.67%) says that Demonetization not affected the business. The table clearly depicts that majority of Respondents says that Demonetization affected the business.

VIII. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

In the present chapter the major findings obtained through the analysis and data in view of objectives of the study.

- In this study 44% of Respondents are in the age group of above 55 years. This shows that majority of the street vendors are older adults. 36% of Respondents are middle-aged adults (36-55 years) and rest of them are young adults (18-35 years). The reason why majority of street vendors are above the age of 55 is because they have been doing the same work for years together.

- Since a majority of 93% are Male Respondents and only 7% are Female Respondents this is a Male oriented profession.

- The study revealed that 78% of Respondents are married and only 10% of Respondents are single. The majority of the Respondents are married which indicates that they take up this Profession for the education of their children and also due to economic issues.
The researcher found that 54% of Respondents are belongs to Muslim community, 33% of Respondents are belongs to Hindu community and 13% of Respondents are belongs to Christian community. The majority of Respondents engaged in street vending is Muslim community.

53.33% of Respondents have High school education and 40% of Respondents have obtained Primary education which shows the percentage of Respondents who has obtained more than High school education is very low.

From this study the researcher could infer that a majority of 56.67% Respondents live in a nuclear family and a 40% of the Respondents live in joint family. None of the Respondents are belonging to extended family.

A whopping 87% of Male Respondents are head of the family, an 8% of the Respondents both Male and Female are head of the family but only 5% of females are head of the family. Thus a majority of Males are head of the family.

The study revealed that 49% of Respondents stay in rented house and 45% of Respondents have their own houses.

An 83% of Respondents are from Kerala and 15% of them are from Tamilnadu. This indicates that majority of respondents are from the native place itself.

The annual income of 77% of the Respondents is less than Rs.10000, 15% have annual income between Rs.15000-25000, and 9% of them have annual income between Rs.25000-50000. The respondents who have annual income more than Rs.50000 is null.

From this study it is clear that a majority of 82% of Respondents have a permanent place to do business where as the rest of them do not have a permanent place and they shift places on different days and also on different times of the day to do business.

63% of Respondents do business activities only during day time and 23% of them to do business in the evenings. Respondents who do business both during day and night till 12am is 15%.

A majority 84% of the Respondents own the business and only a minority of them do business under other people.

Most of the Respondents commenced their business with a capital investment above Rs.30000 i.e., 37% of them. 30% of the Respondents invest below Rs.5000 to start the business.

It’s been less than 5 years since 26% of the respondents have started street vending, above 15 years since 24% of them have started and it’s been between 5 to 15 years since 25% of them have started.

45% of the Respondents use moving cart as their channel of business, 30% use temporary platforms and 22% of them sell on roadside and pavements.

A majority of 62% of street vendors sell food items, 29% sell lotteries, seeds, ornaments and other such items.
Most of the Respondents do business in restricted areas, only 20% of Respondents run their business in independent area.

The study shows that 63% of respondents make profit between 250-750 rupees per day and 29% of them make profit below 250 rupees. Respondents who make profit above 1500 rupees are null.

79% of Respondents do not always get the required income to run the family. 90% of them do not get financial support from Government. 85% of Respondents make a living out of street vending and majority of them do not have other source of income.

82% of Respondents have liabilities, 62% of them have bank account but 87% of them do not have life insurance, chit fund, properties and other such savings.

75% of Respondents are able to meet basic needs. 55% of Respondents are BPL card holders and 30% of them are APL card holders. 95% of the Respondents have identity proofs.

60% of the Respondents are able to provide higher education for their children and mostly attained government education.

When it comes to education 59% of the Respondents are hardly able to meet the expenses. 91% of the Respondents’ children do not have educational loan. About 90% of the children are not getting Government allowances like scholarships, grants, etc.

Speaking about health, 44% of the Respondents have health issues because they have chosen street vending for a living. 39% of them do not take treatment more often. 35% of them do not take timely medical aid and only 25% of them take timely medical aid. 74% of them take treatment from Government hospitals.

92% of Respondents do not have life insurance. Talking about health card 56% of them have it and 36% do not have. The number of disabled people are less, 82% of them do not have disability problems.

Majority of the Respondents say that there are no environmental problems. Most of them are no reducing the usage of plastic and they are well aware of waste disposal. They make sure of environmental protection. 40% of them say that waste clearance is done by the corporation and 37% say otherwise.

75% of the Respondents say street vending is sometimes economically reliable. 40% of them feel that they have to look for other jobs and 39% of them sometimes feel the same. Majority of them say that street vending is tuff compared to other jobs. They also say that the basic amenities for the business are often not available.

92% of the Respondents say that they do not get Government facilities and schemes. 89% of them do not have street vending license. 55% of them do not have the permission for vending from the Corporation.

Majority of the Respondents are quite aware of the Street Vendors Act 2014. 30% of the Respondents believe in the Rehabilitation offered by the Act but 30% say otherwise.
40% of the Respondents are members of Street Vendors Union but 39% of them are not members.

- Majority of the Respondents say that Government does not provide proper work space. When asked about the tax concession majority of them are not ready to provide information.
- Majority of Respondents say they face harassment from authorities and money lenders.
- Half of the Respondents say that bribery affects the business sometimes. Majority of them say corporation officials and police demand bribe now and then.
- Majority of the Respondents say they do not have any competition from formal sectors. Half of them say that there are no issues between the street vendors.
- 79% of the Respondents say they do not have any problems from the side of public while running the business.
- Majority of the Respondent say that demand of the product doesn’t affect the sales. 44% of the Respondents say that customers bargain while buying products and 32% say at otherwise.
- Majority of them say that the rehabilitation under the Street Vendors Act 2014 partly affect the business. Majority of the Respondents feel that social security less.
- More than half of the Respondents say that weather fluctuations especially during rainy season affects the business.
- 80% of the Respondents say that Demonetization affected their business badly. Majority of them feel that Demonetization was for a good cause.

IX. CONCLUSION
The researcher concluded that, formal sectors play inevitable contributions to the mainstream of urban economy. The numbers of persons involved in informal sectors are increasing day by day. Apart from that the competition among them exceeding in order to stabilizing their economic status. The research study depicts that the socio economic status and the challenges faced by street vendors in their business development. The major challenges are Economic instability, Social insecurity, Weather fluctuations, Barriers towards credit facility, Health issues, Discrimination, Working instability, Deciduous implementation of Government policies and programs, Lack of awareness about legal rights etc.

X. SUGGESTIONS
- If more female street vendors were to be included by the researcher, ender wise problems and discrimination could have been identified.
- The rehabilitation provided for street vendors according to Street Vendors Act 2014 is quite useful but it should be implemented in such a way that it does not reduce their market value.
The proceedings of Street vendors Union should be improved. More awareness about Street Vendors Act should be provided. If awareness is given through Union members, it will be more effective.

Street vending zones must be provided with toilet facilities so that open defecation can be avoided and also security of female vendors can be assured.

When asked about bribery most of the vendors hesitate to respond. If awareness about legal rights is provided to them such corruptions from the side of authorities can be avoided.

By ensuring environmental protection, by reducing the usage of plastic and by giving awareness about waste disposal, environment related health issues can be reduced.

Street vendors depend on money lenders for meeting business expenses. Money lenders usually charge high rate of interest so it is necessary for the government to keep check of the rate of interest charged by lenders.

There are a lot of aged people working in this section hence bring pension scheme would be useful.

It would be better if the Town Vending Committees take necessary steps to collect information about mobile vendors because they are the ones who suffer more health issues.

It must be ensured that street vendors get health cards and this will be very useful to acquire government services.

XI. REFERENCES

Journal Articles

[1] Dr. Satyaki Sarkar (2016), Street vendors in the urban core of Kolkata-problems and prospects of their Rehabilitation, International journal of science technology and management, 5(8)


Books


Report

Shibin Kumar S, Nisanth M Pillai :: Problems of Street Vendors in Kollam District
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